Everyday English Vocabulary

Volume 1: Beginner

37,500 words · 10 fields

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Beginner

Daily Life & Home

chore *(noun)*

A small job that you do regularly at home, such as cleaning, washing dishes, or taking out the trash.

- *Washing the dishes is my least favorite chore.*
- *The children do their chores every Saturday morning before they play.*

---

neighbor *(noun)*

A person who lives next to you or very near your home.

- *Our new neighbor brought us a cake to say hello.*
- *I asked my neighbor to water my plants while I was on vacation.*

---

laundry *(noun)*

Clothes, sheets, and towels that need to be washed, or that have just been washed.

- *I need to do the laundry because I have no clean shirts left.*
- *She hung the laundry outside to dry in the sun.*

---

furniture *(noun)*

Large objects such as tables, chairs, and beds that you use in a house or office.

- *We bought new furniture when we moved into the apartment.*
- *Please do not put your feet on the furniture.*

---

kitchen *(noun)*

The room in a house where food is prepared and cooked.

- *She is making breakfast in the kitchen.*
- *Our kitchen is small but bright and clean.*

---

apartment *(noun)*

A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building.

- *They live in a small apartment near the park.*
- *The apartment has two bedrooms and one bathroom.*

---

broom *(noun)*

A brush with a long handle used for sweeping floors.

- *He swept the floor with a broom.*
- *Please put the broom back in the closet.*

---

curtain *(noun)*

A piece of cloth hung to cover a window.

- *She opened the curtains to let in the morning light.*
- *The blue curtains match the sofa.*

---

doorbell *(noun)*

A button outside a door that makes a sound when pressed, so people inside know someone is there.

- *Someone is ringing the doorbell.*
- *We installed a new doorbell last week.*

---

vacuum *(verb / noun)*

To clean a floor with a machine that sucks up dirt; also, the machine itself.

- *I vacuum the living room every Sunday.*
- *The vacuum is broken, so I used a broom instead.*

---

pillow *(noun)*

A soft cushion that you rest your head on when you sleep.

- *This pillow is too soft for me.*
- *She bought new pillows for the guest room.*

---

mirror *(noun)*

A piece of glass that shows your reflection.

- *He looked in the mirror before leaving the house.*
- *There is a large mirror in the hallway.*

---

closet *(noun)*

A small room or space for storing clothes or other things.

- *Hang your coat in the closet.*
- *Her closet is full of shoes.*

---

one *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *He has the one but will need a two and three to go with it.*
- *They had lunch at one.*

---

the like *(noun)*

A similar kind; ,.

- *Dogs, foxes, and the like.*
- *We don't want the likes of you around here.*

---

for one *(adverb)*

As a particular one of several possibilities.

- *I for one feel very grateful.*
- *Her mother for one was worried.*

---

time *(noun)*

The period of time a prisoner is imprisoned.

- *He is doing time in the county jail.*
- *This time he succeeded.*

---

in time *(adverb)*

Within an indefinite time or at an unspecified future time.

- *In time they came to accept the harsh reality.*
- *We made it to the party in time.*

---

get it *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *You are going to get it!*
- *In everyday English, people use "get it" when talking about this idea.*

---

on time *(adverb)*

At the expected time.

- *She always arrives on time.*
- *He answered "on time," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

also *(adverb)*

In addition.

- *The narrator describes the scene "also" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "also" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

now *(noun)*

The momentary present.

- *Now is a good time to do it.*
- *It worked up to right now.*

---

get by *(verb)*

Escape potentially unpleasant consequences; get away with a forbidden action.

- *She gets away with murder!*
- *I couldn't get out from under these responsibilities.*

---

at a time *(adverb)*

Simultaneously.

- *He took three cookies at a time.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "at a time" naturally.*

---

get it on *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *The coach explained when to use "get it on" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "get it on" until he saw an example.*

---

first *(noun)*

The first or highest in an ordering or series.

- *He wanted to be the first.*
- *The first of the month.*

---

get on with *(verb)*

Have smooth relations.

- *My boss and I get along very well.*
- *He did not know how to use "get on with" until he saw an example.*

---

good and *(adverb)*

Completely or thoroughly.

- *When I'm good and ready.*
- *She spoke "good and," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

know *(noun)*

The fact of being aware of information that is known to few people.

- *He is always in the know.*
- *The article explained what "know" means with a simple example.*

---

see *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *Now I see!*
- *I just can't see your point.*

---

two *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one or a numeral representing this number.

- *He looked up "two" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "two" during the group presentation.*

---

all the time *(adverb)*

Without respite.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "all the time" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "all the time" in the final chapter.*

---

think *(noun)*

An instance of deliberate thinking.

- *I need to give it a good think.*
- *Understanding "think" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

for good *(adverb)*

For a long time without essential change.

- *Place "for good" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "for good," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

of all time *(adverb)*

At any time.

- *The best con man of all time.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "of all time" naturally.*

one time *(adverb)*

On one occasion.

- *The narrator describes the scene "one time" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "one time" can make your explanation more exact.*

think of *(verb)*

Keep in mind for attention or consideration.

- *Think of the starving children in India!*
- *He thinks of himself as a brilliant musician.*

one by one *(adverb)*

In single file.

- *The prisoners came out one by one.*
- *Using "one by one" can make your explanation more exact.*

get out *(verb)*

Take out of a container or enclosed space.

- *Get out your best dress–we are going to a party!*
- *The troops pulled out after the cease-fire.*

just in time *(adverb)*

At the last possible moment.

- *She was saved in the nick of time.*
- *He answered "just in time," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

make it *(verb)*

Continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.).

- *I don't know whether I can make it in science!*
- *Can you use "make it" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

see to it *(verb)*

Be careful or certain to do something; make certain of something.

- *See that the curtains are closed.*
- *Can you use "see to it" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

well *(adverb)*

To a suitable or appropriate extent or degree.

- *The project was well underway.*
- *The fetus has well developed organs.*

good-by *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *They said their good-byes.*
- *They discussed "good-by" during the group presentation.*

much *(noun)*

A great amount or extent.

- *They did much for humanity.*
- *The article explained what "much" means with a simple example.*

even *(noun)*

The latter part of the day (the period of decreasing daylight from late afternoon until nightfall).

- *He enjoyed the evening light across the lake.*
- *He looked up "even" because he had never seen it before.*

---

go for *(verb)*

Intend with some possibility of fulfilment.

- *This theory holds for all irrational numbers.*
- *The same rules go for everyone.*

---

in no time *(adverb)*

In a relatively short time.

- *She finished the assignment in no time.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in no time" naturally.*

---

just now *(adverb)*

Only a moment ago.

- *He has just arrived.*
- *The sun just now came out.*

---

at one time *(adverb)*

Simultaneously.

- *He took three cookies at a time.*
- *At one time he loved her.*

---

go on *(verb)*

Start running, functioning, or operating.

- *He did not know how to use "go on" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "go on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

in the way *(adverb)*

Forming a hindrance, impediment, or obstruction.

- *She might have succeeded in her ambition, had not circumstances been in her way.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in the way" naturally.*

---

go with *(verb)*

Be present or associated with an event or entity.

- *French fries come with the hamburger.*
- *Fish usually goes with white wine.*

---

in a way *(adverb)*

From some points of view.

- *She was right in a way.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in a way" in the final chapter.*

---

as well *(adverb)*

In addition.

- *She spoke "as well," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "as well," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

one at a time *(adverb)*

In single file.

- *The prisoners came out one by one.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "one at a time" naturally.*

---

that much *(adverb)*

To a certain degree.

- *We will be that much ahead of them.*

- *He answered "that much," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

up to now *(adverb)*

Used in negative statement to describe a situation that has existed up to this point or up to the present time.

- *She spoke "up to now," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "up to now," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

years *(noun)*

The time during which someone's life continues.

- *In his final years.*
- *He's showing his years.*

---

day *(noun)*

A day assigned to a particular purpose or observance.

- *Mother's Day.*
- *Two days later they left.*

---

first of all *(adverb)*

Before anything else.

- *First we must consider the garter snake.*
- *She spoke "first of all," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

have a go *(verb)*

Make an attempt at something.

- *In everyday English, people use "have a go" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "have a go" until he saw an example.*

---

much as *(adverb)*

In a similar way.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "much as" naturally.*
- *Place "much as" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

by the way *(adverb)*

Introducing a different topic; in point of fact.

- *Incidentally, I won't go to the party.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "by the way" in the final chapter.*

---

even as *(adverb)*

At the same time as.

- *Even as he lay dying they argued over his estate.*
- *She spoke "even as," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

you said it *(adverb)*

An expression of emphatic agreement.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "you said it" naturally.*
- *She spoke "you said it," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

all get out *(noun)*

An unimaginably large amount.

- *British say 'it rained like billyo' where Americans say 'it rained like all get out'.*
- *The article explained what "all get out" means with a simple example.*

---

never *(adverb)*

Not ever; at no time in the past or future.

- *I have never been to China.*
- *I shall never forget this day.*

---

right on *(adverb)*

An interjection expressing agreement.

- *Using "right on" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "right on" in the final chapter.*

---

think about *(verb)*

Have on one's mind, think about actively.

- *I'm thinking about my friends abroad.*
- *She always thinks about her children first.*

---

take in *(verb)*

Hear, usually without the knowledge of the speakers.

- *Take in the sights.*
- *Take in the sails.*

---

think out *(verb)*

Consider carefully and rationally.

- *Every detail has been thought out.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "think out" in real sentences.*

---

all the way *(adverb)*

Not stopping short of sexual intercourse.

- *She went all the way with him.*
- *She climbed the mountain all the way.*

---

from time to time *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *Now and again she would take her favorite book from the shelf and read to us.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "from time to time" naturally.*

---

make do *(verb)*

Come to terms with.

- *In everyday English, people use "make do" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "make do" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

say *(verb)*

Have or contain a certain wording or form.

- *What does the law say?*
- *The registrar says that I owe the school money.*

---

take for *(verb)*

Keep in mind or convey as a conviction or view.

- *Take for granted.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take for" in real sentences.*

---

back out *(verb)*

Make a retreat from an earlier commitment or activity.

- *We'll have to crawfish out from meeting with him.*
- *He backed out of his earlier promise.*

---

back up *(verb)*

Give moral or psychological support, aid, or courage to.

- *Her children always backed her up.*
- *The bully had to back down.*

---

even so *(adverb)*

Despite anything to the contrary (usually following a concession).

- *Place "even so" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "even so" naturally.*

---

go about *(verb)*

Begin to deal with.

- *Go about a difficult problem.*
- *He did not know how to use "go about" until he saw an example.*

---

in good time *(adverb)*

At the appropriate time.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in good time" naturally.*
- *Place "in good time" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

now now *(adverb)*

Interjection of rebuke.

- *Place "now now" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "now now," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

two-time *(verb)*

Carry on a romantic relationship with two people at the same time.

- *Learners should practice how to use "two-time" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "two-time" and when to wait.*

---

by the day *(adverb)*

One every day.

- *Place "by the day" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "by the day," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

go out *(verb)*

Date regularly; have a steady relationship with.

- *We never went out when our children were small.*
- *The soldiers went out on missions.*

---

know-how *(noun)*

The (technical) knowledge and skill required to do something.

- *He looked up "know-how" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "know-how" during the group presentation.*

---

last *(noun)*

The last or lowest in an ordering or series.

- *He was the last to leave.*
- *He finished an inglorious last.*

---

while *(noun)*

A period of indeterminate length (usually short) marked by some action or condition.

- *He was here for a little while.*
- *The article explained what "while" means with a simple example.*

---

all right *(adverb)*

Without doubt (used to reinforce an assertion).

- *It's expensive all right.*
- *Held up all right under pressure.*

---

for the first time *(adverb)*

The initial time.

- *When Felix first saw a garter snake.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "for the first time" in the final chapter.*

take to be *(verb)*

Look on as or consider.

- *He did not know how to use "take to be" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take to be" and when to wait.*

even out *(verb)*

Make level or straight.

- *Even out the surface.*
- *She tried to use "even out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

get-go *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *She knew from the get-go that he was the man for her.*
- *The article explained what "get-go" means with a simple example.*

have a go at it *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *In everyday English, people use "have a go at it" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "have a go at it" carefully so everyone would understand.*

just right *(adverb)*

In every detail.

- *She spoke "just right," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "just right" can make your explanation more exact.*

for a while *(adverb)*

For a short time.

- *Sit down and stay awhile.*
- *They settled awhile in Virginia before moving West.*

home *(noun)*

An institution where people are cared for.

- *A home for the elderly.*
- *Deliver the package to my home.*

now and then *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *He was arrogant and occasionally callous.*
- *Now and again she would take her favorite book from the shelf and read to us.*

at last *(adverb)*

As the end result of a succession or process.

- *At long last the winter was over.*
- *Using "at last" can make your explanation more exact.*

do well by *(verb)*

Treat with respect and consideration.

- *Children should do well by their parents.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "do well by" in real sentences.*

home in *(verb)*

Direct onto a point or target, especially by automatic navigational aids.

- *Learners should practice how to use "home in" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "home in" and when to wait.*

look to *(verb)*

Turn one's interests or expectations towards.

- *Look to the future.*
- *This method looks to significant wavings.*

---

make good *(verb)*

Act as promised.

- *Make good on promises.*
- *Can you use "make good" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

to a man *(adverb)*

Without exception.

- *Voted for unionization to a man.*
- *She spoke "to a man," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

take up *(verb)*

Take out or up with or as if with a scoop.

- *Take up a matter for consideration.*
- *Take up new ideas.*

---

time being *(noun)*

The present occasion.

- *Understanding "time being" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "time being" to mean the present occasion.*

---

am *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic metallic element; discovered by bombarding uranium with helium atoms.

- *Understanding "am" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "am."*

---

at best *(adverb)*

Under the best of conditions.

- *At best we'll lose only the money.*
- *Using "at best" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

at the best *(adverb)*

Under the best of conditions.

- *At best we'll lose only the money.*
- *She spoke "at the best," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

come *(verb)*

To be the product or result.

- *Melons come from a vine.*
- *Understanding comes from experience.*

---

go all out *(verb)*

Perform a task as well as possible.

- *He did not know how to use "go all out" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "go all out" when talking about this idea.*

---

have the best *(verb)*

Overcome, usually through no fault or weakness of the person that is overcome.

- *Heart disease can get the best of us.*
- *He did not know how to use "have the best" until he saw an example.*

---

in some way *(adverb)*

In some unspecified way or manner; or by some unspecified means.

- *They managed somehow.*

- *He expected somehow to discover a woman who would love him.*

---

look for *(verb)*

Try to locate or discover, or try to establish the existence of.

- *The police are searching for clues.*
- *They are searching for the missing man in the entire county.*

---

look on *(verb)*

Observe with attention.

- *She looked on this affair as a joke.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "look on" in real sentences.*

---

new year *(noun)*

The calendar year just begun.

- *The article explained what "new year" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "new year" during the group presentation.*

---

state *(noun)*

The way something is with respect to its main attributes.

- *The current state of knowledge.*
- *His state of health.*

---

think over *(verb)*

Reflect deeply on a subject.

- *I mulled over the events of the afternoon.*
- *The coach explained when to use "think over" and when to wait.*

---

three *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *Understanding "three" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three."*

---

time of year *(noun)*

One of the natural periods into which the year is divided by the equinoxes and solstices or atmospheric conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time of year."*
- *Understanding "time of year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

around *(adverb)*

To a particular destination either specified or understood.

- *She came around to see me.*
- *I invited them around for supper.*

---

come in *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *Can you use "come in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "come in" when talking about this idea.*

---

come to *(verb)*

Cause to experience suddenly.

- *Can you use "come to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "come to" until he saw an example.*

---

for all the world *(adverb)*

Under any circumstances.

- *She wouldn't give up her pets for love or money.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for all the world" naturally.*

---

get off *(verb)*

Cause to be acquitted; get off the hook; in a legal case.

- *The lawyer got him off, even though there was no doubt in everybody's mind that he killed his wife.*
- *The spy sent the classified information off to Russia.*

---

go after *(verb)*

Go in search of or hunt for.

- *She tried to use "go after" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "go after" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

go into *(verb)*

Be used or required for.

- *A lot of energy went into the organization of this banquet.*
- *The coach explained when to use "go into" and when to wait.*

---

always *(adverb)*

Without variation or change, in every case.

- *He always arrives on time.*
- *I will always be there to help you.*

---

as we say *(adverb)*

In a manner of speaking.

- *The feeling is, as we say, quite dead.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "as we say" naturally.*

---

at home *(adverb)*

At, to, or toward the place where you reside.

- *He worked at home.*
- *They played at home last night.*

---

for the time being *(adverb)*

Temporarily.

- *We'll stop for the time being.*
- *He answered "for the time being," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

look at *(verb)*

Take into consideration for exemplifying purposes.

- *The coach explained when to use "look at" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "look at" in real sentences.*

---

think back *(verb)*

Recapture the past; indulge in memories.

- *In everyday English, people use "think back" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "think back" until he saw an example.*

---

best of all *(adverb)*

Especially fortunate.

- *Best of all, we don't have any homework!*
- *He answered "best of all," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

have a look *(verb)*

Look at with attention.

- *Have a look at this!*
- *The coach explained when to use "have a look" and when to wait.*

---

here and now *(noun)*

At this time.

- *The disappointments of the here and now.*
- *The article explained what "here and now" means with a simple example.*

---

last out *(verb)*

Hang on during a trial of endurance.

- *Ride out the storm.*
- *She tried to use "last out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

little *(noun)*

A small amount or duration.

- *He accepted the little they gave him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "little" to mean a small amount or duration.*

---

a little *(adverb)*

To a small degree; somewhat.

- *Felt a little better.*
- *Using "a little" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

come in for *(verb)*

Be subject to or the object of.

- *The governor came in for a lot of criticism.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come in for" in real sentences.*

---

come with *(verb)*

Be present or associated with an event or entity.

- *French fries come with the hamburger.*
- *Fish usually goes with white wine.*

---

life-time *(noun)*

The period during which something is functional (as between birth and death).

- *He looked up "life-time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "life-time" to mean the period during which something is functional (as....*

---

come by *(verb)*

Visit informally and spontaneously.

- *He did not know how to use "come by" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "come by" and when to wait.*

---

first of may *(noun)*

Observed in many countries to celebrate the coming of spring; observed in Russia and related countries in honor of labor.

- *He looked up "first of may" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "first of may" during the group presentation.*

---

good day *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *They said their good-byes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good day."*

---

so long *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *In class, the teacher used "so long" to mean a farewell remark.*
- *Understanding "so long" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

time of life *(noun)*

A period of time during which a person is normally in a particular life state.

- *Understanding "time of life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "time of life" because he had never seen it before.*

under *(adverb)*

In or into a state of subordination or subjugation.

- *We must keep our disappointment under.*
- *Their competitors went under.*

first off *(adverb)*

Before anything else.

- *First we must consider the garter snake.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "first off" in the final chapter.*

give *(verb)*

Be flexible under stress of physical force.

- *This material doesn't give.*
- *Can you give me lessons?*

go back on *(verb)*

Fail to fulfill a promise or obligation.

- *She backed out of her promise.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "go back on" in real sentences.*

house *(noun)*

The management of a gambling house or casino.

- *The house gets a percentage of every bet.*
- *He has a house on Cape Cod.*

look like *(verb)*

Bear a physical resemblance to.

- *She looks like her mother.*
- *She tried to use "look like" carefully so everyone would understand.*

look out *(verb)*

To protect someone's interests.

- *A man's gotta look out for his family.*
- *Watch out for pickpockets!*

look up *(verb)*

Seek information from.

- *She tried to use "look up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "look up" when talking about this idea.*

place *(noun)*

A public square with room for pedestrians.

- *Grosvenor Place.*
- *This is a nice place for a picnic.*

very well *(adverb)*

An expression of agreement normally occurring at the beginning of a sentence.

- *Place "very well" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "very well," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

get the best *(verb)*

Overcome, usually through no fault or weakness of the person that is overcome.

- *Heart disease can get the best of us.*
- *Can you use "get the best" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

give in *(verb)*

Yield to another's wish or opinion.

- *She tried to use "give in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "give in" and when to wait.*

---

in place *(adverb)*

In the original or natural place or site.

- *The archeologists left the pottery in place.*
- *She spoke "in place," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

next *(adverb)*

At the time or occasion immediately following.

- *Next the doctor examined his back.*
- *Using "next" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

very much *(adverb)*

To a very great degree or extent.

- *We enjoyed ourselves very much.*
- *She was very much interested.*

---

long time *(noun)*

A prolonged period of time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long time."*
- *He looked up "long time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mr *(noun)*

A form of address for a man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mr."*
- *He looked up "mr" because he had never seen it before.*

---

back off *(verb)*

Remove oneself from an obligation.

- *The bully had to back down.*
- *The coach explained when to use "back off" and when to wait.*

---

come out *(verb)*

To state openly and publicly one's homosexuality.

- *This actor outed last year.*
- *The new Woody Allen film hasn't come out yet.*

---

come up to *(verb)*

Speak to someone.

- *The coach explained when to use "come up to" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "come up to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

end *(noun)*

The point in time at which something ends.

- *The end of the year.*
- *The ending of warranty period.*

---

look out on *(verb)*

Be oriented in a certain direction.

- *The house looks out on a tennis court.*
- *The apartment overlooks the Hudson.*

---

new look *(noun)*

A style of women's clothing created by Christian Dior in 1947; involved a tight bodice and narrow waist and a flowing pleated skirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new look."*

- *They discussed "new look" during the group presentation.*

---

the right way *(adverb)*

In the right manner.

- *Place "the right way" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "the right way," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

find out *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *Find the product of two numbers.*
- *Find out if he speaks Russian.*

---

from way back *(adverb)*

Since long ago.

- *She knows him from way back.*
- *She spoke "from way back," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

get a look *(verb)*

See something for a brief time.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get a look" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "get a look" until he saw an example.*

---

in the end *(adverb)*

As the end result of a succession or process.

- *At long last the winter was over.*
- *She will succeed in the long run.*

---

take back *(verb)*

Take back what one has said.

- *This photo takes me back to the good old days.*
- *She tried to use "take back" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

too much *(adverb)*

More than necessary.

- *She eats too much.*
- *Let's not blame them overmuch.*

---

end on *(adverb)*

With the end forward or toward the observer.

- *Houses built endways.*
- *He answered "end on," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ever *(adverb)*

At all times; all the time and on every occasion.

- *Ever hoping to strike it rich.*
- *Ever busy.*

---

family *(noun)*

A person having kinship with another or others.

- *He's family.*
- *He moved his family to Virginia.*

---

first and last *(adverb)*

Taking everything together.

- *She was first and last a scientist.*
- *Using "first and last" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

help out *(verb)*

Be of help, as in a particular situation of need.

- *Can you help out tonight with the dinner guests?*
- *In everyday English, people use "help out" when talking about this idea.*

---

high up *(adverb)*

At a great altitude.

- *He climbed high on the ladder.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "high up" in the final chapter.*

---

may day *(noun)*

Observed in many countries to celebrate the coming of spring; observed in Russia and related countries in honor of labor.

- *They discussed "may day" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "may day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

part-time *(adverb)*

For less than the standard number of hours.

- *He works part-time.*
- *Using "part-time" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

put *(verb)*

Arrange thoughts, ideas, temporal events.

- *I put these memories with those of bygone times.*
- *Put your things here.*

---

think the world of *(verb)*

Esteem very highly.

- *She thinks the world of her adviser.*
- *She tried to use "think the world of" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

time to come *(noun)*

The time yet to come.

- *Understanding "time to come" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "time to come" during the group presentation.*

---

at that place *(adverb)*

In or at that place.

- *That man there.*
- *Using "at that place" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

back down *(verb)*

Remove oneself from an obligation.

- *The bully had to back down.*
- *In everyday English, people use "back down" when talking about this idea.*

---

for sure *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively ('sure' is sometimes used informally for 'surely').

- *The results are surely encouraging.*
- *It's going to be a good day for sure.*

---

get around *(verb)*

Be released or become known; of news.

- *How does she get around without a car?*
- *He did not know how to use "get around" until he saw an example.*

---

get around to *(verb)*

Do something despite obstacles such as lack of time.

- *He finally got around to painting the windows.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "get around to" in real sentences.*

---

keep in *(verb)*

Cause to stay indoors.

- *She tried to use "keep in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keep in" when talking about this idea.*

---

put in *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *We put in a new sink.*
- *We put in a grant to the NSF.*

---

at the same time *(adverb)*

Overlapping in duration.

- *Concurrently with the conference an exhibition of things associated with Rutherford was held.*
- *Going to school and holding a job at the same time.*

---

high time *(noun)*

The latest possible moment.

- *It is high time you went to work.*
- *The article explained what "high time" means with a simple example.*

---

keep on *(verb)*

Allow to remain in a place or position or maintain a property or feature.

- *The family's fortune waned and they could not keep their household staff.*
- *Our grant has run out and we cannot keep you on.*

---

off year *(noun)*

A year in which productivity is low or inferior.

- *In class, the teacher used "off year" to mean a year in which productivity is low or inferior.*
- *Understanding "off year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

off-day *(noun)*

A day when things go poorly.

- *I guess this is one of my off-days.*
- *In class, the teacher used "off-day" to mean a day when things go poorly.*

---

free *(verb)*

Make (information) available for publication.

- *He finally could free the legs of the earthquake victim who was buried in the rubble.*
- *Free a path across the cluttered floor.*

---

get the better of *(verb)*

Win a victory over.

- *Her anger got the better of her and she blew up.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "get the better of" in real sentences.*

---

give out *(verb)*

Give off, send forth, or discharge; as of light, heat, or radiation, vapor, etc.

- *The teacher handed out the exams.*
- *He did not know how to use "give out" until he saw an example.*

---

look after *(verb)*

Keep under careful scrutiny.

- *In everyday English, people use "look after" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "look after" in real sentences.*

someone *(noun)*

A human being.

- *Understanding "someone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "someone" means with a simple example.*

away *(adverb)*

Out of the way (especially away from one's thoughts).

- *Pushed all doubts away.*
- *Ran away from the lion.*

end-all *(noun)*

The ultimate goal.

- *Human beings are not the end-all of evolution.*
- *The article explained what "end-all" means with a simple example.*

go down on *(verb)*

Provide sexual gratification through oral stimulation.

- *In everyday English, people use "go down on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "go down on" in real sentences.*

great year *(noun)*

Time required for one complete cycle of the precession of the equinoxes, about 25,800 years.

- *In class, the teacher used "great year" to mean time required for one complete cycle of the....*
- *The article explained what "great year" means with a simple example.*

number *(noun)*

A concept of quantity involving zero and units.

- *Every number has a unique position in the sequence.*
- *He had a number of chores to do.*

to each one *(adverb)*

To or from every one of two or more (considered individually).

- *They received $10 each.*
- *He answered "to each one," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

very much like *(adverb)*

In a similar way.

- *He answered "very much like," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "very much like" in the final chapter.*

come after *(verb)*

Come after in time, as a result.

- *The coach explained when to use "come after" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come after" in real sentences.*

day by day *(adverb)*

Gradually and progressively.

- *His health weakened day by day.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "day by day" naturally.*

days *(noun)*

The time during which someone's life continues.

- *The monarch's last days.*
- *Two days later they left.*

for each one *(adverb)*

To or from every one of two or more (considered individually).

- *They received $10 each.*
- *Place "for each one" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

for free *(adverb)*

Without payment.

- *Using "for free" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for free" naturally.*

---

go home *(verb)*

Return home.

- *After the movie, we went home.*
- *He did not know how to use "go home" until he saw an example.*

---

look back *(verb)*

Look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events); remember.

- *Don't look back while you walk.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "look back" in real sentences.*

---

name *(noun)*

A language unit by which a person or thing is known.

- *His name really is George Washington.*
- *Those are two names for the same thing.*

---

night *(noun)*

The dark part of the diurnal cycle considered a time unit.

- *Three nights later he collapsed.*
- *I had a restless night.*

---

a lot *(adverb)*

To a very great degree or extent.

- *I feel a lot better.*
- *She spoke "a lot," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

come over *(verb)*

Communicate the intended meaning or impression.

- *She tried to use "come over" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "come over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

company *(noun)*

An institution created to conduct business.

- *He started the company in his garage.*
- *He missed their company.*

---

ever so *(adverb)*

(intensifier for adjectives) very.

- *She was ever so friendly.*
- *She spoke "ever so," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

in name *(adverb)*

By title or repute though not in fact.

- *He's a doctor in name only.*
- *Place "in name" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

last day *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *In class, the teacher used "last day" to mean (new testament) day at the end of time following....*
- *The article explained what "last day" means with a simple example.*

let *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "let."*
- *He looked up "let" because he had never seen it before.*

no end *(adverb)*

On and on for a long time.

- *The child cried no end.*
- *He answered "no end," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

called *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *He called me a bastard.*
- *She called her children lazy and ungrateful.*

come back *(verb)*

Go back to something earlier.

- *This harks back to a previous remark of his.*
- *Can you use "come back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

thought *(noun)*

The organized beliefs of a period or group or individual.

- *19th century thought.*
- *Darwinian thought.*

against time *(adverb)*

As fast as possible; before a deadline.

- *It was a race against the clock.*
- *He answered "against time," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

from each one *(adverb)*

To or from every one of two or more (considered individually).

- *They received $10 each.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "from each one" in the final chapter.*

go around *(verb)*

Become widely known and passed on.

- *The story went around in the office.*
- *There's not enough to go around.*

keep out *(verb)*

Prevent from entering; shut out.

- *The trees were shutting out all sunlight.*
- *He did not know how to use "keep out" until he saw an example.*

let on *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *She tried to use "let on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "let on" when talking about this idea.*

put out *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *He put out the same for seven managers.*
- *He held out his hand.*

set in *(verb)*

Blow toward the shore.

- *That gale could set in on us with the next high tide.*
- *Laziness set in.*

---

this night *(adverb)*

During the night of the present day.

- *Drop by tonight.*
- *She spoke "this night," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

day in day out *(adverb)*

For an indefinite number of successive days.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "day in day out" naturally.*
- *She spoke "day in day out," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

every year *(adverb)*

Without missing a year.

- *He answered "every year," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "every year," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

group *(noun)*

A set that is closed, associative, has an identity element and every element has an inverse.

- *They discussed "group" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

have it away *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *He did not know how to use "have it away" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "have it away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

now and again *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *He was arrogant and occasionally callous.*
- *Now and again she would take her favorite book from the shelf and read to us.*

---

before long *(adverb)*

In the near future.

- *We should have news before long.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "before long" in the final chapter.*

---

day in and day out *(adverb)*

Without respite.

- *He plays chess day in and day out.*
- *Place "day in and day out" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

for the most part *(adverb)*

In large part; mainly or chiefly.

- *These accounts are largely inactive.*
- *She spoke "for the most part," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

in public *(adverb)*

In a manner accessible to or observable by the public; openly.

- *She admitted publicly to being a communist.*
- *Place "in public" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

number one *(noun)*

The first or highest in an ordering or series.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "number one."*

- *He looked up "number one" because he had never seen it before.*

---

start *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *They got an early start.*
- *It was off to a good start.*

---

system *(noun)*

A complex of methods or rules governing behavior.

- *They have to operate under a system they oppose.*
- *That language has a complex system for indicating gender.*

---

take home *(verb)*

Earn as a salary or wage.

- *How much does your wife take home after taxes and other deductions?*
- *She tried to use "take home" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

take-home *(adjective)*

(of salary or wages) remaining after all deductions including taxes.

- *The speaker chose "take-home" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "take-home" when it is (of salary or wages) remaining after all deductions....*

---

through and through *(adverb)*

Throughout the entire extent.

- *Got soaked through in the rain.*
- *I'm frozen through.*

---

times *(noun)*

A more or less definite period of time now or previously present.

- *It was a sign of the times.*
- *Four times three equals twelve.*

---

already *(adverb)*

Prior to a specified or implied time.

- *She has already graduated.*
- *He answered "already," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

come before *(verb)*

Be the predecessor of.

- *He did not know how to use "come before" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "come before" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

even a little *(adverb)*

To any extent at all.

- *Using "even a little" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "even a little" in the final chapter.*

---

in the first place *(adverb)*

Of primary import.

- *It was in the first place a local matter.*
- *Why didn't you tell me in the first place?*

---

look out over *(verb)*

Be oriented in a certain direction.

- *The house looks out on a tennis court.*
- *The apartment overlooks the Hudson.*

---

nothing *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *It looked like nothing I had ever seen before.*
- *The article explained what “nothing” means with a simple example.*

---

take a look *(verb)*

Look at with attention.

- *Have a look at this!*
- *He did not know how to use “take a look” until he saw an example.*

---

then again *(adverb)*

(contrastive) from another point of view.

- *Then again, she might not go.*
- *Using “then again” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

today *(noun)*

The day that includes the present moment (as opposed to yesterday or tomorrow).

- *Today is beautiful.*
- *Did you see today's newspaper?*

---

under way *(adverb)*

In motion; set in motion.

- *The ship got under way.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “under way” in the final chapter.*

---

as a group *(adverb)*

All together.

- *He answered “as a group,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke “as a group,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

be all and end all *(noun)*

The essential factor; the all-important element; the supreme aim.

- *Profit is the be-all and end-all of business.*
- *They discussed “be all and end all” during the group presentation.*

---

be-all and end-all *(noun)*

The essential factor; the all-important element; the supreme aim.

- *Profit is the be-all and end-all of business.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “be-all and end-all.”*

---

enough *(noun)*

An adequate quantity; a quantity that is large enough to achieve a purpose.

- *Enough is as good as a feast.*
- *He looked up “enough” because he had never seen it before.*

---

for anything *(adverb)*

Under any circumstances.

- *She wouldn't give up her pets for love or money.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “for anything” naturally.*

---

free people *(noun)*

People who are free.

- *The home of the free and the brave.*
- *The article explained what “free people” means with a simple example.*

---

full *(noun)*

The time when the Moon is fully illuminated.

- *The moon is at the full.*
- *The article explained what "full" means with a simple example.*

---

in case *(adverb)*

If there happens to be need.

- *In case of trouble call 911.*
- *I have money, just in case.*

---

in person *(adverb)*

In the flesh; without involving anyone else.

- *I went there personally.*
- *He appeared in person.*

---

live *(verb)*

Pursue a positive and satisfying existence.

- *You must accept yourself and others if you really want to live.*
- *People lived in Africa millions of years ago.*

---

out and away *(adverb)*

By a considerable margin.

- *It was far and away the best meal he had ever eaten.*
- *Using "out and away" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

point *(noun)*

A V-shaped mark at one end of an arrow pointer.

- *The point of the arrow was due north.*
- *A point is defined by its coordinates.*

---

read *(verb)*

Have or contain a certain wording or form.

- *The passage reads as follows.*
- *Read the advertisement.*

---

take part *(verb)*

Share in something.

- *The coach explained when to use "take part" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take part" in real sentences.*

---

told *(verb)*

Inform positively and with certainty and confidence.

- *The father told a story to his child.*
- *The mother told the child to get dressed.*

---

us house *(noun)*

The lower legislative house of the United States Congress.

- *Understanding "us house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "us house" during the group presentation.*

---

yet *(adverb)*

To a greater degree or extent; used with comparisons.

- *A yet sadder tale.*
- *I have yet to see the results.*

---

all day long *(adverb)*

During the entire day.

- *Light pours daylong into the parlor.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "all day long" in the final chapter.*

at times *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *The narrator describes the scene "at times" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "at times" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

four *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "four" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.*
- *The article explained what "four" means with a simple example.*

get away *(verb)*

Escape potentially unpleasant consequences; get away with a forbidden action.

- *She gets away with murder!*
- *I couldn't get out from under these responsibilities.*

hard *(adverb)*

To the full extent possible; all the way.

- *Hard alee.*
- *The ship went hard astern.*

in full *(adverb)*

Referring to a quantity.

- *The amount was paid in full.*
- *Place "in full" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

let out *(verb)*

Express audibly; utter sounds (not necessarily words).

- *She let out a big heavy sigh.*
- *Bring out the truth.*

make sure *(verb)*

Make a point of doing something; act purposefully and intentionally.

- *He did not know how to use "make sure" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "make sure" in real sentences.*

mean *(verb)*

Destine or designate for a certain purpose.

- *These flowers were meant for you.*
- *You never understand what I mean!*

one after another *(adverb)*

In single file.

- *The prisoners came out one by one.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "one after another" naturally.*

set up *(verb)*

Arrange thoughts, ideas, temporal events.

- *Set up one's life.*
- *She set up a literacy program.*

tell *(verb)*

Inform positively and with certainty and confidence.

- *I tell you that man is a crook!*
- *Tell me what is bothering you.*

to the full *(adverb)*

To the greatest degree or extent; completely or entirely; (‘full’ in this sense is used as a combining form).

- *Fully grown.*
- *He didn’t fully understand.*

---

come through *(verb)*

Continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.).

- *The sun broke through the clouds.*
- *The rescue team broke through the wall in the mine shaft.*

---

day after day *(adverb)*

For an indefinite number of successive days.

- *He answered “day after day,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke “day after day,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

go against *(verb)*

Act in disregard of laws, rules, contracts, or promises.

- *He did not know how to use “go against” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “go against” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

live on *(verb)*

Continue to live through hardship or adversity.

- *The race car driver lived through several very serious accidents.*
- *Can you use “live on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

live with *(verb)*

Tolerate or accommodate oneself to.

- *She has learned to live with her husband’s little idiosyncrasies.*
- *She tried to use “live with” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

put over *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *He put over the idea very well.*
- *He did not know how to use “put over” until he saw an example.*

---

real time *(noun)*

The actual time that it takes a process to occur.

- *Information is updated in real time.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “real time.”*

---

seen *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *This program will be seen all over the world.*
- *Can you use “seen” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

states *(noun)*

The way something is with respect to its main attributes.

- *In class, the teacher used “states” to mean the way something is with respect to its main....*
- *Understanding “states” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

as yet *(adverb)*

Used in negative statement to describe a situation that has existed up to this point or up to the present time.

- *The sun isn’t up yet.*
- *He answered “as yet,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

at long last *(adverb)*

As the end result of a succession or process.

- *At long last the winter was over.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "at long last" in the final chapter.*

---

believe *(verb)*

Follow a credo; have a faith; be a believer.

- *When you hear his sermons, you will be able to believe, too.*
- *I believed his report.*

---

every which way *(adverb)*

Haphazardly.

- *The narrator describes the scene "every which way" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "every which way," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

give off *(verb)*

Give off, send forth, or discharge; as of light, heat, or radiation, vapor, etc.

- *The big cities gave off so many wonderful American qualities.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give off" in real sentences.*

---

on that point *(adverb)*

In that matter.

- *He answered "on that point," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "on that point" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

put back *(verb)*

Put something back where it belongs.

- *Please put the clean dishes back in the cabinet when you have washed them.*
- *My daughter's wedding set me back $20,000.*

---

until now *(adverb)*

Used in negative statement to describe a situation that has existed up to this point or up to the present time.

- *Place "until now" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "until now" naturally.*

---

all told *(adverb)*

With everything included or counted.

- *He answered "all told," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "all told," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

believe in *(verb)*

Have a firm conviction as to the goodness of something.

- *John believes in oat bran.*
- *Can you use "believe in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

call for *(verb)*

Request the participation or presence of.

- *The organizers invite submissions of papers for the conference.*
- *She called for room service.*

---

call in *(verb)*

Summon to a particular activity or employment.

- *Experts were called in.*
- *The nurse called in the next patient.*

---

came *(verb)*

To be the product or result.

- *He came singing down the road.*
- *The first success came three days later.*

---

every now and then *(adverb)*

Occasionally.

- *Every so often she visits her father.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "every now and then" naturally.*

---

far *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the government dominated by Tutsi and to institute Hutu control again.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "far."*
- *He looked up "far" because he had never seen it before.*

---

give and take *(verb)*

Make mutual concessions.

- *In life you have to give and take.*
- *Can you use "give and take" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

give-and-take *(noun)*

An exchange of views on some topic.

- *The article explained what "give-and-take" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "give-and-take" during the group presentation.*

---

though *(adverb)*

(postpositive) however.

- *It might be unpleasant, though.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "though" naturally.*

---

went *(verb)*

Be or continue to be in a certain condition.

- *The children went hungry that day.*
- *The policemen went from door to door looking for the suspect.*

---

year-end *(noun)*

The end of a calendar year.

- *He had to unload the merchandise before the year-end.*
- *The article explained what "year-end" means with a simple example.*

---

yes *(noun)*

An affirmative.

- *I was hoping for a yes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yes."*

---

actually *(adverb)*

As a sentence modifier to add slight emphasis.

- *Actually, we all help clear up after a meal.*
- *Actually, I haven't seen the film.*

---

american *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the continents and islands of the Americas.

- *The American hemisphere.*
- *American flora and fauna.*

---

call on *(verb)*

Have recourse to or make an appeal or request for help or information to.

- *She called on her Representative to help her.*
- *He did not know how to use "call on" until he saw an example.*

---

come home *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one's consciousness or emotions.

- *Can you use “come home” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “come home” when talking about this idea.*

---

first name *(noun)*

The name that precedes the surname.

- *They discussed “first name” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “first name” because he had never seen it before.*

---

good night *(noun)*

A conventional expression of farewell.

- *They discussed “good night” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “good night” means with a simple example.*

---

head-on *(adverb)*

In direct opposition; directly.

- *We must meet the problem head-on.*
- *The cars collided head-on.*

---

in name only *(adverb)*

By title or repute though not in fact.

- *He’s a doctor in name only.*
- *He answered “in name only,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

in one case *(adverb)*

On one occasion.

- *The narrator describes the scene “in one case” in the final chapter.*
- *He answered “in one case,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

just in case *(adverb)*

If there happens to be need.

- *In case of trouble call 911.*
- *I have money, just in case.*

---

later *(adverb)*

Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

- *He’s going to the store but he’ll be back here later.*
- *I’ll see you later.*

---

less *(adverb)*

Used to form the comparative of some adjectives and adverbs.

- *Less interesting.*
- *Less expensive.*

---

line *(noun)*

A mark that is long relative to its width.

- *He drew a line on the chart.*
- *The line of soldiers advanced with their bayonets fixed.*

---

look around *(verb)*

Look about oneself.

- *Look around to see whether you can find the missing document.*
- *She tried to use “look around” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

never again *(adverb)*

At no time hereafter; -E.A.Poe.

- *Quoth the raven, nevermore!*
- *She spoke “never again,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

party *(noun)*

A group of people gathered together for pleasure.

- *She joined the party after dinner.*
- *In 1992 Perot tried to organize a third party at the national level.*

place down *(verb)*

Cause to sit or seat or be in a settled position or place.

- *Set down your bags here.*
- *He did not know how to use "place down" until he saw an example.*

says *(verb)*

Have or contain a certain wording or form.

- *The registrar says that I owe the school money.*
- *The clock says noon.*

to order *(adverb)*

To specification.

- *He had the shoes made to order.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to order" naturally.*

try for *(verb)*

Make an attempt at achieving something.

- *She tried for the Olympics.*
- *She tried to use "try for" carefully so everyone would understand.*

back away *(verb)*

Make a retreat from an earlier commitment or activity.

- *He backed out of his earlier promise.*
- *In everyday English, people use "back away" when talking about this idea.*

business people *(noun)*

People who transact business (especially business executives).

- *They discussed "business people" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "business people" to mean people who transact business (especially business....*

country *(noun)*

The people who live in a nation or country.

- *The whole country worshipped him.*
- *The country's largest manufacturer.*

home from home *(noun)*

A place where you are just as comfortable and content as if you were home.

- *In class, the teacher used "home from home" to mean a place where you are just as comfortable and....*
- *Understanding "home from home" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

home help *(noun)*

A person hired to help in another's home (especially one employed by a local authority to help the infirm with domestic work).

- *In class, the teacher used "home help" to mean a person hired to help in another's home....*
- *He looked up "home help" because he had never seen it before.*

in his own right *(adverb)*

By reason of one's own ability or ownership etc.

- *She's a rich woman in her own right rather than by inheritance.*
- *An excellent novel in its own right.*

live up to *(verb)*

Meet the requirements or expectations of.

- *The coach explained when to use "live up to" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "live up to" in real sentences.*

---

long since *(adverb)*

Of the distant or comparatively distant past; ; ; ; ; ; is Scottish.

- *We met once long ago.*
- *They long ago forsook their nomadic life.*

---

on the side *(adverb)*

Without official authorization.

- *He had made some money on the side.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "on the side" naturally.*

---

out of nothing *(adverb)*

Without warning.

- *Your cousin arrived out of thin air.*
- *He answered "out of nothing," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

point out *(verb)*

Make or write a comment on.

- *Learners should practice how to use "point out" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "point out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

point up *(verb)*

Emphasize, especially by identification.

- *This novel points up the racial problems in England.*
- *He did not know how to use "point up" until he saw an example.*

---

thank *(verb)*

Express gratitude or show appreciation to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "thank" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "thank" when talking about this idea.*

---

by far *(adverb)*

By a considerable margin.

- *She was by far the smartest student.*
- *It was far and away the best meal he had ever eaten.*

---

come around *(verb)*

Change one's position or opinion.

- *He came around to our point of view.*
- *Christmas rolled around again.*

---

general *(noun)*

A fact about the whole (as opposed to particular).

- *He discussed the general but neglected the particular.*
- *Understanding "general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

later on *(adverb)*

Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

- *He's going to the store but he'll be back here later.*
- *Using "later on" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

put off *(verb)*

Avoid or try to avoid fulfilling, answering, or performing (duties, questions, or issues).

- *She tried to use "put off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *He did not know how to use "put off" until he saw an example.*

put one over *(verb)*

Fool or hoax.

- *The immigrant was duped because he trusted everyone.*
- *He did not know how to use "put one over" until he saw an example.*

stop up *(verb)*

Fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug.

- *Stop up the leak.*
- *Can you use "stop up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

thank you *(noun)*

A conversational expression of gratitude.

- *The article explained what "thank you" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thank you" during the group presentation.*

the other way around *(adverb)*

With the order reversed.

- *The narrator describes the scene "the other way around" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "the other way around" naturally.*

by-line *(noun)*

A line giving the name of the writer of a story or article.

- *He looked up "by-line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "by-line."*

call up *(verb)*

Recall knowledge from memory; have a recollection.

- *Call up memories.*
- *The case was called up in court.*

give or take *(adverb)*

Plus or minus a small amount.

- *It is a mile away, give or take a few hundred yards.*
- *Using "give or take" can make your explanation more exact.*

head up *(verb)*

Be the first or leading member of (a group) and excel.

- *This student heads the class.*
- *In everyday English, people use "head up" when talking about this idea.*

home-school *(verb)*

Educate (one's children) at home instead of sending (them) to a school.

- *The parents are home-schooling their daughter.*
- *She tried to use "home-school" carefully so everyone would understand.*

in general *(adverb)*

Without distinction of one from others.

- *He is interested in snakes in general.*
- *Using "in general" can make your explanation more exact.*

in her own right *(adverb)*

By reason of one's own ability or ownership etc.

- *She's a rich woman in her own right rather than by inheritance.*
- *An excellent novel in its own right.*

law *(noun)*

The collection of rules imposed by authority.

- *Civilization presupposes respect for the law.*
- *There is a law against kidnapping.*

---

let go *(verb)*

Release, as from one's grip.

- *Let go of the door handle, please!*
- *Don't be so worried all the time–just let go!*

---

let go of *(verb)*

Release, as from one's grip.

- *Let go of the door handle, please!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "let go of" in real sentences.*

---

mean time *(noun)*

(astronomy) time based on the motion of the mean sun (an imaginary sun moving uniformly along the celestial equator).

- *He looked up "mean time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mean time."*

---

point in time *(noun)*

An instant of time.

- *At that point I had to leave.*
- *He looked up "point in time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

right away *(adverb)*

At once (usually modifies an undesirable occurrence).

- *Found an answer straightaway.*
- *He answered "right away," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

set back *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *His late start set him back.*
- *My daughter's wedding set me back $20,000.*

---

so far *(adverb)*

To the degree or extent that.

- *Insofar as it can be ascertained, the horse lung is comparable to that of man.*
- *So far as it is reasonably practical he should practice restraint.*

---

together *(adverb)*

In contact with each other or in proximity.

- *The leaves stuck together.*
- *We were gathered together.*

---

whole *(noun)*

An assemblage of parts that is regarded as a single entity.

- *How big is that part compared to the whole?*
- *Europe considered as a whole.*

---

call out *(verb)*

Utter aloud; often with surprise, horror, or joy.

- *'I'm here,' the mother shouted when she saw her child looking lost.*
- *Aaron Burr called out Alexander Hamilton.*

---

call-out *(noun)*

A challenge to a fight or duel.

- *The article explained what "call-out" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "call-out" to mean a challenge to a fight or duel.*

---

five *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "five" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.*
- *The article explained what "five" means with a simple example.*

---

go a long way *(verb)*

Suffice or be adequate for a while or to a certain extent.

- *Learners should practice how to use "go a long way" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "go a long way" when talking about this idea.*

---

in so far *(adverb)*

To the degree or extent that.

- *Insofar as it can be ascertained, the horse lung is comparable to that of man.*
- *So far as it is reasonably practical he should practice restraint.*

---

keep down *(verb)*

Put down by force or intimidation.

- *China keeps down her dissidents very efficiently.*
- *The rich landowners subjugated the peasants working the land.*

---

kind *(noun)*

A category of things distinguished by some common characteristic or quality.

- *What kinds of desserts are there?*
- *Understanding "kind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kind of *(adverb)*

To some (great or small) extent.

- *He is kind of shy.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "kind of" naturally.*

---

name day *(noun)*

The feast day of a saint whose name one bears.

- *They discussed "name day" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "name day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

put-down *(noun)*

A crushing remark.

- *Understanding "put-down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "put-down" to mean a crushing remark.*

---

story *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *A history of France.*
- *The story of exposure to lead.*

---

try out *(verb)*

Try something new, as in order to gain experience.

- *Try these new crackers.*
- *Can you use "try out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

two times *(adverb)*

By a factor of two.

- *The price increased twofold last year.*
- *He answered "two times," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

white out *(verb)*

Cover up with a liquid correction fluid.

- *White-out the typo.*
- *In everyday English, people use "white out" when talking about this idea.*

first person *(noun)*

Pronouns and verbs used to refer to the speaker or writer of the language in which they occur.

- *They discussed "first person" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

free world *(noun)*

Anti-communist countries collectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "free world" to mean anti-communist countries collectively.*
- *He looked up "free world" because he had never seen it before.*

in kind *(adverb)*

With something of the same kind.

- *She pays him back in kind.*
- *Using "in kind" can make your explanation more exact.*

news *(noun)*

A program devoted to current events, often using interviews and commentary.

- *We watch the 7 o'clock news every night.*
- *They awaited news of the outcome.*

on the whole *(adverb)*

With everything considered (and neglecting details).

- *Altogether, I'm sorry it happened.*
- *Using "on the whole" can make your explanation more exact.*

together with *(adverb)*

In conjunction with; combined.

- *Our salaries put together couldn't pay for the damage.*
- *We couldn't pay for the damages with all our salaries put together.*

us government *(noun)*

The executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "us government."*
- *The article explained what "us government" means with a simple example.*

within *(adverb)*

On the inside.

- *The narrator describes the scene "within" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "within" naturally.*

book *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *I am reading a good book on economics.*
- *He used a large book as a doorstop.*

family man *(noun)*

A man whose family is of major importance in his life.

- *In class, the teacher used "family man" to mean a man whose family is of major importance in his life.*
- *Understanding "family man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

in any case *(adverb)*

Used to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous statement.

- *Anyhow, he is dead now.*
- *I think they're asleep; anyhow, they're quiet.*

---

in its own right *(adverb)*

By reason of one's own ability or ownership etc.

- *She's a rich woman in her own right rather than by inheritance.*
- *An excellent novel in its own right.*

---

in the least *(adverb)*

In the slightest degree or in any respect.

- *Was not in the least unfriendly.*
- *Are you in the least interested?*

---

information *(noun)*

A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.

- *The signal contained thousands of bits of information.*
- *Understanding "information" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

let off *(verb)*

Grant exemption or release to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "let off" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "let off" and when to wait.*

---

live over *(verb)*

Experience again, often in the imagination.

- *He relived the horrors of war.*
- *She tried to use "live over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

local *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or characteristic of a particular locality or neighborhood.

- *Local customs.*
- *Local schools.*

---

of course *(adverb)*

As might be expected.

- *She spoke "of course," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "of course" in the final chapter.*

---

open up *(verb)*

Start to operate or function or cause to start operating or functioning.

- *Open a business.*
- *Mary opened the car door.*

---

up-country *(adverb)*

To or in the interior of a country or region.

- *He answered "up-country," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "up-country" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

video *(noun)*

The visible part of a television transmission.

- *She is a star of screen and video.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "video."*

---

all together *(adverb)*

Used of a group whose members acted or were acted upon collectively and when 'all' and 'together' can be separated by other words.

- *They were herded all together.*

- *They were all herded together.*

---

at least *(adverb)*

If nothing else ('leastwise' is informal and 'leastways' is colloquial).

- *At least he survived.*
- *At least two hours studying the manual.*

---

early on *(adverb)*

During an early stage.

- *Early on in her career.*
- *She spoke "early on," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

get a line *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *He did not know how to use "get a line" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get a line" when talking about this idea.*

---

last name *(noun)*

The name used to identify the members of a family (as distinguished from each member's given name).

- *The article explained what "last name" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "last name" during the group presentation.*

---

little by little *(adverb)*

A little bit at a time.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "little by little" naturally.*
- *She spoke "little by little," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

make a point *(verb)*

Make a point of doing something; act purposefully and intentionally.

- *Can you use "make a point" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "make a point" until he saw an example.*

---

post-it *(noun)*

Brand name for a slip of notepaper that has an adhesive that allows it to stick to a surface and be removed without damaging the surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "post-it" to mean brand name for a slip of notepaper that has an....*
- *Understanding "post-it" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

real life *(noun)*

The practical world as opposed to the academic world.

- *A good consultant must have a lot of experience in the real world.*
- *He looked up "real life" because he had never seen it before.*

---

real world *(noun)*

The practical world as opposed to the academic world.

- *A good consultant must have a lot of experience in the real world.*
- *Understanding "real world" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second-best *(adverb)*

In second place.

- *He came off second-best.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "second-best" naturally.*

---

social *(noun)*

A party of people assembled to promote sociability and communal activity.

- *They discussed "social" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "social" means with a simple example.*

---

talk *(noun)*

A speech that is open to the public.

- *Let's have more work and less talk around here.*
- *His poetry contains much talk about love and anger.*

---

to a t *(adverb)*

In every detail.

- *The new house suited them to a T.*
- *He answered "to a t," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

while away *(verb)*

Spend or pass, as with boredom or in a pleasant manner; of time.

- *Can you use "while away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "while away" and when to wait.*

---

at the least *(adverb)*

Not less than.

- *At least two hours studying the manual.*
- *A tumor at least as big as an orange.*

---

country people *(noun)*

People living in the same country; compatriots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "country people."*
- *He looked up "country people" because he had never seen it before.*

---

given *(noun)*

An assumption that is taken for granted.

- *The article explained what "given" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "given."*

---

half *(noun)*

One of two equal parts of a divisible whole.

- *Half a loaf.*
- *Half an hour.*

---

often *(adverb)*

Many times at short intervals.

- *We often met over a cup of coffee.*
- *He answered "often," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

on the face of it *(adverb)*

From appearances alone; ; ; -Thomas Hardy.

- *The child is seemingly healthy but the doctor is concerned.*
- *On the face of it the problem seems minor.*

---

point the way *(verb)*

Indicate the right path or direction.

- *The sign pointed the way to London.*
- *The coach explained when to use "point the way" and when to wait.*

---

set down *(verb)*

Cause to sit or seat or be in a settled position or place.

- *Set down your bags here.*
- *The hotel was set down at the bottom of the valley.*

---

single *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *In class, the teacher used “single” to mean the smallest whole number or a numeral representing....*
- *He looked up “single” because he had never seen it before.*

---

talk of *(verb)*

Discuss or mention.

- *Can you use “talk of” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “talk of” and when to wait.*

---

call back *(verb)*

Recall knowledge from memory; have a recollection.

- *Call up memories.*
- *Recall the defective auto tires.*

---

day of the week *(noun)*

Any one of the seven days in a week.

- *Understanding “day of the week” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “day of the week.”*

---

face up *(verb)*

Deal with (something unpleasant) head on.

- *He faced the terrible consequences of his mistakes.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “face up” in real sentences.*

---

get together *(noun)*

A small informal social gathering.

- *In class, the teacher used “get together” to mean a small informal social gathering.*
- *They discussed “get together” during the group presentation.*

---

hours *(noun)*

An indefinite period of time.

- *They talked for hours.*
- *They work long hours.*

---

house-to-house *(adjective)*

Omitting no one; from the door of one house to that of the next.

- *House-to-house coverage.*
- *The speaker chose “house-to-house” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

in fact *(adverb)*

In reality or actuality.

- *In fact, it was a wonder anyone survived.*
- *Painters who are in fact anything but unsophisticated.*

---

in hand *(adverb)*

Under control.

- *The riots were in hand.*
- *Place “in hand” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

least of all *(adverb)*

Especially not.

- *Nobody, least of all Joe, agreed with me.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “least of all” in the final chapter.*

---

look away *(verb)*

Avert one’s gaze.

- *She looked away when the nurse pricked her arm with the needle.*
- *In everyday English, people use “look away” when talking about this idea.*

more or less *(adverb)*

To a small degree or extent.

- *Holds 3 gallons, more or less.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "more or less" in the final chapter.*

south *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is at 180 degrees.

- *They discussed "south" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "south" to mean the cardinal compass point that is at 180 degrees.*

take care *(verb)*

Take charge of or deal with.

- *She took care of this business.*
- *Take care when you cross the street!*

well water *(noun)*

Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "well water."*
- *He looked up "well water" because he had never seen it before.*

almost *(adverb)*

(of actions or states) slightly short of or not quite accomplished; all but.

- *The baby was almost asleep when the alarm sounded.*
- *We're almost finished.*

be given *(verb)*

Have a tendency or disposition to do or be something; be inclined.

- *Learners should practice how to use "be given" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "be given" until he saw an example.*

by hand *(adverb)*

Without the use of a machine.

- *This dress is sewn by hand.*
- *She spoke "by hand," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

city state *(noun)*

A state consisting of a sovereign city.

- *He looked up "city state" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city state."*

city-state *(noun)*

A state consisting of a sovereign city.

- *They discussed "city-state" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "city-state" because he had never seen it before.*

every night *(adverb)*

At the end of each day.

- *She checks on her roses nightly.*
- *Using "every night" can make your explanation more exact.*

go far *(verb)*

Extend in importance or range.

- *His accomplishments go far.*
- *You will go far, my boy!*

hard right *(noun)*

The extreme right wing.

- *They discussed "hard right" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard right."*

---

history *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *A history of France.*
- *A critical time in the school's history.*

---

in good order *(adverb)*

In the right manner.

- *She spoke "in good order," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "in good order" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

in the south *(adverb)*

In a southern direction.

- *We moved south.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in the south" in the final chapter.*

---

part name *(noun)*

A word that names a part of a larger whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "part name" to mean a word that names a part of a larger whole.*
- *They discussed "part name" during the group presentation.*

---

research *(verb)*

Attempt to find out in a systematically and scientific manner.

- *The student researched the history of that word.*
- *The students had to research the history of the Second World War for their history project.*

---

room *(noun)*

An area within a building enclosed by walls and floor and ceiling.

- *The rooms were very small but they had a nice view.*
- *Room to pass.*

---

to the south *(adverb)*

In a southern direction.

- *We moved south.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "to the south" in the final chapter.*

---

along *(adverb)*

In addition (usually followed by 'with').

- *We sent them food and some clothing went along in the package.*
- *Along with the package came a bill.*

---

by all means *(adverb)*

Definitely or certainly.

- *Visit us by all means.*
- *He answered "by all means," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

have in mind *(verb)*

Intend to refer to.

- *Can you use "have in mind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "have in mind" and when to wait.*

---

john *(noun)*

The last of the four Gospels in the New Testament.

- *They discussed "john" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “john” because he had never seen it before.*

---

live down *(verb)*

Live so as to annul some previous behavior.

- *You can never live this down!*
- *The coach explained when to use “live down” and when to wait.*

---

matter *(noun)*

A vaguely specified concern.

- *Several matters to attend to.*
- *It is a matter for the police.*

---

matter to *(verb)*

Be of importance or consequence.

- *This matters to me!*
- *Learners should practice how to use “matter to” in real sentences.*

---

pretty *(adverb)*

To a moderately sufficient extent or degree.

- *Pretty big.*
- *Pretty bad.*

---

remember *(verb)*

Keep in mind for attention or consideration.

- *Remember the Alamo.*
- *Remember to call your mother every day!*

---

a bit *(adverb)*

To a small degree; somewhat.

- *It’s a bit warm.*
- *Place “a bit” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

air *(noun)*

A succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence.

- *She was humming an air from Beethoven.*
- *Air pollution.*

---

by no means *(adverb)*

Definitely not.

- *The prize is by no means certain.*
- *Place “by no means” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

change of life *(noun)*

The time in a woman’s life in which the menstrual cycle ends.

- *They discussed “change of life” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “change of life” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

free house *(noun)*

A public house that is not controlled by a brewery and so is free to sell different brands of beer and ale.

- *Understanding “free house” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “free house” means with a simple example.*

---

good story *(noun)*

An account of an amusing incident (usually with a punch line).

- *She told a funny story.*
- *Understanding “good story” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

have it coming *(verb)*

Deserve (either good or bad).

- *It's too bad he got fired, but he sure had it coming.*
- *The coach explained when to use "have it coming" and when to wait.*

---

head off *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Head off a confrontation.*
- *He did not know how to use "head off" until he saw an example.*

---

i john *(noun)*

The first New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *He looked up "i john" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "i john."*

---

life-support *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to equipment or methods used to sustain life.

- *Students compared "life-support" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "life-support."*

---

local time *(noun)*

The official time in a local region (adjusted for location around the Earth); established by law or custom.

- *Understanding "local time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "local time."*

---

needs *(adverb)*

In such a manner as could not be otherwise.

- *We must needs by objective.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "needs" in the final chapter.*

---

one-half *(noun)*

One of two equal parts of a divisible whole.

- *He looked up "one-half" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-half."*

---

probably *(adverb)*

With considerable certainty; without much doubt.

- *He is probably out of the country.*
- *He will probably win the election.*

---

saying *(noun)*

A word or phrase that particular people use in particular situations.

- *The article explained what "saying" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saying" to mean a word or phrase that particular people use in....*

---

talk out of *(verb)*

Persuade someone not to do something.

- *He did not know how to use "talk out of" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "talk out of" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

understand *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *I don't understand the idea.*
- *She did not understand her husband.*

---

when first seen *(adverb)*

As a first impression.

- *At first blush the offer seemed attractive.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "when first seen" naturally.*

---

world power *(noun)*

A state powerful enough to influence events throughout the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world power."*
- *Understanding "world power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yeah *(adverb)*

Not only so, but.

- *Using "yeah" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "yeah," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

york *(noun)*

The English royal house (a branch of the Plantagenet line) that reigned from 1461 to 1485; its emblem was a white rose.

- *The article explained what "york" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "york" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

by and large *(adverb)*

Usually; as a rule.

- *By and large it doesn't rain much here.*
- *Using "by and large" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

call it a day *(verb)*

Stop doing what one is doing.

- *At midnight, the student decided to call it quits and closed his books.*
- *The coach explained when to use "call it a day" and when to wait.*

---

close *(noun)*

The last section of a communication.

- *They were playing better at the close of the season.*
- *In class, the teacher used "close" to mean the last section of a communication.*

---

close to *(adverb)*

(of quantities) imprecise but fairly close to correct.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "close to" naturally.*
- *Place "close to" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

comes *(verb)*

To be the product or result.

- *Understanding comes from experience.*
- *Dawn comes early in June.*

---

every week *(adverb)*

Without missing a week.

- *She visited her aunt weekly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "every week" naturally.*

---

for that matter *(adverb)*

As far as that is concerned.

- *For that matter I don't care either.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for that matter" naturally.*

---

give away *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *She gave away her antique furniture.*
- *He did not know how to use "give away" until he saw an example.*

great power *(noun)*

A state powerful enough to influence events throughout the world.

- *He looked up "great power" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great power."*

half-time *(adverb)*

For less than the standard number of hours.

- *The narrator describes the scene "half-time" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "half-time," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

idea *(noun)*

An approximate calculation of quantity or degree or worth.

- *A rough idea how long it would take.*
- *It was not a good idea.*

on air *(adverb)*

Very happily.

- *We were floating on air at the news.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "on air" in the final chapter.*

on one hand *(adverb)*

From one point of view.

- *On the one hand, she is a gifted chemist.*
- *Place "on one hand" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

on the one hand *(adverb)*

From one point of view.

- *On the one hand, she is a gifted chemist.*
- *Using "on the one hand" can make your explanation more exact.*

out of hand *(adverb)*

Out of control.

- *The riots got out of hand.*
- *He answered "out of hand," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

past *(noun)*

A earlier period in someone's life (especially one that they have reason to keep secret).

- *Reporters dug into the candidate's past.*
- *Forget the past.*

place name *(noun)*

The name by which a geographical place is known.

- *In class, the teacher used "place name" to mean the name by which a geographical place is known.*
- *The article explained what "place name" means with a simple example.*

possible *(noun)*

Something that can be done.

- *Politics is the art of the possible.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "possible."*

state government *(noun)*

The government of a state in the United States.

- *Understanding "state government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state government" to mean the government of a state in the united states.*

three times *(adverb)*

By a factor of three.

- *Our rent increased threefold in the past five years.*
- *Place "three times" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

all along *(adverb)*

All the time or over a period of time.

- *She had known all along.*
- *The hope had been there all along.*

---

cause *(noun)*

A justification for something existing or happening.

- *He had no cause to complain.*
- *They are trying to determine the cause of the crash.*

---

go to war *(verb)*

Commence hostilities.

- *Can you use "go to war" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "go to war" and when to wait.*

---

good book *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *Understanding "good book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "good book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

months *(noun)*

A time unit of approximately 30 days.

- *They discussed "months" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "months" means with a simple example.*

---

once in a while *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *Place "once in a while" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "once in a while" in the final chapter.*

---

or else *(adverb)*

In place of, or as an alternative to.

- *Place "or else" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "or else," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

order of the day *(noun)*

The order of business for an assembly on a given day.

- *In class, the teacher used "order of the day" to mean the order of business for an assembly on a given day.*
- *They discussed "order of the day" during the group presentation.*

---

question *(noun)*

A sentence of inquiry that asks for a reply.

- *He asked a direct question.*
- *There was a question about my training.*

---

the whole way *(adverb)*

To the goal.

- *She climbed the mountain all the way.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "the whole way" in the final chapter.*

---

d-day *(noun)*

Date of the Allied landing in France, World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "d-day."*

- *He looked up “d-day” because he had never seen it before.*

keep away *(verb)*

Prevent from coming close.

- *I tried to keep the child away from the pool.*
- *He did not know how to use “keep away” until he saw an example.*

life line *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; its length is said by palmists to indicate how long you will live.

- *Understanding “life line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “life line” during the group presentation.*

line of life *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; its length is said by palmists to indicate how long you will live.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “line of life.”*
- *The article explained what “line of life” means with a simple example.*

no matter *(adverb)*

In spite of everything; without regard to drawbacks.

- *He answered “no matter,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “no matter” can make your explanation more exact.*

of late *(adverb)*

In the recent past.

- *Lately the rules have been enforced.*
- *As late as yesterday she was fine.*

old times *(noun)*

Past times remembered with nostalgia.

- *The article explained what “old times” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “old times.”*

put away *(verb)*

Turn away from and put aside, perhaps temporarily.

- *It’s time for you to put away childish things.*
- *Put away your worries.*

state change *(noun)*

A change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to another without a change in chemical composition.

- *The article explained what “state change” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “state change” to mean a change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to....*

watch *(verb)*

Be vigilant, be on the lookout or be careful.

- *Watch out for pickpockets!*
- *Watch a basketball game.*

ask in *(verb)*

Ask to enter.

- *She tried to use “ask in” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “ask in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

back talk *(noun)*

An impudent or insolent rejoinder.

- *The article explained what “back talk” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “back talk” to mean an impudent or insolent rejoinder.*

be due *(verb)*

Be the result of.

- *In everyday English, people use "be due" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "be due" in real sentences.*

---

by any means *(adverb)*

In any way necessary.

- *Using "by any means" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "by any means," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

either *(adverb)*

After a negative statement used as an intensive meaning something like 'likewise' or 'also'.

- *He isn't stupid, but he isn't exactly a genius either.*
- *I don't know either.*

---

face-off *(noun)*

A hostile disagreement face-to-face.

- *The article explained what "face-off" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face-off" to mean a hostile disagreement face-to-face.*

---

family name *(noun)*

The name used to identify the members of a family (as distinguished from each member's given name).

- *They discussed "family name" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family name" because he had never seen it before.*

---

future *(adjective)*

A verb tense or other formation referring to events or states that have not yet happened.

- *Future auxiliary.*
- *Some future historian will evaluate him.*

---

give care *(verb)*

Provide care for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "give care" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "give care" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

head home *(verb)*

Return home.

- *After the movie, we went home.*
- *Can you use "head home" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

high point *(noun)*

The most enjoyable part of a given experience.

- *The trumpet solo was the high point of the concert.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high point" to mean the most enjoyable part of a given experience.*

---

house of god *(noun)*

Any building where congregations gather for prayer.

- *They discussed "house of god" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house of god."*

---

light *(noun)*

A particular perspective or aspect of a situation.

- *Although he saw it in a different light, he still did not understand.*
- *The light was filtered through a soft glass window.*

---

million *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *There were millions of flies.*
- *In class, the teacher used "million" to mean a very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).*

---

morning *(noun)*

The time period between dawn and noon.

- *I spent the morning running errands.*
- *They talked until morning.*

---

on the other hand *(adverb)*

(contrastive) from another point of view.

- *On the other hand, she is too ambitious for her own good.*
- *Then again, she might not go.*

---

public house *(noun)*

Tavern consisting of a building with a bar and public rooms; often provides light meals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public house."*
- *They discussed "public house" during the group presentation.*

---

talk over *(verb)*

Speak with others about (something); talk (something) over in detail; have a discussion.

- *The coach explained when to use "talk over" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "talk over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

after hours *(adverb)*

Not during regular hours.

- *He often worked after hours.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "after hours" naturally.*

---

age *(noun)*

An era of history having some distinctive feature.

- *We live in a litigious age.*
- *It was replaced because of its age.*

---

big top *(noun)*

A canvas tent to house the audience at a circus performance.

- *They had the big top up in less than an hour.*
- *They discussed "big top" during the group presentation.*

---

close up *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *The owners decided to move and to close the factory.*
- *My business closes every night at 8 P.M.*

---

each week *(adverb)*

Without missing a week.

- *She visited her aunt weekly.*
- *Using "each week" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

for short *(adverb)*

As an abbreviation.

- *Call me Bob for short.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for short" naturally.*

---

full house *(noun)*

A poker hand with 3 of a kind and a pair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full house."*
- *He looked up "full house" because he had never seen it before.*

get along with *(verb)*

Have smooth relations.

- *My boss and I get along very well.*
- *Can you use "get along with" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

in short *(adverb)*

In a concise manner; in a few words.

- *To put it shortly.*
- *Using "in short" can make your explanation more exact.*

in turn *(adverb)*

In proper order or sequence.

- *Talked to each child in turn.*
- *The stable became in turn a chapel and then a movie theater.*

life story *(noun)*

An account of the series of events making up a person's life.

- *They discussed "life story" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "life story" means with a simple example.*

place of business *(noun)*

An establishment (a factory or an assembly plant or retail store or warehouse etc.) where business is conducted, goods are made or stored or processed or where services are rendered.

- *Understanding "place of business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "place of business" to mean an establishment (a factory or an assembly plant or....*

rather *(adverb)*

To some (great or small) extent.

- *It was rather cold.*
- *The party was rather nice.*

reason *(noun)*

A rational motive for a belief or action.

- *The reason that war was declared.*
- *The reason a steady state was never reached was that the back pressure built up too slowly.*

report *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *Dozens of incidents of wife beatings are reported daily in this city.*
- *The team reported significant advances in their research.*

soon *(adverb)*

In the near future.

- *The doctor will soon be here.*
- *Using "soon" can make your explanation more exact.*

stay on *(verb)*

Continue in a place, position, or situation.

- *After graduation, she stayed on in Cambridge as a student adviser.*
- *Stay with me, please.*

take five *(verb)*

Take a break for five minutes.

- *The musicians took five during the rehearsal.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take five" when talking about this idea.*

also known as *(adverb)*

As known or named at another time or place.

- *Place "also known as" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "also known as," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

at first hand *(adverb)*

From the original source; directly.

- *I heard this story firsthand.*
- *Place "at first hand" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

big business *(noun)*

Commercial enterprises organized and financed on a scale large enough to influence social and political policies.

- *Big business is growing so powerful it is difficult to regulate it effectively.*
- *Understanding "big business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family business *(noun)*

A corporation that is entirely owned by the members of a single family.

- *Understanding "family business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family business" to mean a corporation that is entirely owned by the members....*

---

free thought *(noun)*

The form of theological rationalism that believes in God on the basis of reason without reference to revelation.

- *The article explained what "free thought" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "free thought" to mean the form of theological rationalism that believes....*

---

further *(adverb)*

To or at a greater distance in time or space ('farther' is used more frequently than 'further' in this physical sense).

- *Went only three miles further.*
- *Further in the future.*

---

real number *(noun)*

Any rational or irrational number.

- *The article explained what "real number" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "real number" to mean any rational or irrational number.*

---

second thought *(noun)*

Thinking again about a choice previously made.

- *He had second thoughts about his purchase.*
- *They discussed "second thought" during the group presentation.*

---

set free *(verb)*

Grant freedom to.

- *She tried to use "set free" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "set free" until he saw an example.*

---

show business *(noun)*

Those involved in providing entertainment: radio and television and films and theater.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "show business."*
- *The article explained what "show business" means with a simple example.*

---

stay at *(verb)*

Reside temporarily.

- *I'm staying at the Hilton.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stay at" and when to wait.*

---

time out of mind *(noun)*

The distant past beyond memory.

- *Understanding "time out of mind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "time out of mind" means with a simple example.*

---

turn-on *(noun)*

Something causing excitement or stimulating interest.

- *The article explained what "turn-on" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "turn-on" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

act *(noun)*

A short theatrical performance that is part of a longer program.

- *He did his act three times every evening.*
- *He put on quite an act for her benefit.*

---

ask out *(verb)*

Make a date.

- *Has he asked you out yet?*
- *He did not know how to use "ask out" until he saw an example.*

---

back room *(noun)*

A room located in the rear of an establishment; usually accessible only to privileged groups.

- *Understanding "back room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "back room" means with a simple example.*

---

company name *(noun)*

The name by which a corporation is identified.

- *Understanding "company name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "company name" means with a simple example.*

---

go wrong *(verb)*

Be unsuccessful.

- *He did not know how to use "go wrong" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "go wrong" in real sentences.*

---

good old days *(noun)*

Past times remembered with nostalgia.

- *They discussed "good old days" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "good old days" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in due time *(adverb)*

At the appropriate time.

- *We'll get to this question in due course.*
- *She spoke "in due time," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

leave out *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *Leave off the top piece.*
- *The workers on the conveyor belt miss one out of ten.*

---

question time *(noun)*

A period during a parliamentary session when members of British Parliament may ask questions of the ministers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "question time."*
- *Understanding "question time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sure enough *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively ('sure' is sometimes used informally for 'surely').

- *The results are surely encouraging.*
- *It's going to be a good day for sure.*

---

time series *(noun)*

A series of values of a variable at successive times.

- *He looked up "time series" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "time series" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

watch out *(verb)*

Be vigilant, be on the lookout or be careful.

- *Watch out for pickpockets!*
- *He did not know how to use "watch out" until he saw an example.*

---

white house *(noun)*

The chief executive department of the United States government.

- *The article explained what "white house" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "white house" during the group presentation.*

---

back matter *(noun)*

Written matter following the main text of a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "back matter" to mean written matter following the main text of a book.*
- *The article explained what "back matter" means with a simple example.*

---

by heart *(adverb)*

By committing to memory.

- *She knew the poem by heart.*
- *Using "by heart" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

city of god *(noun)*

Phrases used to refer to Heaven.

- *The Celestial City was Christian's goal in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city of god" to mean phrases used to refer to heaven.*

---

from the heart *(adverb)*

Very sincerely.

- *He spoke from the heart.*
- *Using "from the heart" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

go along *(verb)*

Continue a certain state, condition, or activity.

- *He decided to play along with the burglars for the moment.*
- *Can you use "go along" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

half life *(noun)*

The time required for something to fall to half its initial value (in particular, the time for half the atoms in a radioactive substance to disintegrate).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half life."*
- *They discussed "half life" during the group presentation.*

---

half-life *(noun)*

The time required for something to fall to half its initial value (in particular, the time for half the atoms in a radioactive substance to disintegrate).

- *Understanding "half-life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "half-life" during the group presentation.*

---

house party *(noun)*

A party lasting over one or more nights at a large house.

- *In class, the teacher used "house party" to mean a party lasting over one or more nights at a large....*
- *Understanding "house party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light up *(verb)*

Start to burn with a bright flame.

- *This lamp lightens the room a bit.*
- *He did not know how to use "light up" until he saw an example.*

---

morning time *(noun)*

The time period between dawn and noon.

- *I spent the morning running errands.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morning time."*

---

non *(adverb)*

Negation of a word or group of words.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "non" naturally.*
- *She spoke "non," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

number system *(noun)*

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

- *Understanding "number system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "number system" means with a simple example.*

---

off-hand *(adverb)*

Without preparation.

- *I don't know the figures off-hand.*
- *Using "off-hand" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

one-third *(noun)*

One of three equal parts of a divisible whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "one-third" to mean one of three equal parts of a divisible whole.*
- *The article explained what "one-third" means with a simple example.*

---

plan *(noun)*

A series of steps to be carried out or goals to be accomplished.

- *They drew up a six-step plan.*
- *They discussed plans for a new bond issue.*

---

political *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the profession of governing.

- *Political career.*
- *Calling a meeting is a political act in itself.*

---

pretty much *(adverb)*

To some degree.

- *We were pretty much lost when we met the forest ranger.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pretty much" naturally.*

---

quite *(adverb)*

Of an unusually noticeable or exceptional or remarkable kind (not used with a negative).

- *Her victory was quite something.*
- *She's quite a girl.*

---

quite a *(adverb)*

Of an unusually noticeable or exceptional or remarkable kind (not used with a negative).

- *Her victory was quite something.*
- *She's quite a girl.*

---

second person *(noun)*

Pronouns and verbs used to refer to the person addressed by the language in which they occur.

- *They discussed "second person" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second person" because he had never seen it before.*

six *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *He looked up "six" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "six."*

take control *(verb)*

Assume control.

- *The coach explained when to use "take control" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take control" in real sentences.*

talk down *(verb)*

Speak in a condescending manner, as if to a child.

- *He talks down to her.*
- *The control tower talked down the plane whose pilot fell ill.*

talking *(noun)*

An exchange of ideas via conversation.

- *Understanding "talking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talking."*

talking to *(noun)*

A lengthy rebuke.

- *The teacher gave him a talking to.*
- *The article explained what "talking to" means with a simple example.*

three-d *(noun)*

Having a three-dimensional form or appearance.

- *The article explained what "three-d" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "three-d" to mean having a three-dimensional form or appearance.*

west *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is a 270 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west."*
- *Understanding "west" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

world court *(noun)*

A court established to settle disputes between members of the United Nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world court."*
- *Understanding "world court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

a-list *(noun)*

A list of names of specially favored people.

- *The boss gave me his A-list of people we should try to recruit.*
- *He looked up "a-list" because he had never seen it before.*

country house *(noun)*

A house (usually large and impressive) on an estate in the country.

- *In class, the teacher used "country house" to mean a house (usually large and impressive) on an estate....*
- *They discussed "country house" during the group presentation.*

education *(noun)*

The gradual process of acquiring knowledge.

- *Education is a preparation for life.*
- *A girl's education was less important than a boy's.*

former *(noun)*

The first of two or the first mentioned of two.

- *Tom and Dick were both heroes but only the former is remembered today.*
- *The article explained what "former" means with a simple example.*

---

give it a try *(verb)*

Make an attempt at something.

- *I never sat on a horse before but I'll give it a go.*
- *Let's give it a whirl!*

---

go past *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *She tried to use "go past" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "go past" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

in front *(adverb)*

At or in the front.

- *We couldn't see over the heads of the people in front.*
- *She spoke "in front," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

last not least *(adverb)*

In addition to all the foregoing.

- *Last not least he plays the saxophone.*
- *He answered "last not least," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

more often than not *(adverb)*

Usually; as a rule.

- *The narrator describes the scene "more often than not" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "more often than not" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

open house *(noun)*

An informal party of people with hospitality for all comers.

- *In class, the teacher used "open house" to mean an informal party of people with hospitality for....*
- *The article explained what "open house" means with a simple example.*

---

reason out *(verb)*

Decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion.

- *We reasoned that it was cheaper to rent than to buy a house.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reason out" and when to wait.*

---

right along *(adverb)*

All the time or over a period of time.

- *She had known all along.*
- *The hope had been there all along.*

---

sometimes *(adverb)*

On certain occasions or in certain cases but not always.

- *Sometimes she wished she were back in England.*
- *Sometimes her photography is breathtaking.*

---

still room *(noun)*

A pantry or storeroom connected with the kitchen (especially in a large house) for preparing tea and beverages and for storing liquors and preserves and tea etc.

- *The article explained what "still room" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "still room" to mean a pantry or storeroom connected with the kitchen....*

---

turn out *(verb)*

Cause to stop operating by disengaging a switch.

- *Turn off the stereo, please.*

- *Turn out the lights.*

---

act up *(verb)*

Misbehave badly; act in a silly or improper way.

- *The children acted up when they were not bored.*
- *My arthritis is acting up again.*

---

ask over *(verb)*

Invite someone to one's house.

- *In everyday English, people use "ask over" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "ask over" until he saw an example.*

---

check out *(verb)*

Be verified or confirmed; pass inspection.

- *These stories don't check!*
- *Check the brakes.*

---

experience *(noun)*

The content of direct observation or participation in an event.

- *He had a religious experience.*
- *He recalled the experience vividly.*

---

high-five *(noun)*

A gesture of greeting or elation; one person's upraised palm slaps the upraised palm of another person.

- *They discussed "high-five" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "high-five" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

living will *(noun)*

A document written by someone still legally capable requesting that he should be allowed to die if subsequently severely disabled or suffering terminal illness.

- *After he discovered he had AIDS he drew up a living will.*
- *They discussed "living will" during the group presentation.*

---

long ago *(adverb)*

Of the distant or comparatively distant past; ; ; ; ; is Scottish.

- *We met once long ago.*
- *They long ago forsook their nomadic life.*

---

new deal *(noun)*

The historic period (1933-1940) in the United States during which President Franklin Roosevelt's economic policies were implemented.

- *In class, the teacher used "new deal" to mean the historic period (1933-1940) in the united....*
- *They discussed "new deal" during the group presentation.*

---

program *(noun)*

An integrated course of academic studies.

- *He was admitted to a new program at the university.*
- *He proposed an elaborate program of public works.*

---

second power *(noun)*

The product of two equal terms.

- *Nine is the second power of three.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second power."*

---

stop number *(noun)*

The ratio of the focal length to the diameter of a (camera) lens system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stop number."*
- *He looked up "stop number" because he had never seen it before.*

---

type *(noun)*

A subdivision of a particular kind of thing.

- *What type of sculpture do you prefer?*
- *The capable type.*

---

watch over *(verb)*

Follow with the eyes or the mind.

- *The world is watching Sarajevo.*
- *In everyday English, people use "watch over" when talking about this idea.*

---

when the time comes *(adverb)*

At the appropriate time.

- *The narrator describes the scene "when the time comes" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "when the time comes," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

call number *(noun)*

A mark consisting of characters written on a book; used to indicate shelf location.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "call number."*
- *He looked up "call number" because he had never seen it before.*

---

close off *(verb)*

Block off the passage through.

- *We shut off the valve.*
- *Shut off the gas when you leave for a vacation.*

---

doing business as *(noun)*

(law) a name under which a corporation conducts business that is not the legal name of the corporation as shown in its articles of incorporation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doing business as."*
- *Understanding "doing business as" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family line *(noun)*

People descended from a common ancestor.

- *His family has lived in Massachusetts since the Mayflower.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family line" to mean people descended from a common ancestor.*

---

first light *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *He looked up "first light" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first light."*

---

good deal *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *A deal of trouble.*
- *They discussed "good deal" during the group presentation.*

---

good morning *(noun)*

A conventional expression of greeting or farewell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good morning."*
- *They discussed "good morning" during the group presentation.*

---

home court *(noun)*

(basketball) the court where the host team plays its home games.

- *In class, the teacher used "home court" to mean (basketball) the court where the host team plays....*
- *The article explained what "home court" means with a simple example.*

---

home office *(noun)*

The government department in charge of domestic affairs.

- *The article explained what "home office" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home office."*

---

house of war *(noun)*

Areas where Muslims are in the minority and are persecuted.

- *The article explained what "house of war" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "house of war" during the group presentation.*

---

last but not least *(adverb)*

In addition to all the foregoing.

- *Last not least he plays the saxophone.*
- *Using "last but not least" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

power company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides electricity.

- *He looked up "power company" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "power company."*

---

process *(noun)*

A mental process that you are not directly aware of.

- *The process of denial.*
- *It was a process of trial and error.*

---

put on the line *(verb)*

Expose to a chance of loss or damage.

- *She laid her job on the line when she told the boss that he was wrong.*
- *In everyday English, people use "put on the line" when talking about this idea.*

---

quite an *(adverb)*

Of an unusually noticeable or exceptional or remarkable kind (not used with a negative).

- *Her victory was quite something.*
- *She's quite a girl.*

---

set point *(noun)*

(tennis) the final point needed to win a set in tennis.

- *In class, the teacher used "set point" to mean (tennis) the final point needed to win a set in tennis.*
- *They discussed "set point" during the group presentation.*

---

stay over *(verb)*

Stay overnight.

- *The boy's friends were allowed to sleep over after the birthday party.*
- *Can you use "stay over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

water company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides water.

- *In class, the teacher used "water company" to mean a public utility that provides water.*
- *They discussed "water company" during the group presentation.*

---

word *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *He went to carry the Word to the heathen.*
- *Words are the blocks from which sentences are made.*

---

a good deal *(adverb)*

To a very great degree or extent.

- *This would help a great deal.*
- *She spoke "a good deal," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

across *(adverb)*

To the opposite side.

- *The football field was 300 feet across.*
- *The marble slabs were cut across.*

close down *(verb)*

Cease to operate or cause to cease operating.

- *The owners decided to move and to close the factory.*
- *My business closes every night at 8 P.M.*

come to mind *(verb)*

Be remembered.

- *His name comes to mind when you mention the strike.*
- *Can you use "come to mind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

far and away *(adverb)*

By a considerable margin.

- *She was by far the smartest student.*
- *It was far and away the best meal he had ever eaten.*

gave *(verb)*

Be flexible under stress of physical force.

- *She gave him a black eye.*
- *The draft gave me a cold.*

give thanks *(verb)*

Express gratitude or show appreciation to.

- *The coach explained when to use "give thanks" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "give thanks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

high court *(noun)*

The highest court in most states of the United States.

- *The article explained what "high court" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "high court" during the group presentation.*

home room *(noun)*

A classroom in which all students in a particular grade (or in a division of a grade) meet at certain times under the supervision of a teacher who takes attendance and does other administrative business.

- *Understanding "home room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "home room" during the group presentation.*

month *(noun)*

A time unit of approximately 30 days.

- *He was given a month to pay the bill.*
- *He paid the bill last month.*

out front *(adverb)*

Leading or ahead in a competition.

- *Way out front in the race.*
- *The advertising campaign put them out front in sales.*

point system *(noun)*

A system of graduating sizes of type in multiples of the point.

- *The article explained what "point system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "point system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

post house *(noun)*

An inn for exchanging post horses and accommodating riders.

- *Understanding "post house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "post house" because he had never seen it before.*

---

state of mind *(noun)*

The state of a person's cognitive processes.

- *He looked up "state of mind" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "state of mind" during the group presentation.*

---

very light *(noun)*

A colored flare fired from a Very pistol.

- *Understanding "very light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "very light" during the group presentation.*

---

very-light *(noun)*

A colored flare fired from a Very pistol.

- *The article explained what "very-light" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "very-light" during the group presentation.*

---

as much as possible *(adverb)*

To a feasible extent.

- *She helped him as much as possible.*
- *She spoke "as much as possible," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

bring out *(verb)*

Take out of a container or enclosed space.

- *Get out your best dress–we are going to a party!*
- *Summer brings out bright clothes.*

---

bring up *(verb)*

Put forward for consideration or discussion.

- *Bring up an unpleasant topic.*
- *Bring up children.*

---

by chance *(adverb)*

Without advance planning.

- *To sleep, perchance to dream..*
- *Using "by chance" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

every so often *(adverb)*

Occasionally.

- *Every so often she visits her father.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "every so often" in the final chapter.*

---

four times *(adverb)*

By a factor of four.

- *The price of gasoline has increased fourfold over the past two years.*
- *She spoke "four times," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

full point *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (.) placed at the end of a declarative sentence to indicate a full stop or after abbreviations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full point."*
- *Understanding "full point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

give the once over *(verb)*

Look at with a critical eye.

- *When the movie star entered, all the women gave him the once over.*

- *He did not know how to use “give the once over” until he saw an example.*

hard times *(noun)*

A time of difficulty.

- *We had a hard time getting here.*
- *The article explained what “hard times” means with a simple example.*

have words *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *In everyday English, people use “have words” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “have words” in real sentences.*

held *(adjective)*

Occupied or in the control of; often used in combination.

- *Enemy-held territory.*
- *A “held” approach may work better in this case.*

hit home *(verb)*

Refer to or be relevant or familiar to.

- *I hope this message hits home!*
- *She tried to use “hit home” carefully so everyone would understand.*

home away from home *(noun)*

A place where you are just as comfortable and content as if you were home.

- *He looked up “home away from home” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “home away from home” during the group presentation.*

in the main *(adverb)*

Without distinction of one from others.

- *He is mainly interested in butterflies.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “in the main” naturally.*

instead *(adverb)*

In place of, or as an alternative to.

- *Felix became a herpetologist instead.*
- *He didn’t call; rather (or instead), he wrote her a letter.*

leave off *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *Leave off the top piece.*
- *The road leaves off at the edge of the forest.*

moment *(noun)*

A particular point in time.

- *The moment he arrived the party began.*
- *Wait just a moment.*

mother *(noun)*

A condition that is the inspiration for an activity or situation.

- *Necessity is the mother of invention.*
- *The mother of three children.*

news show *(noun)*

A program devoted to current events, often using interviews and commentary.

- *We watch the 7 o’clock news every night.*
- *Understanding “news show” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seems *(verb)*

Give a certain impression or have a certain outward aspect.

- *She seems to be sleeping.*
- *It seems that he is very gifted.*

---

thinking *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *Thinking always made him frown.*
- *Understanding "thinking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

town *(noun)*

The people living in a municipality smaller than a city.

- *The whole town cheered the team.*
- *They drive through town on their way to work.*

---

all clear *(noun)*

A signal (usually a siren) that danger is over.

- *In class, the teacher used "all clear" to mean a signal (usually a siren) that danger is over.*
- *The article explained what "all clear" means with a simple example.*

---

baby-like *(adverb)*

Like a baby.

- *Place "baby-like" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "baby-like" naturally.*

---

bit part *(noun)*

A small role.

- *He looked up "bit part" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bit part."*

---

death house *(noun)*

The cellblock in a prison where those condemned to death await execution.

- *In class, the teacher used "death house" to mean the cellblock in a prison where those condemned to....*
- *They discussed "death house" during the group presentation.*

---

department *(noun)*

A specialized division of a large organization.

- *You'll find it in the hardware department.*
- *Baking is not my department.*

---

every bit *(adverb)*

To the same degree (often followed by 'as').

- *He is every bit as mean as she is.*
- *He answered "every bit," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

for the moment *(adverb)*

Temporarily.

- *We'll stop for the time being.*
- *He answered "for the moment," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

force *(noun)*

A unit that is part of some military service.

- *He sent Caesar a force of six thousand men.*
- *The force of his eloquence easily persuaded them.*

---

full stop *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (.) placed at the end of a declarative sentence to indicate a full stop or after abbreviations.

- *In England they call a period a stop.*
- *The article explained what "full stop" means with a simple example.*

---

hear *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *The jury had heard all the evidence.*
- *We heard nothing from our son for five years.*

---

line of thought *(noun)*

A particular way of thinking that is characteristic of some individual or group.

- *Understanding "line of thought" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "line of thought" during the group presentation.*

---

making water *(noun)*

A euphemism for urination.

- *He looked up "making water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "making water."*

---

points *(noun)*

A V-shaped mark at one end of an arrow pointer.

- *The cannibal's teeth were filed to sharp points.*
- *A row of points.*

---

re *(noun)*

The syllable naming the second (supertonic) note of any major scale in solmization.

- *They discussed "re" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "re" means with a simple example.*

---

summer *(noun)*

The period of finest development, happiness, or beauty.

- *The golden summer of his life.*
- *They spent a lazy summer at the shore.*

---

system call *(noun)*

An instruction that interrupts the program being executed and passes control to the supervisor.

- *They discussed "system call" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "system call" because he had never seen it before.*

---

term *(noun)*

A word or expression used for some particular thing.

- *He learned many medical terms.*
- *A prison term.*

---

too soon *(adverb)*

Before the usual time or the time expected.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "too soon" naturally.*
- *Using "too soon" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

turn off *(verb)*

Cause to stop operating by disengaging a switch.

- *Turn off the stereo, please.*
- *Turn out the lights.*

---

whole name *(noun)*

A word that names the whole of which a given word is a part.

- *Understanding "whole name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "whole name" during the group presentation.*

whole number *(noun)*

Any of the natural numbers (positive or negative) or zero.

- *An integer is a number that is not a fraction.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whole number" to mean any of the natural numbers (positive or negative)....*

america *(noun)*

North America and South America and Central America.

- *Understanding "america" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "america" during the group presentation.*

check off *(verb)*

Put a check mark on or near or next to.

- *Please check each name on the list.*
- *Tick off the items.*

come close *(verb)*

Nearly do something.

- *She came close to quitting her job.*
- *She tried to use "come close" carefully so everyone would understand.*

date *(noun)*

A particular but unspecified point in time.

- *They hoped to get together at an early date.*
- *What is the date today?*

family court *(noun)*

A court in some states in the United States that has jurisdiction over family disputes (especially those involving children).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family court."*
- *Understanding "family court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

game room *(noun)*

A recreation room for noisy activities (parties or children's play etc).

- *They discussed "game room" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "game room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

get word *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *The coach explained when to use "get word" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "get word" until he saw an example.*

hard water *(noun)*

Water that contains mineral salts (as calcium and magnesium ions) that limit the formation of lather with soap.

- *He looked up "hard water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hard water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

miss *(noun)*

A form of address for an unmarried woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "miss" to mean a form of address for an unmarried woman.*
- *The article explained what "miss" means with a simple example.*

post-free *(adverb)*

Having the postage paid by the sender.

- *The narrator describes the scene "post-free" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "post-free," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

third world *(noun)*

Underdeveloped and developing countries of Asia and Africa and Latin America collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third world."*
- *He looked up "third world" because he had never seen it before.*

---

to date *(adverb)*

Prior to the present time.

- *No suspect has been found to date.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to date" naturally.*

---

a great deal *(adverb)*

To a very great degree or extent.

- *This would help a great deal.*
- *He answered "a great deal," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

account *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *He gave an inaccurate account of the plot to kill the president.*
- *The account of his speech that was given on the evening news made the governor furious.*

---

board up *(verb)*

Cover with wooden boards.

- *Board up windows before the hurricane.*
- *Can you use "board up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cut out *(verb)*

Strike or cancel by or as if by rubbing or crossing out.

- *Scratch out my name on that list.*
- *Cut out the extra text.*

---

early days *(noun)*

An early period of development.

- *He looked up "early days" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "early days" during the group presentation.*

---

especially *(adverb)*

To a distinctly greater extent or degree than is common.

- *An especially (or specially) cautious approach to the danger.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "especially" in the final chapter.*

---

eyes *(noun)*

Opinion or judgment.

- *In the eyes of the law.*
- *I was wrong in her eyes.*

---

great deal *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *A deal of trouble.*
- *The article explained what "great deal" means with a simple example.*

---

hard line *(noun)*

A firm and uncompromising stance or position.

- *The governor took a hard line on drugs.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard line."*

---

have sex *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *She tried to use "have sex" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *In everyday English, people use "have sex" when talking about this idea.*

---

june *(noun)*

The month following May and preceding July.

- *Understanding "june" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "june" because he had never seen it before.*

---

period *(noun)*

A unit of geological time during which a system of rocks formed.

- *Ganoid fishes swarmed during the earlier geological periods.*
- *A time period of 30 years.*

---

point of order *(noun)*

A question as to whether the current proceedings are allowed by parliamentary procedure.

- *The article explained what "point of order" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "point of order" to mean a question as to whether the current proceedings....*

---

public law *(noun)*

A law affecting the public at large.

- *They discussed "public law" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "public law" means with a simple example.*

---

put to death *(verb)*

Kill as a means of socially sanctioned punishment.

- *She tried to use "put to death" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "put to death" and when to wait.*

---

take fire *(verb)*

Start to burn or burst into flames.

- *He did not know how to use "take fire" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take fire" when talking about this idea.*

---

take form *(verb)*

Develop into a distinctive entity.

- *Our plans began to take shape.*
- *Can you use "take form" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

take to heart *(verb)*

Get down to; pay attention to; take seriously.

- *She tried to use "take to heart" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take to heart" and when to wait.*

---

total *(noun)*

A quantity obtained by the addition of a group of numbers.

- *Understanding "total" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "total" means with a simple example.*

---

white water *(noun)*

Frothy water as in rapids or waterfalls.

- *Understanding "white water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "white water" because he had never seen it before.*

---

above *(noun)*

An earlier section of a written text.

- *For instructions refer to the above.*
- *The article explained what "above" means with a simple example.*

---

account for *(verb)*

Be the reason or explanation for.

- *The recession accounts for the slow retail business.*
- *Can you account for all these absences?*

---

age of man *(noun)*

Last 2 million years.

- *In class, the teacher used "age of man" to mean last 2 million years.*
- *The article explained what "age of man" means with a simple example.*

---

business news *(noun)*

News about businesses and investments.

- *The article explained what "business news" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "business news" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

call to order *(verb)*

Open formally.

- *The chairman called the meeting to order by pounding his gavel.*
- *Can you use "call to order" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

case law *(noun)*

A system of jurisprudence based on judicial precedents rather than statutory laws.

- *Common law originated in the unwritten laws of England and was later applied in the United States.*
- *In class, the teacher used "case law" to mean a system of jurisprudence based on judicial....*

---

date from *(verb)*

Belong to an earlier time.

- *This story dates back 200 years.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "date from" in real sentences.*

---

end matter *(noun)*

Written matter following the main text of a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "end matter" to mean written matter following the main text of a book.*
- *The article explained what "end matter" means with a simple example.*

---

family history *(noun)*

Part of a patient's medical history in which questions are asked in an attempt to find out whether the patient has hereditary tendencies toward particular diseases.

- *Understanding "family history" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family history" to mean part of a patient's medical history in which....*

---

family room *(noun)*

A recreation room in a private house.

- *The article explained what "family room" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family room" to mean a recreation room in a private house.*

---

film *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates moving pictures.

- *Film coverage of sporting events.*
- *The film was shot on location.*

---

given name *(noun)*

The name that precedes the surname.

- *Understanding "given name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "given name."*

---

good word *(noun)*

Something that recommends (or expresses commendation of) a person or thing as worthy or desirable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good word."*
- *Understanding "good word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

happened *(verb)*

Chance to be or do something, without intention or causation.

- *I happened upon the most wonderful bakery not very far from here.*
- *In everyday English, people use "happened" when talking about this idea.*

---

hear out *(verb)*

Listen to every detail and give a full hearing to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hear out" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hear out" and when to wait.*

---

house of york *(noun)*

The English royal house (a branch of the Plantagenet line) that reigned from 1461 to 1485; its emblem was a white rose.

- *In class, the teacher used "house of york" to mean the english royal house (a branch of the....*
- *They discussed "house of york" during the group presentation.*

---

in common *(adverb)*

Sharing equally with another or others.

- *We have several things in common.*
- *In common with other companies they advertise widely.*

---

in other words *(adverb)*

Otherwise stated.

- *In other words, we are broke.*
- *Place "in other words" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

knew *(verb)*

Be familiar or acquainted with a person or an object.

- *Galileo knew that the earth moves around the sun.*
- *Adam knew Eve.*

---

lead-in *(noun)*

The introductory section of a story.

- *It was an amusing lead-in to a very serious matter.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lead-in" to mean the introductory section of a story.*

---

likely *(adverb)*

With considerable certainty; without much doubt.

- *She spoke "likely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "likely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

live together *(verb)*

Share living quarters; usually said of people who are not married and live together as a couple.

- *The coach explained when to use "live together" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "live together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

night court *(noun)*

A criminal court (in large cities) that sits at night.

- *They discussed "night court" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "night court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perfect *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that has been completed (sometimes regarded as perfective aspect).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perfect."*
- *He looked up "perfect" because he had never seen it before.*

personal *(noun)*

A short newspaper article about a particular person or group.

- *He looked up "personal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "personal."*

police state *(noun)*

A country that maintains repressive control over the people by means of police (especially secret police).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police state."*
- *He looked up "police state" because he had never seen it before.*

power service *(noun)*

A public utility that provides electricity.

- *He looked up "power service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power service" to mean a public utility that provides electricity.*

side-to-side *(adjective)*

Alternately left and right with respect to a central point.

- *The side-to-side motion of the boat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "side-to-side."*

week after week *(adverb)*

For an indefinite number of successive weeks.

- *Place "week after week" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "week after week" naturally.*

american party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; active in the 1850s to keep power out of the hands of immigrants and Roman Catholics.

- *Understanding "american party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "american party" because he had never seen it before.*

april *(noun)*

The month following March and preceding May.

- *Understanding "april" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "april."*

center *(noun)*

The middle of a military or naval formation.

- *They had to reinforce the center.*
- *It is in the center of town.*

come of age *(verb)*

Reach a certain age that marks a transition to maturity.

- *She tried to use "come of age" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "come of age" when talking about this idea.*

couple *(noun)*

A small indefinite number.

- *He's coming for a couple of days.*
- *The engaged couple.*

dead *(noun)*

A time when coldness (or some other quality associated with death) is intense.

- *The dead of winter.*
- *They buried the dead.*

english *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of England or its culture or people.

- *English history.*
- *The English landed aristocracy.*

---

happen *(verb)*

Chance to be or do something, without intention or causation.

- *I happen to have just what you need!*
- *What is happening?*

---

hold in *(verb)*

Hold back; keep from being perceived by others.

- *Hold your tongue.*
- *Hold your temper.*

---

in private *(adverb)*

Kept private or confined to those intimately concerned.

- *It was discussed privately between the two men.*
- *Privately, she thought differently.*

---

in return *(adverb)*

(often followed by 'for') in exchange or in reciprocation.

- *Gave up our seats on the plane and in return received several hundred dollars and seats on the next plane out.*
- *We get many benefits in return for our taxes.*

---

large number *(noun)*

A large indefinite number.

- *He looked up "large number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "large number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lead on *(verb)*

Entice or induce especially when unwise or mistaken.

- *He did not know how to use "lead on" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "lead on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

like a shot *(adverb)*

Without delay or hesitation; with no time intervening.

- *She spoke "like a shot," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "like a shot" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

local government *(noun)*

The government of a local area.

- *He looked up "local government" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "local government."*

---

mind-set *(noun)*

A habitual or characteristic mental attitude that determines how you will interpret and respond to situations.

- *The article explained what "mind-set" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mind-set" to mean a habitual or characteristic mental attitude that....*

---

party line *(noun)*

The policy of a political group.

- *He won in a vote along party lines.*
- *Understanding "party line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

power law *(noun)*

(psychophysics) the concept that the magnitude of a subjective sensation increases proportional to a power of the stimulus intensity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "power law."*

- *He looked up “power law” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ready-made *(noun)*

A manufactured artifact (as a garment or piece of furniture) that is made in advance and available for purchase.

- *Their apartment was furnished with ready-mades.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ready-made.”*

---

sense *(noun)*

The faculty through which the external world is apprehended.

- *In the dark he had to depend on touch and on his senses of smell and hearing.*
- *A sense of security.*

---

social group *(noun)*

People sharing some social relation.

- *In class, the teacher used “social group” to mean people sharing some social relation.*
- *The article explained what “social group” means with a simple example.*

---

space-time *(noun)*

The four-dimensional coordinate system (3 dimensions of space and 1 of time) in which physical events are located.

- *He looked up “space-time” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “space-time.”*

---

stay-at-home *(noun)*

A person who seldom goes anywhere; one not given to wandering or travel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stay-at-home.”*
- *The article explained what “stay-at-home” means with a simple example.*

---

united states *(noun)*

The executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States.

- *The article explained what “united states” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “united states” to mean the executive and legislative and judicial branches....*

---

woman of the house *(noun)*

A wife who manages a household while her husband earns the family income.

- *Understanding “woman of the house” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “woman of the house” because he had never seen it before.*

---

above all *(adverb)*

Above and beyond all other consideration.

- *Above all, you must be independent.*
- *He answered “above all,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

break in *(verb)*

Enter someone’s (virtual or real) property in an unauthorized manner, usually with the intent to steal or commit a violent act.

- *The horse was tough to break.*
- *She tried to use “break in” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bring off *(verb)*

Be successful; achieve a goal.

- *She pulled it off, even though we never thought her capable of it.*
- *Can you use “bring off” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

british *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Great Britain or its people or culture.

- *His wife is British.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “british.”*

---

by rights *(adverb)*

With reason or justice.

- *She spoke "by rights," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "by rights" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

center on *(verb)*

Center upon.

- *Her entire attention centered on her children.*
- *The region centers on Charleston.*

---

city room *(noun)*

The editorial department of a newspaper that edits the local news.

- *In class, the teacher used "city room" to mean the editorial department of a newspaper that edits....*
- *They discussed "city room" during the group presentation.*

---

companies *(noun)*

An institution created to conduct business.

- *He only invests in large well-established companies.*
- *They discussed "companies" during the group presentation.*

---

couple on *(verb)*

Link together.

- *Can we couple these proposals?*
- *Can you use "couple on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cut back *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *The film cut back to an earlier event in the story.*
- *The employer wants to cut back health benefits.*

---

cut into *(verb)*

Turn up, loosen, or remove earth.

- *She tried to use "cut into" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "cut into" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

first moment *(noun)*

The sum of the values of a random variable divided by the number of values.

- *He looked up "first moment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first moment."*

---

hard news *(noun)*

News that deals with serious topics or events.

- *He looked up "hard news" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hard news" to mean news that deals with serious topics or events.*

---

hour *(noun)*

A period of time equal to 1/24th of a day.

- *The job will take more than an hour.*
- *The hour is getting late.*

---

middle *(noun)*

An intermediate part or section; - Aristotle.

- *A whole is that which has beginning, middle, and end.*
- *The middle of the war.*

---

old age *(noun)*

A late time of life.

- *Old age is not for sissies.*
- *Age hasn't slowed him down at all.*

---

present *(noun)*

The period of time that is happening now; any continuous stretch of time including the moment of speech.

- *That is enough for the present.*
- *He lives in the present with no thought of tomorrow.*

---

social system *(noun)*

The people in a society considered as a system organized by a characteristic pattern of relationships.

- *The social organization of England and America is very different.*
- *In class, the teacher used "social system" to mean the people in a society considered as a system....*

---

time period *(noun)*

An amount of time.

- *A time period of 30 years.*
- *Hastened the period of time of his recovery.*

---

view as *(verb)*

Keep in mind or convey as a conviction or view.

- *View as important.*
- *In everyday English, people use "view as" when talking about this idea.*

---

wish *(noun)*

An expression of some desire or inclination.

- *I could tell that it was his wish that the guests leave.*
- *He got his wish.*

---

answer *(noun)*

A statement that solves a problem or explains how to solve the problem.

- *The answers were in the back of the book.*
- *I waited several days for his answer.*

---

as needed *(adverb)*

According to need (physicians use PRN in writing prescriptions).

- *Add water as needed.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "as needed" in the final chapter.*

---

at any cost *(adverb)*

Regardless of the cost involved.

- *He wanted to save her life at all cost.*
- *She spoke "at any cost," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

at present *(adverb)*

At the present moment.

- *He is busy at present writing a new novel.*
- *He answered "at present," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

break with *(verb)*

End a relationship.

- *China broke with Russia.*
- *In everyday English, people use "break with" when talking about this idea.*

---

bring through *(verb)*

Bring into safety.

- *We pulled through most of the victims of the bomb attack.*
- *He did not know how to use "bring through" until he saw an example.*

change of mind *(noun)*

A decision to reverse an earlier decision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "change of mind."*
- *He looked up "change of mind" because he had never seen it before.*

come near *(verb)*

Almost do or experience something.

- *She came near to screaming with fear.*
- *They are drawing near.*

day of the month *(noun)*

The specified day of the month.

- *What is the date today?*
- *He looked up "day of the month" because he had never seen it before.*

fight back *(verb)*

Fight against or resist strongly.

- *Don't fight it!*
- *In everyday English, people use "fight back" when talking about this idea.*

finally *(adverb)*

As the end result of a succession or process.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "finally" naturally.*
- *She spoke "finally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

force back *(verb)*

Cause to move back by force or influence.

- *Push back the urge to smoke.*
- *Beat back the invaders.*

guess *(noun)*

An estimate based on little or no information.

- *They discussed "guess" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "guess" because he had never seen it before.*

home front *(noun)*

The civilian population (and their activities) of a country at war.

- *Understanding "home front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "home front" to mean the civilian population (and their activities) of a....*

july *(noun)*

The month following June and preceding August.

- *Understanding "july" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "july" during the group presentation.*

lead time *(noun)*

The time interval between the initiation and the completion of a production process.

- *The lead times for many publications can vary tremendously.*
- *Planning is an area where lead time can be reduced.*

period of time *(noun)*

An amount of time.

- *A time period of 30 years.*
- *Hastened the period of time of his recovery.*

policy *(noun)*

A plan of action adopted by an individual or social group.

- *It was a policy of retribution.*
- *They debated the policy or impolicy of the proposed legislation.*

---

society *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *They formed a small lunch society.*
- *He enjoyed the society of his friends.*

---

third house *(noun)*

A group of people who try actively to influence legislation.

- *The article explained what "third house" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "third house" to mean a group of people who try actively to influence....*

---

war party *(noun)*

A band of warriors who raid or fight an enemy (used especially of Native Americans).

- *He looked up "war party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war party" to mean a band of warriors who raid or fight an enemy (used....*

---

white book *(noun)*

A government report; bound in white.

- *Understanding "white book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "white book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air group *(noun)*

A unit of the United States Air Force larger than a squadron and smaller than a wing.

- *They discussed "air group" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "air group" means with a simple example.*

---

al *(noun)*

A silvery ductile metallic element found primarily in bauxite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al."*
- *He looked up "al" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alone *(adverb)*

Without any others being included or involved.

- *The burden of proof rests on the prosecution alone.*
- *The child stayed home alone.*

---

answer for *(verb)*

Furnish a justifying analysis or explanation.

- *I can't account for the missing money.*
- *Can you use "answer for" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

average *(noun)*

A statistic describing the location of a distribution.

- *He is about average in height.*
- *The snowfall this month is below average.*

---

bank *(noun)*

An arrangement of similar objects in a row or in tiers.

- *He operated a bank of switches.*
- *They pulled the canoe up on the bank.*

---

bring home *(verb)*

Make understandable and clear.

- *This brings home my point.*

- *How much does your wife take home after taxes and other deductions?*

---

by design *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *Using "by design" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "by design" in the final chapter.*

---

common people *(noun)*

People in general (often used in the plural).

- *The common people determine the group character and preserve its customs from one generation to the next.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common people" to mean people in general (often used in the plural).*

---

couple up *(verb)*

Link together.

- *Can we couple these proposals?*
- *In everyday English, people use "couple up" when talking about this idea.*

---

cut off *(verb)*

Break a small piece off from.

- *Cut the noise.*
- *We had to cut short the conversation.*

---

date back *(verb)*

Belong to an earlier time.

- *This story dates back 200 years.*
- *Can you use "date back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

east *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is at 90 degrees.

- *The article explained what "east" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "east" to mean the cardinal compass point that is at 90 degrees.*

---

field day *(noun)*

A day devoted to an outdoor social gathering.

- *Understanding "field day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field day."*

---

for certain *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively ('sure' is sometimes used informally for 'surely').

- *She certainly is a hard worker.*
- *It's going to be a good day for sure.*

---

higher up *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is higher.

- *Place "higher up" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "higher up," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

hold out *(verb)*

Wait uncompromisingly for something desirable.

- *He held out for the dessert and did not touch the cheeses.*
- *He held out his hand.*

---

hold up *(verb)*

Resist or withstand wear, criticism, etc.

- *Her shoes won't hold up.*
- *This theory won't hold water.*

---

in point of fact *(adverb)*

In reality or actuality.

- *In fact, it was a wonder anyone survived.*
- *Painters who are in fact anything but unsophisticated.*

---

inside out *(adverb)*

With the inside facing outward.

- *She turned the shirt inside out.*
- *She knows this town inside out.*

---

know-nothing party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; active in the 1850s to keep power out of the hands of immigrants and Roman Catholics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "know-nothing party."*
- *He looked up "know-nothing party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

last word *(noun)*

The final statement in a verbal argument.

- *She always gets the last word.*
- *My doctor has the last word on the medicines I take.*

---

living thing *(noun)*

A living (or once living) entity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living thing."*
- *They discussed "living thing" during the group presentation.*

---

making known *(noun)*

A speech act that conveys information.

- *Understanding "making known" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "making known" to mean a speech act that conveys information.*

---

original *(noun)*

Something that serves as a model or a basis for making copies.

- *This painting is a copy of the original.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "original."*

---

out of view *(adverb)*

No longer visible.

- *The ship disappeared behind the horizon and passed out of sight.*
- *She spoke "out of view," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

quite a little *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *They discussed "quite a little" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "quite a little" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rest day *(noun)*

A day set aside for rest.

- *He looked up "rest day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rest day" during the group presentation.*

---

service book *(noun)*

A book setting forth the forms of church service.

- *In class, the teacher used "service book" to mean a book setting forth the forms of church service.*
- *He looked up "service book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

small talk *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “small talk.”*
- *The article explained what “small talk” means with a simple example.*

---

worth *(noun)*

An indefinite quantity of something having a specified value.

- *10 dollars worth of gasoline.*
- *In class, the teacher used “worth” to mean an indefinite quantity of something having a....*

---

bill *(noun)*

A statute in draft before it becomes law.

- *They held a public hearing on the bill.*
- *He paid his bill and left.*

---

books *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *His name is in all the record books.*
- *They got a subpoena to examine our books.*

---

bring around *(verb)*

Cause to adopt an opinion or course of action.

- *His urgent letter finally brought me around to give money to the school.*
- *These pictures bring back sad memories.*

---

cut down *(verb)*

Cause to fall by or as if by delivering a blow.

- *Strike down a tree.*
- *Lightning struck down the hikers.*

---

day of rest *(noun)*

A day set aside for rest.

- *The article explained what “day of rest” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “day of rest” to mean a day set aside for rest.*

---

exactly *(adverb)*

Indicating exactness or preciseness.

- *He was doing precisely (or exactly) what she had told him to do.*
- *He answered “exactly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

face to face *(adverb)*

Involving close contact; confronting each other.

- *The boy and the policeman suddenly came face-to-face at the corner.*
- *They spoke face to face.*

---

face-to-face *(adverb)*

Directly facing each other.

- *The two photographs lay face-to-face on the table.*
- *Lived all their lives in houses face-to-face across the street.*

---

fight off *(verb)*

Force or drive back.

- *Fight off the onslaught.*
- *Can you use “fight off” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

film over *(verb)*

Become glassy; lose clear vision.

- *Her eyes glazed over from lack of sleep.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “film over” in real sentences.*

form family *(noun)*

(biology) an artificial taxonomic category for organisms of which the true relationships are obscure.

- *In class, the teacher used "form family" to mean (biology) an artificial taxonomic category for....*
- *Understanding "form family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

get hold of *(verb)*

Get into one's hands, take physically.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get hold of" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "get hold of" carefully so everyone would understand.*

giving *(noun)*

The imparting of news or promises etc.

- *He gave us the news and made a great show of the giving.*
- *Giving his word of honor seemed to come too easily.*

ground *(noun)*

A rational motive for a belief or action.

- *The grounds for their declaration.*
- *He dropped the logs on the ground.*

most especially *(adverb)*

Above and beyond all other consideration.

- *She spoke "most especially," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "most especially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

night watch *(noun)*

A watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night watch."*
- *He looked up "night watch" because he had never seen it before.*

night-light *(noun)*

Light (as a candle or small bulb) that burns in a bedroom at night (as for children or invalids).

- *The article explained what "night-light" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "night-light" to mean light (as a candle or small bulb) that burns in a....*

past times *(noun)*

The time that has elapsed.

- *Forget the past.*
- *He looked up "past times" because he had never seen it before.*

questions *(noun)*

A sentence of inquiry that asks for a reply.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "questions."*
- *He looked up "questions" because he had never seen it before.*

september *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "september."*
- *The article explained what "september" means with a simple example.*

small hours *(noun)*

The hours just after midnight.

- *Understanding "small hours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "small hours" to mean the hours just after midnight.*

sound *(noun)*

The audible part of a transmitted signal.

- *The sound of rain on the roof.*
- *The beautiful sound of music.*

---

stay away *(verb)*

Stay clear of, avoid.

- *In everyday English, people use "stay away" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "stay away" until he saw an example.*

---

take issue *(verb)*

Be of different opinions.

- *The coach explained when to use "take issue" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "take issue" until he saw an example.*

---

usually *(adverb)*

Under normal conditions.

- *Usually she was late.*
- *Using "usually" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

value *(noun)*

An ideal accepted by some individual or group.

- *He has old-fashioned values.*
- *The value assigned was 16 milliseconds.*

---

white room *(noun)*

A room that is virtually free of dust or bacteria; used in laboratory work and in assembly or repair of precision equipment.

- *Understanding "white room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "white room" during the group presentation.*

---

air power *(noun)*

The aggregation of a country's military aircraft.

- *They discussed "air power" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "air power" means with a simple example.*

---

black book *(noun)*

A list of people who are out of favor.

- *Understanding "black book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "black book" means with a simple example.*

---

come across *(verb)*

Communicate the intended meaning or impression.

- *He came across very clearly.*
- *He did not know how to use "come across" until he saw an example.*

---

evidence *(noun)*

An indication that makes something evident.

- *His trembling was evidence of his fear.*
- *The evidence that smoking causes lung cancer is very compelling.*

---

fight down *(verb)*

Fight against or resist strongly.

- *Don't fight it!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fight down" in real sentences.*

---

follow *(verb)*

To bring something about at a later time than.

- *She followed dinner with a brandy.*

- *He followed his lecture with a question and answer period.*

---

free form *(noun)*

A morpheme that can occur alone.

- *He looked up "free form" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "free form" during the group presentation.*

---

good sense *(noun)*

Sound practical judgment.

- *Common sense is not so common.*
- *He hasn't got the sense God gave little green apples.*

---

hold over *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *She was holding it over him.*
- *He did not know how to use "hold over" until he saw an example.*

---

in a similar way *(adverb)*

With something of the same kind.

- *Place "in a similar way" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in a similar way" naturally.*

---

light company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light company."*
- *The article explained what "light company" means with a simple example.*

---

look across *(verb)*

Be oriented in a certain direction.

- *The house looks out on a tennis court.*
- *The apartment overlooks the Hudson.*

---

make sense *(verb)*

Be reasonable or logical or comprehensible.

- *The coach explained when to use "make sense" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "make sense" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

news story *(noun)*

An article reporting news.

- *He looked up "news story" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "news story" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ok *(adverb)*

An expression of agreement normally occurring at the beginning of a sentence.

- *She spoke "ok," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "ok" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

reading *(noun)*

A particular interpretation or performance.

- *On that reading it was an insult.*
- *He was famous for his reading of Mozart.*

---

south american *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the continent or countries of South America or their peoples.

- *A "south american" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "south american"? Explain why.*

---

stuff *(noun)*

A critically important or characteristic component.

- *Suspense is the very stuff of narrative.*
- *Wheat is the stuff they use to make bread.*

---

tax *(verb)*

Make a charge against or accuse.

- *They taxed him failure to appear in court.*
- *The State taxes alcohol heavily.*

---

turn away *(verb)*

Refuse entrance or membership.

- *They turned away hundreds of fans.*
- *He did not know how to use "turn away" until he saw an example.*

---

two weeks *(noun)*

A period of fourteen consecutive days.

- *The article explained what "two weeks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "two weeks" to mean a period of fourteen consecutive days.*

---

a million times *(adverb)*

By a factor of a million.

- *It increased a millionfold.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "a million times" in the final chapter.*

---

age group *(noun)*

A group of people having approximately the same age.

- *Understanding "age group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "age group" to mean a group of people having approximately the same age.*

---

average out *(verb)*

Amount to or come to an average, without loss or gain.

- *The number of hours I work per work averages out to 40.*
- *In everyday English, people use "average out" when talking about this idea.*

---

black hand *(noun)*

A secret terrorist society in the United States early in the 20th century.

- *He looked up "black hand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black hand" to mean a secret terrorist society in the united states....*

---

blue *(noun)*

The sky as viewed during daylight.

- *He shot an arrow into the blue.*
- *He had eyes of bright blue.*

---

break into *(verb)*

Express or utter spontaneously.

- *Break into a yodel.*
- *Break into a song.*

---

common year *(noun)*

A year that is not a leap year.

- *He looked up "common year" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "common year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

countries *(noun)*

The people who live in a nation or country.

- *He visited several European countries.*

- *He looked up “countries” because he had never seen it before.*

---

drive in *(verb)*

Cause to penetrate, as with a circular motion.

- *Drive in screws or bolts.*
- *The star and her manager drive in today from their motor tour across the country.*

---

fall in *(verb)*

To take one’s place in a military formation or line.

- *Troops fall in!*
- *She tried to use “fall in” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

federal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the central government of a federation.

- *A federal district is one set aside as the seat of the national government.*
- *A federal system like that of the United States.*

---

giving up *(noun)*

A verbal act of admitting defeat.

- *They discussed “giving up” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “giving up” means with a simple example.*

---

hold back *(verb)*

Hold back; keep from being perceived by others.

- *Turn back the tide of communism.*
- *The coach explained when to use “hold back” and when to wait.*

---

lead off *(verb)*

Teach immoral behavior to.

- *It was common practice to lead off the young ones, and teach them bad habits.*
- *In everyday English, people use “lead off” when talking about this idea.*

---

league *(noun)*

An obsolete unit of distance of variable length (usually 3 miles).

- *The article explained what “league” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “league.”*

---

man and wife *(noun)*

Two people who are married to each other.

- *He looked up “man and wife” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “man and wife” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

off the record *(adverb)*

Not for quotation.

- *He spoke to the reporter off the record.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “off the record” naturally.*

---

power series *(noun)*

The sum of terms containing successively higher integral powers of a variable.

- *He looked up “power series” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “power series.”*

---

press out *(verb)*

Obtain from a substance, as by mechanical action.

- *Italians express coffee rather than filter it.*
- *Stub out your cigar.*

---

rest home *(noun)*

An institution where people are cared for.

- *A home for the elderly.*
- *The article explained what "rest home" means with a simple example.*

---

stand by *(verb)*

Be available or ready for a certain function or service.

- *In everyday English, people use "stand by" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stand by" in real sentences.*

---

stand for *(verb)*

Take the place of or be parallel or equivalent to.

- *Because of the sound changes in the course of history, an 'h' in Greek stands for an 's' in Latin.*
- *I won't stand for this kind of behavior!*

---

step in *(verb)*

Get involved, so as to alter or hinder an action, or through force or threat of force.

- *Can you use "step in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "step in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

take account *(verb)*

Be fully aware of; realize fully.

- *She tried to use "take account" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "take account" until he saw an example.*

---

watch case *(noun)*

The metal case in which the works of a watch are housed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watch case."*
- *They discussed "watch case" during the group presentation.*

---

close order *(noun)*

A military formation for drill or marching.

- *Understanding "close order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "close order."*

---

department of state *(noun)*

The federal department in the United States that sets and maintains foreign policies.

- *The Department of State was created in 1789.*
- *Understanding "department of state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire company *(noun)*

A private or temporary organization of individuals equipped to fight fires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire company."*
- *He looked up "fire company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

form of government *(noun)*

The members of a social organization who are in power.

- *In class, the teacher used "form of government" to mean the members of a social organization who are in power.*
- *The article explained what "form of government" means with a simple example.*

---

free list *(noun)*

A list of commodities that are not subject to tariffs.

- *In class, the teacher used "free list" to mean a list of commodities that are not subject to tariffs.*
- *The article explained what "free list" means with a simple example.*

---

groups *(noun)*

A set that is closed, associative, has an identity element and every element has an inverse.

- *In class, the teacher used "groups" to mean a set that is closed, associative, has an identity....*
- *He looked up "groups" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hold off *(verb)*

Resist and fight to a standoff.

- *Dallas had enough of a lead to hold the Broncos off.*
- *The scientists held off announcing their results until they repeated the experiment.*

---

in any event *(adverb)*

Used to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous statement.

- *Anyhow, he is dead now.*
- *I think they're asleep; anyhow, they're quiet.*

---

know what's what *(verb)*

Be well-informed.

- *Can you use "know what's what" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "know what's what" when talking about this idea.*

---

range *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *The range of a supersonic jet.*
- *A piano has a greater range than the human voice.*

---

range in *(verb)*

Direct onto a point or target, especially by automatic navigational aids.

- *The coach explained when to use "range in" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "range in" in real sentences.*

---

round up *(verb)*

Seek out and bring together.

- *Round up some loyal followers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "round up" when talking about this idea.*

---

science *(noun)*

A particular branch of scientific knowledge.

- *The science of genetics.*
- *The sweet science of pugilism.*

---

sound out *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *Can the child sound out this complicated word?*
- *I have to sound out the new professor.*

---

stand up *(verb)*

Resist or withstand wear, criticism, etc.

- *Can you stand the bookshelf up?*
- *We had to stand for the entire performance!*

---

state department *(noun)*

The federal department in the United States that sets and maintains foreign policies.

- *The Department of State was created in 1789.*
- *The article explained what "state department" means with a simple example.*

---

take hold *(verb)*

Have or hold in one's hands or grip.

- *Hold this bowl for a moment, please.*
- *A crazy idea took hold of him.*

third person *(noun)*

Pronouns and verbs that are used to refer to something other than the speaker or addressee of the language in which they occur.

- *He looked up "third person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "third person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

type family *(noun)*

A complete set of type suitable for printing text.

- *Understanding "type family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "type family" because he had never seen it before.*

war room *(noun)*

A room where strategic decisions are made (especially for military or political campaigns).

- *The article explained what "war room" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war room."*

any longer *(adverb)*

At the present or from now on; usually used with a negative.

- *Alice doesn't live here anymore.*
- *The children promised not to quarrel any more.*

attention *(noun)*

The faculty or power of mental concentration.

- *Keeping track of all the details requires your complete attention.*
- *The old car needs constant attention.*

break of day *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *Understanding "break of day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "break of day" during the group presentation.*

break of the day *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *They talked until morning.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "break of the day."*

by a long shot *(adverb)*

By a great deal.

- *He is the best by a long shot.*
- *His labors haven't ended there–not by a long shot.*

fall out *(verb)*

Come as a logical consequence; follow logically.

- *The theorem falls out nicely.*
- *We fell out over a trivial question.*

field house *(noun)*

An athletic facility where athletes prepare for sport.

- *He looked up "field house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "field house" during the group presentation.*

follow up on *(verb)*

Carry further or advance.

- *In everyday English, people use "follow up on" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "follow up on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

government building *(noun)*

A building that houses a branch of government.

- *The article explained what "government building" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "government building" to mean a building that houses a branch of government.*

---

hand in hand *(adverb)*

Clasping each other's hands.

- *They walked hand in hand.*
- *Hand in hand with hope went fear.*

---

hand to hand *(adverb)*

At close quarters.

- *Fought hand to hand.*
- *Using "hand to hand" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

high-energy *(adjective)*

Of or relating to elementary particles having energies of hundreds of thousands of electron volts.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-energy."*
- *Would you call this situation "high-energy"? Explain why.*

---

hold still for *(verb)*

Tolerate or bear.

- *I won't stand for this kind of behavior!*
- *The coach explained when to use "hold still for" and when to wait.*

---

james *(noun)*

A New Testament book attributed to Saint James the Apostle.

- *In class, the teacher used "james" to mean a new testament book attributed to saint james the....*
- *They discussed "james" during the group presentation.*

---

looked *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *She looked over the expanse of land.*
- *She looked pale after the surgery.*

---

matter of course *(noun)*

An inevitable ending.

- *The article explained what "matter of course" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matter of course."*

---

matter of law *(noun)*

A disputed legal contention that is generally left for a judge to decide.

- *In class, the teacher used "matter of law" to mean a disputed legal contention that is generally left....*
- *The article explained what "matter of law" means with a simple example.*

---

natural *(noun)*

A notation cancelling a previous sharp or flat.

- *He's a natural for the job.*
- *The article explained what "natural" means with a simple example.*

---

north american *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the continent or countries of North America or their peoples.

- *The speaker chose "north american" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "north american" when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of the....*

---

october *(noun)*

The month following September and preceding November.

- *In class, the teacher used "october" to mean the month following september and preceding november.*

- *Understanding "october" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

put across *(verb)*

Transmit information.

- *She tried to use "put across" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "put across" when talking about this idea.*

---

rest house *(noun)*

A building used for shelter by travelers (especially in areas where there are no hotels).

- *In class, the teacher used "rest house" to mean a building used for shelter by travelers....*
- *The article explained what "rest house" means with a simple example.*

---

send *(verb)*

To cause or order to be taken, directed, or transmitted to another place.

- *Send me your latest results.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "send" in real sentences.*

---

send in *(verb)*

Mail in; cause to be delivered.

- *Send in your comments.*
- *Can you use "send in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

set on fire *(verb)*

Set fire to; cause to start burning.

- *Lightening set fire to the forest.*
- *Can you use "set on fire" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

since a long time ago *(adverb)*

Since long ago.

- *Using "since a long time ago" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "since a long time ago," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

size up *(verb)*

To look at critically or searchingly, or in minute detail.

- *She tried to use "size up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "size up" and when to wait.*

---

soon enough *(adverb)*

Without being tardy.

- *Using "soon enough" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "soon enough" in the final chapter.*

---

summer house *(noun)*

A country house (usually located in the country) that provides a cool place to live in the summer.

- *The article explained what "summer house" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "summer house" during the group presentation.*

---

third power *(noun)*

The product of three equal terms.

- *In class, the teacher used "third power" to mean the product of three equal terms.*
- *They discussed "third power" during the group presentation.*

---

town house *(noun)*

A house that is one of a row of identical houses situated side by side and sharing common walls.

- *He looked up "town house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "town house" during the group presentation.*

---

vote *(noun)*

The total number of voters who participated.

- *They are expecting a large vote.*
- *There were only 17 votes in favor of the motion.*

---

vote in *(verb)*

Elect in a voting process.

- *They voted in Clinton.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vote in" when talking about this idea.*

---

world view *(noun)*

A comprehensive view of the world and human life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world view."*
- *The article explained what "world view" means with a simple example.*

---

as far as possible *(adverb)*

To a feasible extent.

- *She helped him as much as possible.*
- *He answered "as far as possible," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

august *(noun)*

The month following July and preceding September.

- *They discussed "august" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "august" means with a simple example.*

---

break down *(verb)*

Make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of; break down into components or essential features.

- *Martin Luther King tried to break down racial discrimination.*
- *The bus we travelled in broke down on the way to town.*

---

complete *(verb)*

Write all the required information onto a form.

- *She completed the requirements for her Master's Degree.*
- *A child would complete the family.*

---

economic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of economics.

- *Economic theory.*
- *Economic growth.*

---

first reading *(noun)*

The first presentation of a bill in a legislature.

- *In class, the teacher used "first reading" to mean the first presentation of a bill in a legislature.*
- *The article explained what "first reading" means with a simple example.*

---

get the picture *(verb)*

Get the meaning of something.

- *Do you comprehend the meaning of this letter?*
- *He did not know how to use "get the picture" until he saw an example.*

---

in short order *(adverb)*

Without delay.

- *John got ready in short order.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in short order" in the final chapter.*

---

language *(noun)*

The mental faculty or power of vocal communication.

- *Language sets homo sapiens apart from all other animals.*
- *He taught foreign languages.*

---

list system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of proportional representation; voters choose between party lists, the number elected from each list being determined by the percentage cast for each list out of the total vote.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "list system."*
- *He looked up "list system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

major power *(noun)*

A state powerful enough to influence events throughout the world.

- *He looked up "major power" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "major power" during the group presentation.*

---

november *(noun)*

The month following October and preceding December.

- *He looked up "november" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "november" to mean the month following october and preceding december.*

---

oil *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *In class, the teacher used "oil" to mean a dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.*
- *The article explained what "oil" means with a simple example.*

---

out of the blue *(adverb)*

In a way that was not expected.

- *Her brother showed up at the wedding out of the blue.*
- *He answered "out of the blue," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

political system *(noun)*

The members of a social organization who are in power.

- *Understanding "political system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "political system" to mean the members of a social organization who are in power.*

---

question of law *(noun)*

A disputed legal contention that is generally left for a judge to decide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "question of law."*
- *They discussed "question of law" during the group presentation.*

---

send for *(verb)*

Order, request, or command to come.

- *He did not know how to use "send for" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "send for" when talking about this idea.*

---

six times *(adverb)*

By a factor of six.

- *The population of this town increased sixfold when gold was found in the surrounding hills.*
- *He answered "six times," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

talking point *(noun)*

An especially persuasive point helping to support an argument or discussion.

- *In class, the teacher used "talking point" to mean an especially persuasive point helping to support....*
- *He looked up "talking point" because he had never seen it before.*

---

the least bit *(adverb)*

In the slightest degree or in any respect.

- *Was not in the least unfriendly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "the least bit" in the final chapter.*

third party *(noun)*

A political party organized in opposition to the major parties in a two-party system.

- *The article explained what "third party" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "third party" to mean a political party organized in opposition to the....*

article *(noun)*

A separate section of a legal document (as a statute or contract or will).

- *An article of clothing.*
- *Understanding "article" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

central time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 6th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 90th meridian; used in the central United States.

- *Understanding "central time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "central time" means with a simple example.*

control room *(noun)*

A room housing control equipment (as in a recording studio).

- *He looked up "control room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "control room" during the group presentation.*

french *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to France or the people of France.

- *French cooking.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "french" when it is of or pertaining to france or the people of france.*

in due course *(adverb)*

At the appropriate time.

- *We'll get to this question in due course.*
- *He answered "in due course," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

january *(noun)*

The first month of the year; begins 10 days after the winter solstice.

- *In class, the teacher used "january" to mean the first month of the year; begins 10 days after....*
- *He looked up "january" because he had never seen it before.*

matter of fact *(noun)*

A matter that is an actual fact or is demonstrable as a fact.

- *In class, the teacher used "matter of fact" to mean a matter that is an actual fact or is demonstrable....*
- *The article explained what "matter of fact" means with a simple example.*

order form *(noun)*

A form to use when placing an order.

- *In class, the teacher used "order form" to mean a form to use when placing an order.*
- *They discussed "order form" during the group presentation.*

poor *(noun)*

People without possessions or wealth (considered as a group).

- *The urban poor need assistance.*
- *He looked up "poor" because he had never seen it before.*

put one across *(verb)*

Fool or hoax.

- *The immigrant was duped because he trusted everyone.*
- *She tried to use "put one across" carefully so everyone would understand.*

release *(noun)*

A process that liberates or discharges something.

- *There was a sudden release of oxygen.*
- *The release of iodine from the thyroid gland.*

---

second moment *(noun)*

The expected value of the square of the deviations of a random variable from the point of origin.

- *He looked up "second moment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "second moment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

send out *(verb)*

To cause or order to be taken, directed, or transmitted to another place.

- *The coach explained when to use "send out" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "send out" in real sentences.*

---

short story *(noun)*

A prose narrative shorter than a novel.

- *They discussed "short story" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "short story."*

---

stand back *(verb)*

Stand away from an object or person.

- *He stood back to look at her.*
- *He did not know how to use "stand back" until he saw an example.*

---

stay together *(verb)*

Be loyal to one another, especially in times of trouble.

- *The two families stuck together throughout the war.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stay together" when talking about this idea.*

---

take into account *(verb)*

Allow or plan for a certain possibility; concede the truth or validity of something.

- *She tried to use "take into account" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "take into account" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

technology *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems.

- *He looked up "technology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "technology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thought process *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *She paused for thought.*
- *He looked up "thought process" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vote out *(verb)*

Thwart the passage of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vote out" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vote out" and when to wait.*

---

word of god *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *He went to carry the Word to the heathen.*
- *The article explained what "word of god" means with a simple example.*

---

world bank *(noun)*

A United Nations agency created to assist developing nations by loans guaranteed by member governments.

- *In class, the teacher used "world bank" to mean a united nations agency created to assist....*

- *The article explained what "world bank" means with a simple example.*

---

yes-no question *(noun)*

A question that can be answered by yes or no.

- *They discussed "yes-no question" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yes-no question" to mean a question that can be answered by yes or no.*

---

as a matter of fact *(adverb)*

In reality or actuality.

- *In fact, it was a wonder anyone survived.*
- *Painters who are in fact anything but unsophisticated.*

---

at any rate *(adverb)*

If nothing else ('leastwise' is informal and 'leastways' is colloquial).

- *They felt–at any rate Jim felt–relieved though still wary.*
- *The influence of economists–or at any rate of economics–is far-reaching.*

---

call into question *(verb)*

Challenge the accuracy, probity, or propriety of.

- *We must question your judgment in this matter.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "call into question" in real sentences.*

---

cover *(noun)*

A natural object that covers or envelops.

- *Under a covering of dust.*
- *The fox was flushed from its cover.*

---

cover for *(verb)*

Provide an excuse or alibi for someone so as to cover up guilt.

- *I won't lie and cover for you.*
- *She tried to use "cover for" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

currently *(adverb)*

At this time or period; now.

- *Currently they live in Connecticut.*
- *Place "currently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

dog do *(noun)*

Fecal droppings from a dog.

- *They discussed "dog do" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dog do" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

door *(noun)*

A structure where people live or work (usually ordered along a street or road).

- *The office next door.*
- *They live two doors up the street from us.*

---

drive back *(verb)*

Force or drive back.

- *He did not know how to use "drive back" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "drive back" and when to wait.*

---

european *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Europe or the people of Europe.

- *European Community.*
- *A "european" approach may work better in this case.*

---

far and near *(adverb)*

Over great areas or distances; everywhere.

- *He traveled far and wide.*
- *The news spread far and wide.*

---

financial *(adjective)*

Involving financial matters.

- *The speaker chose "financial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "financial"? Explain why.*

---

hands down *(adverb)*

With no difficulty.

- *She spoke "hands down," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "hands down" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

increase *(noun)*

A process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important.

- *The increase in unemployment.*
- *The increase is scheduled for next month.*

---

know what's going on *(verb)*

Be well-informed.

- *She tried to use "know what's going on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "know what's going on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

legal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to jurisprudence.

- *Legal loophole.*
- *The legal profession.*

---

light within *(noun)*

A divine presence believed by Quakers to enlighten and guide the soul.

- *The article explained what "light within" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light within."*

---

like hell *(adverb)*

Used ironically to indicate the opposite of what is stated.

- *Says he'll help me? Like hell he will!*
- *Drove like crazy.*

---

news report *(noun)*

A short account of the news.

- *The report of his speech.*
- *The story was on the 11 o'clock news.*

---

old english *(noun)*

English prior to about 1100.

- *They discussed "old english" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "old english" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

open fire *(verb)*

Start firing a weapon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "open fire" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "open fire" until he saw an example.*

---

pick *(noun)*

The quantity of a crop that is harvested.

- *He sent the first picking of berries to the market.*
- *It was the biggest peach pick in years.*

---

political party *(noun)*

An organization to gain political power.

- *In 1992 Perot tried to organize a third party at the national level.*
- *They discussed "political party" during the group presentation.*

---

press down on *(verb)*

Exert a force with a heavy weight.

- *The snow bore down on the roof.*
- *The coach explained when to use "press down on" and when to wait.*

---

question of fact *(noun)*

A disputed factual contention that is generally left for a jury to decide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "question of fact."*
- *They discussed "question of fact" during the group presentation.*

---

seem *(verb)*

Give a certain impression or have a certain outward aspect.

- *She seems to be sleeping.*
- *It seems that he is very gifted.*

---

seven *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *They discussed "seven" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seven" means with a simple example.*

---

sign *(noun)*

A character indicating a relation between quantities.

- *Don't forget the minus sign.*
- *He showed signs of strain.*

---

simply *(adverb)*

In a simple manner; without extravagance or embellishment.

- *They lived very simply.*
- *It is simply a matter of time.*

---

tv show *(noun)*

A program broadcast by television.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tv show."*
- *He looked up "tv show" because he had never seen it before.*

---

very fast *(adverb)*

In a relatively short time.

- *Place "very fast" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "very fast" in the final chapter.*

---

walk-in *(noun)*

A small room large enough to admit entrance.

- *The emergency room was overrun with walk-ins.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walk-in."*

---

washington *(noun)*

The federal government of the United States.

- *He looked up "washington" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washington."*

add up *(verb)*

Add up in number or quantity.

- *Add all the people in this town to those of the neighboring town.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "add up" in real sentences.*

bed *(noun)*

A plot of ground in which plants are growing.

- *The gardener planted a bed of roses.*
- *He sat on the edge of the bed.*

began *(verb)*

Have a beginning characterized in some specified way.

- *We began working at dawn.*
- *The first tourists began to arrive in Cambodia.*

by choice *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *I did this by choice.*
- *He answered "by choice," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

church-state *(noun)*

A state ruled by religious authority.

- *The article explained what "church-state" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church-state."*

december *(noun)*

The last (12th) month of the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "december."*
- *He looked up "december" because he had never seen it before.*

due south *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is at 180 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "due south."*
- *He looked up "due south" because he had never seen it before.*

fast day *(noun)*

A day designated for fasting.

- *In class, the teacher used "fast day" to mean a day designated for fasting.*
- *Understanding "fast day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

government department *(noun)*

A department of government.

- *They discussed "government department" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "government department" because he had never seen it before.*

high society *(noun)*

The fashionable elite.

- *He looked up "high society" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "high society" during the group presentation.*

home movie *(noun)*

A film made at home by an amateur photographer.

- *They discussed "home movie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "home movie" because he had never seen it before.*

in full action *(adverb)*

Proceeding with full vigor.

- *The party was in full swing.*
- *She spoke "in full action," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

in writing *(adverb)*

As written or printed.

- *The narrator describes the scene "in writing" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in writing" naturally.*

---

knows *(noun)*

The fact of being aware of information that is known to few people.

- *He looked up "knows" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knows" to mean the fact of being aware of information that is....*

---

modern *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design by Gianbattista Bodoni) distinguished by regular shape and hairline serifs and heavy downstrokes.

- *The article explained what "modern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "modern" during the group presentation.*

---

never-never land *(noun)*

A pleasing country existing only in dreams or imagination.

- *Understanding "never-never land" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "never-never land" to mean a pleasing country existing only in dreams or....*

---

ones *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *They discussed "ones" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paper *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes newspapers.

- *Murdoch owns many newspapers.*
- *He read his newspaper at breakfast.*

---

pick at *(verb)*

Express a negative opinion of.

- *She picked nervously at the buttons of her blouse.*
- *The anorexic girl just picks at her food.*

---

police court *(noun)*

A court that has power to prosecute for minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court anyone accused of serious offenses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police court."*
- *He looked up "police court" because he had never seen it before.*

---

press home *(verb)*

Make clear by special emphasis and try to convince somebody of something.

- *Drive home a point or an argument.*
- *I'm trying to drive home these basic ideas.*

---

sign on *(verb)*

Engage by written agreement.

- *They signed two new pitchers for the next season.*
- *She tried to use "sign on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

state bank *(noun)*

A bank chartered by a state rather than by the federal government.

- *They discussed "state bank" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "state bank."*

systems *(noun)*

A complex of methods or rules governing behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "systems" to mean a complex of methods or rules governing behavior.*
- *He looked up "systems" because he had never seen it before.*

take the stand *(verb)*

Give testimony in a court of law.

- *Learners should practice how to use "take the stand" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take the stand" when talking about this idea.*

version *(noun)*

An interpretation of a matter from a particular viewpoint.

- *His version of the fight was different from mine.*
- *An experimental version of the night fighter.*

army *(noun)*

A large number of people united for some specific purpose.

- *The article explained what "army" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "army" to mean a large number of people united for some specific....*

bit by bit *(adverb)*

A little bit at a time.

- *Using "bit by bit" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "bit by bit," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

black art *(noun)*

The belief in magical spells that harness occult forces or evil spirits to produce unnatural effects in the world.

- *He looked up "black art" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black art."*

business department *(noun)*

A division of a business firm.

- *He looked up "business department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "business department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cover up *(verb)*

Hide from view or knowledge.

- *The President covered the fact that he bugged the offices in the White House.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cover up" in real sentences.*

fall through *(verb)*

Fail utterly; collapse.

- *The coach explained when to use "fall through" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fall through" until he saw an example.*

forget *(verb)*

Leave behind unintentionally.

- *Don't forget to call the chairman of the board to the meeting!*
- *He did not know how to use "forget" until he saw an example.*

head word *(noun)*

A content word that can be qualified by a modifier.

- *Understanding "head word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "head word" means with a simple example.*

high church *(noun)*

A group in the Anglican Church that emphasizes the Catholic tradition (especially in sacraments and rituals and obedience to church authority).

- *They discussed "high church" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "high church" means with a simple example.*

---

home ground *(noun)*

The type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs.

- *He felt safe on his home grounds.*
- *Understanding "home ground" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

home stand *(noun)*

A series of successive games played at a team's home field or court.

- *They discussed "home stand" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "home stand" means with a simple example.*

---

in a higher place *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is higher.

- *She spoke "in a higher place," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in a higher place" naturally.*

---

in practice *(adverb)*

In practical applications.

- *Will this work in practice?*
- *Place "in practice" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

line of march *(noun)*

The arrangement of people in a line for marching.

- *In class, the teacher used "line of march" to mean the arrangement of people in a line for marching.*
- *The article explained what "line of march" means with a simple example.*

---

listen *(verb)*

Pay close attention to; give heed to.

- *Listen to the sound of this cello.*
- *Listen to your father.*

---

listen in *(verb)*

Listen without the speaker's knowledge.

- *She tried to use "listen in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "listen in" until he saw an example.*

---

morning room *(noun)*

A sitting room used during the daylight hours.

- *The article explained what "morning room" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morning room" to mean a sitting room used during the daylight hours.*

---

news media *(noun)*

Newspapers and magazines collectively.

- *They discussed "news media" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "news media."*

---

okay *(adverb)*

In a satisfactory or adequate manner; ; ; ('alright' is a nonstandard variant of 'all right').

- *She'll do okay on her own.*
- *Place "okay" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

on paper *(adverb)*

As written or printed.

- *This is exactly what the composer had set down on paper.*
- *Using "on paper" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

out-of-door *(adjective)*

Located, suited for, or taking place in the open air.

- *The speaker chose "out-of-door" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "out-of-door"? Explain why.*

---

pick out *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *The fleeing convicts were picked out of the darkness by the watchful prison guards.*
- *I can't make out the faces in this photograph.*

---

poor people *(noun)*

People without possessions or wealth (considered as a group).

- *The urban poor need assistance.*
- *The article explained what "poor people" means with a simple example.*

---

room light *(noun)*

Light that provides general illumination for a room.

- *They discussed "room light" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "room light" to mean light that provides general illumination for a room.*

---

rules *(noun)*

The duration of a monarch's or government's power.

- *He knew the rules of chess.*
- *The article explained what "rules" means with a simple example.*

---

send back *(verb)*

Refer (a matter or legal case) to another committee or authority or court for decision.

- *Can you use "send back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "send back" until he saw an example.*

---

sign up *(verb)*

Join a club, an activity, etc. with the intention to join or participate,.

- *Sign up for yoga classes.*
- *They signed two new pitchers for the next season.*

---

time-release *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a preparation that gradually releases an active substance (especially a drug) over a period of time.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "time-release."*
- *Students compared "time-release" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

to a higher place *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is higher.

- *She spoke "to a higher place," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "to a higher place" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

united front *(noun)*

A multiethnic alliance in Afghanistan who practice a moderate form of Islam and are united in their opposition to the Taliban.

- *He looked up "united front" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "united front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walk-up *(noun)*

An apartment building without an elevator.

- *The article explained what "walk-up" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "walk-up" during the group presentation.*

word order *(noun)*

The order of words in a text.

- *Understanding "word order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word order."*

across the country *(adverb)*

Extending throughout an entire nation.

- *He answered "across the country," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "across the country" can make your explanation more exact.*

below *(adverb)*

(in writing) see below.

- *See below.*
- *Using "below" can make your explanation more exact.*

break away *(verb)*

Withdraw from an organization or communion.

- *After the break up of the Soviet Union, many republics broke away.*
- *Nobody can break out–this prison is high security.*

come round *(verb)*

Change one's position or opinion.

- *He came around to our point of view.*
- *She tried to use "come round" carefully so everyone would understand.*

deep *(noun)*

The central and most intense or profound part.

- *In the deep of night.*
- *In the deep of winter.*

die out *(verb)*

Cut or shape with a die.

- *Die out leather for belts.*
- *Dinosaurs died out.*

drive home *(verb)*

Make clear by special emphasis and try to convince somebody of something.

- *Drive home a point or an argument.*
- *I'm trying to drive home these basic ideas.*

due north *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is at 0 or 360 degrees.

- *They discussed "due north" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "due north" means with a simple example.*

figure out *(verb)*

Find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of.

- *Work out your problems with the boss.*
- *This unpleasant situation isn't going to work itself out.*

followed *(verb)*

To bring something about at a later time than.

- *She followed dinner with a brandy.*
- *He followed his lecture with a question and answer period.*

in truth *(adverb)*

In fact (used as intensifiers or sentence modifiers).

- *In truth, moral decay hastened the decline of the Roman Empire.*
- *Place "in truth" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

la *(noun)*

The syllable naming the sixth (submediant) note of a major or minor scale in solmization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "la."*
- *He looked up "la" because he had never seen it before.*

---

life science *(noun)*

Any of the branches of natural science dealing with the structure and behavior of living organisms.

- *Understanding "life science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "life science" means with a simple example.*

---

like crazy *(adverb)*

With great speed or effort or intensity.

- *Drove like crazy.*
- *Worked like hell to get the job done.*

---

lord it over *(verb)*

Act like the master of.

- *He is lording it over the students.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lord it over" and when to wait.*

---

meeting house *(noun)*

Columbine of eastern North America having long-spurred red flowers.

- *They discussed "meeting house" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "meeting house" means with a simple example.*

---

military government *(noun)*

Government by the military and an army.

- *Understanding "military government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military government" to mean government by the military and an army.*

---

military group *(noun)*

A unit that is part of some military service.

- *In class, the teacher used "military group" to mean a unit that is part of some military service.*
- *The article explained what "military group" means with a simple example.*

---

movie house *(noun)*

A theater where films are shown.

- *Understanding "movie house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "movie house" because he had never seen it before.*

---

news program *(noun)*

A program devoted to current events, often using interviews and commentary.

- *We watch the 7 o'clock news every night.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "news program."*

---

offer *(noun)*

The verbal act of offering.

- *A generous offer of assistance.*
- *Noteworthy new offerings for investors included several index funds.*

---

on base *(adverb)*

On first or second or third base.

- *Place "on base" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

- *She spoke "on base," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

on earth *(adverb)*

Used with question words to convey surprise.

- *What on earth are you doing?*
- *The narrator describes the scene "on earth" in the final chapter.*

party to the action *(noun)*

A party of people taking a role in legal proceedings.

- *In class, the teacher used "party to the action" to mean a party of people taking a role in legal proceedings.*
- *He looked up "party to the action" because he had never seen it before.*

professional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suitable as a profession.

- *Professional organizations.*
- *A professional field such as law.*

released *(verb)*

Make (information) available for publication.

- *In everyday English, people use "released" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "released" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

running head *(noun)*

A heading printed at the top of every page (or every other page) of a book.

- *The article explained what "running head" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "running head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

send off *(verb)*

Throw, send, or cast forward.

- *The spy sent the classified information off to Russia.*
- *He did not know how to use "send off" until he saw an example.*

small town *(noun)*

A community of people smaller than a town.

- *They discussed "small town" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "small town" means with a simple example.*

starting time *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starting time."*
- *They discussed "starting time" during the group presentation.*

table *(noun)*

A set of data arranged in rows and columns.

- *See table 1.*
- *It was a sturdy table.*

ten *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *The article explained what "ten" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ten."*

trade-last *(noun)*

A compliment that I heard about you that I offer to trade for a compliment you have heard about me.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade-last."*
- *They discussed "trade-last" during the group presentation.*

box in *(verb)*

Enclose or confine as if in a box.

- *Learners should practice how to use "box in" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "box in" when talking about this idea.*

dark *(noun)*

The time after sunset and before sunrise while it is dark outside.

- *The powers of darkness.*
- *He moved off into the darkness.*

drive around *(verb)*

Drive without any particular aim.

- *We were driving around in the countryside on a fine Sunday morning.*
- *Can you use "drive around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

earth up *(verb)*

Block with earth, as after a landslide.

- *Can you use "earth up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "earth up" and when to wait.*

english system *(noun)*

A system of weights and measures based on the foot and pound and second and pint.

- *The article explained what "english system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "english system" during the group presentation.*

europe *(noun)*

The nations of the European continent collectively.

- *The Marshall Plan helped Europe recover from World War II.*
- *He tried to take Britain into the Europen Union.*

home key *(noun)*

The basic key in which a piece of music is written.

- *In class, the teacher used "home key" to mean the basic key in which a piece of music is written.*
- *The article explained what "home key" means with a simple example.*

home page *(noun)*

The opening page of a web site.

- *In class, the teacher used "home page" to mean the opening page of a web site.*
- *Understanding "home page" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

home range *(noun)*

The area in which an animal normally ranges.

- *He looked up "home range" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "home range" to mean the area in which an animal normally ranges.*

living room *(noun)*

A room in a private house or establishment where people can sit and talk and relax.

- *He looked up "living room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "living room" during the group presentation.*

living-room *(noun)*

A room in a private house or establishment where people can sit and talk and relax.

- *They discussed "living-room" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living-room."*

look upon *(verb)*

Look on as or consider.

- *She looked on this affair as a joke.*
- *Can you use "look upon" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

middle name *(noun)*

A name between your first name and your surname.

- *He looked up "middle name" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middle name" to mean a name between your first name and your surname.*

---

no-goal *(noun)*

A nonexistent goal.

- *He lived without a reason progressing toward no-goal.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "no-goal."*

---

note *(noun)*

A comment or instruction (usually added).

- *His notes were appended at the end of the article.*
- *He made a note of the appointment.*

---

on the table *(adjective)*

Able to be negotiated or arranged by compromise.

- *The proposal is still on the table.*
- *Students compared "on the table" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

percent *(noun)*

A proportion in relation to a whole (which is usually the amount per hundred).

- *The article explained what "percent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "percent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

personal business *(noun)*

Matters of personal concern.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal business" to mean matters of personal concern.*
- *The article explained what "personal business" means with a simple example.*

---

pick over *(verb)*

Separate or remove.

- *The customer picked over the selection.*
- *He did not know how to use "pick over" until he saw an example.*

---

products *(noun)*

The set of elements common to two or more sets.

- *That store offers a variety of products.*
- *Understanding "products" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second-guess *(verb)*

Attempt to anticipate or predict.

- *She tried to use "second-guess" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "second-guess" until he saw an example.*

---

seeing *(noun)*

Perception by means of the eyes.

- *They discussed "seeing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seeing" means with a simple example.*

---

send down *(verb)*

Suspend temporarily from college or university, in England.

- *The coach explained when to use "send down" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "send down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

south-west *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the southwest.

- *Using "south-west" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "south-west," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

take stage *(verb)*

Attract attention onto oneself.

- *Can you use "take stage" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "take stage" and when to wait.*

take the stage *(verb)*

Attract attention onto oneself.

- *Learners should practice how to use "take the stage" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "take the stage" until he saw an example.*

united states government *(noun)*

The executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states government" to mean the executive and legislative and judicial branches....*
- *The article explained what "united states government" means with a simple example.*

vote down *(verb)*

Thwart the passage of.

- *He shot down the student's proposal.*
- *The faculty turned thumbs down on the candidate for the Dean position.*

walk over *(verb)*

Beat easily.

- *The local team walked over their old rivals for the championship.*
- *Can you use "walk over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

wall in *(verb)*

Enclose with a wall.

- *Can you use "wall in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "wall in" until he saw an example.*

baby talk *(noun)*

An adult's imitation of the speech of a young child.

- *He looked up "baby talk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "baby talk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

back door *(noun)*

A secret or underhand means of access (to a place or a position).

- *He got his job through the back door.*
- *They discussed "back door" during the group presentation.*

british system *(noun)*

A system of weights and measures based on the foot and pound and second and pint.

- *Understanding "british system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british system."*

by the piece *(adverb)*

One piece at a time.

- *She sold the plates by the piece.*
- *He answered "by the piece," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

culture *(noun)*

A particular society at a particular time and place.

- *The culture of cells in a Petri dish.*
- *The developing drug culture.*

---

election day *(noun)*

The day appointed for an election; in the United States it is the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "election day."*
- *Understanding "election day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family relationship *(noun)*

(anthropology) relatedness or connection by blood or marriage or adoption.

- *He looked up "family relationship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family relationship" to mean (anthropology) relatedness or connection by blood....*

---

fans *(verb)*

Separate the chaff from by using air currents.

- *The coach explained when to use "fans" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "fans" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

february *(noun)*

The month following January and preceding March.

- *In class, the teacher used "february" to mean the month following january and preceding march.*
- *The article explained what "february" means with a simple example.*

---

financial year *(noun)*

Any accounting period of 12 months.

- *In class, the teacher used "financial year" to mean any accounting period of 12 months.*
- *They discussed "financial year" during the group presentation.*

---

free press *(noun)*

A press not restricted or controlled by government censorship regarding politics or ideology.

- *They discussed "free press" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "free press" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

front matter *(noun)*

Written matter preceding the main text of a book.

- *Understanding "front matter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "front matter" means with a simple example.*

---

front room *(noun)*

A room in a private house or establishment where people can sit and talk and relax.

- *He looked up "front room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "front room."*

---

gives *(verb)*

Be flexible under stress of physical force.

- *This student gives promise of real creativity.*
- *What gives?*

---

great dog *(noun)*

A constellation to the southeast of Orion; contains Sirius.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great dog."*
- *The article explained what "great dog" means with a simple example.*

---

growth *(noun)*

A progression from simpler to more complex forms.

- *The growth of culture.*

- *The growth of population.*

hard lead *(noun)*

A lead alloy that contains about 5% antimony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard lead."*
- *He looked up "hard lead" because he had never seen it before.*

hold water *(verb)*

Resist or withstand wear, criticism, etc.

- *Her shoes won't hold up.*
- *This theory won't hold water.*

home-style *(adjective)*

As if in the home.

- *Home-style cooking.*
- *A "home-style" approach may work better in this case.*

interest group *(noun)*

(usually plural) a social group whose members control some field of activity and who have common aims.

- *The iron interests stepped up production.*
- *The article explained what "interest group" means with a simple example.*

kill off *(verb)*

Kill en masse; kill on a large scale; kill many.

- *Can you use "kill off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "kill off" and when to wait.*

offer up *(verb)*

Present as an act of worship.

- *Offer prayers to the gods.*
- *He did not know how to use "offer up" until he saw an example.*

one percent *(noun)*

One part in a hundred equal parts.

- *The article explained what "one percent" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one percent."*

places *(noun)*

A public square with room for pedestrians.

- *Understanding "places" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "places" during the group presentation.*

point of view *(noun)*

A mental position from which things are viewed.

- *We should consider this problem from the viewpoint of the Russians.*
- *Teaching history gave him a special point of view toward current events.*

power couple *(noun)*

A couple both of whom have high-powered careers or are politically influential.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "power couple."*
- *The article explained what "power couple" means with a simple example.*

present times *(noun)*

The circumstances and ideas of the present age.

- *In modern times like these.*
- *The article explained what "present times" means with a simple example.*

red light *(noun)*

A cautionary sign of danger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red light."*
- *He looked up "red light" because he had never seen it before.*

---

response *(noun)*

The manner in which something is greeted.

- *This situation developed in response to events in Africa.*
- *His responses have slowed with age.*

---

rock *(noun)*

A lump or mass of hard consolidated mineral matter.

- *He threw a rock at me.*
- *That mountain is solid rock.*

---

social action *(noun)*

A social policy of reform (especially socioeconomic reform).

- *The article explained what "social action" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "social action" during the group presentation.*

---

social process *(noun)*

A process involved in the formation of groups of persons.

- *In class, the teacher used "social process" to mean a process involved in the formation of groups of....*
- *The article explained what "social process" means with a simple example.*

---

south by west *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of due south.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south by west."*
- *The article explained what "south by west" means with a simple example.*

---

speak *(verb)*

Exchange thoughts; talk with.

- *The prisoner won't speak.*
- *They speak a strange dialect.*

---

speak for *(verb)*

Be a spokesperson for.

- *In everyday English, people use "speak for" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "speak for" in real sentences.*

---

specific *(noun)*

A fact about some part (as opposed to general).

- *Quinine is a specific for malaria.*
- *He looked up "specific" because he had never seen it before.*

---

standard *(noun)*

The ideal in terms of which something can be judged.

- *They live by the standards of their community.*
- *The schools comply with federal standards.*

---

tonight *(noun)*

The present or immediately coming night.

- *The article explained what "tonight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tonight" during the group presentation.*

---

voice over *(noun)*

The voice on an unseen commentator in a film of television program.

- *Understanding “voice over” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “voice over” to mean the voice on an unseen commentator in a film of....*

---

war department *(noun)*

A former executive department of the United States government; created in 1789 and combined with the Navy Department in 1947.

- *He looked up “war department” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “war department.”*

---

west by south *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of due west.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “west by south.”*
- *The article explained what “west by south” means with a simple example.*

---

white lead *(noun)*

A poisonous white pigment that contains lead.

- *They discussed “white lead” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white lead” to mean a poisonous white pigment that contains lead.*

---

age of reason *(noun)*

A movement in Europe from about 1650 until 1800 that advocated the use of reason and individualism instead of tradition and established doctrine.

- *Understanding “age of reason” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “age of reason.”*

---

box up *(verb)*

Enclose or confine as if in a box.

- *She tried to use “box up” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “box up” in real sentences.*

---

build up *(verb)*

Prepare oneself for a military confrontation.

- *Troops are building up on the Iraqi border.*
- *Build up your savings.*

---

century *(noun)*

A period of 100 years.

- *He looked up “century” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “century.”*

---

cold *(noun)*

The sensation produced by low temperatures.

- *He shivered from the cold.*
- *The cold helped clear his head.*

---

country club *(noun)*

A suburban club for recreation and socializing.

- *In class, the teacher used “country club” to mean a suburban club for recreation and socializing.*
- *He looked up “country club” because he had never seen it before.*

---

day bed *(noun)*

Convertible consisting of an upholstered couch that can be converted into a double bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “day bed.”*
- *They discussed “day bed” during the group presentation.*

---

due west *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is a 270 degrees.

- *The article explained what “due west” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “due west” to mean the cardinal compass point that is a 270 degrees.*

eight *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eight."*
- *They discussed "eight" during the group presentation.*

except *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *Can you use "except" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "except" until he saw an example.*

funny *(noun)*

An account of an amusing incident (usually with a punch line).

- *She told a funny story.*
- *She made a funny.*

go to bed *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *He goes to bed at the crack of dawn.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "go to bed" in real sentences.*

hand-held *(adjective)*

Small and light enough to be operated while you hold it in your hands.

- *A hand-held computer.*
- *A "hand-held" approach may work better in this case.*

high style *(noun)*

Trend-setting fashions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high style."*
- *They discussed "high style" during the group presentation.*

hit list *(noun)*

A list of victims to be eliminated (as by murder).

- *The article explained what "hit list" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hit list" to mean a list of victims to be eliminated (as by murder).*

ii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one or a numeral representing this number.

- *In class, the teacher used "ii" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one....*
- *Understanding "ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

in effect *(adverb)*

In actuality or reality or fact.

- *She is effectively his wife.*
- *In effect, they had no choice.*

in that respect *(adverb)*

In that matter.

- *He answered "in that respect," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "in that respect," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

in two ways *(adverb)*

In a twofold manner.

- *Using "in two ways" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in two ways" naturally.*

keep step *(verb)*

Maintain the same pace.

- *The child cannot keep step with his big brother.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keep step" when talking about this idea.*

---

law of the land *(noun)*

A phrase used in the Magna Carta to refer to the then established law of the kingdom (as distinct from Roman or civil law); today it refers to fundamental principles of justice commensurate with due process.

- *The United States Constitution declares itself to be 'the supreme law of the land'.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of the land."*

---

military service *(noun)*

A force that is a branch of the armed forces.

- *He looked up "military service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military service."*

---

old style *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design) distinguished by irregularity and slanted ascender serifs and little contrast between light and heavy strokes.

- *In class, the teacher used "old style" to mean a typeface (based on an 18th century design)....*
- *He looked up "old style" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peace *(noun)*

A treaty to cease hostilities.

- *Peace came on November 11th.*
- *The roommates lived in peace together.*

---

pick off *(verb)*

Pull or pull out sharply.

- *Pluck the flowers off the bush.*
- *She tried to use "pick off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

picture show *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *The article explained what "picture show" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "picture show" during the group presentation.*

---

public press *(noun)*

The print media responsible for gathering and publishing news in the form of newspapers or magazines.

- *He looked up "public press" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public press."*

---

recently *(adverb)*

In the recent past.

- *He was in Paris recently.*
- *He answered "recently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

second reading *(noun)*

The second presentation of a bill in a legislature; to approve its general principles (Britain) or to discuss a committee's report and take a vote (US).

- *In class, the teacher used "second reading" to mean the second presentation of a bill in a legislature;....*
- *They discussed "second reading" during the group presentation.*

---

security service *(noun)*

The government agency in the United Kingdom that is responsible for internal security and counterintelligence on British territory.

- *They discussed "security service" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "security service" to mean the government agency in the united kingdom that is....*

---

service club *(noun)*

A club of professional or business people organized for their coordination and active in public services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service club."*

- *The article explained what "service club" means with a simple example.*

---

side view *(noun)*

A view from the side of something.

- *Understanding "side view" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "side view."*

---

special act *(noun)*

A legislative act that applies only to a particular person or particular district.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special act."*
- *Understanding "special act" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talk of the town *(noun)*

Idle gossip or rumor.

- *There has been talk about you lately.*
- *Understanding "talk of the town" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tomorrow *(adverb)*

The next day, the day after, following the present day.

- *The narrator describes the scene "tomorrow" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "tomorrow" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

wall up *(verb)*

Enclose with a wall.

- *In everyday English, people use "wall up" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "wall up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

watch fire *(noun)*

A fire lighted at night as a signal.

- *They discussed "watch fire" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watch fire."*

---

world council *(noun)*

A council with representatives from different nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world council."*
- *He looked up "world council" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ahead *(adverb)*

To a more advanced or advantageous position.

- *A young man sure to get ahead.*
- *Pushing talented students ahead.*

---

allow in *(verb)*

Allow to enter; grant entry to.

- *The coach explained when to use "allow in" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "allow in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

american english *(noun)*

The English language as used in the United States.

- *Understanding "american english" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american english" to mean the english language as used in the united states.*

---

as required *(adverb)*

According to need (physicians use PRN in writing prescriptions).

- *The narrator describes the scene "as required" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "as required" naturally.*

---

beat in *(verb)*

Teach by drills and repetition.

- *He did not know how to use "beat in" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "beat in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

black lead *(noun)*

Used as a lubricant and as a moderator in nuclear reactors.

- *They discussed "black lead" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "black lead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chinese *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to China or its peoples or cultures.

- *Chinese food.*
- *The speaker chose "chinese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

committee *(noun)*

A special group delegated to consider some matter; - Milton Berle.

- *A committee is a group that keeps minutes and loses hours.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "committee."*

common law *(noun)*

A system of jurisprudence based on judicial precedents rather than statutory laws.

- *Common law originated in the unwritten laws of England and was later applied in the United States.*
- *The article explained what "common law" means with a simple example.*

conference *(noun)*

A discussion among participants who have an agreed (serious) topic.

- *He looked up "conference" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conference."*

double *(noun)*

A quantity that is twice as great as another.

- *36 is the double of 18.*
- *He hit a double to deep centerfield.*

expect *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *We were expecting a visit from our relatives.*
- *The meteorologists are expecting rain for tomorrow.*

final cause *(noun)*

(philosophy) the end or purpose of a thing or process.

- *The article explained what "final cause" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "final cause" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

go deep *(verb)*

Extend in importance or range.

- *Learners should practice how to use "go deep" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "go deep" carefully so everyone would understand.*

heart-to-heart *(noun)*

An intimate talk in private.

- *He took me aside for a little heart-to-heart.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart-to-heart."*

island *(noun)*

A land mass (smaller than a continent) that is surrounded by water.

- *They discussed "island" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "island" means with a simple example.*

---

little dog *(noun)*

A constellation to the east of Orion; contains Procyon.

- *He looked up "little dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little dog."*

---

modern world *(noun)*

The circumstances and ideas of the present age.

- *In modern times like these.*
- *They discussed "modern world" during the group presentation.*

---

north-west *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the northwest.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "north-west" naturally.*
- *She spoke "north-west," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

one million million *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 12 zeros.

- *Understanding "one million million" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "one million million" means with a simple example.*

---

plans *(noun)*

A series of steps to be carried out or goals to be accomplished.

- *They discussed plans for a new bond issue.*
- *The plans for City Hall were on file.*

---

point of no return *(noun)*

A line that when crossed permits of no return and typically results in irrevocable commitment.

- *He looked up "point of no return" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "point of no return" during the group presentation.*

---

population *(noun)*

The people who inhabit a territory or state.

- *The population seemed to be well fed and clothed.*
- *They hired hunters to keep down the deer population.*

---

put forward *(verb)*

Insist on having one's opinions and rights recognized.

- *Learners should practice how to use "put forward" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "put forward" when talking about this idea.*

---

response time *(noun)*

The time that elapses between a stimulus and the response to it.

- *He looked up "response time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "response time" to mean the time that elapses between a stimulus and the....*

---

running hand *(noun)*

Rapid handwriting in which letters are set down in full and are cursively connected within words without lifting the writing implement from the paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "running hand" to mean rapid handwriting in which letters are set down in....*
- *He looked up "running hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

russian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Russia or its people or culture or language.

- *Russian dancing.*
- *A "russian" approach may work better in this case.*

service industry *(noun)*

An industry that provides services rather than tangible objects.

- *The article explained what "service industry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "service industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

so to speak *(adverb)*

As if it were really so.

- *The narrator describes the scene "so to speak" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "so to speak" naturally.*

standard time *(noun)*

The official time in a local region (adjusted for location around the Earth); established by law or custom.

- *He looked up "standard time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "standard time" to mean the official time in a local region (adjusted for....*

to a lower place *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is lower.

- *She spoke "to a lower place," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "to a lower place," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

to that effect *(adverb)*

With that general meaning.

- *She said something to that effect.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to that effect" naturally.*

v-day *(noun)*

The day of a victory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "v-day."*
- *Understanding "v-day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

value-system *(noun)*

The principles of right and wrong that are accepted by an individual or a social group.

- *The article explained what "value-system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "value-system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

white gold *(noun)*

A pale alloy of gold usually with platinum or nickel or palladium.

- *The article explained what "white gold" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white gold" to mean a pale alloy of gold usually with platinum or....*

write up *(noun)*

A short account of the news.

- *In class, the teacher used "write up" to mean a short account of the news.*
- *The article explained what "write up" means with a simple example.*

allow for *(verb)*

Make a possibility or provide opportunity for; permit to be attainable or cause to remain.

- *This leaves no room for improvement.*
- *The evidence allows only one conclusion.*

at a lower place *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is lower.

- *He answered "at a lower place," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "at a lower place" can make your explanation more exact.*

bit field *(noun)*

A field containing only binary characters.

- *The article explained what "bit field" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bit field."*

---

black english *(noun)*

A nonstandard form of American English characteristically spoken by African Americans in the United States.

- *The article explained what "black english" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black english."*

---

c program *(noun)*

A program written in C.

- *The article explained what "c program" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "c program" to mean a program written in c.*

---

certainly *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively ('sure' is sometimes used informally for 'surely').

- *She certainly is a hard worker.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "certainly" in the final chapter.*

---

community college *(noun)*

A nonresidential junior college offering a curriculum fitted to the needs of the community.

- *Understanding "community college" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "community college" to mean a nonresidential junior college offering a....*

---

completely *(adverb)*

To a complete degree or to the full or entire extent ('whole' is often used informally for 'wholly').

- *It was completely different from what we expected.*
- *Was completely at fault.*

---

credit *(noun)*

A short note recognizing a source of information or of a quoted passage.

- *He was given credit for his work.*
- *Give her credit for trying.*

---

cross *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *She crossed her legs.*
- *The trains crossed.*

---

department of history *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching history.

- *The article explained what "department of history" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "department of history" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*

---

dog house *(noun)*

Outbuilding that serves as a shelter for a dog.

- *In class, the teacher used "dog house" to mean outbuilding that serves as a shelter for a dog.*
- *The article explained what "dog house" means with a simple example.*

---

federal government *(noun)*

A government with strong central powers.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal government" to mean a government with strong central powers.*
- *They discussed "federal government" during the group presentation.*

---

focus *(noun)*

The concentration of attention or energy on something.

- *The focus of activity shifted to molecular biology.*

- *In focus.*

get married *(verb)*

Take in marriage.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get married" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "get married" and when to wait.*

ground water *(noun)*

Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks.

- *He looked up "ground water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ground water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hi *(noun)*

An expression of greeting.

- *They discussed "hi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hi."*

high sign *(noun)*

A silent signal of warning or recognition.

- *She started to speak but he gave her the high sign.*
- *They discussed "high sign" during the group presentation.*

higher law *(noun)*

A principle that takes precedent over the laws of society.

- *The article explained what "higher law" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "higher law."*

history department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching history.

- *He looked up "history department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "history department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

human action *(noun)*

Something that people do or cause to happen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human action."*
- *The article explained what "human action" means with a simple example.*

human process *(noun)*

A process in which human beings are involved.

- *He looked up "human process" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "human process" during the group presentation.*

ice *(noun)*

A rink with a floor of ice for ice hockey or ice skating.

- *The crowd applauded when she skated out onto the ice.*
- *Americans like ice in their drinks.*

in particular *(adverb)*

Specifically or especially distinguished from others.

- *Loves Bach, particularly his partitas.*
- *Recommended one book in particular.*

in the beginning *(adverb)*

With reference to the origin or beginning.

- *Why didn't you tell me in the first place?*
- *Using "in the beginning" can make your explanation more exact.*

join *(noun)*

A set containing all and only the members of two or more given sets.

- *In class, the teacher used "join" to mean a set containing all and only the members of two or....*
- *He looked up "join" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lead story *(noun)*

A news story of major importance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lead story."*
- *He looked up "lead story" because he had never seen it before.*

---

let drive *(verb)*

Fire as from a gun.

- *The soldiers let drive their bullets.*
- *Can you use "let drive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mean value *(noun)*

An average of n numbers computed by adding some function of the numbers and dividing by some function of n.

- *In class, the teacher used "mean value" to mean an average of n numbers computed by adding some....*
- *Understanding "mean value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

message *(noun)*

A communication (usually brief) that is written or spoken or signaled.

- *He sent a three-word message.*
- *The article explained what "message" means with a simple example.*

---

national bank *(noun)*

A commercial bank chartered by the federal government.

- *Understanding "national bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "national bank" means with a simple example.*

---

nearly *(adverb)*

(of actions or states) slightly short of or not quite accomplished; all but.

- *He nearly fainted.*
- *The person most nearly concerned.*

---

north by west *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of due north.

- *They discussed "north by west" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north by west."*

---

old french *(noun)*

The earliest form of the French language; 9th to 15th century.

- *The article explained what "old french" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old french" to mean the earliest form of the french language; 9th to....*

---

open society *(noun)*

A society that allows its members considerable freedom (as in a democracy).

- *America's open society has made it an easy target for terrorists.*
- *He looked up "open society" because he had never seen it before.*

---

page number *(noun)*

The system of numbering pages.

- *Understanding "page number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "page number" because he had never seen it before.*

---

particular *(noun)*

A fact about some part (as opposed to general).

- *He always reasons from the particular to the general.*
- *They discussed "particular" during the group presentation.*

---

possible action *(noun)*

A possible alternative.

- *They discussed "possible action" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "possible action" means with a simple example.*

---

quickly *(adverb)*

With rapid movements.

- *He works quickly.*
- *She spoke "quickly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

record book *(noun)*

A compilation of the known facts regarding something or someone.

- *Al Smith used to say, 'Let's look at the record'.*
- *His name is in all the record books.*

---

round top *(noun)*

A canvas tent to house the audience at a circus performance.

- *They had the big top up in less than an hour.*
- *They discussed "round top" during the group presentation.*

---

section *(noun)*

A specialized division of a large organization.

- *She got a job in the historical section of the Treasury.*
- *He always turns first to the business section.*

---

short list *(noun)*

A list of applicants winnowed from a longer list who have been deemed suitable and from which the successful person will be chosen.

- *He looked up "short list" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "short list" during the group presentation.*

---

social club *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *He joined a golf club.*
- *The article explained what "social club" means with a simple example.*

---

sort of *(adverb)*

To some (great or small) extent.

- *The narrator describes the scene "sort of" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "sort of" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

south america *(noun)*

The nations of the South American continent collectively.

- *South America is an important market for goods from the United States.*
- *The article explained what "south america" means with a simple example.*

---

stop press *(noun)*

Late news that is inserted into the newspaper at the last minute.

- *They discussed "stop press" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stop press" to mean late news that is inserted into the newspaper at....*

---

take ten *(verb)*

Take a ten minute break.

- *The players took ten during the long rehearsal.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take ten" in real sentences.*

tax system *(noun)*

A legal system for assessing and collecting taxes.

- *He looked up "tax system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tax system" to mean a legal system for assessing and collecting taxes.*

thing-in-itself *(noun)*

The intellectual conception of a thing as it is in itself, not as it is known through perception.

- *Understanding "thing-in-itself" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thing-in-itself" to mean the intellectual conception of a thing as it is in....*

think piece *(noun)*

An article in a newspaper or magazine or journal that represents opinions and ideas and discussion rather than bare facts.

- *In class, the teacher used "think piece" to mean an article in a newspaper or magazine or journal....*
- *He looked up "think piece" because he had never seen it before.*

trade name *(noun)*

A name given to a product or service.

- *They discussed "trade name" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trade name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trust company *(noun)*

An organization (usually with a commercial bank) that is engaged as a trustee or fiduciary or agent in handling trust funds or estates of custodial arrangements or stock transfers or related services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trust company."*
- *They discussed "trust company" during the group presentation.*

walk around *(verb)*

Behave in a certain manner or have certain properties.

- *He walks around with his nose in the air.*
- *She walks around with this strange boyfriend.*

west by north *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of due west.

- *They discussed "west by north" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west by north."*

work table *(noun)*

A table designed for a particular task.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work table."*
- *He looked up "work table" because he had never seen it before.*

ahead of time *(adverb)*

Before the usual time or the time expected.

- *The house was completed ahead of time.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ahead of time" naturally.*

air force *(noun)*

The airborne branch of a country's armed forces.

- *They discussed "air force" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "air force" means with a simple example.*

beat about *(verb)*

Search anxiously.

- *He did not know how to use "beat about" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beat about" in real sentences.*

beat up *(verb)*

Give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression.

- *Thugs beat him up when he walked down the street late at night.*
- *The teacher used to beat the students.*

---

cause of action *(noun)*

A claim sufficient to demand judicial attention; the facts that give rise to right of action.

- *He looked up "cause of action" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cause of action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

character set *(noun)*

An ordered list of characters that are used together in writing or printing.

- *The article explained what "character set" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "character set" during the group presentation.*

---

consider *(verb)*

Show consideration for; take into account.

- *You must consider her age.*
- *The judge considered the offender's youth and was lenient.*

---

contact *(noun)*

A channel for communication between groups.

- *They kept in daily contact.*
- *They claimed that they had been in contact with extraterrestrial beings.*

---

double time *(noun)*

A fast marching pace (180 steps/min) or slow jog.

- *In class, the teacher used "double time" to mean a fast marching pace (180 steps/min) or slow jog.*
- *They discussed "double time" during the group presentation.*

---

drop in *(verb)*

Visit informally and spontaneously.

- *We frequently drop by the neighbors' house for a cup of coffee.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drop in" in real sentences.*

---

fair *(noun)*

A competitive exhibition of farm products.

- *She won a blue ribbon for her baking at the county fair.*
- *World fair.*

---

feet *(noun)*

An army unit consisting of soldiers who fight on foot.

- *His bare feet projected from his trousers.*
- *He is six feet tall.*

---

focus on *(verb)*

Center upon.

- *He did not know how to use "focus on" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "focus on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

get ahead *(verb)*

Obtain advantages, such as points, etc.

- *After defeating the Knicks, the Blazers pulled ahead of the Lakers in the battle for the number-one playoff berth in the Western Conference.*
- *He did not know how to use "get ahead" until he saw an example.*

---

information return *(noun)*

A return that provides information to the tax collector but does not compute the tax liability.

- *He looked up "information return" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "information return" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inside information *(noun)*

True confidential information.

- *He looked up "inside information" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inside information."*

natural number *(noun)*

The number 1 and any other number obtained by adding 1 to it repeatedly.

- *In class, the teacher used "natural number" to mean the number 1 and any other number obtained by....*
- *Understanding "natural number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

next door *(adverb)*

At or in or to the adjacent residence.

- *The criminal had been living next door all this time.*
- *Using "next door" can make your explanation more exact.*

pass-through *(noun)*

An opening that resembles a window between two rooms (especially a shelved opening between a kitchen and dining room that is used to pass dishes).

- *They discussed "pass-through" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pass-through" to mean an opening that resembles a window between two....*

set upon *(verb)*

Assail or attack on all sides:.

- *The zebra was beset by leopards.*
- *The coach explained when to use "set upon" and when to wait.*

straight off *(adverb)*

Without delay or hesitation; with no time intervening.

- *Found an answer straightaway.*
- *An official accused of dishonesty should be suspended forthwith.*

take note *(verb)*

Observe with care or pay close attention to.

- *Take note of this chemical reaction.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take note" when talking about this idea.*

voice part *(noun)*

A part written for a singer.

- *The article explained what "voice part" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "voice part" during the group presentation.*

absolutely *(adverb)*

Totally and definitely; without question.

- *We are absolutely opposed to the idea.*
- *He forced himself to lie absolutely still.*

beyond *(adverb)*

Farther along in space or time or degree.

- *Through the valley and beyond.*
- *To the eighth grade but not beyond.*

black september *(noun)*

A Palestinian international terrorist organization that split from the PLO in 1974; has conducted terrorist attacks in 20 countries.

- *Understanding "black september" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "black september" means with a simple example.*

common room *(noun)*

A sitting room (usually at school or university).

- *He looked up "common room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "common room" during the group presentation.*

---

crazy house *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *They discussed "crazy house" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crazy house" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*

---

cross out *(verb)*

Remove from a list.

- *Cross the name of the dead person off the list.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cross out" in real sentences.*

---

dead room *(noun)*

A building (or room) where dead bodies are kept before burial or cremation.

- *They discussed "dead room" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dead room" means with a simple example.*

---

dog days *(noun)*

The hot period between early July and early September; a period of inactivity.

- *They discussed "dog days" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dog days."*

---

drop by *(verb)*

Visit informally and spontaneously.

- *We frequently drop by the neighbors' house for a cup of coffee.*
- *The coach explained when to use "drop by" and when to wait.*

---

due date *(noun)*

The date on which an obligation must be repaid.

- *Understanding "due date" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "due date" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extra *(noun)*

An additional edition of a newspaper (usually to report a crisis).

- *He always carried extras in case of an emergency.*
- *Understanding "extra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forces *(noun)*

A unit that is part of some military service.

- *The forces of evil.*
- *He joined forces with a band of adventurers.*

---

free french *(noun)*

A French movement during World War II that was organized in London by Charles de Gaulle to fight for the liberation of France from German control and for the restoration of the republic.

- *In class, the teacher used "free french" to mean a french movement during world war ii that was....*
- *Understanding "free french" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

full page *(noun)*

Something that covers an entire page.

- *The ad took up a full page.*
- *He looked up "full page" because he had never seen it before.*

---

get-well card *(noun)*

A card expressing get-well wishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "get-well card."*
- *He looked up "get-well card" because he had never seen it before.*

---

give voice *(verb)*

Put into words or an expression.

- *In everyday English, people use "give voice" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "give voice" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

half-hour *(noun)*

A half of an hour.

- *Understanding "half-hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "half-hour" during the group presentation.*

---

high sea *(noun)*

The open seas of the world outside the territorial waters of any nation.

- *They discussed "high sea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "high sea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

home base *(noun)*

(usually plural) the office that serves as the administrative center of an enterprise.

- *He ruled that the runner failed to touch home.*
- *He looked up "home base" because he had never seen it before.*

---

home truth *(noun)*

An important truth that is unpleasant to acknowledge (as about yourself).

- *He looked up "home truth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "home truth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ice up *(verb)*

Become covered with a layer of ice; of a surface such as a window.

- *When the wings iced up, the pilot was forced to land his plane.*
- *She tried to use "ice up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

immediately *(adverb)*

Without delay or hesitation; with no time intervening.

- *He answered immediately.*
- *He passed immediately behind her.*

---

make peace *(verb)*

End hostilities.

- *The brothers who had been fighting over their inheritance finally made peace.*
- *She tried to use "make peace" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

minute *(noun)*

A unit of time equal to 60 seconds or 1/60th of an hour.

- *He ran a 4 minute mile.*
- *It only takes a minute.*

---

national trust *(noun)*

An organization concerned to preserve historic monuments and buildings and places of historical interest or natural beauty; founded in 1895 and supported by endowment and private subscription.

- *In class, the teacher used "national trust" to mean an organization concerned to preserve historic....*
- *The article explained what "national trust" means with a simple example.*

---

numbers *(noun)*

The fourth book of the Old Testament; contains a record of the number of Israelites who followed Moses out of Egypt.

- *It was one of the best numbers he ever did.*
- *Understanding "numbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

police department *(noun)*

The department of local government concerned with enforcing the law and preventing crime.

- *He looked up "police department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "police department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

political program *(noun)*

A document stating the aims and principles of a political party.

- *They won the election even though they offered no positive program.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political program."*

production order *(noun)*

An order that initiates the manufacturing process.

- *They discussed "production order" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "production order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

safe house *(noun)*

A house used as a hiding place or refuge by members of certain organizations.

- *They discussed "safe house" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "safe house" means with a simple example.*

see double *(verb)*

See things as if they were there twice.

- *After taking the drug, John saw double.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "see double" in real sentences.*

show the door *(verb)*

Ask to leave.

- *I was shown the door when I asked for a raise.*
- *The coach explained when to use "show the door" and when to wait.*

social policy *(noun)*

A policy of for dealing with social issues.

- *The article explained what "social policy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "social policy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

society of friends *(noun)*

A Christian sect founded by George Fox about 1660; commonly called Quakers.

- *He looked up "society of friends" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "society of friends" to mean a christian sect founded by george fox about 1660;....*

sound law *(noun)*

A law describing sound changes in the history of a language.

- *The article explained what "sound law" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sound law" to mean a law describing sound changes in the history of a....*

stage name *(noun)*

The pseudonym of an actor.

- *The article explained what "stage name" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stage name" to mean the pseudonym of an actor.*

studies *(noun)*

A room used for reading and writing and studying.

- *He made several studies before starting to paint.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "studies."*

test room *(noun)*

A room in which tests are conducted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "test room."*
- *He looked up "test room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tv room *(noun)*

A room set aside for viewing television.

- *The article explained what "tv room" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tv room" to mean a room set aside for viewing television.*

---

word form *(noun)*

The phonological or orthographic sound or appearance of a word that can be used to describe or identify something.

- *The inflected forms of a word can be represented by a stem and a list of inflections to be attached.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word form" to mean the phonological or orthographic sound or....*

---

beat back *(verb)*

Cause to move back by force or influence.

- *Push back the urge to smoke.*
- *Beat back the invaders.*

---

bill-me order *(noun)*

An order that is received without payment; requires billing at a later date.

- *He looked up "bill-me order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bill-me order" during the group presentation.*

---

clean *(verb)*

Clean one's body or parts thereof, as by washing.

- *Clean up before you see your grandparents.*
- *Clean your fingernails before dinner.*

---

dead air *(noun)*

An inadvertent interruption in a broadcast during which there is no sound.

- *Understanding "dead air" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead air."*

---

death wish *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) an unconscious urge to die.

- *The article explained what "death wish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "death wish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economic system *(noun)*

The system of production and distribution and consumption.

- *In class, the teacher used "economic system" to mean the system of production and distribution and....*
- *The article explained what "economic system" means with a simple example.*

---

f number *(noun)*

The ratio of the focal length to the diameter of a (camera) lens system.

- *The article explained what "f number" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "f number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fall in line *(verb)*

Agree on (a position).

- *She tried to use "fall in line" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fall in line" when talking about this idea.*

---

favorite *(noun)*

Something regarded with special favor or liking.

- *That book is one of my favorites.*

- *In class, the teacher used "favorite" to mean something regarded with special favor or liking.*

---

federal party *(noun)*

A major political party in the United States in the early 19th century; founded by Alexander Hamilton; favored a strong centralized government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal party."*
- *He looked up "federal party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

future date *(noun)*

A particular day in the future that is specified as the time something will happen.

- *The article explained what "future date" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "future date" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

go ahead *(verb)*

Proceed (with a plan of action).

- *He went ahead with the project.*
- *Can you use "go ahead" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

green party *(noun)*

An environmentalist political party.

- *They discussed "green party" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "green party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high table *(noun)*

A dining table in a dining-hall raised on a platform; seats are reserved for distinguished persons.

- *Understanding "high table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "high table" means with a simple example.*

---

hold close *(verb)*

Hold firmly, usually with one's hands.

- *He did not know how to use "hold close" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hold close" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ice over *(verb)*

Become covered with a layer of ice; of a surface such as a window.

- *When the wings iced up, the pilot was forced to land his plane.*
- *Can you use "ice over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

language system *(noun)*

A system of linguistic units or elements used in a particular language.

- *The article explained what "language system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "language system" during the group presentation.*

---

link up *(verb)*

Connect, fasten, or put together two or more pieces.

- *Link arms.*
- *The travelers linked up again at the airport.*

---

movement *(noun)*

A general tendency to change (as of opinion).

- *A broad movement of the electorate to the right.*
- *Movement is a sign of life.*

---

north america *(noun)*

The nations of the North American continent collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north america."*
- *They discussed "north america" during the group presentation.*

---

oil business *(noun)*

An industry that produces and delivers oil and oil products.

- *Understanding "oil business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oil business" during the group presentation.*

---

pass around *(verb)*

Cause to become widely known.

- *The coach explained when to use "pass around" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pass around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

past perfect *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to express action completed in the past.

- *'I had finished' is an example of the past perfect.*
- *They discussed "past perfect" during the group presentation.*

---

plan of action *(noun)*

A plan for actively doing something.

- *He looked up "plan of action" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plan of action" to mean a plan for actively doing something.*

---

posted *(adjective)*

Publicly announced.

- *The posted speed limit.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "posted."*

---

sounds *(noun)*

The audible part of a transmitted signal.

- *He strained to hear the faint sounds.*
- *Understanding "sounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

source book *(noun)*

A collection of historically important documents published together as a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "source book" to mean a collection of historically important documents....*
- *The article explained what "source book" means with a simple example.*

---

spend *(verb)*

Pass time in a specific way.

- *How are you spending your summer vacation?*
- *Spend money.*

---

statement *(noun)*

A fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true.

- *According to his statement he was in London on that day.*
- *The initial statement of the sonata.*

---

take charge *(verb)*

Assume control.

- *In everyday English, people use "take charge" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take charge" in real sentences.*

---

take in charge *(verb)*

Accept as a charge.

- *The coach explained when to use "take in charge" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "take in charge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

under-the-table *(adjective)*

Designed and carried out secretly or confidentially.

- *Has their under-the-table backing.*
- *The speaker chose “under-the-table” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ability *(noun)*

Possession of the qualities (especially mental qualities) required to do something or get something done.

- *In class, the teacher used “ability” to mean possession of the qualities (especially mental....*
- *Understanding “ability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

art department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching art and art appreciation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “art department.”*
- *He looked up “art department” because he had never seen it before.*

---

asking *(noun)*

The verbal act of requesting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asking.”*
- *The article explained what “asking” means with a simple example.*

---

blue story *(noun)*

An indelicate joke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue story.”*
- *He looked up “blue story” because he had never seen it before.*

---

building department *(noun)*

The division of a business responsible for building and maintaining the physical plant.

- *He looked up “building department” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “building department” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

call attention *(verb)*

Point out carefully and clearly.

- *The coach explained when to use “call attention” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “call attention” until he saw an example.*

---

card-house *(noun)*

An unstable construction with playing cards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “card-house.”*
- *He looked up “card-house” because he had never seen it before.*

---

decision making *(noun)*

The cognitive process of reaching a decision.

- *A good executive must be good at decision making.*
- *The article explained what “decision making” means with a simple example.*

---

definitely *(adverb)*

Without question and beyond doubt.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “definitely” naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “definitely” in the final chapter.*

---

family practice *(noun)*

Medical practice that provides health care regardless of age or sex while placing emphasis on the family unit.

- *They discussed “family practice” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “family practice” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire department *(noun)*

The department of local government responsible for preventing and extinguishing fires.

- *In class, the teacher used “fire department” to mean the department of local government responsible for....*
- *Understanding “fire department” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

for the asking *(adverb)*

On the occasion of a request.

- *Advice was free for the asking.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "for the asking" in the final chapter.*

future perfect *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to describe action that will be completed in the future.

- *'I will have finished' is an example of the future perfect.*
- *He looked up "future perfect" because he had never seen it before.*

happens *(verb)*

Chance to be or do something, without intention or causation.

- *It happens that today is my birthday.*
- *Can you use "happens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

league together *(verb)*

Attach oneself to a group.

- *Can you use "league together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "league together" and when to wait.*

legal system *(noun)*

A system for interpreting and enforcing the laws.

- *Understanding "legal system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal system."*

living space *(noun)*

Space sought for occupation by a nation whose population is expanding.

- *They discussed "living space" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "living space" means with a simple example.*

major term *(noun)*

The term in a syllogism that is the predicate of the conclusion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "major term."*
- *They discussed "major term" during the group presentation.*

military police *(noun)*

A military corps that enforces discipline and guards prisoners.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military police."*
- *He looked up "military police" because he had never seen it before.*

natural order *(noun)*

The physical universe considered as an orderly system subject to natural (not human or supernatural) laws.

- *They discussed "natural order" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "natural order" because he had never seen it before.*

north star *(noun)*

The brightest star in Ursa Minor; at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper; the northern axis of the earth points toward it.

- *The article explained what "north star" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north star" to mean the brightest star in ursa minor; at the end of the....*

particularly *(adverb)*

To a distinctly greater extent or degree than is common.

- *He was particularly fussy about spelling.*
- *A particularly gruesome attack.*

quick time *(noun)*

A normal marching pace of 120 steps per minute.

- *Understanding "quick time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quick time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-education *(noun)*

The process of educating yourself.

- *They discussed "self-education" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "self-education" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

south-east *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the southeast.

- *The narrator describes the scene "south-east" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "south-east," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

true bill *(noun)*

An indictment endorsed by a grand jury.

- *They discussed "true bill" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true bill."*

---

us air force *(noun)*

The airforce of the United States of America; the agency that defends the United States through control and exploitation of air and space.

- *They discussed "us air force" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "us air force."*

---

weight down *(verb)*

Weight down with a load.

- *The coach explained when to use "weight down" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "weight down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wide *(adverb)*

To the fullest extent possible.

- *Open your eyes wide.*
- *With the throttle wide open.*

---

word for word *(adverb)*

Using exactly the same words.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "word for word" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "word for word" in the final chapter.*

---

wow *(noun)*

A joke that seems extremely funny.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wow."*
- *They discussed "wow" during the group presentation.*

---

american language *(noun)*

The English language as used in the United States.

- *Understanding "american language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american language" to mean the english language as used in the united states.*

---

blue book *(noun)*

A register of persons who are socially prominent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue book."*
- *He looked up "blue book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

book review *(noun)*

A critical review of a book (usually a recently published book).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book review."*

- *The article explained what "book review" means with a simple example.*

---

box family *(noun)*

Widely distributed evergreen shrubs and trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "box family."*
- *He looked up "box family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

claim *(noun)*

An assertion that something is true or factual.

- *His claim that he was innocent.*
- *Evidence contradicted the government's claims.*

---

clean out *(verb)*

Deprive completely of money or goods.

- *The robbers cleaned us out in a couple of hours.*
- *We cleaned out all the drawers.*

---

clean up *(verb)*

Make a big profit; often in a short period of time.

- *The investor really cleaned up when the stock market went up.*
- *Clean up before you go to the party.*

---

cross off *(verb)*

Remove from a list.

- *Cross the name of the dead person off the list.*
- *Can you use "cross off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

death rate *(noun)*

The ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 per year.

- *In class, the teacher used "death rate" to mean the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of....*
- *They discussed "death rate" during the group presentation.*

---

do justice *(verb)*

Show due and full appreciation.

- *The diners did the food and wine justice.*
- *This photograph does not do her justice.*

---

east by south *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of due east.

- *The article explained what "east by south" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "east by south" during the group presentation.*

---

federal court *(noun)*

A court establish by the authority of a federal government.

- *He looked up "federal court" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal court" to mean a court establish by the authority of a federal....*

---

fit in *(verb)*

Go together.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fit in" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fit in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

generally *(adverb)*

Without regard to specific details or exceptions.

- *Using "generally" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "generally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

german *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Germany or its people or language.

- *German philosophers.*
- *German universities.*

---

hot air *(noun)*

Loud and confused and empty talk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot air."*
- *They discussed "hot air" during the group presentation.*

---

keep note *(verb)*

Maintain in the forefront of one's awareness.

- *He kept note of the location of the soldiers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keep note" when talking about this idea.*

---

lines *(noun)*

A mark that is long relative to its width.

- *The letter consisted of three short lines.*
- *There are six lines in every stanza.*

---

middle c *(noun)*

The note designated by the first ledger line below the treble staff; 261.63 hertz.

- *He looked up "middle c" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "middle c" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

middle watch *(noun)*

A watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).

- *Understanding "middle watch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middle watch" to mean a watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).*

---

modern times *(noun)*

The circumstances and ideas of the present age.

- *In modern times like these.*
- *They discussed "modern times" during the group presentation.*

---

named *(verb)*

Create and charge with a task or function.

- *They named their son David.*
- *The new school was named after the famous Civil Rights leader.*

---

post-paid *(adverb)*

Having the postage paid by the sender.

- *I will send it post-paid.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "post-paid" naturally.*

---

product *(noun)*

The set of elements common to two or more sets.

- *That store offers a variety of products.*
- *They improve their product every year.*

---

reading room *(noun)*

A room set aside for reading.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reading room."*
- *The article explained what "reading room" means with a simple example.*

---

room rate *(noun)*

The rate charged daily for a hotel room.

- *They discussed "room rate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "room rate" means with a simple example.*

---

round hand *(noun)*

A clearly written style of longhand with large round curves.

- *They discussed "round hand" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "round hand" means with a simple example.*

---

south by east *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of due south.

- *The article explained what "south by east" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "south by east" during the group presentation.*

---

space program *(noun)*

A technological program intended to explore outer space.

- *Understanding "space program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space program."*

---

special interest *(noun)*

An individual or group who are concerned with some particular part of the economy and who try to influence legislators or bureaucrats to act in their favor.

- *The article explained what "special interest" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special interest."*

---

stories *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *Disney's stories entertain adults as well as children.*
- *He writes stories for the magazines.*

---

to the letter *(adverb)*

In every detail.

- *The new house suited them to a T.*
- *She spoke "to the letter," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

trade book *(noun)*

A book intended for general readership.

- *The article explained what "trade book" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade book."*

---

unit *(noun)*

An organization regarded as part of a larger social group.

- *The coach said the offensive unit did a good job.*
- *After the battle the soldier had trouble rejoining his unit.*

---

writing system *(noun)*

A method of representing the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols.

- *They discussed "writing system" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "writing system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

across the board *(adverb)*

Including all.

- *We got a pay raise across the board.*
- *She spoke "across the board," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

add together *(verb)*

Make an addition by combining numbers.

- *Add 27 and 49, please!*
- *Add all the people in this town to those of the neighboring town.*

annual *(noun)*

A reference book that is published regularly once every year.

- *The article explained what “annual” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “annual” to mean a reference book that is published regularly once....*

anymore *(adverb)*

At the present or from now on; usually used with a negative.

- *Alice doesn't live here anymore.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “anymore” naturally.*

at all costs *(adverb)*

Regardless of the cost involved.

- *He wanted to save her life at all cost.*
- *He answered “at all costs,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

common front *(noun)*

A movement in which several individuals or groups with different interests join together.

- *The unions presented a common front at the bargaining table.*
- *He looked up “common front” because he had never seen it before.*

cut across *(verb)*

Be contrary to ordinary procedure or limitations.

- *Opinions on bombing the Serbs cut across party lines.*
- *Can you use “cut across” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

die hard *(verb)*

Continue to exist.

- *These stories die hard.*
- *In everyday English, people use “die hard” when talking about this idea.*

drop-off *(noun)*

A noticeable deterioration in performance or quality.

- *A drop-off in attendance.*
- *There was a sharp drop-off in sales.*

due east *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is at 90 degrees.

- *They discussed “due east” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “due east.”*

features *(noun)*

A prominent attribute or aspect of something.

- *The map showed roads and other features.*
- *An expression of pleasure crossed his features.*

floor *(noun)*

The parliamentary right to address an assembly.

- *The chairman granted him the floor.*
- *They needed rugs to cover the bare floors.*

foreign service *(noun)*

The part of the State Department that supplies diplomats for the United States embassies and consulates around the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “foreign service.”*
- *Understanding “foreign service” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

funny house *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *In class, the teacher used "funny house" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*
- *Understanding "funny house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

give the eye *(verb)*

Look at with a critical eye.

- *When the movie star entered, all the women gave him the once over.*
- *Can you use "give the eye" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

growing *(noun)*

(biology) the process of an individual organism growing organically; a purely biological unfolding of events involved in an organism changing gradually from a simple to a more complex level.

- *The article explained what "growing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "growing" during the group presentation.*

---

half page *(noun)*

Something that covers (the top or bottom) half of a page.

- *He looked up "half page" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "half page" during the group presentation.*

---

human relationship *(noun)*

A relation between people; ('relationship' is often used where 'relation' would serve, as in 'the relationship between inflation and unemployment', but the preferred usage of 'relationship' is for human relations or states of relatedness).

- *The relationship between mothers and their children.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human relationship."*

---

insurance *(noun)*

Written contract or certificate of insurance.

- *Understanding "insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "insurance" means with a simple example.*

---

make clean *(verb)*

Make clean by removing dirt, filth, or unwanted substances from.

- *Clean the stove!*
- *The dentist cleaned my teeth.*

---

meant *(verb)*

Destine or designate for a certain purpose.

- *These flowers were meant for you.*
- *I only meant to help you.*

---

middle age *(noun)*

The time of life between youth and old age (e.g., between 40 and 60 years of age).

- *Understanding "middle age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle age."*

---

month by month *(adverb)*

For an indefinite number of months.

- *Month by month, the betrayal gnawed at his heart.*
- *Using "month by month" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

north-east *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the northeast.

- *Using "north-east" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "north-east," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

opening *(noun)*

An open or empty space in or between things.

- *There was a small opening between the trees.*

- *The opening of his arms was the sign I was waiting for.*

opinion *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *My opinion differs from yours.*
- *His opinions appeared frequently on the editorial page.*

poor law *(noun)*

A law providing support for the poor.

- *In class, the teacher used "poor law" to mean a law providing support for the poor.*
- *The article explained what "poor law" means with a simple example.*

rule *(noun)*

The duration of a monarch's or government's power.

- *During the rule of Elizabeth.*
- *It was his rule to take a walk before breakfast.*

rule in *(verb)*

Include or exclude by determining judicially or in agreement with rules.

- *In everyday English, people use "rule in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "rule in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

seriously *(adverb)*

To a severe or serious degree.

- *Was seriously ill.*
- *A play dealing seriously with the question of divorce.*

service door *(noun)*

An entrance intended for the use of servants or for delivery of goods and removal of refuse.

- *The article explained what "service door" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "service door" to mean an entrance intended for the use of servants or for....*

service staff *(noun)*

Those in a business responsible for maintaining the physical plant.

- *The article explained what "service staff" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service staff."*

side door *(noun)*

An exterior door at one side of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "side door."*
- *They discussed "side door" during the group presentation.*

small voice *(noun)*

An inner voice that judges your behavior.

- *They discussed "small voice" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "small voice" to mean an inner voice that judges your behavior.*

social science *(noun)*

The branch of science that studies society and the relationships of individual within a society.

- *They discussed "social science" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "social science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

staff line *(noun)*

Any of the 5 horizontal marks comprising a staff.

- *He looked up "staff line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staff line."*

starting point *(noun)*

Earliest limiting point.

- *He looked up "starting point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "starting point" to mean earliest limiting point.*

---

system of rules *(noun)*

A complex of methods or rules governing behavior.

- *They have to operate under a system they oppose.*
- *That language has a complex system for indicating gender.*

---

to that degree *(adverb)*

To the degree or extent that.

- *Insofar as it can be ascertained, the horse lung is comparable to that of man.*
- *He answered "to that degree," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

water bed *(noun)*

A bed with a mattress made of strong plastic that is filled with water.

- *Understanding "water bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "water bed" means with a simple example.*

---

white paper *(noun)*

A government report; bound in white.

- *The article explained what "white paper" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "white paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ask round *(verb)*

Invite someone to one's house.

- *In everyday English, people use "ask round" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "ask round" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

australian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Australia or its inhabitants or its languages.

- *Australian deserts.*
- *Australian aborigines.*

---

blue air *(noun)*

The sky as viewed during daylight.

- *He shot an arrow into the blue.*
- *He looked up "blue air" because he had never seen it before.*

---

business card *(noun)*

A card on which are printed the person's name and business affiliation.

- *He looked up "business card" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "business card."*

---

cancer *(noun)*

A small zodiacal constellation in the northern hemisphere; between Leo and Gemini.

- *Understanding "cancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cancer" to mean a small zodiacal constellation in the northern....*

---

car door *(noun)*

The door of a car.

- *He looked up "car door" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car door."*

---

civil *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting citizens as individuals.

- *Civil rights.*
- *Civil liberty.*

---

conference house *(noun)*

A center where conferences can be conducted.

- *Understanding "conference house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conference house" means with a simple example.*

---

control character *(noun)*

ASCII characters to indicate carriage return or tab or backspace; typed by depressing a key and the control key at the same time.

- *Understanding "control character" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "control character" during the group presentation.*

---

defense *(noun)*

The justification for some act or belief.

- *He offered a persuasive defense of the theory.*
- *They died in the defense of Stalingrad.*

---

department of energy *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for maintaining a national energy policy of the United States; created in 1977.

- *They discussed "department of energy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "department of energy" to mean the federal department responsible for maintaining....*

---

direction *(noun)*

A message describing how something is to be done.

- *He gave directions faster than she could follow them.*
- *He looked the other direction.*

---

east by north *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of due east.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east by north."*
- *The article explained what "east by north" means with a simple example.*

---

energy department *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for maintaining a national energy policy of the United States; created in 1977.

- *In class, the teacher used "energy department" to mean the federal department responsible for maintaining....*
- *They discussed "energy department" during the group presentation.*

---

foreign country *(noun)*

Any state of which one is not a citizen.

- *Working in a foreign country takes a bit of getting used to.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foreign country" to mean any state of which one is not a citizen.*

---

god knows how *(adverb)*

By some means not understood by the speaker.

- *God knows how he did it, but he did climbed that steep wall.*
- *She spoke "god knows how," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

good friday *(noun)*

Friday before Easter.

- *He looked up "good friday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "good friday" during the group presentation.*

---

keep track *(verb)*

Keep informed of fully aware.

- *I keep track of the stock market developments.*
- *She tried to use "keep track" carefully so everyone would understand.*

last minute *(noun)*

The latest possible moment.

- *At the last minute the government changed the rules.*
- *He looked up "last minute" because he had never seen it before.*

lower court *(noun)*

Any court whose decisions can be appealed to a higher court.

- *Understanding "lower court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lower court" during the group presentation.*

military march *(noun)*

Brisk marching music suitable for troops marching in a military parade.

- *Understanding "military march" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military march" to mean brisk marching music suitable for troops marching....*

news article *(noun)*

An article reporting news.

- *They discussed "news article" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "news article" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

none *(noun)*

A canonical hour that is the ninth hour of the day counting from sunrise.

- *In class, the teacher used "none" to mean a canonical hour that is the ninth hour of the day....*
- *He looked up "none" because he had never seen it before.*

north by east *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east (clockwise) of due north.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north by east."*
- *The article explained what "north by east" means with a simple example.*

open door *(noun)*

The policy of granting equal trade opportunities to all countries.

- *He maintained an open door for all employees.*
- *Understanding "open door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

order paper *(noun)*

A printed copy of the order of the day.

- *He looked up "order paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order paper."*

reasons *(noun)*

A rational motive for a belief or action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reasons."*
- *He looked up "reasons" because he had never seen it before.*

running board *(noun)*

A narrow footboard serving as a step beneath the doors of some old cars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "running board."*
- *Understanding "running board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea power *(noun)*

A nation that possesses formidable naval strength.

- *Understanding "sea power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sea power" during the group presentation.*

sense experience *(noun)*

An unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "sense experience" to mean an unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.*
- *They discussed "sense experience" during the group presentation.*

---

sense of right and wrong *(noun)*

Motivation deriving logically from ethical or moral principles that govern a person's thoughts and actions.

- *The article explained what "sense of right and wrong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sense of right and wrong" to mean motivation deriving logically from ethical or moral....*

---

stand watch *(verb)*

Watch over so as to protect.

- *We must stand sentinel to protect ourselves.*
- *Can you use "stand watch" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

station house *(noun)*

A station that serves as headquarters for police in a particular district; serves as a place from which policemen are dispatched and to which arrested persons are brought.

- *In class, the teacher used "station house" to mean a station that serves as headquarters for police in....*
- *Understanding "station house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talk terms *(verb)*

Discuss the terms of an arrangement.

- *Can you use "talk terms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "talk terms" and when to wait.*

---

time unit *(noun)*

A unit for measuring time periods.

- *They discussed "time unit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "time unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tv program *(noun)*

A program broadcast by television.

- *In class, the teacher used "tv program" to mean a program broadcast by television.*
- *The article explained what "tv program" means with a simple example.*

---

unit of time *(noun)*

A unit for measuring time periods.

- *He looked up "unit of time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unit of time" during the group presentation.*

---

weekend *(noun)*

A time period usually extending from Friday night through Sunday; more loosely defined as any period of successive days including one and only one Sunday.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weekend."*
- *They discussed "weekend" during the group presentation.*

---

white sea *(noun)*

A large inlet of the Barents Sea in the northwestern part of European Russia.

- *Understanding "white sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white sea" to mean a large inlet of the barents sea in the....*

---

wish list *(noun)*

A list of events that you wish would occur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wish list."*
- *They discussed "wish list" during the group presentation.*

---

at the worst *(adverb)*

Under the worst of conditions.

- *At worst we'll go to jail.*

- *Using "at the worst" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

at worst *(adverb)*

Under the worst of conditions.

- *At worst we'll go to jail.*
- *Place "at worst" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

building society *(noun)*

British equivalent of United States savings and loan association.

- *Understanding "building society" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "building society."*

---

call mark *(noun)*

A mark consisting of characters written on a book; used to indicate shelf location.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "call mark."*
- *Understanding "call mark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clearly *(adverb)*

Clear to the mind; with distinct mental discernment.

- *I could clearly see myself in his situation.*
- *They were clearly lost.*

---

commercial *(noun)*

A commercially sponsored ad on radio or television.

- *Understanding "commercial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "commercial" during the group presentation.*

---

contract out *(verb)*

Refuse to pay a levy to a union for political use.

- *She tried to use "contract out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "contract out" when talking about this idea.*

---

deep water *(noun)*

Serious trouble.

- *The article explained what "deep water" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deep water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fan *(verb)*

Separate the chaff from by using air currents.

- *Fan hatred.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fan" when talking about this idea.*

---

free association *(noun)*

A thought process in which ideas (words or images) suggest other ideas in a sequence.

- *They discussed "free association" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "free association" because he had never seen it before.*

---

free of charge *(adverb)*

Without payment.

- *The narrator describes the scene "free of charge" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "free of charge," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

green light *(noun)*

Permission to proceed with a project or to take action.

- *The gave the green light for construction to begin.*
- *They discussed "green light" during the group presentation.*

---

house husband *(noun)*

A husband who keeps house while his wife earns the family income.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house husband."*
- *Understanding "house husband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in secret *(adverb)*

In secrecy; not openly.

- *Met secretly to discuss the invasion plans.*
- *The children secretly went to the movies when they were supposed to be at the library.*

---

keep an eye on *(verb)*

Follow with the eyes or the mind.

- *Keep an eye on the baby, please!*
- *She tried to use "keep an eye on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

latest *(noun)*

The most recent news or development.

- *Have you heard the latest?*
- *They discussed "latest" during the group presentation.*

---

limited company *(noun)*

A company that is organized to give its owners limited liability.

- *They discussed "limited company" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "limited company" means with a simple example.*

---

moving company *(noun)*

A company that moves the possessions of a family or business from one site to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moving company."*
- *The article explained what "moving company" means with a simple example.*

---

multiple *(noun)*

The product of a quantity by an integer.

- *36 is a multiple of 9.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiple" to mean the product of a quantity by an integer.*

---

passed *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *We passed the point where the police car had parked.*
- *A black limousine passed by when she looked out the window.*

---

reach out *(verb)*

Move forward or upward in order to touch; also in a metaphorical sense.

- *Government reaches out to the people.*
- *I try to reach out to my daughter but she doesn't want to have anything to do with me.*

---

rest period *(noun)*

A pause for relaxation.

- *People actually accomplish more when they take time for short rests.*
- *They discussed "rest period" during the group presentation.*

---

rule out *(verb)*

Dismiss from consideration or a contest.

- *John was ruled out as a possible suspect because he had a strong alibi.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rule out" in real sentences.*

---

secret *(noun)*

Information known only to a special group.

- *The secret of Cajun cooking.*
- *The combination to the safe was a secret.*

---

sunday *(noun)*

First day of the week; observed as a day of rest and worship by most Christians.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunday" to mean first day of the week; observed as a day of rest....*
- *Understanding "sunday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

table service *(noun)*

Tableware consisting of a complete set of articles (silver or dishware) for use at table.

- *The article explained what "table service" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "table service" during the group presentation.*

---

tax form *(noun)*

A form to use when paying your taxes.

- *The article explained what "tax form" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tax form" to mean a form to use when paying your taxes.*

---

telling *(noun)*

Disclosing information or giving evidence about another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telling."*
- *Understanding "telling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

to no degree *(adverb)*

In no manner.

- *Place "to no degree" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "to no degree," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

water table *(noun)*

Underground surface below which the ground is wholly saturated with water.

- *Spring rains had raised the water table.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water table."*

---

word sense *(noun)*

The accepted meaning of a word.

- *He looked up "word sense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word sense."*

---

address *(noun)*

The manner of speaking to another individual.

- *He failed in his manner of address to the captain.*
- *He listened to an address on minor Roman poets.*

---

anyway *(adverb)*

Used to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous statement.

- *I don't know what happened to it; anyway, it's gone.*
- *Anyway, there is another factor to consider.*

---

black sea *(noun)*

A sea between Europe and Asia; a popular resort area of eastern Europeans.

- *Understanding "black sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "black sea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

choose *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *Choose a good husband for your daughter.*
- *I always choose the fish over the meat courses in this restaurant.*

christmas *(noun)*

A Christian holiday celebrating the birth of Christ; a quarter day in England, Wales, and Ireland.

- *Understanding "christmas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "christmas" because he had never seen it before.*

civil time *(noun)*

The official time in a local region (adjusted for location around the Earth); established by law or custom.

- *Understanding "civil time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "civil time" means with a simple example.*

department of english *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching English and American literature.

- *They discussed "department of english" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of english."*

details *(noun)*

True confidential information.

- *After the trial he gave us the real details.*
- *Several of the details are similar.*

easily *(adverb)*

Indicating high probability; in all likelihood.

- *A mistake that could easily have ended in disaster.*
- *She was easily excited.*

english department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching English and American literature.

- *In class, the teacher used "english department" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*
- *The article explained what "english department" means with a simple example.*

field of view *(noun)*

The area that is visible (as through an optical instrument).

- *In class, the teacher used "field of view" to mean the area that is visible (as through an optical....*
- *The article explained what "field of view" means with a simple example.*

field test *(noun)*

A test of the performance of some new product under the conditions in which it will be used.

- *In class, the teacher used "field test" to mean a test of the performance of some new product under....*
- *The article explained what "field test" means with a simple example.*

field-test *(verb)*

Test something under the conditions under which it will actually be used.

- *Can you use "field-test" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "field-test" until he saw an example.*

first degree *(noun)*

A degree of one.

- *All of the terms in a linear equation are of the first degree.*
- *He looked up "first degree" because he had never seen it before.*

first floor *(noun)*

The floor of a building that is at or nearest to the level of the ground around the building.

- *Understanding "first floor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first floor" to mean the floor of a building that is at or nearest to....*

gas company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides gas.

- *Understanding "gas company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas company."*

---

ground plan *(noun)*

A floor plan for the ground level of a building.

- *He looked up "ground plan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ground plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gun down *(verb)*

Strike down or shoot down.

- *The coach explained when to use "gun down" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gun down" in real sentences.*

---

half door *(noun)*

An exterior door divided in two horizontally; either half can be closed or open independently.

- *The article explained what "half door" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "half door" to mean an exterior door divided in two horizontally;....*

---

hand-pick *(verb)*

Pick personally and very carefully.

- *The director hand-picked his new team.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hand-pick" when talking about this idea.*

---

indian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to American Indians or their culture or languages.

- *Indian arrowheads.*
- *The Indian subcontinent.*

---

lady day *(noun)*

A festival commemorating the announcement of the Incarnation by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; a quarter day in England, Wales, and Ireland.

- *Understanding "lady day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady day."*

---

literally *(adverb)*

(intensifier before a figurative expression) without exaggeration.

- *Our eyes were literally pinned to TV during the Gulf War.*
- *Literally translated.*

---

luck it *(verb)*

Act by relying on one's luck.

- *Learners should practice how to use "luck it" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "luck it" when talking about this idea.*

---

military force *(noun)*

A unit that is part of some military service.

- *He sent Caesar a force of six thousand men.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military force" to mean a unit that is part of some military service.*

---

names *(noun)*

Verbal abuse; a crude substitute for argument.

- *Sticks and stones may break my bones but names can never hurt me.*
- *Those are two names for the same thing.*

---

present moment *(noun)*

At this time.

- *She is studying at the moment.*

- *They discussed "present moment" during the group presentation.*

private road *(noun)*

A road leading up to a private house.

- *They discussed "private road" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "private road" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reach into *(verb)*

Run into or up to.

- *He did not know how to use "reach into" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reach into" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

resources *(noun)*

The ability to deal resourcefully with unusual problems.

- *The article explained what "resources" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resources."*

rich *(noun)*

People who have possessions and wealth (considered as a group).

- *Only the very rich benefit from this legislation.*
- *Understanding "rich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

road sense *(noun)*

Good judgment in avoiding trouble or accidents on the road.

- *In class, the teacher used "road sense" to mean good judgment in avoiding trouble or accidents on....*
- *The article explained what "road sense" means with a simple example.*

security force *(noun)*

A privately employed group hired to protect the security of a business or industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security force."*
- *The article explained what "security force" means with a simple example.*

single bed *(noun)*

A bed for one occupant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single bed."*
- *He looked up "single bed" because he had never seen it before.*

speaking *(noun)*

Delivering an address to a public audience.

- *He looked up "speaking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speaking."*

spring up *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *She tried to use "spring up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spring up" in real sentences.*

trump out *(verb)*

Proclaim or announce with or as if with a fanfare.

- *She tried to use "trump out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "trump out" and when to wait.*

university of washington *(noun)*

A university in Seattle, Washington.

- *They discussed "university of washington" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "university of washington."*

waiting area *(noun)*

A room (as in a hotel or airport) with seating where people can wait.

- *Understanding "waiting area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waiting area."*

written matter *(noun)*

Matter to be printed; exclusive of graphical materials.

- *Understanding "written matter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "written matter."*

yesterday *(noun)*

The day immediately before today.

- *It was in yesterday's newspapers.*
- *Yesterday's solutions are not good enough.*

act upon *(verb)*

Have and exert influence or effect.

- *She tried to use "act upon" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "act upon" and when to wait.*

bring round *(verb)*

Cause to adopt an opinion or course of action.

- *His urgent letter finally brought me around to give money to the school.*
- *These pictures bring back sad memories.*

by luck *(adverb)*

By accident.

- *Place "by luck" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "by luck," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

caught *(verb)*

Reach with a blow or hit in a particular spot.

- *The rock caught her in the back of the head.*
- *The punch caught him in the stomach.*

clean house *(verb)*

Clean and tidy up the house.

- *She housecleans every week.*
- *In everyday English, people use "clean house" when talking about this idea.*

congress *(noun)*

The legislature of the United States government.

- *He looked up "congress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congress."*

degree day *(noun)*

The day on which university degrees are conferred.

- *He looked up "degree day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "degree day."*

directly *(adverb)*

In a forthright manner; candidly or frankly.

- *He didn't answer directly.*
- *The path leads directly to the lake.*

drink in *(verb)*

Be fascinated or spell-bound by; pay close attention to.

- *The mother drinks in every word of her son on the stage.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drink in" when talking about this idea.*

---

grow *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *Corn doesn't grow here.*
- *In these forests, mushrooms grow under the trees.*

---

hospital room *(noun)*

A room in a hospital for the care of patients.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hospital room."*
- *He looked up "hospital room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

luck out *(verb)*

Succeed by luck.

- *I lucked out and found the last parking spot in the lot.*
- *In everyday English, people use "luck out" when talking about this idea.*

---

machine *(noun)*

A group that controls the activities of a political party.

- *He was endorsed by the Democratic machine.*
- *The boxer was a magnificent fighting machine.*

---

major key *(noun)*

A key whose harmony is based on the major scale.

- *He looked up "major key" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "major key."*

---

middle term *(noun)*

The term in a syllogism that is common to both premises and excluded from the conclusion.

- *The article explained what "middle term" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "middle term" during the group presentation.*

---

notice *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *You didn't give me enough notice.*
- *An obituary notice.*

---

pressure group *(noun)*

A group of people who try actively to influence legislation.

- *Understanding "pressure group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pressure group" means with a simple example.*

---

programs *(noun)*

An integrated course of academic studies.

- *They discussed "programs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "programs" means with a simple example.*

---

reading program *(noun)*

A program designed to teach literacy skills.

- *He looked up "reading program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reading program" to mean a program designed to teach literacy skills.*

---

reports *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *In everyday English, people use "reports" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reports" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sit *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *When does the court of law sit?*
- *The White House sits on Pennsylvania Avenue.*

sit in *(verb)*

Participate in an act of civil disobedience.

- *Can I sit in on your Intermediate Hittite class?*
- *Can you use "sit in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

social security number *(noun)*

The number of a particular individual's Social Security account.

- *He looked up "social security number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "social security number" during the group presentation.*

source program *(noun)*

A program written in a language from which statements are translated into machine language.

- *The article explained what "source program" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "source program" to mean a program written in a language from which....*

south sea *(noun)*

Any sea to the south of the equator (but especially the South Pacific).

- *Understanding "south sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "south sea" means with a simple example.*

straight face *(noun)*

A serious facial expression giving no evidence of interest or amusement.

- *They discussed "straight face" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "straight face" because he had never seen it before.*

table talk *(noun)*

Conversation during a meal.

- *Understanding "table talk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "table talk" to mean conversation during a meal.*

take the floor *(verb)*

Rise in order to make a speech or motion.

- *She tried to use "take the floor" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "take the floor" until he saw an example.*

tax program *(noun)*

A program for setting taxes.

- *The article explained what "tax program" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tax program" during the group presentation.*

test period *(noun)*

A period of time during which someone or something is tested.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "test period."*
- *He looked up "test period" because he had never seen it before.*

american capital *(noun)*

The capital of the United States in the District of Columbia and a tourist mecca; George Washington commissioned Charles L'Enfant to lay out the city in 1791.

- *Understanding "american capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "american capital" means with a simple example.*

associated *(verb)*

Bring or come into association or action.

- *Learners should practice how to use “associated” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “associated” when talking about this idea.*

---

bring forward *(verb)*

Bring forward for consideration.

- *Can you move the car seat forward?*
- *He did not know how to use “bring forward” until he saw an example.*

---

by machine *(adverb)*

With the use of a machine.

- *The shirt is sewn by machine.*
- *Place “by machine” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

carry *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *You must carry your camping gear.*
- *Carry the suitcases to the car.*

---

carry on *(verb)*

Misbehave badly; act in a silly or improper way.

- *Carry on the old traditions.*
- *Carry on–pretend we are not in the room.*

---

chinese white *(noun)*

A white pigment used in house paints; consists of zinc oxide.

- *He looked up “chinese white” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chinese white” to mean a white pigment used in house paints; consists of....*

---

civil day *(noun)*

A day reckoned from midnight to midnight.

- *The article explained what “civil day” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “civil day” during the group presentation.*

---

civil year *(noun)*

The year (reckoned from January 1 to December 31) according to Gregorian calendar.

- *He looked up “civil year” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “civil year.”*

---

coach house *(noun)*

A small building for housing coaches and carriages and other vehicles.

- *He looked up “coach house” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coach house.”*

---

common sense *(noun)*

Sound practical judgment.

- *Common sense is not so common.*
- *He hasn't got the sense God gave little green apples.*

---

european community *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *Understanding “european community” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “european community” during the group presentation.*

---

explain *(verb)*

Serve as a reason or cause or justification of.

- *Her recent divorce may explain her reluctance to date again.*
- *He explained the laws of physics to his students.*

fully *(adverb)*

To the greatest degree or extent; completely or entirely; (‘full’ in this sense is used as a combining form).

- *Fully grown.*
- *He didn’t fully understand.*

gas service *(noun)*

A public utility that provides gas.

- *Understanding “gas service” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gas service” to mean a public utility that provides gas.*

get in touch *(verb)*

Establish communication with someone.

- *Learners should practice how to use “get in touch” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “get in touch” when talking about this idea.*

grow up *(verb)*

Become an adult.

- *Learners should practice how to use “grow up” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “grow up” until he saw an example.*

half-truth *(noun)*

A partially true statement intended to deceive or mislead.

- *The article explained what “half-truth” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “half-truth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

high german *(noun)*

The standard German language; developed historically from West Germanic.

- *Understanding “high german” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “high german” during the group presentation.*

highly *(adverb)*

To a high degree or extent; favorably or with much respect.

- *Highly successful.*
- *He spoke highly of her.*

home secretary *(noun)*

The British cabinet minister who is head of the Home Office.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “home secretary.”*
- *He looked up “home secretary” because he had never seen it before.*

house-train *(verb)*

Train (a pet) to live cleanly in a house.

- *Can you use “house-train” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “house-train” and when to wait.*

in reality *(adverb)*

Used to imply that one would expect the fact to be the opposite of that stated; surprisingly.

- *They thought they made the rules but in reality they were only puppets.*
- *People who seem stand-offish are in reality often simply nervous.*

laws *(noun)*

The first of three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures comprising the first five books of the Hebrew Bible considered as a unit.

- *The laws of thermodynamics.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “laws.”*

mrs *(noun)*

A form of address for a married woman.

- *Understanding "mrs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mrs" means with a simple example.*

---

on the spot *(adverb)*

Without delay or immediately.

- *We hired her on the spot.*
- *Thought they were going to shoot us down on the spot.*

---

parties *(noun)*

A group of people gathered together for pleasure.

- *He looked up "parties" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parties."*

---

post card *(noun)*

A card for sending messages by post without an envelope.

- *Understanding "post card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post card."*

---

present perfect *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to express action completed in the present.

- *'I have finished' is an example of the present perfect.*
- *He looked up "present perfect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rich people *(noun)*

People who have possessions and wealth (considered as a group).

- *Only the very rich benefit from this legislation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rich people."*

---

room access *(noun)*

The entrance (the space in a wall) through which you enter or leave a room or building; the space that a door can close.

- *They discussed "room access" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "room access" to mean the entrance (the space in a wall) through which....*

---

sea room *(noun)*

Space for maneuver at sea.

- *He looked up "sea room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea room."*

---

sit by *(verb)*

Be inactive or indifferent while something is happening.

- *Don't just sit by while your rights are violated!*
- *He did not know how to use "sit by" until he saw an example.*

---

small capital *(noun)*

A character having the form of an upper-case letter but the same height as lower-case letters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small capital."*
- *He looked up "small capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stock-still *(adverb)*

Without moving or making a sound.

- *They waited stock-still outside the door.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "stock-still" in the final chapter.*

---

take stock *(verb)*

To look at critically or searchingly, or in minute detail.

- *He did not know how to use "take stock" until he saw an example.*

- *The coach explained when to use "take stock" and when to wait.*

---

waiting room *(noun)*

A room (as in a hotel or airport) with seating where people can wait.

- *Understanding "waiting room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "waiting room" during the group presentation.*

---

word picture *(noun)*

A graphic or vivid verbal description.

- *Too often the narrative was interrupted by long word pictures.*
- *The author gives a depressing picture of life in Poland.*

---

written report *(noun)*

A written document describing the findings of some individual or group.

- *They discussed "written report" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "written report" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advice *(noun)*

A proposal for an appropriate course of action.

- *Understanding "advice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advice" to mean a proposal for an appropriate course of action.*

---

agreement *(noun)*

The statement (oral or written) of an exchange of promises.

- *They had an agreement that they would not interfere in each other's business.*
- *There was no agreement between theory and measurement.*

---

as luck would have it *(adverb)*

By good fortune.

- *The narrator describes the scene "as luck would have it" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "as luck would have it," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

award *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *An award for bravery.*
- *He criticized the awarding of compensation by the court.*

---

caused *(verb)*

Cause to do; cause to act in a specified manner.

- *He did not know how to use "caused" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "caused" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

comment *(noun)*

A report (often malicious) about the behavior of other people.

- *From time to time she contributed a personal comment on his account.*
- *He wrote an extended comment on the proposal.*

---

credit order *(noun)*

An order that is received without payment; requires billing at a later date.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "credit order."*
- *The article explained what "credit order" means with a simple example.*

---

cross-country *(adverb)*

Not following tracks or roads.

- *They liked to race cross-country.*
- *The river runs cross-country.*

---

dark matter *(noun)*

(cosmology) a hypothetical form of matter that is believed to make up 90 percent of the universe; it is invisible (does not absorb or emit light) and does not collide with atomic particles but exerts gravitational force.

- *They discussed "dark matter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dark matter" to mean (cosmology) a hypothetical form of matter that is....*

---

eventually *(adverb)*

After an unspecified period of time or an especially long delay.

- *The narrator describes the scene "eventually" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "eventually," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

federal department *(noun)*

A department of the federal government of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal department."*
- *Understanding "federal department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire door *(noun)*

A fire-resistant door that can be closed to stop the spread of a fire.

- *Understanding "fire door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fire door" to mean a fire-resistant door that can be closed to stop....*

---

full service bank *(noun)*

A financial institution that accepts demand deposits and makes loans and provides other services for the public.

- *Understanding "full service bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "full service bank" because he had never seen it before.*

---

funny story *(noun)*

An account of an amusing incident (usually with a punch line).

- *She told a funny story.*
- *She made a funny.*

---

home rule *(noun)*

Self-government in local matters by a city or county that is part of a national government.

- *The article explained what "home rule" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home rule."*

---

i peter *(noun)*

The first New Testament book traditionally attributed to Saint Peter the Apostle.

- *The article explained what "i peter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "i peter" to mean the first new testament book traditionally....*

---

in a low voice *(adverb)*

In an undertone.

- *She spoke "in a low voice," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "in a low voice," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

in theory *(adverb)*

With regard to fundamentals although not concerning details.

- *She spoke "in theory," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "in theory" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

key word *(noun)*

A significant word used in indexing or cataloging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "key word."*
- *He looked up "key word" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lady of the house *(noun)*

A wife who manages a household while her husband earns the family income.

- *Understanding “lady of the house” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lady of the house” because he had never seen it before.*

---

law of effect *(noun)*

(psychology) the principle that behaviors are selected by their consequences; behavior having good consequences tends to be repeated whereas behavior that leads to bad consequences is not repeated.

- *He looked up “law of effect” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “law of effect” to mean (psychology) the principle that behaviors are....*

---

lead bank *(noun)*

A bank named by a lending syndicate of several banks to protect their interests.

- *He looked up “lead bank” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lead bank.”*

---

legal age *(noun)*

The age at which persons are considered competent to manage their own affairs.

- *He looked up “legal age” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “legal age.”*

---

lived *(verb)*

Pursue a positive and satisfying existence.

- *People lived in Africa millions of years ago.*
- *The race car driver lived through several very serious accidents.*

---

lots *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *Made lots of new friends.*
- *They drew lots for it.*

---

middle english *(noun)*

English from about 1100 to 1450.

- *The article explained what “middle english” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “middle english” to mean english from about 1100 to 1450.*

---

nation *(noun)*

The people who live in a nation or country.

- *A statement that sums up the nation’s mood.*
- *The news was announced to the nation.*

---

national park service *(noun)*

An agency of the Interior Department responsible for the national parks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “national park service.”*
- *Understanding “national park service” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

north sea *(noun)*

An arm of the North Atlantic between the British Isles and Scandinavia; oil was discovered under the North Sea in 1970.

- *In class, the teacher used “north sea” to mean an arm of the north atlantic between the british....*
- *Understanding “north sea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

on purpose *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *Using “on purpose” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “on purpose” in the final chapter.*

---

one-man rule *(noun)*

A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.).

- *The article explained what “one-man rule” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “one-man rule” during the group presentation.*

otherwise *(adverb)*

In other respects or ways.

- *He is otherwise normal.*
- *The funds are not otherwise available.*

pass along *(verb)*

Transmit information.

- *Pass along the good news.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pass along" and when to wait.*

purpose *(noun)*

An anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides your planned actions.

- *He is a man of purpose.*
- *Understanding "purpose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

single-member system *(noun)*

Based on the principle of having only one member (as of a legislature) selected from each electoral district.

- *In class, the teacher used "single-member system" to mean based on the principle of having only one member....*
- *They discussed "single-member system" during the group presentation.*

theory *(noun)*

A tentative insight into the natural world; a concept that is not yet verified but that if true would explain certain facts or phenomena.

- *A scientific hypothesis that survives experimental testing becomes a scientific theory.*
- *He proposed a fresh theory of alkalis that later was accepted in chemical practices.*

world organization *(noun)*

An international alliance involving many different countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world organization."*
- *He looked up "world organization" because he had never seen it before.*

art paper *(noun)*

A high-quality paper (usually having a filler of china clay).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "art paper."*
- *He looked up "art paper" because he had never seen it before.*

avoid *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Let's avoid a confrontation.*
- *Her former friends now avoid her.*

bed check *(noun)*

A check that everyone is in bed by the time they should be.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed check."*
- *Understanding "bed check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bill of rights *(noun)*

A statement of fundamental rights and privileges (especially the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution).

- *The article explained what "bill of rights" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bill of rights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black ice *(noun)*

A thin coating of ice (as from freezing mist) on a road or sidewalk; nearly invisible but very hazardous.

- *In class, the teacher used "black ice" to mean a thin coating of ice (as from freezing mist) on a....*
- *The article explained what "black ice" means with a simple example.*

block out *(verb)*

Plan where and when songs should be inserted into a theatrical production, or plan a theatrical production in general.

- *Block out the strong sunlight.*
- *We sketched out our plan.*

block up *(verb)*

Render unsuitable for passage.

- *Block the way.*
- *The coach explained when to use "block up" and when to wait.*

catch it *(verb)*

Receive punishment; be scolded or reprimanded.

- *Learners should practice how to use "catch it" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "catch it" until he saw an example.*

catch on *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *Learners should practice how to use "catch on" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "catch on" until he saw an example.*

central america *(noun)*

The nations of Central America collectively.

- *They discussed "central america" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central america."*

christmas day *(noun)*

A Christian holiday celebrating the birth of Christ; a quarter day in England, Wales, and Ireland.

- *He looked up "christmas day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "christmas day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

comments *(noun)*

A report (often malicious) about the behavior of other people.

- *In class, the teacher used "comments" to mean a report (often malicious) about the behavior of....*
- *Understanding "comments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common ground *(noun)*

A basis agreed to by all parties for reaching a mutual understanding.

- *He looked up "common ground" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "common ground" during the group presentation.*

double talk *(noun)*

Deliberately unintelligible gibberish.

- *The article explained what "double talk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "double talk" during the group presentation.*

drop a line *(verb)*

Communicate (with) in writing.

- *She tried to use "drop a line" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "drop a line" until he saw an example.*

drop line *(noun)*

A headline with the top line flush left and succeeding lines indented to the right.

- *They discussed "drop line" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drop line" to mean a headline with the top line flush left and....*

economic process *(noun)*

Any process affecting the production and development and management of material wealth.

- *In class, the teacher used "economic process" to mean any process affecting the production and....*

- *The article explained what “economic process” means with a simple example.*

family unit *(noun)*

Primary social group; parents and children.

- *He wanted to have a good job before starting a family.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family unit” to mean primary social group; parents and children.*

floor show *(noun)*

A series of acts at a night club.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “floor show.”*
- *The article explained what “floor show” means with a simple example.*

foot *(noun)*

An army unit consisting of soldiers who fight on foot.

- *There came ten thousand horsemen and as many fully-armed foot.*
- *Armored from head to foot.*

front door *(noun)*

Exterior door (at the entrance) at the front of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “front door.”*
- *Understanding “front door” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

half-century *(noun)*

A period of 50 years.

- *He looked up “half-century” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “half-century” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hall *(noun)*

A large room for gatherings or entertainment.

- *Lecture hall.*
- *Pool hall.*

in camera *(adverb)*

Kept private or confined to those intimately concerned.

- *He answered “in camera,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “in camera” can make your explanation more exact.*

late-night hour *(noun)*

The latter part of night.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “late-night hour.”*
- *He looked up “late-night hour” because he had never seen it before.*

luck through *(verb)*

Act by relying on one’s luck.

- *She tried to use “luck through” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “luck through” until he saw an example.*

major fast day *(noun)*

One of two major fast days on the Jewish calendar.

- *They discussed “major fast day” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “major fast day.”*

meaning *(noun)*

The message that is intended or expressed or signified.

- *What is the meaning of this sentence.*
- *What is the meaning of this proverb?*

member bank *(noun)*

A bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

- *Understanding "member bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "member bank."*

---

name calling *(noun)*

Verbal abuse; a crude substitute for argument.

- *Sticks and stones may break my bones but names can never hurt me.*
- *The article explained what "name calling" means with a simple example.*

---

news conference *(noun)*

A conference at which press and tv reporters ask questions of a politician or other celebrity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "news conference."*
- *He looked up "news conference" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personal relationship *(noun)*

A relation between persons.

- *Understanding "personal relationship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "personal relationship" means with a simple example.*

---

question mark *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (?) placed at the end of a sentence to indicate a question.

- *The article explained what "question mark" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "question mark."*

---

radio news *(noun)*

A radio broadcast of news.

- *Understanding "radio news" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "radio news" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saturday *(noun)*

The seventh and last day of the week; observed as the Sabbath by Jews and some Christians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturday."*
- *The article explained what "saturday" means with a simple example.*

---

sit back *(verb)*

Be inactive or indifferent while something is happening.

- *Don't just sit by while your rights are violated!*
- *Can you use "sit back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

table saw *(noun)*

A circular saw mounted under a table or bench so that the blade of the saw projects up through a slot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table saw."*
- *He looked up "table saw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

therefore *(adverb)*

(used to introduce a logical conclusion) from that fact or reason or as a result.

- *Therefore X must be true.*
- *Place "therefore" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

us congress *(noun)*

The legislature of the United States government.

- *He looked up "us congress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "us congress" to mean the legislature of the united states government.*

---

written word *(noun)*

The written form of a word.

- *While the spoken word stands for something, the written word stands for something that stands for something.*
- *A craftsman of the written word.*

---

carry back *(verb)*

Deduct a loss or an unused credit from taxable income for a prior period.

- *Learners should practice how to use "carry back" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "carry back" until he saw an example.*

---

catch out *(verb)*

Trap; especially in an error or in a reprehensible act.

- *He was caught out.*
- *She was found out when she tried to cash the stolen checks.*

---

check mark *(noun)*

A mark indicating that something has been noted or completed etc.

- *As he called the role he put a check mark by each student's name.*
- *The article explained what "check mark" means with a simple example.*

---

claims *(noun)*

An assertion that something is true or factual.

- *Evidence contradicted the government's claims.*
- *The article explained what "claims" means with a simple example.*

---

complex *(noun)*

A conceptual whole made up of complicated and related parts.

- *The complex of shopping malls, houses, and roads created a new town.*
- *He looked up "complex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conference room *(noun)*

A room in which a conference can be held.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conference room."*
- *He looked up "conference room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

division *(noun)*

An army unit large enough to sustain combat.

- *Two infantry divisions were held in reserve.*
- *The BBC's engineering division.*

---

foot up *(verb)*

Add a column of numbers.

- *He did not know how to use "foot up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "foot up" and when to wait.*

---

hold fast *(verb)*

Stick to firmly.

- *In everyday English, people use "hold fast" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "hold fast" until he saw an example.*

---

ii john *(noun)*

The second New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ii john."*
- *He looked up "ii john" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in that location *(adverb)*

In or at that place.

- *That man there.*
- *Using "in that location" can make your explanation more exact.*

library *(noun)*

A room where books are kept.

- *They had brandy in the library.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library."*

military science *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the principles of warfare.

- *They discussed "military science" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "military science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

murder *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *The mafia boss ordered his enemies murdered.*
- *The tourists murdered the French language.*

outside door *(noun)*

A doorway that allows entrance to or exit from a building.

- *The article explained what "outside door" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "outside door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pop up *(verb)*

Appear suddenly or unexpectedly.

- *The farm popped into view as we turned the corner.*
- *He suddenly popped up out of nowhere.*

pop-up *(noun)*

A book (usually for children) that contains one or more pages such that a three-dimensional structure rises up when a page is opened.

- *The article explained what "pop-up" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pop-up" to mean a book (usually for children) that contains one or....*

popular front *(noun)*

A leftist coalition organized against a common opponent.

- *In class, the teacher used "popular front" to mean a leftist coalition organized against a common opponent.*
- *The article explained what "popular front" means with a simple example.*

public knowledge *(noun)*

Knowledge that is available to anyone.

- *They discussed "public knowledge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "public knowledge" because he had never seen it before.*

rate of return *(noun)*

The amount returned per unit of time expressed as a percentage of the cost.

- *The article explained what "rate of return" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rate of return."*

running title *(noun)*

The title (or a shortened title) of a book used as a running head.

- *The article explained what "running title" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "running title."*

sit down *(verb)*

Show to a seat; assign a seat for.

- *The coach explained when to use "sit down" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sit down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

star of david *(noun)*

A six-pointed star formed from two equilateral triangles; an emblem symbolizing Judaism.

- *The article explained what "star of david" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "star of david" to mean a six-pointed star formed from two equilateral....*

subject case *(noun)*

The category of nouns serving as the grammatical subject of a verb.

- *Understanding "subject case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subject case."*

take notice *(verb)*

Observe with special attention.

- *Take notice of the great architecture.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take notice" when talking about this idea.*

tax return *(noun)*

Document giving the tax collector information about the taxpayer's tax liability.

- *His gross income was enough that he had to file a tax return.*
- *They discussed "tax return" during the group presentation.*

this evening *(adverb)*

During the night of the present day.

- *She spoke "this evening," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "this evening," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

air gas *(noun)*

A gas made of carbon monoxide and hydrogen and nitrogen; made by passing air over hot coke.

- *The article explained what "air gas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "air gas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baby bed *(noun)*

A small bed for babies; enclosed by sides to prevent the baby from falling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby bed."*
- *He looked up "baby bed" because he had never seen it before.*

battle group *(noun)*

An army unit usually consisting of five companies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle group."*
- *He looked up "battle group" because he had never seen it before.*

beach house *(noun)*

A house built on or near a beach.

- *They discussed "beach house" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beach house."*

book of numbers *(noun)*

The fourth book of the Old Testament; contains a record of the number of Israelites who followed Moses out of Egypt.

- *He looked up "book of numbers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of numbers."*

business letter *(noun)*

A letter dealing with business.

- *He looked up "business letter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "business letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

center of attention *(noun)*

The object upon which interest and attention focuses.

- *His stories made him the center of the party.*

- *He looked up "center of attention" because he had never seen it before.*

central american country *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying Central America; these countries (except for Belize and Costa Rica) are characterized by low per capita income and unstable governments.

- *They discussed "central american country" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central american country."*

channel *(noun)*

A path over which electrical signals can pass.

- *A channel is typically what you rent from a telephone company.*
- *The fields were crossed with irrigation channels.*

choice of words *(noun)*

The manner in which something is expressed in words; - G.S.Patton.

- *The article explained what "choice of words" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "choice of words" during the group presentation.*

council board *(noun)*

The table that conferees sit around as they hold a meeting.

- *They discussed "council board" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "council board" because he had never seen it before.*

distance *(noun)*

The interval between two times.

- *The distance from birth to death.*
- *I could see it in the distance.*

far and wide *(adverb)*

Over great areas or distances; everywhere.

- *He traveled far and wide.*
- *The news spread far and wide.*

fat *(noun)*

A soft greasy substance occurring in organic tissue and consisting of a mixture of lipids (mostly triglycerides).

- *Pizza has too much fat.*
- *Fatty tissue protected them from the severe cold.*

glass in *(verb)*

Enclose with glass.

- *Glass in a porch.*
- *He did not know how to use "glass in" until he saw an example.*

green gold *(noun)*

A gold alloy (at least 14 karat gold with silver or silver and cadmium) that has a green appearance.

- *They discussed "green gold" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green gold" to mean a gold alloy (at least 14 karat gold with silver or....*

heavy water *(noun)*

Water containing a substantial proportion of deuterium atoms, used in nuclear reactors.

- *He looked up "heavy water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavy water."*

high commission *(noun)*

An embassy of one British Commonwealth country to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high commission."*
- *The article explained what "high commission" means with a simple example.*

holy see *(noun)*

The smallest sovereign state in the world; the see of the Pope (as the Bishop of Rome); home of the Pope and the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church; achieved independence from Italy in 1929.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holy see."*
- *He looked up "holy see" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holy year *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a period of remission from sin (usually granted every 25 years).

- *The article explained what "holy year" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holy year" to mean (roman catholic church) a period of remission from....*

---

medical bill *(noun)*

Statement of charges for medical services.

- *In class, the teacher used "medical bill" to mean statement of charges for medical services.*
- *Understanding "medical bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minute book *(noun)*

A book in which minutes have been written.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minute book."*
- *The article explained what "minute book" means with a simple example.*

---

northern *(noun)*

A dialect of Middle English that developed into Scottish Lallans.

- *He looked up "northern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern."*

---

plant life *(noun)*

(botany) a living organism lacking the power of locomotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plant life."*
- *Understanding "plant life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

power unit *(noun)*

A measure of electric power.

- *They discussed "power unit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "power unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

public opinion *(noun)*

A belief or sentiment shared by most people; the voice of the people.

- *He asked for a poll of public opinion.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public opinion."*

---

reached *(verb)*

To exert much effort or energy.

- *The water reached the doorstep.*
- *The sunlight reached the wall.*

---

royal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or indicative of or issued or performed by a king or queen or other monarch.

- *The royal party.*
- *The royal crest.*

---

search party *(noun)*

A party of people to search for someone.

- *He looked up "search party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "search party" to mean a party of people to search for someone.*

---

sit around *(verb)*

Be around, often idly or without specific purpose.

- *We sat around chatting for another hour.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sit around" when talking about this idea.*

---

special effect *(noun)*

An effect used to produce scenes that cannot be achieved by normal techniques (especially on film).

- *He looked up "special effect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special effect."*

---

species *(noun)*

A specific kind of something.

- *A species of molecule.*
- *A species of villainy.*

---

speech *(noun)*

The mental faculty or power of vocal communication.

- *His speech was garbled.*
- *He could hear them uttering merry speeches.*

---

stock company *(noun)*

A company whose capital is represented by stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock company."*
- *They discussed "stock company" during the group presentation.*

---

tax policy *(noun)*

A program for setting taxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax policy."*
- *Understanding "tax policy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the holy see *(noun)*

The smallest sovereign state in the world; the see of the Pope (as the Bishop of Rome); home of the Pope and the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church; achieved independence from Italy in 1929.

- *In class, the teacher used "the holy see" to mean the smallest sovereign state in the world; the see....*
- *The article explained what "the holy see" means with a simple example.*

---

thought-image *(noun)*

A mental image produced by the imagination.

- *They discussed "thought-image" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thought-image" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traffic *(noun)*

The amount of activity over a communication system during a given period of time.

- *Heavy traffic overloaded the trunk lines.*
- *Traffic on the internet is lightest during the night.*

---

types *(noun)*

A subdivision of a particular kind of thing.

- *The word 'element' contains five different types of character.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "types."*

---

united states department of state *(noun)*

The federal department in the United States that sets and maintains foreign policies.

- *The Department of State was created in 1789.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states department of state."*

---

vs *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *They discussed "vs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vs" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.*

waiting list *(noun)*

A roster of those waiting to obtain something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waiting list."*
- *Understanding "waiting list" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

written account *(noun)*

A written document preserving knowledge of facts or events.

- *Understanding "written account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "written account" during the group presentation.*

written record *(noun)*

A written document preserving knowledge of facts or events.

- *In class, the teacher used "written record" to mean a written document preserving knowledge of facts or....*
- *He looked up "written record" because he had never seen it before.*

bank of england *(noun)*

The central bank of England and Wales.

- *Understanding "bank of england" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bank of england" means with a simple example.*

bed rest *(noun)*

Confinement to bed continuously (as in the case of some sick or injured persons).

- *The article explained what "bed rest" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed rest."*

begin *(verb)*

Have a beginning characterized in some specified way.

- *The novel begins with a murder.*
- *My property begins with the three maple trees.*

beyond control *(adverb)*

Out of control.

- *She spoke "beyond control," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "beyond control" in the final chapter.*

block off *(verb)*

Render unsuitable for passage.

- *Block the way.*
- *We shut off the valve.*

church of england *(noun)*

The national church of England (and all other churches in other countries that share its beliefs); has its see in Canterbury and the sovereign as its temporal head.

- *They discussed "church of england" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "church of england" to mean the national church of england (and all other....*

cross question *(verb)*

Question closely, or question a witness that has already been questioned by the opposing side.

- *The witness was cross-examined by the defense.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cross question" and when to wait.*

dog star *(noun)*

The brightest star in the sky; in Canis Major.

- *Understanding "dog star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dog star" means with a simple example.*

english language *(noun)*

An Indo-European language belonging to the West Germanic branch; the official language of Britain and the United States and most of the commonwealth countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "english language" to mean an indo-european language belonging to the west....*
- *The article explained what "english language" means with a simple example.*

---

general knowledge *(noun)*

Knowledge that is available to anyone.

- *He looked up "general knowledge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "general knowledge" during the group presentation.*

---

general security services *(noun)*

The Israeli domestic counterintelligence and internal security agency.

- *The Shin Bet also handles overall security for Israel's national airline.*
- *He looked up "general security services" because he had never seen it before.*

---

german-american *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of German Americans.

- *A "german-american" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "german-american" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

holy day *(noun)*

A day specified for religious observance.

- *Understanding "holy day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "holy day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ideas *(noun)*

An approximate calculation of quantity or degree or worth.

- *Understanding "ideas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ideas" means with a simple example.*

---

lie *(verb)*

Have a place in relation to something else.

- *The fate of Bosnia lies in the hands of the West.*
- *The responsibility rests with the Allies.*

---

lie with *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *This student sleeps with everyone in her dorm.*
- *Were you ever intimate with this man?*

---

master in business *(noun)*

A master's degree in business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master in business."*
- *The article explained what "master in business" means with a simple example.*

---

notes *(noun)*

A comment or instruction (usually added).

- *His notes were appended at the end of the article.*
- *He peeled off five one-thousand-zloty notes.*

---

oil industry *(noun)*

An industry that produces and delivers oil and oil products.

- *In class, the teacher used "oil industry" to mean an industry that produces and delivers oil and oil....*
- *The article explained what "oil industry" means with a simple example.*

---

old north french *(noun)*

The medieval Norman dialect of Old French.

- *Understanding "old north french" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "old north french" means with a simple example.*

one million million million *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 18 zeros.

- *He looked up "one million million million" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "one million million million" during the group presentation.*

open letter *(noun)*

A letter of protest; addressed to one person but intended for the general public.

- *In class, the teacher used "open letter" to mean a letter of protest; addressed to one person but....*
- *He looked up "open letter" because he had never seen it before.*

physical change *(noun)*

A change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to another without a change in chemical composition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical change."*
- *The article explained what "physical change" means with a simple example.*

previous question *(noun)*

A motion calling for an immediate vote on the main question under discussion by a deliberative assembly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "previous question."*
- *He looked up "previous question" because he had never seen it before.*

ride out *(verb)*

Hang on during a trial of endurance.

- *Ride out the storm.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ride out" and when to wait.*

security council *(noun)*

A permanent council of the United Nations; responsible for preserving world peace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security council."*
- *They discussed "security council" during the group presentation.*

security staff *(noun)*

Those in an organization responsible for preventing spying or theft.

- *In class, the teacher used "security staff" to mean those in an organization responsible for preventing....*
- *He looked up "security staff" because he had never seen it before.*

small letter *(noun)*

The characters that were once kept in bottom half of a compositor's type case.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small letter."*
- *He looked up "small letter" because he had never seen it before.*

social movement *(noun)*

A group of people with a common ideology who try together to achieve certain general goals.

- *He was a charter member of the movement.*
- *Politicians have to respect a mass movement.*

subject area *(noun)*

A branch of knowledge.

- *Teachers should be well trained in their subject.*
- *They discussed "subject area" during the group presentation.*

trade policy *(noun)*

A government's policy controlling foreign trade.

- *He looked up "trade policy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trade policy" during the group presentation.*

turn of the century *(noun)*

The period from about ten years before to ten years after a new century.

- *They discussed "turn of the century" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turn of the century" means with a simple example.*

---

twice *(adverb)*

To double the degree.

- *I called her twice.*
- *He answered "twice," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

area unit *(noun)*

A system of units used to measure areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "area unit."*
- *They discussed "area unit" during the group presentation.*

---

black letter *(noun)*

A heavy typeface in use from 15th to 18th centuries.

- *The article explained what "black letter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black letter."*

---

book of knowledge *(noun)*

An elementary encyclopedia dealing with general knowledge.

- *Understanding "book of knowledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "book of knowledge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottom out *(verb)*

Hit the ground.

- *The car bottomed out where the driveway meets the road.*
- *Prices bottomed out and started to rise again after a while.*

---

broken home *(noun)*

A family in which the parents have separated or divorced.

- *In class, the teacher used "broken home" to mean a family in which the parents have separated or....*
- *They discussed "broken home" during the group presentation.*

---

business organization *(noun)*

A commercial or industrial enterprise and the people who constitute it.

- *He bought his brother's business.*
- *A small mom-and-pop business.*

---

cent *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit of several countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "cent" to mean a fractional monetary unit of several countries.*
- *The article explained what "cent" means with a simple example.*

---

clean room *(noun)*

A room that is virtually free of dust or bacteria; used in laboratory work and in assembly or repair of precision equipment.

- *Understanding "clean room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "clean room" during the group presentation.*

---

come hell or high water *(adverb)*

In spite of all obstacles.

- *We'll go to Tibet come hell or high water.*
- *Using "come hell or high water" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

contract law *(noun)*

That branch of jurisprudence that studies the rights and obligations of parties entering into contracts.

- *In class, the teacher used “contract law” to mean that branch of jurisprudence that studies the....*
- *They discussed “contract law” during the group presentation.*

count on *(verb)*

Judge to be probable.

- *She tried to use “count on” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “count on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

critical *(adjective)*

Of or involving or characteristic of critics or criticism.

- *Critical acclaim.*
- *A critical attitude.*

date-mark *(verb)*

Mark with a date and place.

- *The coach explained when to use “date-mark” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “date-mark” until he saw an example.*

double check *(noun)*

Something that checks the correctness of a previous check.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “double check.”*
- *The article explained what “double check” means with a simple example.*

double-check *(verb)*

Check once more to be absolutely sure.

- *She tried to use “double-check” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “double-check” in real sentences.*

economic policy *(noun)*

A government policy for maintaining economic growth and tax revenues.

- *The article explained what “economic policy” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “economic policy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family doctor *(noun)*

A general practitioner who treats all the family members.

- *They discussed “family doctor” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “family doctor” means with a simple example.*

family planning *(noun)*

Limiting the number of children born.

- *They discussed “family planning” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family planning.”*

fish family *(noun)*

Any of various families of fish.

- *Understanding “fish family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fish family” to mean any of various families of fish.*

high spot *(noun)*

The most interesting or memorable part.

- *The highlight of the tour was our visit to the Vatican.*
- *Understanding “high spot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice age *(noun)*

Any period of time during which glaciers covered a large part of the earth’s surface.

- *The most recent ice age was during the Pleistocene.*
- *Understanding “ice age” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lie about *(verb)*

Hang around idly.

- *In everyday English, people use "lie about" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "lie about" until he saw an example.*

mental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the mind.

- *Mental powers.*
- *Mental development.*

moment of truth *(noun)*

The moment in a bullfight when the matador kills the bull.

- *In class, the teacher used "moment of truth" to mean the moment in a bullfight when the matador kills....*
- *Understanding "moment of truth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mostly *(adverb)*

In large part; mainly or chiefly.

- *She spoke "mostly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "mostly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

name and address *(noun)*

Written directions for finding some location; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location.

- *In class, the teacher used "name and address" to mean written directions for finding some location;....*
- *Understanding "name and address" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

old high german *(noun)*

High German prior to 1200.

- *They discussed "old high german" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old high german" to mean high german prior to 1200.*

opening line *(noun)*

The first line of a piece of writing (as a newspaper story).

- *Understanding "opening line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "opening line" means with a simple example.*

position paper *(noun)*

A report that explains or justifies or recommends some particular policy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "position paper."*
- *He looked up "position paper" because he had never seen it before.*

previously *(adverb)*

At an earlier time or formerly.

- *She had previously lived in Chicago.*
- *He was previously president of a bank.*

pro-american *(adjective)*

Supporting the United States and its policies.

- *Would you call this situation "pro-american"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pro-american" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

queen it over *(verb)*

Act like the master of.

- *He is lording it over the students.*
- *He did not know how to use "queen it over" until he saw an example.*

re-created *(adjective)*

Created anew.

- *This re-created literalness.*
- *Students compared "re-created" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

realize *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *Does she realize how important this decision is?*
- *The coach explained when to use "realize" and when to wait.*

---

red cross *(noun)*

An international organization that cares for the sick or wounded or homeless in wartime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red cross."*
- *Understanding "red cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red region *(noun)*

A place of eternal fire envisaged as punishment for the damned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red region."*
- *Understanding "red region" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

safe period *(noun)*

That time during a woman's menstrual cycle during which conception is least likely to occur (usually immediately before of after menstruation).

- *He looked up "safe period" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safe period."*

---

scale *(noun)*

The ratio between the size of something and a representation of it.

- *The scale of the map.*
- *The scale of the model.*

---

service contract *(noun)*

A contract for maintenance services.

- *The article explained what "service contract" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service contract."*

---

sign industry *(noun)*

An industry that produces signs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sign industry."*
- *He looked up "sign industry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square up *(verb)*

Settle conclusively; come to terms.

- *Square the circle.*
- *Square the wood with a file.*

---

stand fast *(verb)*

Refuse to abandon one's opinion or belief.

- *The coach explained when to use "stand fast" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "stand fast" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

starts *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starts."*
- *He looked up "starts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stock power *(noun)*

A power of attorney document to transfer ownership of a registered security from the owner to another party.

- *The article explained what "stock power" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stock power.”*

throw in *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *Can you use “throw in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “throw in” carefully so everyone would understand.*

totally *(adverb)*

To a complete degree or to the full or entire extent (‘whole’ is often used informally for ‘wholly’).

- *A totally new situation.*
- *Using “totally” can make your explanation more exact.*

trade bill *(noun)*

A statute that would regulate foreign trade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trade bill.”*
- *They discussed “trade bill” during the group presentation.*

true statement *(noun)*

A true statement.

- *The article explained what “true statement” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “true statement” to mean a true statement.*

african *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the nations of Africa or their peoples.

- *African languages.*
- *Students compared “african” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arms *(noun)*

The official symbols of a family, state, etc.

- *The article explained what “arms” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “arms” during the group presentation.*

back channel *(noun)*

An alternative to the regular channels of communication that is used when agreements must be made secretly (especially in diplomacy or government).

- *They negotiated via a back channel.*
- *He looked up “back channel” because he had never seen it before.*

back-channel *(adjective)*

Via a back channel.

- *The failure of back-channel negotiations.*
- *A “back-channel” approach may work better in this case.*

count out *(verb)*

Declare the loser.

- *He did not know how to use “count out” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “count out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

early-morning hour *(noun)*

An hour early in the morning.

- *Understanding “early-morning hour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “early-morning hour.”*

failed *(verb)*

Fail to do something; leave something undone.

- *She failed to notice that her child was no longer in his crib.*
- *The secretary failed to call the customer and the company lost the account.*

faith *(noun)*

An institution to express belief in a divine power.

- *A member of his own faith contradicted him.*
- *He lost his faith but not his morality.*

feature *(noun)*

A prominent attribute or aspect of something.

- *The map showed roads and other features.*
- *An expression of pleasure crossed his features.*

foreign policy *(noun)*

A policy governing international relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreign policy" to mean a policy governing international relations.*
- *The article explained what "foreign policy" means with a simple example.*

generation *(noun)*

The normal time between successive generations.

- *They had to wait a generation for that prejudice to fade.*
- *The third generation of computers.*

go for broke *(verb)*

Risk everything in one big effort.

- *The cyclist went for broke at the end of the race.*
- *She tried to use "go for broke" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gun room *(noun)*

Military quarters of midshipmen and junior officers on a British warship.

- *The article explained what "gun room" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gun room."*

hearing *(noun)*

The ability to hear; the auditory faculty.

- *His hearing was impaired.*
- *They condemned him without a hearing.*

hill *(noun)*

A local and well-defined elevation of the land.

- *They loved to roam the hills of West Virginia.*
- *They discussed "hill" during the group presentation.*

hotel room *(noun)*

A bedroom (usually with bath) in a hotel.

- *The article explained what "hotel room" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotel room."*

line of defense *(noun)*

Any organization whose responsibility it is to defend against something.

- *Police are the major line of defense against crime.*
- *The article explained what "line of defense" means with a simple example.*

line organization *(noun)*

The organizational structure of activities contributing directly to the organization's output.

- *They discussed "line organization" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "line organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

metal *(noun)*

A mixture containing two or more metallic elements or metallic and nonmetallic elements usually fused together or dissolving into each other when molten.

- *The article explained what "metal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metal" to mean a mixture containing two or more metallic elements....*

---

modern english *(noun)*

English since about 1450.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modern english."*
- *He looked up "modern english" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new york minute *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *They discussed "new york minute" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "new york minute" means with a simple example.*

---

on faith *(adverb)*

With trust and confidence.

- *We accepted him on faith.*
- *Using "on faith" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

one-fourth *(noun)*

One of four equal parts.

- *They discussed "one-fourth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "one-fourth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peace process *(noun)*

Any social process undertaken by governments who want their citizens to believe they are trying to avoid armed hostilities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peace process."*
- *They discussed "peace process" during the group presentation.*

---

plant family *(noun)*

A family of plants.

- *They discussed "plant family" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "plant family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

press release *(noun)*

An announcement distributed to members of the press in order to supplement or replace an oral presentation.

- *In class, the teacher used "press release" to mean an announcement distributed to members of the press....*
- *The article explained what "press release" means with a simple example.*

---

profile *(noun)*

An analysis (often in graphical form) representing the extent to which something exhibits various characteristics.

- *A biochemical profile of blood.*
- *A psychological profile of serial killers.*

---

public speaking *(noun)*

Delivering an address to a public audience.

- *The article explained what "public speaking" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "public speaking" to mean delivering an address to a public audience.*

---

rule book *(noun)*

A collection of rules or prescribed standards on the basis of which decisions are made.

- *They run things by the book around here.*
- *They discussed "rule book" during the group presentation.*

---

seemed *(verb)*

Give a certain impression or have a certain outward aspect.

- *In everyday English, people use "seemed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "seemed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

separate out *(verb)*

Remove by passing through a filter.

- *Filter out the impurities.*
- *He did not know how to use "separate out" until he saw an example.*

serve well *(verb)*

Promote, benefit, or be useful or beneficial to.

- *Art serves commerce.*
- *Their interests are served.*

sexual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by sexuality.

- *Sexual orientation.*
- *Sexual distinctions.*

social unit *(noun)*

An organization regarded as part of a larger social group.

- *The coach said the offensive unit did a good job.*
- *After the battle the soldier had trouble rejoining his unit.*

source language *(noun)*

A language that is to be translated into another language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "source language."*
- *He looked up "source language" because he had never seen it before.*

spring water *(noun)*

Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks.

- *Understanding "spring water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spring water" means with a simple example.*

stand oil *(noun)*

A thick oil comprised of linseed, tung, or soya oils which have been heated to over 300 C.

- *In class, the teacher used "stand oil" to mean a thick oil comprised of linseed, tung, or soya....*
- *The article explained what "stand oil" means with a simple example.*

step by step *(adverb)*

In a gradual manner.

- *The voltage was increased stepwise.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "step by step" naturally.*

subject matter *(noun)*

What a communication that is about something is about.

- *The article explained what "subject matter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subject matter."*

target *(noun)*

The goal intended to be attained (and which is believed to be attainable).

- *The target of a manhunt.*
- *They discussed "target" during the group presentation.*

test bed *(noun)*

A place equipped with instruments for testing (e.g. engines or machinery or computer programs etc.) under working conditions.

- *They discussed "test bed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "test bed."*

the hill *(noun)*

A hill in Washington, D.C., where the Capitol Building sits and Congress meets.

- *They are debating the budget today on Capitol Hill.*
- *He looked up "the hill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

think twice *(verb)*

Consider and reconsider carefully.

- *Think twice before you have a child.*
- *The coach explained when to use "think twice" and when to wait.*

---

throw out *(verb)*

Bring forward for consideration or acceptance.

- *The coach explained when to use "throw out" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "throw out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

turn up the pressure *(verb)*

Apply great or increased pressure.

- *The Democrats turned up the heat on their candidate to concede the election.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "turn up the pressure" in real sentences.*

---

understanding *(noun)*

The cognitive condition of someone who understands.

- *He has virtually no understanding of social cause and effect.*
- *There was an understanding between management and the workers.*

---

v-e day *(noun)*

The date of Allied victory in Europe, World War II.

- *Understanding "v-e day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "v-e day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

village *(noun)*

A community of people smaller than a town.

- *Understanding "village" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "village" to mean a community of people smaller than a town.*

---

acting out *(noun)*

A (usually irritating) impulsive and uncontrollable outburst by a problem child or a neurotic adult.

- *He looked up "acting out" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acting out" during the group presentation.*

---

agent *(noun)*

An active and efficient cause; capable of producing a certain effect.

- *Their research uncovered new disease agents.*
- *They discussed "agent" during the group presentation.*

---

air letter *(noun)*

A letter sent by air mail.

- *Understanding "air letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "air letter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air unit *(noun)*

A military unit that is part of the airforce.

- *He looked up "air unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "air unit" during the group presentation.*

---

apply *(verb)*

Refer (a word or name) to a person or thing.

- *Apply a magnetic field here.*

- *I apply this rule to get good results.*

as follows *(adverb)*

What is listed next.

- *Her complaints went as follows.*
- *Place "as follows" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

band together *(verb)*

Form a group or unite.

- *The groups banded together.*
- *Can you use "band together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

basis *(noun)*

The most important or necessary part of something.

- *The basis of this drink is orange juice.*
- *He worked on an interim basis.*

bed ground *(noun)*

An area on which a drove of cattle or sheep can sleep for a night.

- *Understanding "bed ground" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed ground."*

bed-ground *(noun)*

An area on which a drove of cattle or sheep can sleep for a night.

- *The article explained what "bed-ground" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bed-ground" to mean an area on which a drove of cattle or sheep can....*

christian name *(noun)*

The first name given to Christians at birth or christening.

- *He looked up "christian name" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "christian name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

color line *(noun)*

Barrier preventing blacks from participating in various activities with whites.

- *The article explained what "color line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "color line" to mean barrier preventing blacks from participating in....*

content word *(noun)*

A word to which an independent meaning can be assigned.

- *The article explained what "content word" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "content word" to mean a word to which an independent meaning can be assigned.*

double-space *(verb)*

Type with a full space between lines.

- *The coach explained when to use "double-space" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "double-space" carefully so everyone would understand.*

east sea *(noun)*

An arm of the Pacific between China and Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "east sea" to mean an arm of the pacific between china and japan.*
- *The article explained what "east sea" means with a simple example.*

economic science *(noun)*

The branch of social science that deals with the production and distribution and consumption of goods and services and their management.

- *They discussed "economic science" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "economic science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enter *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *The boat entered an area of shallow marshes.*
- *Enter a race.*

---

follows *(verb)*

To bring something about at a later time than.

- *Tuesday always follows Monday.*
- *It follows that your assertion is false.*

---

foundation *(noun)*

The basis on which something is grounded.

- *There is little foundation for his objections.*
- *He lacks the foundation necessary for advanced study.*

---

french blue *(noun)*

Ultramarine pigment prepared artificially.

- *In class, the teacher used "french blue" to mean ultramarine pigment prepared artificially.*
- *The article explained what "french blue" means with a simple example.*

---

holding company *(noun)*

A company with controlling shares in other companies.

- *Understanding "holding company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "holding company" during the group presentation.*

---

holy city *(noun)*

Phrases used to refer to Heaven.

- *The Celestial City was Christian's goal in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'.*
- *They discussed "holy city" during the group presentation.*

---

http *(noun)*

A protocol (utilizing TCP) to transfer hypertext requests and information between servers and browsers.

- *He looked up "http" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "http."*

---

individuals *(noun)*

A human being.

- *He looked up "individuals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "individuals."*

---

japanese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Japan or its people or their culture or language.

- *The Japanese Emperor.*
- *Japanese cars.*

---

memory *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *He had a good memory when he was younger.*
- *Search as he would, the memory was lost.*

---

news organization *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *Understanding "news organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "news organization" means with a simple example.*

---

number agreement *(noun)*

Agreement in number between words in the same grammatical construction (e.g., between adjectives and the nouns they modify).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "number agreement."*
- *He looked up "number agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

open secret *(noun)*

Something that is supposed to be secret but is generally known.

- *Their love affair was an open secret.*
- *Understanding "open secret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

out-of-the-box thinking *(noun)*

Thinking that moves away in diverging directions so as to involve a variety of aspects and which sometimes lead to novel ideas and solutions; associated with creativity.

- *Understanding "out-of-the-box thinking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "out-of-the-box thinking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

partner off *(verb)*

Form a pair or pairs.

- *The two old friends paired off.*
- *Can you use "partner off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prime *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being an integer that cannot be factored into other integers.

- *Prime number.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prime."*

---

pull at *(verb)*

Pluck or pull at with the fingers.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pull at" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "pull at" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pull up *(verb)*

Remove, usually with some force or effort; also used in an abstract sense.

- *Pull weeds.*
- *The Rolls pulled up on pour front lawn.*

---

push up *(verb)*

Push upward.

- *Can you use "push up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "push up" until he saw an example.*

---

re-create *(verb)*

Form anew in the imagination; recollect and re-form in the mind.

- *His mind re-creates the entire world.*
- *Re-create the boom of the West on a small scale.*

---

sex-limited *(adjective)*

Relating to characteristics that are expressed differently in the two sexes.

- *The speaker chose "sex-limited" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "sex-limited" approach may work better in this case.*

---

short subject *(noun)*

A brief film; often shown prior to showing the feature.

- *In class, the teacher used "short subject" to mean a brief film; often shown prior to showing the feature.*
- *The article explained what "short subject" means with a simple example.*

---

silver *(verb)*

Coat with a layer of silver or a silver amalgam.

- *Silver the necklace.*
- *Her worries had silvered her hair.*

square off *(verb)*

Settle conclusively; come to terms.

- *She tried to use "square off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "square off" and when to wait.*

supply *(noun)*

An amount of something available for use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supply."*
- *He looked up "supply" because he had never seen it before.*

thus far *(adverb)*

Used in negative statement to describe a situation that has existed up to this point or up to the present time.

- *So far he hasn't called.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "thus far" in the final chapter.*

time scale *(noun)*

An arrangement of events used as a measure of duration.

- *On the geological time scale mankind has existed but for a brief moment.*
- *They discussed "time scale" during the group presentation.*

town gas *(noun)*

Coal gas manufactured for domestic and industrial use.

- *They discussed "town gas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "town gas" to mean coal gas manufactured for domestic and industrial use.*

training table *(noun)*

Planned meals for athletes in training (usually served in a mess hall).

- *Understanding "training table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "training table" during the group presentation.*

after a fashion *(adverb)*

To some extent; not very well.

- *He speaks French after a fashion.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "after a fashion" naturally.*

all-or-none law *(noun)*

(neurophysiology) a nerve impulse resulting from a weak stimulus is just as strong as a nerve impulse resulting from a strong stimulus.

- *In class, the teacher used "all-or-none law" to mean (neurophysiology) a nerve impulse resulting from a....*
- *The article explained what "all-or-none law" means with a simple example.*

apparently *(adverb)*

From appearances alone; ; ; -Thomas Hardy.

- *Irrigation often produces bumper crops from apparently desert land.*
- *She has apparently been living here for some time.*

art movement *(noun)*

A group of artists who agree on general principles.

- *He looked up "art movement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "art movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

by memory *(adverb)*

By committing to memory.

- *Place "by memory" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "by memory" in the final chapter.*

case agreement *(noun)*

Agreement in grammatical case between words in the same construction.

- *He looked up "case agreement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "case agreement" during the group presentation.*

---

city hall *(noun)*

A building that houses administrative offices of a municipal government.

- *Understanding "city hall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city hall" to mean a building that houses administrative offices of a....*

---

clean-living *(adjective)*

Morally pure.

- *The speaker chose "clean-living" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "clean-living" when it is morally pure.*

---

contact action *(noun)*

Acceleration of a chemical reaction induced the presence of material that is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction.

- *Understanding "contact action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "contact action" means with a simple example.*

---

count off *(verb)*

Call in turn from right to left or from back to front numbers that determine some position or function.

- *Learners should practice how to use "count off" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "count off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dead weight *(noun)*

An oppressive encumbrance.

- *He looked up "dead weight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead weight."*

---

double date *(noun)*

A date in which two couples participate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double date."*
- *Understanding "double date" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

double-date *(verb)*

Go out on a date with a partner and another couple.

- *She tried to use "double-date" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "double-date" and when to wait.*

---

edition *(noun)*

Something a little different from others of the same type.

- *The boy is a younger edition of his father.*
- *The first edition appeared in 1920.*

---

engineering *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems.

- *He had trouble deciding which branch of engineering to study.*
- *They discussed "engineering" during the group presentation.*

---

first estate *(noun)*

The clergy in France and the heads of the church in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "first estate" to mean the clergy in france and the heads of the church in....*
- *Understanding "first estate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

green paper *(noun)*

A preliminary report of government proposals that is published in order to stimulate discussion.

- *They discussed "green paper" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "green paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

group theory *(noun)*

The branch of mathematics dealing with groups.

- *Understanding "group theory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group theory."*

growth industry *(noun)*

An industry that is growing rapidly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "growth industry."*
- *The article explained what "growth industry" means with a simple example.*

holy week *(noun)*

The week before Easter.

- *He looked up "holy week" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "holy week" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice field *(noun)*

A large flat mass of ice (larger than an ice floe) floating at sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice field."*
- *He looked up "ice field" because he had never seen it before.*

institute *(noun)*

An association organized to promote art or science or education.

- *They discussed "institute" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "institute" because he had never seen it before.*

light unit *(noun)*

A measure of the visible electromagnetic radiation.

- *Understanding "light unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light unit."*

low german *(noun)*

A German dialect spoken in northern Germany.

- *Understanding "low german" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "low german" because he had never seen it before.*

married couple *(noun)*

Two people who are married to each other.

- *A married couple without love.*
- *He looked up "married couple" because he had never seen it before.*

mass number *(noun)*

The sum of the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass number."*
- *The article explained what "mass number" means with a simple example.*

method *(noun)*

A way of doing something, especially a systematic way; implies an orderly logical arrangement (usually in steps).

- *They discussed "method" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "method" because he had never seen it before.*

mobile home *(noun)*

A large house trailer that can be connected to utilities and can be parked in one place and used as permanent housing.

- *The article explained what "mobile home" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mobile home" to mean a large house trailer that can be connected to....*

nations *(noun)*

The people who live in a nation or country.

- *African nations.*
- *Understanding "nations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

no matter what happens *(adverb)*

In spite of all obstacles.

- *Using "no matter what happens" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "no matter what happens" naturally.*

obviously *(adverb)*

Unmistakably ('plain' is often used informally for 'plainly').

- *The answer is obviously wrong.*
- *She spoke "obviously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

part of speech *(noun)*

One of the traditional categories of words intended to reflect their functions in a grammatical context.

- *He looked up "part of speech" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "part of speech."*

particular date *(noun)*

A particular but unspecified point in time.

- *They hoped to get together at an early date.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "particular date."*

person agreement *(noun)*

Agreement in person between pronouns and verbs.

- *The article explained what "person agreement" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "person agreement."*

picture writing *(noun)*

A writing system using pictographs.

- *Understanding "picture writing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picture writing" means with a simple example.*

prime time *(noun)*

The hours between 7 and 11 p.m. when the largest tv audience is available.

- *Understanding "prime time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prime time" because he had never seen it before.*

read between the lines *(verb)*

Read what is implied but not expressed on the surface.

- *She tried to use "read between the lines" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "read between the lines" and when to wait.*

right smart *(adverb)*

To a great degree or by a great distance; very much ('right smart' is regional in the United States).

- *The other side of the hill is right smart steeper than the side we are on.*
- *Using "right smart" can make your explanation more exact.*

ring out *(verb)*

Sound loudly.

- *A shot rang out.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ring out" and when to wait.*

senate *(noun)*

The upper house of the United States Congress.

- *He looked up “senate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “senate.”*

---

short letter *(noun)*

A short personal letter.

- *In class, the teacher used “short letter” to mean a short personal letter.*
- *They discussed “short letter” during the group presentation.*

---

social organization *(noun)*

The people in a society considered as a system organized by a characteristic pattern of relationships.

- *The social organization of England and America is very different.*
- *In class, the teacher used “social organization” to mean the people in a society considered as a system....*

---

spread out *(verb)*

Spread out or open from a closed or folded state.

- *Spread your arms.*
- *The soldiers fanned out.*

---

spring to mind *(verb)*

Be remembered.

- *His name comes to mind when you mention the strike.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spring to mind” in real sentences.*

---

stock room *(noun)*

Storeroom for storing goods and supplies used in a business.

- *They discussed “stock room” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “stock room” means with a simple example.*

---

take the count *(verb)*

Be counted out; remain down while the referee counts to ten.

- *In everyday English, people use “take the count” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take the count” in real sentences.*

---

throw back *(verb)*

Throw back with a quick, light motion.

- *She tossed back her head.*
- *Can you use “throw back” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wedding day *(noun)*

The day of a wedding.

- *Understanding “wedding day” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “wedding day” means with a simple example.*

---

window *(noun)*

An opening that resembles a window in appearance or function.

- *He could see them through a window in the trees.*
- *The expanded window will give us time to catch the thieves.*

---

bet *(verb)*

Have faith or confidence in.

- *You can bet on that!*
- *I bet she will be there!*

---

bet on *(verb)*

Place a bet on.

- *I’m betting on the new horse.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bet on” and when to wait.*

building material *(noun)*

Material used for constructing buildings.

- *The article explained what "building material" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "building material" during the group presentation.*

calling into question *(noun)*

A challenge to defend what someone has said.

- *In class, the teacher used "calling into question" to mean a challenge to defend what someone has said.*
- *The article explained what "calling into question" means with a simple example.*

camp *(noun)*

A group of people living together in a camp.

- *The whole camp laughed at his mistake.*
- *Wherever he went in the camp the men were grumbling.*

capital of the united states *(noun)*

The capital of the United States in the District of Columbia and a tourist mecca; George Washington commissioned Charles L'Enfant to lay out the city in 1791.

- *They discussed "capital of the united states" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of the united states" means with a simple example.*

cast *(noun)*

The distinctive form in which a thing is made.

- *Pottery of this cast was found throughout the region.*
- *The delicate cast of his features.*

claim form *(noun)*

A form to use when filing a claim.

- *Understanding "claim form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claim form."*

closed book *(noun)*

Something that baffles understanding and cannot be explained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closed book."*
- *He looked up "closed book" because he had never seen it before.*

complex number *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complex number."*
- *Understanding "complex number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

correct *(verb)*

Punish in order to gain control or enforce obedience.

- *Correct the mistakes.*
- *Engineers will work to correct the effects or air resistance.*

dead ahead *(adverb)*

Exactly ahead or in front.

- *The laboratory is dead ahead.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dead ahead" in the final chapter.*

department of the federal government *(noun)*

A department of the federal government of the United States.

- *Understanding "department of the federal government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "department of the federal government" because he had never seen it before.*

double star *(noun)*

A system of two stars that revolve around each other under their mutual gravitation.

- *They discussed "double star" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double star."*

---

earth science *(noun)*

Any of the sciences that deal with the earth or its parts.

- *He looked up "earth science" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "earth science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earth-received time *(noun)*

The coordinated universal time when an event is received on Earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earth-received time."*
- *They discussed "earth-received time" during the group presentation.*

---

eating house *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *In class, the teacher used "eating house" to mean a building where people go to eat.*
- *He looked up "eating house" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extremely *(adverb)*

To a high degree or extent; favorably or with much respect.

- *Extremely interesting.*
- *Extremely cold.*

---

family tree *(noun)*

Successive generations of kin.

- *Understanding "family tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family tree."*

---

firm *(noun)*

The members of a business organization that owns or operates one or more establishments.

- *He looked up "firm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firm."*

---

form letter *(noun)*

A letter that is printed in multiple copies and mailed to a list of recipients.

- *Understanding "form letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "form letter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

good authority *(noun)*

Testimony by someone who should know.

- *I have it on good authority.*
- *In class, the teacher used "good authority" to mean testimony by someone who should know.*

---

government agency *(noun)*

An administrative unit of government.

- *The Central Intelligence Agency.*
- *He looked up "government agency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high holy day *(noun)*

Jewish holy days observed with particular solemnity.

- *In class, the teacher used "high holy day" to mean jewish holy days observed with particular solemnity.*
- *He looked up "high holy day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holy water *(noun)*

Water that has been blessed by a priest for use in symbolic purification.

- *The article explained what "holy water" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "holy water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indeed *(adverb)*

(used as an interjection) an expression of surprise or skepticism or irony etc.

- *Wants to marry the butler? Indeed!*
- *They said the car would break down and indeed it did.*

---

international organization *(noun)*

An international alliance involving many different countries.

- *The article explained what "international organization" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "international organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jack off *(verb)*

Get sexual gratification through self-stimulation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jack off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jack off" when talking about this idea.*

---

lie around *(verb)*

Hang around idly.

- *She did all the work while he lay around.*
- *He did not know how to use "lie around" until he saw an example.*

---

mental home *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *In class, the teacher used "mental home" to mean a hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced....*
- *They discussed "mental home" during the group presentation.*

---

mid-may *(noun)*

The middle part of May.

- *Understanding "mid-may" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mid-may."*

---

negative *(verb)*

Vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent.

- *He did not know how to use "negative" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "negative" and when to wait.*

---

nine times *(adverb)*

By a factor of nine.

- *My investment has increased ninefold.*
- *She spoke "nine times," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

perfect gas *(noun)*

A hypothetical gas with molecules of negligible size that exert no intermolecular forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "perfect gas" to mean a hypothetical gas with molecules of negligible....*
- *He looked up "perfect gas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political unit *(noun)*

A unit with political responsibilities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political unit."*
- *Understanding "political unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prevent *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *We must prevent the cancer from spreading.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prevent" and when to wait.*

---

pull back *(verb)*

Stretch back a bowstring (on an archer's bow).

- *The limo pulled away from the curb.*
- *Pull back your arms!*

---

pull off *(verb)*

Remove by drawing or pulling.

- *She placed the tray down and drew off the cloth.*
- *Pluck the flowers off the bush.*

---

remain down *(verb)*

Be counted out; remain down while the referee counts to ten.

- *The coach explained when to use "remain down" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "remain down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

round table *(noun)*

A meeting of peers for discussion and exchange of views.

- *A roundtable on the future of computing.*
- *In class, the teacher used "round table" to mean a meeting of peers for discussion and exchange of views.*

---

royal family *(noun)*

Royal persons collectively.

- *The wedding was attended by royalty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royal family."*

---

royal house *(noun)*

Royal persons collectively.

- *The wedding was attended by royalty.*
- *The article explained what "royal house" means with a simple example.*

---

sign language *(noun)*

Language expressed by visible hand gestures.

- *They discussed "sign language" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sign language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

special contract *(noun)*

A contract that is signed and has the (wax) seal of the signer attached.

- *They discussed "special contract" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "special contract" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spread over *(verb)*

Form a cover over.

- *The grass covered the grave.*
- *He did not know how to use "spread over" until he saw an example.*

---

stage door *(noun)*

An entrance to the backstage area of theater; used by performers and other theater personnel.

- *He looked up "stage door" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage door."*

---

sweet talk *(noun)*

Flattery designed to gain favor.

- *He looked up "sweet talk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweet talk" to mean flattery designed to gain favor.*

---

sweet-talk *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *He did not know how to use “sweet-talk” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “sweet-talk” when talking about this idea.*

---

take arms *(verb)*

Commence hostilities.

- *Learners should practice how to use “take arms” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “take arms” until he saw an example.*

---

third degree *(noun)*

Interrogation often accompanied by torture to extort information or a confession.

- *The article explained what “third degree” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “third degree” to mean interrogation often accompanied by torture to....*

---

track event *(noun)*

A footrace performed on a track (indoor or outdoor).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “track event.”*
- *Understanding “track event” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tree house *(noun)*

A playhouse built in the branches of a tree.

- *He looked up “tree house” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tree house” to mean a playhouse built in the branches of a tree.*

---

videos *(noun)*

The visible part of a television transmission.

- *Understanding “videos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “videos” to mean the visible part of a television transmission.*

---

war machine *(noun)*

The military forces of a nation.

- *The military machine is the same one we faced in 1991 but now it is weaker.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “war machine.”*

---

writing style *(noun)*

A style of expressing yourself in writing.

- *The article explained what “writing style” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “writing style” during the group presentation.*

---

written language *(noun)*

Communication by means of written symbols (either printed or handwritten).

- *They discussed “written language” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “written language.”*

---

you bet *(adverb)*

An expression of emphatic agreement.

- *He answered “you bet,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “you bet” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

american indian day *(noun)*

US: the 4th Friday in September.

- *They discussed “american indian day” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “american indian day” because he had never seen it before.*

---

apart *(adverb)*

Not taken into account or excluded from consideration.

- *These problems apart, the country is doing well.*
- *These towns are many miles apart.*

battle plan *(noun)*

Plan for conducting a battle.

- *The article explained what "battle plan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "battle plan" during the group presentation.*

blue note *(noun)*

A flattened third or seventh.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue note" to mean a flattened third or seventh.*
- *The article explained what "blue note" means with a simple example.*

camp out *(verb)*

Live in or as if in a tent.

- *Can we go camping again this summer?*
- *The houseguests had to camp in the living room.*

cast about *(verb)*

Search anxiously.

- *She tried to use "cast about" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cast about" when talking about this idea.*

cast out *(verb)*

Expel from a community or group.

- *He did not know how to use "cast out" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cast out" in real sentences.*

clean-cut *(adjective)*

Clear and distinct to the senses; easily perceptible.

- *A spire clean-cut against the sky.*
- *A clean-cut and well-bred young man.*

current unit *(noun)*

A measure of the amount of electric charge flowing past a circuit point at a specific time.

- *The article explained what "current unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "current unit" to mean a measure of the amount of electric charge flowing....*

decide *(verb)*

Reach, make, or come to a decision about something.

- *We finally decided after lengthy deliberations.*
- *The case was decided.*

department of justice *(noun)*

The United States federal department responsible for enforcing federal laws (including the enforcement of all civil rights legislation); created in 1870.

- *In class, the teacher used "department of justice" to mean the united states federal department responsible....*
- *He looked up "department of justice" because he had never seen it before.*

dollars *(noun)*

A symbol of commercialism or greed.

- *The article explained what "dollars" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dollars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

door-to-door *(adjective)*

Omitting no one; from the door of one house to that of the next.

- *A door-to-door campaign.*
- *The limousine offers door-to-door service.*

eating away *(noun)*

(geology) the mechanical process of wearing or grinding something down (as by particles washing over it).

- *In class, the teacher used "eating away" to mean (geology) the mechanical process of wearing or....*
- *They discussed "eating away" during the group presentation.*

---

european union *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *He tried to take Britain into the Europen Union.*
- *Understanding "european union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fifth *(noun)*

Position five in a countable series of things.

- *He was fifth out of several hundred runners.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fifth."*

---

firm up *(verb)*

Arrange firmly.

- *Firm up one's plans.*
- *Can you use "firm up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

floor plan *(noun)*

Scale drawing of a horizontal section through a building at a given level; contrasts with elevation.

- *The article explained what "floor plan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "floor plan" during the group presentation.*

---

fourth part *(noun)*

One of four equal parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fourth part."*
- *He looked up "fourth part" because he had never seen it before.*

---

french door *(noun)*

A light door with transparent or glazed panels extending the full length.

- *In class, the teacher used "french door" to mean a light door with transparent or glazed panels....*
- *They discussed "french door" during the group presentation.*

---

function *(noun)*

A formal or official social gathering or ceremony.

- *It was a black-tie function.*
- *The function of an auger is to bore holes.*

---

glad hand *(noun)*

A warm welcome; may be insincere.

- *They discussed "glad hand" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "glad hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

green card *(noun)*

A card that identifies the bearer as an alien with permanent resident status in the United States.

- *He was surprised to discover that green cards are no longer green.*
- *They discussed "green card" during the group presentation.*

---

growth rate *(noun)*

The rate of increase in size per unit time.

- *They discussed "growth rate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "growth rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

items *(noun)*

An individual instance of a type of symbol.

- *She had several items on her shopping list.*

- *They reduced the price on many items.*

---

justice department *(noun)*

The United States federal department responsible for enforcing federal laws (including the enforcement of all civil rights legislation); created in 1870.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "justice department."*
- *The article explained what "justice department" means with a simple example.*

---

low sunday *(noun)*

The Sunday following Easter.

- *He looked up "low sunday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low sunday."*

---

off-line operation *(noun)*

A operation performed by off-line equipment not under the control of the central processing unit.

- *They discussed "off-line operation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "off-line operation" to mean a operation performed by off-line equipment not....*

---

power politics *(noun)*

Diplomacy in which the nations threaten to use force in order to obtain their objectives.

- *Understanding "power politics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power politics" to mean diplomacy in which the nations threaten to use....*

---

press association *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *In class, the teacher used "press association" to mean an agency to collects news reports for newspapers....*
- *Understanding "press association" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

press conference *(noun)*

A conference at which press and tv reporters ask questions of a politician or other celebrity.

- *They discussed "press conference" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "press conference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

public library *(noun)*

A nonprofit library maintained for public use.

- *In class, the teacher used "public library" to mean a nonprofit library maintained for public use.*
- *They discussed "public library" during the group presentation.*

---

pull through *(verb)*

Continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.).

- *We pulled through most of the victims of the bomb attack.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pull through" and when to wait.*

---

pull-through *(noun)*

Cleaning implement consisting of an oily rag attached by a cord to a weight; is pulled through the barrel of a rifle or handgun to clean it.

- *They discussed "pull-through" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pull-through."*

---

push down *(verb)*

Cause to come or go down.

- *The policeman downed the heavily armed suspect.*
- *The mugger knocked down the old lady after she refused to hand over her wallet.*

---

rate of growth *(noun)*

The rate of increase in size per unit time.

- *He looked up "rate of growth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rate of growth" to mean the rate of increase in size per unit time.*

---

require *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Success usually requires hard work.*
- *We require our secretary to be on time.*

---

secret police *(noun)*

A police force that operates in secrecy (usually against persons suspected of treason or sedition).

- *In class, the teacher used "secret police" to mean a police force that operates in secrecy (usually....*
- *The article explained what "secret police" means with a simple example.*

---

self-knowledge *(noun)*

An understanding of yourself and your goals and abilities.

- *The article explained what "self-knowledge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-knowledge" to mean an understanding of yourself and your goals and....*

---

service agency *(noun)*

A business that makes its facilities available to others for a fee; achieves economy of scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "service agency" to mean a business that makes its facilities available to....*
- *The article explained what "service agency" means with a simple example.*

---

shut *(verb)*

Move so that an opening or passage is obstructed; make shut.

- *Shut the window.*
- *The trees were shutting out all sunlight.*

---

shut in *(verb)*

Surround completely.

- *In everyday English, people use "shut in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shut in" in real sentences.*

---

standards *(noun)*

The ideal in terms of which something can be judged.

- *They live by the standards of their community.*
- *The schools comply with federal standards.*

---

subject field *(noun)*

A branch of knowledge.

- *Teachers should be well trained in their subject.*
- *He looked up "subject field" because he had never seen it before.*

---

take up arms *(verb)*

Commence hostilities.

- *In everyday English, people use "take up arms" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take up arms" in real sentences.*

---

tells *(verb)*

Inform positively and with certainty and confidence.

- *She tried to use "tells" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tells" when talking about this idea.*

---

thinks *(noun)*

An instance of deliberate thinking.

- *The article explained what "thinks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thinks."*

---

to advantage *(adverb)*

In a manner that uses the most flattering or best aspects of.

- *The dress brought out her figure to advantage.*
- *Place "to advantage" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

united states air force *(noun)*

The airforce of the United States of America; the agency that defends the United States through control and exploitation of air and space.

- *He looked up "united states air force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states air force."*

---

us senate *(noun)*

The upper house of the United States Congress.

- *He looked up "us senate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "us senate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

van *(noun)*

The leading units moving at the head of an army.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "van."*
- *He looked up "van" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wearing away *(noun)*

(geology) the mechanical process of wearing or grinding something down (as by particles washing over it).

- *The article explained what "wearing away" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wearing away" during the group presentation.*

---

western church *(noun)*

The Christian Church based in the Vatican and presided over by a pope and an episcopal hierarchy.

- *They discussed "western church" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "western church" means with a simple example.*

---

bed cover *(noun)*

Decorative cover for a bed.

- *He looked up "bed cover" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bed cover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

birth *(noun)*

The time when something begins (especially life).

- *They divorced after the birth of the child.*
- *His election signaled the birth of a new age.*

---

built in bed *(noun)*

A bed on a ship or train; usually in tiers.

- *In class, the teacher used "built in bed" to mean a bed on a ship or train; usually in tiers.*
- *He looked up "built in bed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

built-in bed *(noun)*

A bed that is built in and fixed to a wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "built-in bed."*
- *He looked up "built-in bed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carried *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *His voice carried a lot of anger.*
- *His efforts carried the entire project.*

---

concept *(noun)*

An abstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances.

- *He looked up "concept" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concept."*

decision table *(noun)*

A table of all contingencies and the actions to be taken for each.

- *In class, the teacher used "decision table" to mean a table of all contingencies and the actions to be....*
- *They discussed "decision table" during the group presentation.*

defense program *(noun)*

A program for defending a country against its enemies.

- *He looked up "defense program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defense program" to mean a program for defending a country against its enemies.*

eastern time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 5th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 75th meridian; used in the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "eastern time" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eastern time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

federal security service *(noun)*

The internal counterintelligence agency of the Russian Federation and successor to the Soviet KGB; formerly led by Vladimir Putin.

- *He looked up "federal security service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal security service."*

force unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of physical force.

- *They discussed "force unit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "force unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

high fashion *(noun)*

Trend-setting fashions.

- *He looked up "high fashion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high fashion" to mean trend-setting fashions.*

hospital bed *(noun)*

A single bed with a frame in three sections so the head or middle or foot can be raised as required.

- *They discussed "hospital bed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hospital bed."*

indian red *(noun)*

A red soil containing ferric oxide; often used as a pigment.

- *Understanding "indian red" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indian red" because he had never seen it before.*

journal *(noun)*

A periodical dedicated to a particular subject.

- *He reads the medical journals.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "journal."*

master of education *(noun)*

A master's degree in education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master of education."*
- *He looked up "master of education" because he had never seen it before.*

master plan *(noun)*

A long-term outline of a project or government function.

- *The zoning board adopted a master plan for the new development.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master plan."*

moving picture *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "moving picture" to mean a form of entertainment that enacts a story by....*
- *He looked up "moving picture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

news agency *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *He looked up "news agency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "news agency."*

---

one-fifth *(noun)*

One part in five equal parts.

- *Understanding "one-fifth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-fifth."*

---

physical process *(noun)*

A sustained phenomenon or one marked by gradual changes through a series of states.

- *Events now in process.*
- *The process of calcification begins later for boys than for girls.*

---

possibly *(adverb)*

To a degree possible of achievement or by possible means.

- *They can't possibly get here in time for the funeral?*
- *We may possibly run into them at the concert.*

---

prime of life *(noun)*

The time of maturity when power and vigor are greatest.

- *He looked up "prime of life" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prime of life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prove *(verb)*

Put to the test, as for its quality, or give experimental use to.

- *She proved to be right.*
- *Prove a will.*

---

radio source *(noun)*

An object that radiates radio waves.

- *He looked up "radio source" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radio source" during the group presentation.*

---

secret plan *(noun)*

A secret scheme to do something (especially something underhand or illegal).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secret plan."*
- *He looked up "secret plan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

set square *(noun)*

A try square with an adjustable sliding head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "set square."*
- *Understanding "set square" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shut out *(verb)*

Prevent from entering; shut out.

- *The trees were shutting out all sunlight.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shut out" in real sentences.*

---

shut up *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *The children shut up when their father approached.*

- *He did not know how to use “shut up” until he saw an example.*

speech-read *(verb)*

Interpret by lipreading; of deaf people.

- *In everyday English, people use “speech-read” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “speech-read” in real sentences.*

standing order *(noun)*

A rule of order permanently in force.

- *In class, the teacher used “standing order” to mean a rule of order permanently in force.*
- *They discussed “standing order” during the group presentation.*

stock list *(noun)*

A detailed list of all the items in stock.

- *He looked up “stock list” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “stock list” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thousands *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thousands.”*
- *He looked up “thousands” because he had never seen it before.*

under arms *(adverb)*

Armed and prepared for fighting.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “under arms” naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “under arms” in the final chapter.*

union army *(noun)*

The northern army during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used “union army” to mean the northern army during the american civil war.*
- *The article explained what “union army” means with a simple example.*

units *(noun)*

An organization regarded as part of a larger social group.

- *The reduced the number of units and installations.*
- *Units of nucleic acids.*

v sign *(noun)*

A sign (for victory); making a V with the index and middle fingers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “v sign.”*
- *He looked up “v sign” because he had never seen it before.*

wanted notice *(noun)*

A public announcement by a law enforcement agency that they desire to question or arrest some person.

- *The article explained what “wanted notice” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wanted notice.”*

water glass *(noun)*

A viscous glass consisting of sodium silicate in solution; used as a cement or as a protective coating and to preserve eggs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water glass.”*
- *The article explained what “water glass” means with a simple example.*

writing paper *(noun)*

Paper material made into thin sheets that are sized to take ink; used for writing correspondence and manuscripts.

- *Understanding “writing paper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “writing paper” to mean paper material made into thin sheets that are sized....*

ad *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *They discussed "ad" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

at length *(adverb)*

In a lengthy or prolix manner.

- *The argument went on lengthily.*
- *She talked at length about the problem.*

before christ *(adverb)*

Before the Christian era; used following dates before the supposed year Christ was born.

- *Place "before christ" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "before christ," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

birthday *(noun)*

An anniversary of the day on which a person was born (or the celebration of it).

- *The article explained what "birthday" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "birthday" during the group presentation.*

brand name *(noun)*

A name given to a product or service.

- *Understanding "brand name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brand name" means with a simple example.*

camp down *(verb)*

Establish or set up a camp.

- *Can you use "camp down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "camp down" until he saw an example.*

central standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 6th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 90th meridian; used in the central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central standard time."*
- *They discussed "central standard time" during the group presentation.*

commission plan *(noun)*

A municipal government that combines legislative and executive authority in the members of a commission.

- *In class, the teacher used "commission plan" to mean a municipal government that combines legislative....*
- *They discussed "commission plan" during the group presentation.*

common knowledge *(noun)*

Anything generally known to everyone.

- *The article explained what "common knowledge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common knowledge" to mean anything generally known to everyone.*

connection *(noun)*

The process of bringing ideas or events together in memory or imagination.

- *There was a connection between eating that pickle and having that nightmare.*
- *The connection between church and state is inescapable.*

construction industry *(noun)*

An industry that builds housing.

- *The article explained what "construction industry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "construction industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

council table *(noun)*

The table that conferees sit around as they hold a meeting.

- *They discussed "council table" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "council table" because he had never seen it before.*

---

degree of a term *(noun)*

The sum of the exponents of the variables in the term.

- *Understanding "degree of a term" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "degree of a term."*

---

double-u *(noun)*

The 23rd letter of the Roman alphabet.

- *They discussed "double-u" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "double-u" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economic growth *(noun)*

Steady growth in the productive capacity of the economy (and so a growth of national income).

- *Understanding "economic growth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "economic growth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eye cup *(noun)*

A small vessel with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye; use to apply medicated or cleansing solution to the eyeball.

- *An eyecup is called an eyebath in Britain.*
- *They discussed "eye cup" during the group presentation.*

---

floor board *(noun)*

A board in the floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "floor board" to mean a board in the floor.*
- *They discussed "floor board" during the group presentation.*

---

form of address *(noun)*

An identifying appellation signifying status or function: e.g. 'Mr.' or 'General'.

- *The professor didn't like his friends to use his formal title.*
- *The article explained what "form of address" means with a simple example.*

---

get onto *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *She tried to use "get onto" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "get onto" in real sentences.*

---

ground forces *(noun)*

A permanent organization of the military land forces of a nation or state.

- *The article explained what "ground forces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ground forces" to mean a permanent organization of the military land....*

---

hand and foot *(adverb)*

In all ways possible.

- *They served him hand and foot.*
- *Place "hand and foot" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

high-rise *(noun)*

Tower consisting of a multistoried building of offices or apartments.

- *'tower block' is the British term for 'high-rise'.*
- *Understanding "high-rise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

house agent *(noun)*

A person who is authorized to act as an agent for the sale of land.

- *In England they call a real estate agent a land agent.*
- *The article explained what "house agent" means with a simple example.*

know apart *(verb)*

Recognize or perceive the difference.

- *Can you use "know apart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "know apart" and when to wait.*

knowing *(noun)*

A clear and certain mental apprehension.

- *The article explained what "knowing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "knowing" during the group presentation.*

m-theory *(noun)*

(particle physics) a theory that involves an eleven-dimensional universe in which the weak and strong forces and gravity are unified and to which all the string theories belong.

- *They discussed "m-theory" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "m-theory" because he had never seen it before.*

managed *(verb)*

Be successful; achieve a goal.

- *I managed to carry the box upstairs.*
- *She managed her parents' affairs after they got too old.*

military unit *(noun)*

A unit that is part of some military service.

- *They discussed "military unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "military unit" means with a simple example.*

natural gas *(noun)*

A fossil fuel in the gaseous state; used for cooking and heating homes.

- *Understanding "natural gas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural gas."*

on request *(adverb)*

On the occasion of a request.

- *Place "on request" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "on request" naturally.*

percent sign *(noun)*

A sign ('%') used to indicate that the number preceding it should be understood as a proportion multiplied by 100.

- *In class, the teacher used "percent sign" to mean a sign ('%') used to indicate that the number....*
- *They discussed "percent sign" during the group presentation.*

personal letter *(noun)*

A letter dealing with personal affairs.

- *Understanding "personal letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "personal letter."*

price floor *(noun)*

Floor below which prices are not allowed to fall.

- *The government used price supports to maintain the price floor.*
- *They discussed "price floor" during the group presentation.*

red notice *(noun)*

An Interpol notice describing a wanted person and asking that he or she be arrested with a view to extradition; a wanted notice that is issued by Interpol at the request of an Interpol member country and distributed to all member countries.

- *An Interpol Red Notice is the closest instrument to an international arrest warrant in use today.*
- *They discussed "red notice" during the group presentation.*

religious order *(noun)*

A subdivision of a larger religious group.

- *The article explained what "religious order" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "religious order" to mean a subdivision of a larger religious group.*

---

request *(noun)*

A formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority.

- *The article explained what "request" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "request."*

---

rock oil *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock oil."*
- *The article explained what "rock oil" means with a simple example.*

---

rose family *(noun)*

A large family of dicotyledonous plants of order Rosales; have alternate leaves and five-petaled flowers with numerous stamens.

- *They discussed "rose family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rose family" means with a simple example.*

---

royal line *(noun)*

Royal persons collectively.

- *The wedding was attended by royalty.*
- *They discussed "royal line" during the group presentation.*

---

second estate *(noun)*

The nobility in France and the peerage in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "second estate" to mean the nobility in france and the peerage in britain.*
- *The article explained what "second estate" means with a simple example.*

---

smart set *(noun)*

The fashionable elite.

- *The article explained what "smart set" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "smart set" during the group presentation.*

---

speed-reading *(noun)*

Reading at speeds significantly faster than normal.

- *Understanding "speed-reading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "speed-reading" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spirit off *(verb)*

Carry off mysteriously; as if by magic.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spirit off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "spirit off" when talking about this idea.*

---

spirit world *(noun)*

Any imaginary place where spiritual beings (demons or fairies or angels or the like) abide.

- *Science has emptied the spirit world of its former inhabitants.*
- *The article explained what "spirit world" means with a simple example.*

---

stage effect *(noun)*

A special effect created on the stage.

- *The article explained what "stage effect" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stage effect" during the group presentation.*

---

stick on *(verb)*

Apply a heavy coat to.

- *In everyday English, people use "stick on" when talking about this idea.*

- *He did not know how to use “stick on” until he saw an example.*

---

term of a contract *(noun)*

The period of time during which a contract conveying property to a person is in effect.

- *He looked up “term of a contract” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “term of a contract.”*

---

title of respect *(noun)*

An identifying appellation signifying status or function: e.g. ‘Mr.’ or ‘General’.

- *The professor didn’t like his friends to use his formal title.*
- *The article explained what “title of respect” means with a simple example.*

---

trial court *(noun)*

The first court before which the facts of a case are decided.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trial court.”*
- *They discussed “trial court” during the group presentation.*

---

union card *(noun)*

A card certifying membership in a labor union.

- *They discussed “union card” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “union card” means with a simple example.*

---

wedding night *(noun)*

The night after the wedding when bride and groom sleep together.

- *In class, the teacher used “wedding night” to mean the night after the wedding when bride and groom....*
- *They discussed “wedding night” during the group presentation.*

---

white lie *(noun)*

An unimportant lie (especially one told to be tactful or polite).

- *The article explained what “white lie” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white lie” to mean an unimportant lie (especially one told to be....*

---

writing table *(noun)*

A desk used for writing.

- *He looked up “writing table” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “writing table” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bank statement *(noun)*

A periodic statement prepared by a bank for each client.

- *I wish my bank statement arrived earlier in the month.*
- *The article explained what “bank statement” means with a simple example.*

---

believed *(verb)*

Follow a credo; have a faith; be a believer.

- *I believed his report.*
- *The coach explained when to use “believed” and when to wait.*

---

billion *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “billion.”*
- *He looked up “billion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bridge over *(verb)*

Suffice for a period between two points.

- *He did not know how to use “bridge over” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “bridge over” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cast around *(verb)*

Search anxiously.

- *The coach explained when to use "cast around" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cast around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

committee for state security *(noun)*

Formerly the predominant security police organization of Soviet Russia.

- *The article explained what "committee for state security" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "committee for state security" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

control condition *(noun)*

A standard against which other conditions can be compared in a scientific experiment.

- *The control condition was inappropriate for the conclusions he wished to draw.*
- *He looked up "control condition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conversation *(noun)*

The use of speech for informal exchange of views or ideas or information etc.

- *They discussed "conversation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conversation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cultural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the arts and manners that a group favors.

- *Cultural events.*
- *A person of broad cultural interests.*

---

defense department *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for safeguarding national security of the United States; created in 1947.

- *Understanding "defense department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "defense department" means with a simple example.*

---

defense force *(noun)*

An organization of defenders that provides resistance against attack.

- *He joined the defense against invasion.*
- *They discussed "defense force" during the group presentation.*

---

department of defense *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for safeguarding national security of the United States; created in 1947.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of defense."*
- *He looked up "department of defense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

develop *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *Could you develop the ideas in your thesis.*
- *Her company developed a new kind of building material that withstands all kinds of weather.*

---

draw away *(verb)*

Remove by drawing or pulling.

- *Draw away the cloth that is covering the cheese.*
- *She tried to use "draw away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ends *(noun)*

The point in time at which something ends.

- *The ends justify the means.*
- *Both ends wrote at the same time.*

---

file *(verb)*

Place in a container for keeping records.

- *File these bills, please.*
- *File for divorce.*

---

fourth power *(noun)*

An algebraic equation of the fourth degree.

- *They discussed "fourth power" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fourth power" to mean an algebraic equation of the fourth degree.*

---

fresh water *(noun)*

Water that is not salty.

- *They discussed "fresh water" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fresh water" means with a simple example.*

---

guide *(verb)*

Be a guiding or motivating force or drive.

- *They had the lights to guide on.*
- *The coach explained when to use "guide" and when to wait.*

---

guide on *(verb)*

Use as a guide.

- *They had the lights to guide on.*
- *He did not know how to use "guide on" until he saw an example.*

---

hard surface *(verb)*

Cover with asphalt or a similar surface.

- *Hard-surface roads.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hard surface" and when to wait.*

---

head count *(noun)*

Number of people in a particular group.

- *The article explained what "head count" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head count."*

---

india paper *(noun)*

A thin tough opaque paper used in fine books.

- *They discussed "india paper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "india paper" means with a simple example.*

---

investigation *(noun)*

An inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities.

- *Understanding "investigation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "investigation" during the group presentation.*

---

lose track *(verb)*

Fail to keep informed or aware.

- *She has so many books, she just lost track and cannot find this volume.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lose track" and when to wait.*

---

national security council *(noun)*

A committee in the executive branch of government that advises the president on foreign and military and national security; supervises the Central Intelligence Agency.

- *They discussed "national security council" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "national security council" means with a simple example.*

---

on the fly *(adverb)*

On the run or in a hurry.

- *She wrote those letters on the fly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "on the fly" naturally.*

outside marriage *(adverb)*

Of unwed parents.

- *The narrator describes the scene "outside marriage" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "outside marriage," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

piece of paper *(noun)*

Paper used for writing or printing.

- *They discussed "piece of paper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "piece of paper" because he had never seen it before.*

political machine *(noun)*

A group that controls the activities of a political party.

- *He was endorsed by the Democratic machine.*
- *Understanding "political machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pop the question *(verb)*

Ask (someone) to marry you.

- *He popped the question on Sunday night.*
- *She proposed marriage to the man she had known for only two months.*

pop-up book *(noun)*

A book (usually for children) that contains one or more pages such that a three-dimensional structure rises up when a page is opened.

- *In class, the teacher used "pop-up book" to mean a book (usually for children) that contains one or....*
- *They discussed "pop-up book" during the group presentation.*

presented *(verb)*

Give an exhibition of to an interested audience.

- *We presented the arguments to him.*
- *The commencement speaker presented a forceful speech that impressed the students.*

prime number *(noun)*

An integer that has no integral factors but itself and 1.

- *He looked up "prime number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prime number" to mean an integer that has no integral factors but itself....*

prison house *(noun)*

A prisonlike situation; a place of seeming confinement.

- *They discussed "prison house" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prison house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

senior moment *(noun)*

A momentary lapse of memory (especially in older people).

- *In class, the teacher used "senior moment" to mean a momentary lapse of memory (especially in older....*
- *The article explained what "senior moment" means with a simple example.*

show window *(noun)*

A setting in which something can be displayed to best effect.

- *It was a showcase for democracy in Africa.*
- *They discussed "show window" during the group presentation.*

shut down *(verb)*

Cease to operate or cause to cease operating.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shut down" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shut down" when talking about this idea.*

shut off *(verb)*

Block off the passage through.

- *We shut off the valve.*
- *Shut off the gas when you leave for a vacation.*

---

sitting room *(noun)*

A room in a private house or establishment where people can sit and talk and relax.

- *They discussed "sitting room" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sitting room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slightly *(adverb)*

To a small degree or extent.

- *The children argued because one slice of cake was slightly larger than the other.*
- *Slightly built.*

---

small business administration *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government that protects the interests of small businesses and ensures that they receive a fair share of government contracts.

- *They discussed "small business administration" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "small business administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standing room *(noun)*

Room for passengers or spectators to stand.

- *There was standing room for thousands more people.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standing room."*

---

stick about *(verb)*

Be available or ready for a certain function or service.

- *In everyday English, people use "stick about" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "stick about" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stick by *(verb)*

Be loyal to.

- *Can you use "stick by" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stick by" and when to wait.*

---

stick up *(verb)*

Defend against attack or criticism.

- *He did not know how to use "stick up" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stick up" in real sentences.*

---

suggest *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *The evidence suggests a need for more clarification.*
- *She tried to use "suggest" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

summer stock *(noun)*

Theatrical productions performed by a stock company during the summer.

- *The article explained what "summer stock" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "summer stock" during the group presentation.*

---

take apart *(verb)*

Make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of; break down into components or essential features.

- *He did not know how to use "take apart" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "take apart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

target company *(noun)*

A company that has been chosen as attractive for takeover by a potential acquirer.

- *He looked up "target company" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "target company."*

---

technical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to technique or proficiency in a practical skill.

- *His technical innovation was his brushwork.*
- *The technical dazzle of her dancing.*

---

thoughts *(noun)*

The organized beliefs of a period or group or individual.

- *What are your thoughts on Haiti?*
- *He looked up "thoughts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

touch-type *(verb)*

Type without looking at the keyboard.

- *The coach explained when to use "touch-type" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "touch-type" in real sentences.*

---

value statement *(noun)*

A statement of the desirability of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "value statement" to mean a statement of the desirability of something.*
- *The article explained what "value statement" means with a simple example.*

---

variety *(noun)*

A collection containing a variety of sorts of things.

- *He had a variety of disorders.*
- *The range and variety of his work is amazing.*

---

weapons *(noun)*

A means of persuading or arguing.

- *He used all his conversational weapons.*
- *The article explained what "weapons" means with a simple example.*

---

written text *(noun)*

Something written, especially copied from one medium to another, as a typewritten version of dictation.

- *In class, the teacher used "written text" to mean something written, especially copied from one....*
- *The article explained what "written text" means with a simple example.*

---

youth *(noun)*

An early period of development.

- *During the youth of the project.*
- *Youth everywhere rises in revolt.*

---

air division *(noun)*

A unit of the United States Air Force usually comprising two or more wings.

- *They discussed "air division" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "air division" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air traffic *(noun)*

Traffic created by the movement of aircraft.

- *The article explained what "air traffic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "air traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appreciate *(verb)*

Be fully aware of; realize fully.

- *Do you appreciate the full meaning of this letter?*
- *The yen appreciated again!*

---

as if by magic *(adverb)*

In a magical manner.

- *It disappeared magically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "as if by magic" in the final chapter.*

---

b complex *(noun)*

Originally thought to be a single vitamin but now separated into several B vitamins.

- *Understanding "b complex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "b complex" to mean originally thought to be a single vitamin but now....*

---

building block *(noun)*

A single undivided natural thing occurring in the composition of something else.

- *The article explained what "building block" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "building block" to mean a single undivided natural thing occurring in the....*

---

capital of washington *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Washington; located in western Washington on Puget Sound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of washington."*
- *Understanding "capital of washington" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

card table *(noun)*

A table for playing cards (as in a casino).

- *Understanding "card table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "card table" during the group presentation.*

---

common multiple *(noun)*

An integer that is a multiple of two or more other integers.

- *The article explained what "common multiple" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common multiple."*

---

credit union *(noun)*

A cooperative depository financial institution whose members can obtain loans from their combined savings.

- *Understanding "credit union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credit union" to mean a cooperative depository financial institution....*

---

double bed *(noun)*

A bed wide enough to accommodate two sleepers.

- *In class, the teacher used "double bed" to mean a bed wide enough to accommodate two sleepers.*
- *The article explained what "double bed" means with a simple example.*

---

double door *(noun)*

Two vertical doors that meet in the middle of the door frame when closed.

- *They discussed "double door" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double door" to mean two vertical doors that meet in the middle of the....*

---

expected value *(noun)*

The sum of the values of a random variable divided by the number of values.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expected value."*
- *He looked up "expected value" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fifth part *(noun)*

One part in five equal parts.

- *He looked up "fifth part" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fifth part."*

---

fit the bill *(verb)*

Be what is needed or be good enough for what is required.

- *Does this restaurant fit the bill for the celebration?*
- *He did not know how to use "fit the bill" until he saw an example.*

---

for dear life *(adverb)*

As though your life was at stake.

- *He was running for dear life.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for dear life" naturally.*

---

forever *(adverb)*

For a very long or seemingly endless time.

- *She took forever to write the paper.*
- *We had to wait forever and a day.*

---

human activity *(noun)*

Something that people do or cause to happen.

- *In class, the teacher used "human activity" to mean something that people do or cause to happen.*
- *The article explained what "human activity" means with a simple example.*

---

insurance policy *(noun)*

Written contract or certificate of insurance.

- *You should have read the small print on your policy.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insurance policy" to mean written contract or certificate of insurance.*

---

labor day *(noun)*

First Monday in September in the United States and Canada.

- *Understanding "labor day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "labor day" means with a simple example.*

---

law of large numbers *(noun)*

(statistics) law stating that a large number of items taken at random from a population will (on the average) have the population statistics.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of large numbers" to mean (statistics) law stating that a large number of....*
- *Understanding "law of large numbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

little joe *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *Understanding "little joe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "little joe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magazine *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes magazines.

- *He works for a magazine.*
- *It takes several years before a magazine starts to break even or make money.*

---

mid-water *(noun)*

The water that is well below the surface but also well above the bottom.

- *Many marine fishes inhabit the mid-waters.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mid-water" to mean the water that is well below the surface but also....*

---

offers *(noun)*

The verbal act of offering.

- *The article explained what "offers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "offers" during the group presentation.*

---

on a higher floor *(adverb)*

On a floor above.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "on a higher floor" naturally.*
- *She spoke "on a higher floor," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

open-door policy *(noun)*

The policy of granting equal trade opportunities to all countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open-door policy."*
- *He looked up "open-door policy" because he had never seen it before.*

organization of american states *(noun)*

An association including most countries in the western hemisphere; created in 1948 to promote military and economic and social and cultural cooperation.

- *In class, the teacher used "organization of american states" to mean an association including most countries in the....*
- *He looked up "organization of american states" because he had never seen it before.*

parliament *(noun)*

A legislative assembly in certain countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parliament."*
- *They discussed "parliament" during the group presentation.*

planning board *(noun)*

A board appointed to advise the chief administrator.

- *The article explained what "planning board" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planning board."*

political theory *(noun)*

An orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation.

- *He looked up "political theory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political theory."*

raise up *(verb)*

Change the arrangement or position of.

- *Can you use "raise up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "raise up" and when to wait.*

re-address *(verb)*

Put a new address on (an envelope), as for forwarding.

- *Learners should practice how to use "re-address" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "re-address" and when to wait.*

reference *(noun)*

A remark that calls attention to something or someone.

- *The speaker made several references to his wife.*
- *It is used as a reference for comparing the heating and the electrical energy involved.*

religion *(noun)*

An institution to express belief in a divine power.

- *He was raised in the Baptist religion.*
- *They discussed "religion" during the group presentation.*

roll out *(verb)*

Flatten or spread with a roller.

- *Roll out the paper.*
- *Roll out the big map.*

royal court *(noun)*

The family and retinue of a sovereign or prince.

- *In class, the teacher used "royal court" to mean the family and retinue of a sovereign or prince.*
- *Understanding "royal court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sense of direction *(noun)*

An awareness of your orientation in space.

- *He looked up "sense of direction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense of direction."*

---

sign of the cross *(noun)*

A gesture with the right hand moving to form a cross; used by Catholics as a profession of faith.

- *The article explained what "sign of the cross" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sign of the cross."*

---

social structure *(noun)*

The people in a society considered as a system organized by a characteristic pattern of relationships.

- *The social organization of England and America is very different.*
- *Sociologists have studied the changing structure of the family.*

---

sound unit *(noun)*

Any acoustic unit of measurement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound unit."*
- *He looked up "sound unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strategy *(noun)*

An elaborate and systematic plan of action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strategy."*
- *He looked up "strategy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

television show *(noun)*

A program broadcast by television.

- *They discussed "television show" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "television show" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ten percent *(noun)*

A tenth part; one part in ten equal parts.

- *Understanding "ten percent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ten percent" during the group presentation.*

---

traffic court *(noun)*

A court that has power to prosecute for traffic offenses.

- *He looked up "traffic court" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "traffic court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

want ad *(noun)*

A newspaper advertisement stating what is wanted.

- *They discussed "want ad" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "want ad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

web *(noun)*

An interconnected system of things or people.

- *Tangled in a web of cloth.*
- *The trees cast a delicate web of shadows over the lawn.*

---

wedding party *(noun)*

A party of people at a wedding.

- *He looked up "wedding party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wedding party."*

---

white metal *(noun)*

An alloy (often of lead or tin base) used for bearings.

- *He looked up "white metal" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white metal."*

accounts *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *By all accounts they were a happy couple.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accounts" to mean a record or narrative description of past events.*

across the nation *(adverb)*

Extending throughout an entire nation.

- *Nationally advertised.*
- *It was broadcast nationwide.*

application form *(noun)*

A form to use when making an application.

- *Understanding "application form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "application form" to mean a form to use when making an application.*

arm *(noun)*

A division of some larger or more complex organization.

- *The arm of the record player.*
- *An arm of the sea.*

blog *(noun)*

A shared on-line journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experiences and hobbies.

- *Postings on a blog are usually in chronological order.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blog" to mean a shared on-line journal where people can post....*

catch fire *(verb)*

Start to burn or burst into flames.

- *In everyday English, people use "catch fire" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "catch fire" in real sentences.*

click open *(verb)*

Open with a clicking sound.

- *These keys have clicked open many doors.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "click open" in real sentences.*

conference table *(noun)*

The table that conferees sit around as they hold a meeting.

- *He looked up "conference table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conference table."*

core *(noun)*

A small group of indispensable persons or things.

- *Five periodicals make up the core of their publishing program.*
- *The ball has a titanium core.*

defense policy *(noun)*

A program for defending a country against its enemies.

- *Understanding "defense policy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "defense policy" means with a simple example.*

democratic *(adjective)*

Belong to or relating to the Democratic Party.

- *Democratic senator.*
- *Democratic government.*

description *(noun)*

A statement that represents something in words.

- *Every description of book was there.*
- *In class, the teacher used "description" to mean a statement that represents something in words.*

---

dress down *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *The customer dressed down the waiter for bringing cold soup.*
- *On Fridays, employees can underdress.*

---

east india company *(noun)*

An English company formed in 1600 to develop trade with the new British colonies in India and southeastern Asia; in the 18th century it assumed administrative control of Bengal and held it until the British army took over in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny.

- *They discussed "east india company" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east india company."*

---

engine room *(noun)*

A room (as on a ship) in which the engine is located.

- *The article explained what "engine room" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engine room."*

---

exist *(verb)*

Have an existence, be extant.

- *He could barely exist on such a low wage.*
- *He did not know how to use "exist" until he saw an example.*

---

form division *(noun)*

An artificial taxonomic category for organisms of which the true relationships are obscure.

- *They discussed "form division" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "form division" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grade point *(noun)*

A numerical value assigned to a letter grade received in a course taken at a college or university multiplied by the number of credit hours awarded for the course.

- *The article explained what "grade point" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grade point" to mean a numerical value assigned to a letter grade....*

---

grand total *(noun)*

The sum of the sums of several groups of numbers.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand total" to mean the sum of the sums of several groups of numbers.*
- *The article explained what "grand total" means with a simple example.*

---

ground floor *(noun)*

Becoming part of a venture at the beginning (regarded as position of advantage).

- *He got in on the ground floor.*
- *The article explained what "ground floor" means with a simple example.*

---

ground-floor *(adjective)*

On the floor closest to level with the ground.

- *The ground-floor entrance is kept locked.*
- *Students compared "ground-floor" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

house cat *(noun)*

Any domesticated member of the genus Felis.

- *He looked up "house cat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house cat" to mean any domesticated member of the genus felis.*

---

iron out *(verb)*

Press and smooth with a heated iron.

- *She stood there ironing.*
- *We need to iron out our disagreements.*

---

lies *(verb)*

Have a place in relation to something else.

- *The fate of Bosnia lies in the hands of the West.*
- *The responsibility rests with the Allies.*

---

like mad *(adverb)*

With great speed or effort or intensity.

- *Drove like crazy.*
- *Worked like hell to get the job done.*

---

long island sound *(noun)*

A sound between Long Island and Connecticut.

- *He looked up "long island sound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "long island sound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mention *(noun)*

A remark that calls attention to something or someone.

- *She made frequent mention of her promotion.*
- *There was no mention of it.*

---

multiple star *(noun)*

A system of three or more stars associated by gravity.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiple star" to mean a system of three or more stars associated by gravity.*
- *Understanding "multiple star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

natural ability *(noun)*

Ability that is inherited.

- *They discussed "natural ability" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "natural ability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nuclear *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting the nucleus of a cell.

- *Nuclear membrane.*
- *Nuclear division.*

---

plant department *(noun)*

The division of a business responsible for building and maintaining the physical plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plant department."*
- *Understanding "plant department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

political economy *(noun)*

The branch of social science that deals with the production and distribution and consumption of goods and services and their management.

- *The article explained what "political economy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "political economy" during the group presentation.*

---

presence *(noun)*

The impression that something is present.

- *He felt the presence of an evil force.*
- *He tested for the presence of radon.*

---

private security force *(noun)*

A privately employed group hired to protect the security of a business or industry.

- *He looked up "private security force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "private security force" to mean a privately employed group hired to protect the....*

professional association *(noun)*

An association of practitioners of a given profession.

- *In class, the teacher used "professional association" to mean an association of practitioners of a given profession.*
- *The article explained what "professional association" means with a simple example.*

pull together *(verb)*

Assemble or get together.

- *Pull your thoughts together.*
- *He did not know how to use "pull together" until he saw an example.*

re-explain *(verb)*

Interpret from a different viewpoint.

- *He did not know how to use "re-explain" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "re-explain" in real sentences.*

reading material *(noun)*

Written material intended to be read.

- *The teacher assigned new readings.*
- *He bought some reading material at the airport.*

return address *(noun)*

The address of the sender of a letter or parcel indicating where it should be returned if it cannot be delivered.

- *In class, the teacher used "return address" to mean the address of the sender of a letter or parcel....*
- *The article explained what "return address" means with a simple example.*

rule of evidence *(noun)*

(law) a rule of law whereby any alleged matter of fact that is submitted for investigation at a judicial trial is established or disproved.

- *He looked up "rule of evidence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rule of evidence" to mean (law) a rule of law whereby any alleged matter of....*

secret society *(noun)*

A society that conceals its activities from nonmembers.

- *In class, the teacher used "secret society" to mean a society that conceals its activities from nonmembers.*
- *The article explained what "secret society" means with a simple example.*

shoot for *(verb)*

Have an ambitious plan or a lofty goal.

- *The coach explained when to use "shoot for" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "shoot for" until he saw an example.*

speech community *(noun)*

People sharing a given language or dialect.

- *They discussed "speech community" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "speech community" because he had never seen it before.*

spirit away *(verb)*

Carry away rapidly and secretly, as if mysteriously.

- *He did not know how to use "spirit away" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spirit away" in real sentences.*

spread head *(noun)*

Two facing pages of a book or other publication.

- *They discussed "spread head" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spread head" to mean two facing pages of a book or other publication.*

steps *(noun)*

The course along which a person has walked or is walking in.

- *I followed in his steps.*
- *He retraced his steps.*

---

tea *(noun)*

A reception or party at which tea is served.

- *We met at the Dean's tea for newcomers.*
- *Iced tea is a cooling drink.*

---

the likes of *(noun)*

A similar kind; ,.

- *Dogs, foxes, and the like.*
- *We don't want the likes of you around here.*

---

traffic light *(noun)*

A visual signal to control the flow of traffic at intersections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traffic light."*
- *He looked up "traffic light" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unit trust *(noun)*

A regulated investment company consisting of professional managers who issue redeemable securities representing a portfolio of many different securities.

- *You can invest in a unit investment trust for as little as $1000.*
- *Understanding "unit trust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wall rock *(noun)*

A rock immediately adjacent to a vein or fault.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wall rock."*
- *He looked up "wall rock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

week from monday *(noun)*

A time period of a week or more.

- *A week from Monday will be too soon!*
- *He looked up "week from monday" because he had never seen it before.*

---

west coast *(noun)*

The western seaboard of the United States from Washington to southern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west coast."*
- *Understanding "west coast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

word of advice *(noun)*

Cautionary advice about something imminent (especially imminent danger or other unpleasantness).

- *His final word of advice was not to play with matches.*
- *The article explained what "word of advice" means with a simple example.*

---

afternoon *(noun)*

The part of the day between noon and evening.

- *He spent a quiet afternoon in the park.*
- *In class, the teacher used "afternoon" to mean the part of the day between noon and evening.*

---

board foot *(noun)*

The volume of a piece of wood 1 foot square and 1 inch thick.

- *Understanding "board foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "board foot" during the group presentation.*

---

business firm *(noun)*

The members of a business organization that owns or operates one or more establishments.

- *In class, the teacher used "business firm" to mean the members of a business organization that owns or....*

- *They discussed "business firm" during the group presentation.*

centre of attention *(noun)*

The object upon which interest and attention focuses.

- *He looked up "centre of attention" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centre of attention."*

commercial bank *(noun)*

A financial institution that accepts demand deposits and makes loans and provides other services for the public.

- *Understanding "commercial bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial bank."*

construction paper *(noun)*

Paper suitable for drawing and making cutouts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "construction paper."*
- *Understanding "construction paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

core out *(verb)*

Remove the interior of.

- *Hollow out a tree trunk.*
- *In everyday English, people use "core out" when talking about this idea.*

electric *(adjective)*

Using or providing or producing or transmitting or operated by electricity.

- *Electric current.*
- *Electric wiring.*

entered *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *The boat entered an area of shallow marshes.*
- *He did not know how to use "entered" until he saw an example.*

entirely *(adverb)*

To a complete degree or to the full or entire extent ('whole' is often used informally for 'wholly').

- *Entirely satisfied with the meal.*
- *Was entirely to blame.*

executive program *(noun)*

A program that controls the execution of other programs.

- *In class, the teacher used "executive program" to mean a program that controls the execution of other programs.*
- *Understanding "executive program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

field theory *(noun)*

(physics) a theory that explains a physical phenomenon in terms of a field and the manner in which it interacts with matter or with other fields.

- *The article explained what "field theory" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "field theory" during the group presentation.*

financial management service *(noun)*

The federal agency in the Treasury Department that manages the government's disbursement and collection systems and provides central accounting and financial reporting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial management service."*
- *He looked up "financial management service" because he had never seen it before.*

financial statement *(noun)*

A document showing credits and debits.

- *Understanding "financial statement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial statement."*

fuel *(noun)*

A substance that can be consumed to produce energy.

- *More fuel is needed during the winter months.*
- *They developed alternative fuels for aircraft.*

---

german language *(noun)*

The standard German language; developed historically from West Germanic.

- *Understanding "german language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "german language" during the group presentation.*

---

hello *(noun)*

An expression of greeting.

- *Every morning they exchanged polite hellos.*
- *He looked up "hello" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high horse *(noun)*

An attitude of arrogant superiority.

- *Get off your high horse and admit you are wrong.*
- *The article explained what "high horse" means with a simple example.*

---

hot spring *(noun)*

A natural spring of water at a temperature of 70 F or above.

- *Understanding "hot spring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hot spring" during the group presentation.*

---

houses *(noun)*

The management of a gambling house or casino.

- *A bicameral legislature has two houses.*
- *The article explained what "houses" means with a simple example.*

---

initial *(noun)*

The first letter of a word (especially a person's name).

- *He refused to put the initials FRS after his name.*
- *Understanding "initial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

international court of justice *(noun)*

A court established to settle disputes between members of the United Nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international court of justice."*
- *He looked up "international court of justice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

international development association *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations affiliated with the World Bank.

- *He looked up "international development association" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "international development association" to mean an agency of the united nations affiliated with the....*

---

kick in *(verb)*

Enter a particular state.

- *After a few moments, the effects of the drug kicked in.*
- *Kick in the doors.*

---

language unit *(noun)*

One of the natural units into which linguistic messages can be analyzed.

- *Understanding "language unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "language unit."*

---

library program *(noun)*

A program in a program library.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library program."*
- *They discussed "library program" during the group presentation.*

---

lie in wait *(verb)*

Wait in hiding to attack.

- *The coach explained when to use "lie in wait" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "lie in wait" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lie low *(verb)*

To try to avoid detection especially by police.

- *After we knock off that liquor store we'll have to lay low for a while.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lie low" in real sentences.*

---

local authority *(noun)*

An administrative unit of local government.

- *Understanding "local authority" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "local authority."*

---

matters *(noun)*

A vaguely specified concern.

- *Several matters to attend to.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matters" to mean a vaguely specified concern.*

---

military machine *(noun)*

The military forces of a nation.

- *Their military is the largest in the region.*
- *The military machine is the same one we faced in 1991 but now it is weaker.*

---

moving-picture show *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *Understanding "moving-picture show" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moving-picture show."*

---

pair *(noun)*

A poker hand with 2 cards of the same value.

- *Understanding "pair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pair" means with a simple example.*

---

physical science *(noun)*

The physical properties, phenomena, and laws of something.

- *The article explained what "physical science" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "physical science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

picked *(verb)*

Pull lightly but sharply with a plucking motion.

- *She finally picked her successor.*
- *He picked his way carefully.*

---

place setting *(noun)*

A table service for one person.

- *A place setting of sterling flatware.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "place setting."*

---

plenty *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *It must have cost plenty.*
- *There was plenty of food for everyone.*

population growth *(noun)*

Increase in the number of people who inhabit a territory or state.

- *He looked up "population growth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "population growth."*

reaction time *(noun)*

The time that elapses between a stimulus and the response to it.

- *Understanding "reaction time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reaction time."*

roll off *(verb)*

Recite volubly or extravagantly.

- *She tried to use "roll off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "roll off" when talking about this idea.*

search language *(noun)*

A source language consisting of procedural operators that invoke functions to be executed.

- *He looked up "search language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "search language."*

set apart *(verb)*

Select something or someone for a specific purpose.

- *Learners should practice how to use "set apart" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "set apart" carefully so everyone would understand.*

shut away *(verb)*

Place in a place where something cannot be removed or someone cannot escape.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shut away" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "shut away" until he saw an example.*

significant figure *(noun)*

Any digit of a number that is known with certainty; any digit of a number beginning with the leftmost non-zero digit and ending with the rightmost non-zero digit (or a zero considered to be the exact value).

- *He calculated the answer to four significant figures.*
- *They discussed "significant figure" during the group presentation.*

sky *(noun)*

The atmosphere and outer space as viewed from the earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sky."*
- *He looked up "sky" because he had never seen it before.*

south african *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of South Africa or its people.

- *A "south african" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "south african."*

speech act *(noun)*

The use of language to perform some act.

- *He looked up "speech act" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "speech act" during the group presentation.*

standard pressure *(noun)*

A unit of pressure: the pressure that will support a column of mercury 760 mm high at sea level and 0 degrees centigrade.

- *In class, the teacher used "standard pressure" to mean a unit of pressure: the pressure that will support....*
- *Understanding "standard pressure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sure as shooting *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively (‘sure‘ is sometimes used informally for ‘surely’).

- *The results are surely encouraging.*
- *It’s going to be a good day for sure.*

---

town hall *(noun)*

A government building that houses administrative offices of a town government.

- *They discussed “town hall” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “town hall” means with a simple example.*

---

turn up the heat *(verb)*

Apply great or increased pressure.

- *The Democrats turned up the heat on their candidate to concede the election.*
- *In everyday English, people use “turn up the heat” when talking about this idea.*

---

united nations *(noun)*

An organization of independent states formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security.

- *They discussed “united nations” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “united nations” means with a simple example.*

---

united states congress *(noun)*

The legislature of the United States government.

- *The article explained what “united states congress” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “united states congress” to mean the legislature of the united states government.*

---

watched *(verb)*

Be vigilant, be on the lookout or be careful.

- *They watched as the murderer was executed.*
- *The coach explained when to use “watched” and when to wait.*

---

western culture *(noun)*

The modern culture of western Europe and North America.

- *When Ghandi was asked what he thought of Western civilization he said he thought it would be a good idea.*
- *Understanding “western culture” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

windows *(noun)*

(trademark) an operating system with a graphical user interface.

- *They discussed “windows” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “windows.”*

---

word meaning *(noun)*

The accepted meaning of a word.

- *They discussed “word meaning” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “word meaning” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alternative *(noun)*

One of a number of things from which only one can be chosen.

- *There no other alternative.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alternative.”*

---

american sign language *(noun)*

The sign language used in the United States.

- *They discussed “american sign language” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “american sign language” means with a simple example.*

---

anywhere *(adverb)*

At or in or to any place; ; (‘anyplace’ is used informally for ‘anywhere’).

- *You can find this food anywhere.*

- *Using "anywhere" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

articles *(noun)*

A separate section of a legal document (as a statute or contract or will).

- *The article explained what "articles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "articles" during the group presentation.*

---

awards *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *In class, the teacher used "awards" to mean a tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.*
- *He looked up "awards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basic english *(noun)*

A simplified form of English proposed for use as an auxiliary language for international communication; devised by C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards.

- *Understanding "basic english" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "basic english" during the group presentation.*

---

bear on *(verb)*

Keep or maintain in unaltered condition; cause to remain or last.

- *In everyday English, people use "bear on" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bear on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

car window *(noun)*

A window in a car.

- *He looked up "car window" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "car window" during the group presentation.*

---

communities *(noun)*

A group of nations having common interests.

- *The article explained what "communities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communities."*

---

cover letter *(noun)*

A letter sent along with other documents to provide additional information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cover letter."*
- *Understanding "cover letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

direct evidence *(noun)*

Evidence (usually the testimony of a witness) directly related to the fact in dispute.

- *Understanding "direct evidence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "direct evidence" during the group presentation.*

---

discussion *(noun)*

An extended communication (often interactive) dealing with some particular topic.

- *The book contains an excellent discussion of modal logic.*
- *We had a good discussion.*

---

established church *(noun)*

The church that is recognized as the official church of a nation.

- *They discussed "established church" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "established church."*

---

executive department *(noun)*

A federal department in the executive branch of the government of the United States.

- *He looked up "executive department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "executive department" during the group presentation.*

---

five nations *(noun)*

A league of Iroquois tribes including originally the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca (the Five Nations); after 1722 they were joined by the Tuscarora (the Six Nations).

- *He looked up "five nations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "five nations" to mean a league of iroquois tribes including originally....*

---

flat out *(adverb)*

In a blunt direct manner.

- *He stated his opinion flat-out.*
- *He ran flat out to catch the bus.*

---

forever and a day *(adverb)*

For a very long or seemingly endless time.

- *She took forever to write the paper.*
- *We had to wait forever and a day.*

---

four-letter word *(noun)*

Any of several short English words (often having 4 letters) generally regarded as obscene or offensive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-letter word."*
- *Understanding "four-letter word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

function call *(noun)*

A call that passes control to a subroutine; after the subroutine is executed control returns to the next instruction in main program.

- *In class, the teacher used "function call" to mean a call that passes control to a subroutine; after....*
- *The article explained what "function call" means with a simple example.*

---

home-farm *(noun)*

A farm that supplies the needs of a large estate of establishment.

- *He looked up "home-farm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "home-farm" to mean a farm that supplies the needs of a large estate of....*

---

house fly *(noun)*

Common fly that frequents human habitations and spreads many diseases.

- *They discussed "house fly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "house fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

house of cards *(noun)*

An unstable construction with playing cards.

- *His proposal was nothing but a house of cards.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house of cards" to mean an unstable construction with playing cards.*

---

industrial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resulting from industry.

- *Industrial output.*
- *The industrial revolution.*

---

joint *(noun)*

The shape or manner in which things come together and a connection is made.

- *Understanding "joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "joint" means with a simple example.*

---

kick about *(verb)*

Be around; be alive or active.

- *Does the old man still kick around?*
- *He did not know how to use "kick about" until he saw an example.*

---

kick out *(verb)*

Force to leave or move out.

- *She tried to use "kick out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "kick out" and when to wait.*

---

land mass *(noun)*

A large continuous extent of land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "land mass."*
- *He looked up "land mass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

law firm *(noun)*

A firm of lawyers.

- *In class, the teacher used "law firm" to mean a firm of lawyers.*
- *The article explained what "law firm" means with a simple example.*

---

letter paper *(noun)*

Writing paper for use in writing correspondence.

- *In class, the teacher used "letter paper" to mean writing paper for use in writing correspondence.*
- *The article explained what "letter paper" means with a simple example.*

---

mail out *(verb)*

Transmit by mail.

- *The company mailed out the catalog to all potential customers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mail out" when talking about this idea.*

---

master of science *(noun)*

A master's degree in science.

- *The article explained what "master of science" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "master of science" to mean a master's degree in science.*

---

middle high german *(noun)*

High German from 1100 to 1500.

- *The article explained what "middle high german" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle high german."*

---

north african *(adjective)*

Of or relating to northern Africa.

- *The speaker chose "north african" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "north african" when it is of or relating to northern africa.*

---

on a lower floor *(adverb)*

On a floor below.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "on a lower floor" naturally.*
- *Place "on a lower floor" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

one-quarter *(noun)*

One of four equal parts.

- *They discussed "one-quarter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-quarter."*

---

plus sign *(noun)*

A sign indicating the operation of addition.

- *They discussed "plus sign" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "plus sign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

policies *(noun)*

A plan of action adopted by an individual or social group.

- *A politician keeps changing his policies.*
- *He looked up "policies" because he had never seen it before.*

promise *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *I promise you my best effort.*
- *The results promised fame and glory.*

proposed *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *The senator proposed to abolish the sales tax.*
- *He proposed a new plan for dealing with terrorism.*

pull along *(verb)*

Pull along heavily, like a heavy load against a resistance.

- *She pulled along a large trunk.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pull along" and when to wait.*

remove *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Remove a threat.*
- *Remove a wrapper.*

service firm *(noun)*

A business that makes its facilities available to others for a fee; achieves economy of scale.

- *The article explained what "service firm" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "service firm" during the group presentation.*

signs *(noun)*

A character indicating a relation between quantities.

- *He showed signs of strain.*
- *They welcomed the signs of spring.*

stay fresh *(verb)*

Fail to spoil or rot.

- *In everyday English, people use "stay fresh" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "stay fresh" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tell apart *(verb)*

Detect with the senses.

- *He did not know how to use "tell apart" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tell apart" and when to wait.*

title bar *(noun)*

(computer science) a horizontal label at the top of a window, bearing the name of the currently active document.

- *They discussed "title bar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "title bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trial period *(noun)*

A period of time during which someone or something is tested.

- *The article explained what "trial period" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trial period" during the group presentation.*

type species *(noun)*

(biology) the species that best exemplifies the essential characteristics of the genus to which it belongs.

- *In class, the teacher used "type species" to mean (biology) the species that best exemplifies the....*
- *Understanding "type species" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

victory day *(noun)*

The day of a victory.

- *In class, the teacher used "victory day" to mean the day of a victory.*
- *The article explained what "victory day" means with a simple example.*

---

waste matter *(noun)*

Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted.

- *They collect the waste once a week.*
- *Much of the waste material is carried off in the sewers.*

---

words per minute *(noun)*

The rate at which words are produced (as in speaking or typing).

- *In class, the teacher used "words per minute" to mean the rate at which words are produced (as in....*
- *They discussed "words per minute" during the group presentation.*

---

army unit *(noun)*

A military unit that is part of an army.

- *The article explained what "army unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "army unit" to mean a military unit that is part of an army.*

---

arts *(noun)*

Studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills (rather than occupational or professional skills).

- *The college of arts and sciences.*
- *He looked up "arts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bank of japan *(noun)*

The central bank of Japan.

- *They discussed "bank of japan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bank of japan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bear out *(verb)*

Support with evidence or authority or make more certain or confirm.

- *The stories and claims were born out by the evidence.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bear out" in real sentences.*

---

bear up *(verb)*

Endure cheerfully.

- *He did not know how to use "bear up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bear up" and when to wait.*

---

best evidence rule *(noun)*

A rule of evidence requiring that to prove the content of a writing or recording or photograph the original is required.

- *They discussed "best evidence rule" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "best evidence rule."*

---

border on *(verb)*

Come near or verge on, resemble, come nearer in quality, or character.

- *This borders on discrimination!*
- *In everyday English, people use "border on" when talking about this idea.*

---

calling card *(noun)*

A distinguishing characteristic or behavior.

- *Bombs are a terrorist's calling cards.*
- *Understanding "calling card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christ within *(noun)*

A divine presence believed by Quakers to enlighten and guide the soul.

- *In class, the teacher used "christ within" to mean a divine presence believed by quakers to enlighten....*

- *The article explained what "christ within" means with a simple example.*

---

christian church *(noun)*

A Protestant church that accepts the Bible as the only source of true Christian faith and practices baptism by immersion.

- *Understanding "christian church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "christian church" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crime rate *(noun)*

The ratio of crimes in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

- *He looked up "crime rate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crime rate."*

---

cross section *(noun)*

A sample meant to be representative of a whole population.

- *They discussed "cross section" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cross section" to mean a sample meant to be representative of a whole....*

---

crowd *(noun)*

A large number of things or people considered together.

- *A crowd of insects assembled around the flowers.*
- *He still hangs out with the same crowd.*

---

draw close *(verb)*

Move or arrange oneself in a comfortable and cozy position.

- *They are drawing near.*
- *He drew the crying child close.*

---

economic and social council *(noun)*

A permanent council of the United Nations; responsible for economic and social conditions.

- *He looked up "economic and social council" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "economic and social council" to mean a permanent council of the united nations;....*

---

ensure *(verb)*

Be careful or certain to do something; make certain of something.

- *This nest egg will ensure a nice retirement for us.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ensure" and when to wait.*

---

environmental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the external conditions or surroundings.

- *Environmental factors.*
- *Environmental pollution.*

---

fighting french *(noun)*

A French movement during World War II that was organized in London by Charles de Gaulle to fight for the liberation of France from German control and for the restoration of the republic.

- *He looked up "fighting french" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fighting french."*

---

file away *(verb)*

Place in a container for keeping records.

- *File these bills, please.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "file away" in real sentences.*

---

first quarter *(noun)*

The first fourth of the Moon's period of revolution around the Earth.

- *In class, the teacher used "first quarter" to mean the first fourth of the moon's period of revolution....*
- *The article explained what "first quarter" means with a simple example.*

---

floor cover *(noun)*

A covering for a floor.

- *They discussed "floor cover" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "floor cover" because he had never seen it before.*

general services administration *(noun)*

A central management agency that sets Federal policy for Federal procurement and real property management and information resources management.

- *Understanding "general services administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general services administration."*

good afternoon *(noun)*

A conventional expression of greeting or farewell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good afternoon."*
- *They discussed "good afternoon" during the group presentation.*

home guard *(noun)*

A volunteer unit formed to defend the homeland while the regular army is fighting elsewhere.

- *He looked up "home guard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home guard."*

home port *(noun)*

The port from which a ship originates of where it is registered.

- *He looked up "home port" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home port."*

house martin *(noun)*

Common small European martin that builds nests under the eaves of houses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house martin."*
- *Understanding "house martin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

intelligence *(noun)*

Information about recent and important events.

- *We sent out planes to gather intelligence on their radar coverage.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intelligence."*

kick back *(verb)*

Spring back, as from a forceful thrust.

- *The gun kicked back into my shoulder.*
- *He did not know how to use "kick back" until he saw an example.*

knowledge base *(noun)*

The content of a particular field of knowledge.

- *They discussed "knowledge base" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knowledge base" to mean the content of a particular field of knowledge.*

legal opinion *(noun)*

The legal document stating the reasons for a judicial decision.

- *Opinions are usually written by a single judge.*
- *They discussed "legal opinion" during the group presentation.*

line-shooting *(noun)*

An instance of boastful talk.

- *In class, the teacher used "line-shooting" to mean an instance of boastful talk.*
- *The article explained what "line-shooting" means with a simple example.*

magic number *(noun)*

The atomic number of an extra stable strongly bound atomic nucleus: 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82 or 126.

- *In class, the teacher used “magic number” to mean the atomic number of an extra stable strongly bound....*
- *The article explained what “magic number” means with a simple example.*

---

major scale *(noun)*

A diatonic scale with notes separated by whole tones except for the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th.

- *The article explained what “major scale” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “major scale” to mean a diatonic scale with notes separated by whole....*

---

moon *(noun)*

The natural satellite of the Earth.

- *The average distance to the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.*
- *Men first stepped on the moon in 1969.*

---

moon on *(verb)*

Be idle in a listless or dreamy way.

- *The coach explained when to use “moon on” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “moon on” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

natural spring *(noun)*

A natural flow of ground water.

- *He looked up “natural spring” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “natural spring.”*

---

popular opinion *(noun)*

A belief or sentiment shared by most people; the voice of the people.

- *He asked for a poll of public opinion.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “popular opinion.”*

---

quarter day *(noun)*

A Christian holy day; one of four specified days when certain payments are due.

- *In class, the teacher used “quarter day” to mean a christian holy day; one of four specified days....*
- *He looked up “quarter day” because he had never seen it before.*

---

regular army *(noun)*

A permanent organization of the military land forces of a nation or state.

- *The article explained what “regular army” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “regular army.”*

---

same-sex marriage *(noun)*

Two people of the same sex who live together as a family.

- *The legal status of same-sex marriages has been hotly debated.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “same-sex marriage.”*

---

see eye to eye *(verb)*

Be in agreement.

- *We never saw eye to eye on this question.*
- *She tried to use “see eye to eye” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

take orders *(verb)*

Be ordained; enter the Christian ministry.

- *She took orders last month.*
- *I don’t take orders from you!*

---

television news *(noun)*

A television broadcast of news.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “television news.”*
- *The article explained what “television news” means with a simple example.*

third estate *(noun)*

The common people.

- *They discussed "third estate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "third estate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

v-j day *(noun)*

The date of Allied victory over Japan, World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "v-j day."*
- *They discussed "v-j day" during the group presentation.*

variety show *(noun)*

A show consisting of a series of short unrelated performances.

- *They discussed "variety show" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variety show" to mean a show consisting of a series of short unrelated....*

word square *(noun)*

A puzzle where you fill a square grid with words reading the same down as across.

- *They discussed "word square" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word square" to mean a puzzle where you fill a square grid with words....*

word structure *(noun)*

The admissible arrangement of sounds in words.

- *The article explained what "word structure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "word structure" during the group presentation.*

active voice *(noun)*

The voice used to indicate that the grammatical subject of the verb is performing the action or causing the happening denoted by the verb.

- *'The boy threw the ball' uses the active voice.*
- *Understanding "active voice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Asia or the peoples of Asia or their languages or culture.

- *Asian countries.*
- *Would you call this situation "asian"? Explain why.*

blue peter *(noun)*

A blue flag with a white square in the center indicates that the vessel is ready to sail.

- *He looked up "blue peter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue peter."*

by word of mouth *(adverb)*

By spoken rather than written means.

- *These stories were transmitted by word of mouth.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "by word of mouth" in the final chapter.*

chair *(noun)*

A seat for one person, with a support for the back.

- *He put his coat over the back of the chair and sat down.*
- *He was awarded an endowed chair in economics.*

domestic *(adjective)*

Of concern to or concerning the internal affairs of a nation.

- *Domestic issues such as tax rate and highway construction.*
- *Domestic servant.*

double quick *(adverb)*

At a faster speed.

- *Now let's play the piece again double-quick.*
- *She spoke "double quick," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

election commission *(noun)*

A commission delegated to supervise an election.

- *He looked up "election commission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "election commission" to mean a commission delegated to supervise an election.*

---

financial organization *(noun)*

An institution (public or private) that collects funds (from the public or other institutions) and invests them in financial assets.

- *He looked up "financial organization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "financial organization" during the group presentation.*

---

fish oil *(noun)*

A fatty oil obtained from the livers of various fish.

- *Understanding "fish oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fish oil" during the group presentation.*

---

garden party *(noun)*

A party of people assembled for social interaction out of doors.

- *They discussed "garden party" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "garden party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grew *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *The idea for the book grew out of a short story.*
- *She grew angry.*

---

heart and soul *(noun)*

The choicest or most essential or most vital part of some idea or experience.

- *The heart and soul of the Republican Party.*
- *He looked up "heart and soul" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homes *(noun)*

An institution where people are cared for.

- *They raise money to provide homes for the homeless.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homes" to mean an institution where people are cared for.*

---

honestly *(adverb)*

(used as intensives reflecting the speaker's attitude) it is sincerely the case that.

- *Honestly, I don't believe it.*
- *In he can't get it honestly, he is willing to steal it.*

---

honor *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *A man of honor.*
- *He looked up "honor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

human language technology *(noun)*

The branch of information science that deals with natural language information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human language technology."*
- *Understanding "human language technology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kick down *(verb)*

Open violently.

- *Kick in the doors.*

- *She tried to use “kick down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

kick off *(verb)*

Commence officially.

- *In everyday English, people use “kick off” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “kick off” until he saw an example.*

last quarter *(noun)*

The last fourth of the Moon’s period of revolution around the Earth.

- *He looked up “last quarter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “last quarter.”*

lead glass *(noun)*

Glass containing lead oxide; has a high refractive index.

- *He looked up “lead glass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lead glass” during the group presentation.*

let fly *(verb)*

Fire as from a gun.

- *The soldiers let drive their bullets.*
- *The coach explained when to use “let fly” and when to wait.*

mental process *(noun)*

(psychology) the performance of some composite cognitive activity; an operation that affects mental contents.

- *The process of thinking.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mental process” to mean (psychology) the performance of some composite....*

mid-march *(noun)*

The middle part of March.

- *In class, the teacher used “mid-march” to mean the middle part of march.*
- *He looked up “mid-march” because he had never seen it before.*

new moon *(noun)*

The time at which the Moon appears as a narrow waxing crescent.

- *They discussed “new moon” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “new moon” to mean the time at which the moon appears as a narrow....*

old guard *(noun)*

A faction that is unwilling to accept new ideas.

- *In class, the teacher used “old guard” to mean a faction that is unwilling to accept new ideas.*
- *He looked up “old guard” because he had never seen it before.*

originally *(adverb)*

With reference to the origin or beginning.

- *She spoke “originally,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “originally” in the final chapter.*

pair off *(verb)*

Form a pair or pairs.

- *The two old friends paired off.*
- *Can you use “pair off” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

press agency *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *Understanding “press agency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “press agency” to mean an agency to collects news reports for newspapers....*

s-shape *(noun)*

A double curve resembling the letter S.

- *They discussed "s-shape" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "s-shape."*

---

sea floor *(noun)*

The bottom of a sea or ocean.

- *The article explained what "sea floor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea floor" to mean the bottom of a sea or ocean.*

---

stone age *(noun)*

(archeology) the earliest known period of human culture, characterized by the use of stone implements.

- *He looked up "stone age" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stone age" during the group presentation.*

---

suddenly *(adverb)*

Quickly and without warning.

- *He stopped suddenly.*
- *Suddenly she felt a sharp pain in her side.*

---

take shape *(verb)*

Develop into a distinctive entity.

- *Our plans began to take shape.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take shape" and when to wait.*

---

television room *(noun)*

A room set aside for viewing television.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television room."*
- *The article explained what "television room" means with a simple example.*

---

time limit *(noun)*

A time period within which something must be done or completed.

- *He looked up "time limit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "time limit" during the group presentation.*

---

type metal *(noun)*

An alloy of tin and lead and antimony used to make printing type.

- *They discussed "type metal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "type metal" to mean an alloy of tin and lead and antimony used to make....*

---

united nations day *(noun)*

A day for celebrating the founding of the United Nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united nations day."*
- *He looked up "united nations day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wall unit *(noun)*

A piece of furniture having several units that stands against one wall of a room.

- *In class, the teacher used "wall unit" to mean a piece of furniture having several units that....*
- *He looked up "wall unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

west african *(noun)*

A group of languages spoken in the extreme western part of West Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west african."*
- *The article explained what "west african" means with a simple example.*

---

white magic *(noun)*

Magic used only for good purposes.

- *He looked up "white magic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white magic."*

---

word of mouth *(noun)*

Gossip spread by spoken communication.

- *The news of their affair was spread by word of mouth.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word of mouth" to mean gossip spread by spoken communication.*

---

american standard version *(noun)*

A revised version of the King James Version.

- *They discussed "american standard version" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american standard version."*

---

bear down *(verb)*

To make a rush at or sudden attack upon, as in battle.

- *The snow bore down on the roof.*
- *The pitcher bore down.*

---

bear down on *(verb)*

Exert a force with a heavy weight.

- *The snow bore down on the roof.*
- *Can you use "bear down on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

black magic *(noun)*

The belief in magical spells that harness occult forces or evil spirits to produce unnatural effects in the world.

- *He looked up "black magic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black magic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital letter *(noun)*

One of the large alphabetic characters used as the first letter in writing or printing proper names and sometimes for emphasis.

- *Printers once kept the type for capitals and for small letters in separate cases; capitals were kept in the upper half of the type case and so became known as upper-case letters.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital letter" to mean one of the large alphabetic characters used as the....*

---

charge unit *(noun)*

A measure of the quantity of electricity (determined by the amount of an electric current and the time for which it flows).

- *In class, the teacher used "charge unit" to mean a measure of the quantity of electricity....*
- *They discussed "charge unit" during the group presentation.*

---

closed-door *(adjective)*

Not open to the public.

- *A closed-door meeting.*
- *A "closed-door" approach may work better in this case.*

---

communication *(noun)*

A connection allowing access between persons or places.

- *How many lines of communication can there be among four people?*
- *A secret passageway provided communication between the two rooms.*

---

contains *(verb)*

Hold back, as of a danger or an enemy; check the expansion or influence of.

- *The record contains many old songs from the 1930's.*
- *This can contains water.*

---

earth color *(noun)*

A colored mineral used as a pigment.

- *The article explained what "earth color" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earth color."*

ending *(noun)*

The point in time at which something ends.

- *The ending of warranty period.*
- *I don't like words that have -ism as an ending.*

european economic community *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *The article explained what "european economic community" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european economic community" to mean an international organization of european countries....*

every quarter *(adverb)*

In three month intervals.

- *Interest is compounded quarterly.*
- *Using "every quarter" can make your explanation more exact.*

express *(verb)*

Indicate through a symbol, formula, etc.

- *Can you express this distance in kilometers?*
- *She expressed her anger.*

federal agency *(noun)*

An administrative unit of government.

- *The Central Intelligence Agency.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal agency" to mean an administrative unit of government.*

fly open *(verb)*

Come open suddenly.

- *The doors flew open in the strong gust.*
- *He did not know how to use "fly open" until he saw an example.*

get the jump *(verb)*

Be there first.

- *They had gotten the jump on their competitors.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get the jump" when talking about this idea.*

great bear *(noun)*

A constellation outside the zodiac that rotates around the North Star.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great bear."*
- *He looked up "great bear" because he had never seen it before.*

great hundred *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and twelve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great hundred."*
- *They discussed "great hundred" during the group presentation.*

in-joke *(noun)*

A joke that is appreciated only by members of some particular group of people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "in-joke."*
- *He looked up "in-joke" because he had never seen it before.*

jump out *(verb)*

Be highly noticeable.

- *The coach explained when to use "jump out" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "jump out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

keep guard *(verb)*

Watch over so as to protect.

- *The jewels over which they kept guard were stolen.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “keep guard” in real sentences.*

---

kick around *(verb)*

Be around; be alive or active.

- *Does the old man still kick around?*
- *They won’t have me to kick around any more!*

---

long hundred *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and twelve.

- *He looked up “long hundred” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “long hundred.”*

---

marriage bed *(noun)*

The bed shared by a newly wed couple.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marriage bed.”*
- *Understanding “marriage bed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mental energy *(noun)*

An actuating force or factor.

- *The article explained what “mental energy” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “mental energy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

methods *(noun)*

A way of doing something, especially a systematic way; implies an orderly logical arrangement (usually in steps).

- *In class, the teacher used “methods” to mean a way of doing something, especially a systematic....*
- *The article explained what “methods” means with a simple example.*

---

middle distance *(noun)*

The part of a scene between the foreground and the background.

- *He looked up “middle distance” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “middle distance.”*

---

nuclear family *(noun)*

A family consisting of parents and their children and grandparents of a marital partner.

- *He looked up “nuclear family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nuclear family.”*

---

photo credit *(noun)*

A note acknowledging the source of a published photograph.

- *The article explained what “photo credit” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “photo credit” to mean a note acknowledging the source of a published....*

---

potential unit *(noun)*

A measure of the potential energy of a unit charge at a given point in a circuit relative to a reference point (ground).

- *He looked up “potential unit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “potential unit” during the group presentation.*

---

pressure unit *(noun)*

A unit measuring force per unit area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pressure unit.”*
- *They discussed “pressure unit” during the group presentation.*

---

professional organization *(noun)*

An organization of and for professional people.

- *In class, the teacher used “professional organization” to mean an organization of and for professional people.*

- *The article explained what “professional organization” means with a simple example.*

---

reference point *(noun)*

An indicator that orients you generally.

- *It is used as a reference for comparing the heating and the electrical energy involved.*
- *They discussed “reference point” during the group presentation.*

---

reference system *(noun)*

A system that uses coordinates to establish position.

- *Understanding “reference system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “reference system” during the group presentation.*

---

return on investment *(noun)*

(corporate finance) the amount, expressed as a percentage, that is earned on a company’s total capital calculated by dividing the total capital into earnings before interest, taxes, or dividends are paid.

- *In class, the teacher used “return on investment” to mean (corporate finance) the amount, expressed as a....*
- *They discussed “return on investment” during the group presentation.*

---

road metal *(noun)*

Broken rock used for repairing or making roads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “road metal.”*
- *He looked up “road metal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

royal society *(noun)*

An honorary English society (formalized in 1660 and given a royal charter by Charles II in 1662) through which the British government has supported science.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “royal society.”*
- *Understanding “royal society” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shopping *(noun)*

The commodities purchased from stores; women carrying home shopping didn’t give me a second glance".

- *She loaded her shopping into the car.*
- *Went shopping for a reliable plumber.*

---

six nations *(noun)*

A league of Iroquois tribes including originally the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca (the Five Nations); after 1722 they were joined by the Tuscarora (the Six Nations).

- *Understanding “six nations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “six nations.”*

---

sky-high *(adverb)*

(with verb ‘to blow’) destroyed completely; blown apart or to pieces.

- *They blew the bridge sky-high.*
- *The committee blew the thesis sky-high.*

---

social development commission *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with social development.

- *They discussed “social development commission” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “social development commission” means with a simple example.*

---

stick together *(verb)*

Be loyal to one another, especially in times of trouble.

- *The two families stuck together throughout the war.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “stick together” in real sentences.*

---

suggested *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *He did not know how to use “suggested” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “suggested” and when to wait.*

systems analysis *(noun)*

Analysis of all aspects of a project along with ways to collect information about the operation of its parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "systems analysis" to mean analysis of all aspects of a project along with....*
- *He looked up "systems analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

tea family *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of the order Parietales.

- *He looked up "tea family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea family."*

wake-up call *(noun)*

A warning to take action concerning something that was overlooked or neglected.

- *The bombing was a wake-up call to strengthen domestic security.*
- *She left a wake-up call for 7 a.m.*

weight unit *(noun)*

A unit used to measure weight.

- *He placed two weights in the scale pan.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weight unit" to mean a unit used to measure weight.*

world trade organization *(noun)*

An international organization based in Geneva that monitors and enforces rules governing global trade.

- *The article explained what "world trade organization" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "world trade organization" during the group presentation.*

arms industry *(noun)*

An industry that manufacturers weapons of war.

- *The article explained what "arms industry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arms industry" during the group presentation.*

blue murder *(noun)*

An extravagantly loud outcry.

- *She screamed blue murder.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue murder."*

christmas card *(noun)*

A card expressing a Christmas greeting.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas card" to mean a card expressing a christmas greeting.*
- *The article explained what "christmas card" means with a simple example.*

clean bill of health *(noun)*

An assurance that someone is healthy or something is in good condition.

- *The doctor gave him a clean bill of health.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clean bill of health."*

core group *(noun)*

A small group of indispensable persons or things.

- *Five periodicals make up the core of their publishing program.*
- *In class, the teacher used "core group" to mean a small group of indispensable persons or things.*

cross product *(noun)*

A vector that is the product of two other vectors.

- *They discussed "cross product" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cross product" means with a simple example.*

difference of opinion *(noun)*

A disagreement or argument about something important.

- *There were irreconcilable differences.*
- *In class, the teacher used "difference of opinion" to mean a disagreement or argument about something important.*

---

economic theory *(noun)*

(economics) a theory of commercial activities (such as the production and consumption of goods).

- *Understanding "economic theory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "economic theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides electricity.

- *Understanding "electric company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electric company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

era *(noun)*

A period marked by distinctive character or reckoned from a fixed point or event.

- *In class, the teacher used "era" to mean a period marked by distinctive character or....*
- *He looked up "era" because he had never seen it before.*

---

factor *(noun)*

An abstract part of something.

- *A key factor in her success.*
- *A number of factors determined the outcome.*

---

factor in *(verb)*

Consider as relevant when making a decision.

- *You must factor in the recent developments.*
- *A quantum computer can factor the number 15.*

---

flow from *(verb)*

Be the result of.

- *She tried to use "flow from" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flow from" when talking about this idea.*

---

for keeps *(adverb)*

For the winner to keep all.

- *They played for keeps.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "for keeps" naturally.*

---

fourth of july *(noun)*

A legal holiday in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fourth of july."*
- *He looked up "fourth of july" because he had never seen it before.*

---

generation x *(noun)*

The generation following the baby boom (especially Americans and Canadians born in the 1960s and 1970s).

- *Understanding "generation x" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "generation x" to mean the generation following the baby boom (especially....*

---

grant *(noun)*

A contract granting the right to operate a subsidiary business.

- *In class, the teacher used "grant" to mean a contract granting the right to operate a....*
- *Understanding "grant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ground glass *(noun)*

Particulate glass made by grinding and used as an abrasive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground glass."*

- *He looked up “ground glass” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hard core *(noun)*

The most dedicated and intensely loyal nucleus of a group or movement.

- *Understanding “hard core” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “hard core” during the group presentation.*

---

international wanted notice *(noun)*

An Interpol notice describing a wanted person and asking that he or she be arrested with a view to extradition; a wanted notice that is issued by Interpol at the request of an Interpol member country and distributed to all member countries.

- *An Interpol Red Notice is the closest instrument to an international arrest warrant in use today.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “international wanted notice.”*

---

join battle *(verb)*

Engage in a conflict.

- *The battle over health care reform was joined.*
- *She tried to use “join battle” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

like blue murder *(adverb)*

At top speed.

- *He was off down the road like blue murder.*
- *Place “like blue murder” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

little bear *(noun)*

A constellation outside the zodiac that rotates around the North Star.

- *He looked up “little bear” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “little bear” during the group presentation.*

---

marriage offer *(noun)*

An offer of marriage.

- *He looked up “marriage offer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “marriage offer” to mean an offer of marriage.*

---

measures *(noun)*

A statute in draft before it becomes law.

- *The situation called for strong measures.*
- *They discussed “measures” during the group presentation.*

---

mid-april *(noun)*

The middle part of April.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mid-april.”*
- *He looked up “mid-april” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mid-june *(noun)*

The middle part of June.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mid-june.”*
- *He looked up “mid-june” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mistake *(noun)*

An understanding of something that is not correct.

- *He wasn’t going to admit his mistake.*
- *Make no mistake about his intentions.*

---

muslim *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Islamism.

- *The speaker chose “muslim” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “muslim”? Explain why.*

---

new stone age *(noun)*

Latest part of the Stone Age beginning about 10,000 BC in the Middle East (but later elsewhere).

- *In class, the teacher used "new stone age" to mean latest part of the stone age beginning about 10,000....*
- *They discussed "new stone age" during the group presentation.*

---

platform *(noun)*

A document stating the aims and principles of a political party.

- *Their candidate simply ignored the party platform.*
- *The speaker mounted the platform.*

---

point of reference *(noun)*

An indicator that orients you generally.

- *It is used as a reference for comparing the heating and the electrical energy involved.*
- *He looked up "point of reference" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pool *(noun)*

An organization of people or resources that can be shared.

- *A car pool.*
- *A secretarial pool.*

---

proper name *(noun)*

A noun that denotes a particular thing; usually capitalized.

- *The article explained what "proper name" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "proper name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulled *(verb)*

Perform an act, usually with a negative connotation.

- *The ad pulled in many potential customers.*
- *The mugger pulled a knife on his victim.*

---

regarding *(verb)*

Connect closely and often incriminatingly.

- *He did not know how to use "regarding" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "regarding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

relations *(noun)*

Mutual dealings or connections or communications among persons or groups.

- *He has distant relations back in New Jersey.*
- *International relations.*

---

requires *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Success usually requires hard work.*
- *The coach explained when to use "requires" and when to wait.*

---

scientific *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the practice of science.

- *Scientific journals.*
- *A scientific approach.*

---

shot metal *(noun)*

An alloy that is 98% lead and 2% arsenic; used in making small shot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shot metal."*
- *They discussed "shot metal" during the group presentation.*

---

sound structure *(noun)*

The admissible arrangement of sounds in words.

- *He looked up "sound structure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sound structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

speech production *(noun)*

The utterance of intelligible speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speech production."*
- *They discussed "speech production" during the group presentation.*

---

teach-in *(noun)*

An extended session (as on a college campus) for lectures and discussion on an important and usually controversial issue.

- *The article explained what "teach-in" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teach-in."*

---

television program *(noun)*

A program broadcast by television.

- *He looked up "television program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "television program" to mean a program broadcast by television.*

---

touch base *(verb)*

Establish communication with someone.

- *Learners should practice how to use "touch base" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "touch base" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

written agreement *(noun)*

A legal document summarizing the agreement between parties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "written agreement."*
- *He looked up "written agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abuse *(noun)*

A rude expression intended to offend or hurt.

- *When a student made a stupid mistake he spared them no abuse.*
- *The child showed signs of physical abuse.*

---

center spread *(noun)*

The spread at the center of a magazine.

- *He looked up "center spread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "center spread" to mean the spread at the center of a magazine.*

---

chair of state *(noun)*

A ceremonial chair for an exalted or powerful person.

- *The article explained what "chair of state" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chair of state" to mean a ceremonial chair for an exalted or powerful person.*

---

commercial message *(noun)*

A commercially sponsored ad on radio or television.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial message."*
- *He looked up "commercial message" because he had never seen it before.*

---

criminal court *(noun)*

A court having jurisdiction over criminal cases.

- *Understanding "criminal court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminal court."*

---

death-roll *(noun)*

A list of persons killed in a war or other disaster.

- *Understanding "death-roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "death-roll" because he had never seen it before.*

democratic party *(noun)*

The older of two major political parties in the United States.

- *They discussed "democratic party" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "democratic party" to mean the older of two major political parties in the....*

developing *(noun)*

Processing a photosensitive material in order to make an image visible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "developing."*
- *They discussed "developing" during the group presentation.*

east african *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located in East Africa.

- *The speaker chose "east african" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "east african" approach may work better in this case.*

everywhere *(adverb)*

To or in any or all places; ; ; ; ; ('everyplace' is used informally for 'everywhere').

- *You find fast food stores everywhere.*
- *People everywhere are becoming aware of the problem.*

executive council *(noun)*

A council that shares the supreme executive power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "executive council."*
- *They discussed "executive council" during the group presentation.*

factor out *(verb)*

Consider as relevant when making a decision.

- *You must factor in the recent developments.*
- *A quantum computer can factor the number 15.*

foreign mission *(noun)*

A permanent diplomatic mission headed by a minister.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreign mission" to mean a permanent diplomatic mission headed by a minister.*
- *They discussed "foreign mission" during the group presentation.*

fox *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *In everyday English, people use "fox" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "fox" carefully so everyone would understand.*

function word *(noun)*

A word that is uninflected and serves a grammatical function but has little identifiable meaning.

- *Understanding "function word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "function word."*

heads-up *(noun)*

A warning message.

- *He sent a heads-up to the District Attorney.*
- *They discussed "heads-up" during the group presentation.*

interests *(noun)*

A sense of concern with and curiosity about someone or something.

- *They have interests all over the world.*
- *The iron interests stepped up production.*

italian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Italy or its people or culture or language.

- *Italian cooking.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "italian" when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of italy or....*

least common multiple *(noun)*

The smallest multiple that is exactly divisible by every member of a set of numbers.

- *The least common multiple of 12 and 18 is 36.*
- *Understanding "least common multiple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

letters *(noun)*

The literary culture.

- *This book shows American letters at its best.*
- *He is a man of letters.*

lower-case letter *(noun)*

The characters that were once kept in bottom half of a compositor's type case.

- *In class, the teacher used "lower-case letter" to mean the characters that were once kept in bottom half....*
- *They discussed "lower-case letter" during the group presentation.*

mid-july *(noun)*

The middle part of July.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mid-july."*
- *Understanding "mid-july" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

morning dress *(noun)*

A woman's informal dress for housework.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morning dress."*
- *They discussed "morning dress" during the group presentation.*

national guard *(noun)*

United States military reserves recruited by the states and equipped by the federal government; subject to call by either.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national guard."*
- *The article explained what "national guard" means with a simple example.*

natural glass *(noun)*

Magma of any composition that cooled very rapidly.

- *The article explained what "natural glass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural glass" to mean magma of any composition that cooled very rapidly.*

news magazine *(noun)*

A magazine devoted to reports of current events; usually published weekly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "news magazine."*
- *Understanding "news magazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

operating room *(noun)*

A room in a hospital equipped for the performance of surgical operations.

- *Great care is taken to keep the operating rooms aseptic.*
- *In class, the teacher used "operating room" to mean a room in a hospital equipped for the performance....*

pack *(noun)*

A large indefinite number.

- *A pack of thieves.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pack."*

personal memory *(noun)*

Memory for episodes in your own life.

- *They discussed "personal memory" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "personal memory" means with a simple example.*

population commission *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with population control.

- *In class, the teacher used "population commission" to mean the commission of the economic and social council....*
- *Understanding "population commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

port of call *(noun)*

Any port where a ship stops except its home port.

- *Understanding "port of call" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "port of call" during the group presentation.*

positive degree *(noun)*

The primary form of an adjective or adverb; denotes a quality without qualification, comparison, or relation to increase or diminution.

- *They discussed "positive degree" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "positive degree" means with a simple example.*

prison term *(noun)*

The period of time a prisoner is imprisoned.

- *He served a prison term of 15 months.*
- *They discussed "prison term" during the group presentation.*

private foundation *(noun)*

A charity that does not receive a major part of its support from the public.

- *Understanding "private foundation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "private foundation" because he had never seen it before.*

reference book *(noun)*

A book to which you can refer for authoritative facts.

- *He contributed articles to the basic reference work on that topic.*
- *He looked up "reference book" because he had never seen it before.*

relatively *(adverb)*

In a relative manner; by comparison to something else.

- *The situation is relatively calm now.*
- *Using "relatively" can make your explanation more exact.*

scale value *(noun)*

A value on some scale of measurement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scale value."*
- *He looked up "scale value" because he had never seen it before.*

sea of japan *(noun)*

An arm of the Pacific between China and Japan.

- *Understanding "sea of japan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sea of japan" during the group presentation.*

sector *(noun)*

A social group that forms part of the society or the economy.

- *The public sector.*
- *He was helpless in an important sector of his life.*

sense of hearing *(noun)*

The ability to hear; the auditory faculty.

- *His hearing was impaired.*
- *They discussed "sense of hearing" during the group presentation.*

silver star *(noun)*

A United States military decoration for gallantry in action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver star."*
- *He looked up "silver star" because he had never seen it before.*

---

single file *(noun)*

A line of persons or things ranged one behind the other.

- *He looked up "single file" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single file."*

---

small-arm *(noun)*

A portable gun.

- *Understanding "small-arm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "small-arm" during the group presentation.*

---

social security administration *(noun)*

An independent government agency responsible for the Social Security system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social security administration."*
- *The article explained what "social security administration" means with a simple example.*

---

take a joke *(verb)*

Listen to a joke at one's own expense.

- *Can't you take a joke?*
- *He did not know how to use "take a joke" until he saw an example.*

---

water under the bridge *(noun)*

Past events to be put aside.

- *The article explained what "water under the bridge" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water under the bridge."*

---

a hundred times *(adverb)*

By a factor of one hundred.

- *They money increased a hundredfold.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "a hundred times" naturally.*

---

advance *(noun)*

A tentative suggestion designed to elicit the reactions of others.

- *She rejected his advances.*
- *The news caused a general advance on the stock market.*

---

agent bank *(noun)*

A bank that acts as an agent for a foreign bank.

- *They discussed "agent bank" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "agent bank" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asia *(noun)*

The nations of the Asian continent collectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "asia" to mean the nations of the asian continent collectively.*
- *The article explained what "asia" means with a simple example.*

---

bank holding company *(noun)*

A holding company owning or controlling one or more banks.

- *Understanding "bank holding company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank holding company."*

---

be quiet *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *In everyday English, people use "be quiet" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "be quiet" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

big ben *(noun)*

Clock in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, London.

- *They discussed "big ben" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "big ben" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

building supply house *(noun)*

A store where builders can purchase materials for building houses and related structures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "building supply house."*
- *He looked up "building supply house" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carry weight *(verb)*

Have influence to a specified degree.

- *Her opinion carries a lot of weight.*
- *Can you use "carry weight" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

climate change *(noun)*

A change in the world's climate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "climate change."*
- *Understanding "climate change" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

domestic help *(noun)*

A servant who is paid to perform menial tasks around the household.

- *They discussed "domestic help" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "domestic help" to mean a servant who is paid to perform menial tasks....*

---

four hundred *(noun)*

The exclusive social set of a city.

- *He looked up "four hundred" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "four hundred" to mean the exclusive social set of a city.*

---

gain ground *(verb)*

Obtain advantages, such as points, etc.

- *The home team was gaining ground.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gain ground" and when to wait.*

---

group discussion *(noun)*

A discussion among participants who have an agreed (serious) topic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group discussion."*
- *Understanding "group discussion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hard steel *(noun)*

Steel with more than 0.3% carbon.

- *He looked up "hard steel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard steel."*

---

hole up *(verb)*

Remain secluded or in hiding.

- *Can you use "hole up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hole up" and when to wait.*

---

home loan *(noun)*

A loan secured by equity value in the borrower's home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home loan."*
- *He looked up "home loan" because he had never seen it before.*

identity *(noun)*

An operator that leaves unchanged the element on which it operates.

- *The identity under numerical multiplication is 1.*
- *You can lose your identity when you join the army.*

impossible action *(noun)*

An alternative that is not available.

- *The article explained what "impossible action" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impossible action" to mean an alternative that is not available.*

in advance *(adverb)*

Ahead of time; in anticipation.

- *When you pay ahead (or in advance) you receive a discount.*
- *Using "in advance" can make your explanation more exact.*

law of mass action *(noun)*

(chemistry) the law that states the following principle: the rate of a chemical reaction is directly proportional to the molecular concentrations of the reacting substances.

- *The article explained what "law of mass action" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of mass action."*

maintain *(verb)*

Keep in a certain state, position, or activity; e.g.,.

- *Maintain a record.*
- *He maintained his innocence.*

mass card *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a card sent to a bereaved family that says the sender has arranged for a Mass to be said in memory of the deceased.

- *Understanding "mass card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mass card" means with a simple example.*

measure *(noun)*

A statute in draft before it becomes law.

- *The situation called for strong measures.*
- *The measurements were carefully done.*

mental picture *(noun)*

A clear and telling mental image.

- *He described his mental picture of his assailant.*
- *He had no clear picture of himself or his world.*

mid-september *(noun)*

The middle part of September.

- *In class, the teacher used "mid-september" to mean the middle part of september.*
- *The article explained what "mid-september" means with a simple example.*

middle low german *(noun)*

Low German from 1100 to 1500.

- *The article explained what "middle low german" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middle low german" to mean low german from 1100 to 1500.*

mm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.

- *Understanding "mm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mm" means with a simple example.*

natural family planning *(noun)*

Any of several methods of family planning that do not involve sterilization or contraceptive devices or drugs; coitus is avoided during the fertile time of a woman's menstrual cycle.

- *He looked up "natural family planning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural family planning."*

---

paris green *(noun)*

A toxic double salt of copper arsenate and copper acetate.

- *In class, the teacher used "paris green" to mean a toxic double salt of copper arsenate and copper....*
- *The article explained what "paris green" means with a simple example.*

---

public discussion *(noun)*

Free and open discussion of (or debate on) some question of public interest.

- *Such a proposal deserves thorough public discussion.*
- *They discussed "public discussion" during the group presentation.*

---

pull round *(verb)*

Continue in existence after (an adversity, etc.).

- *In everyday English, people use "pull round" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pull round" in real sentences.*

---

religious writing *(noun)*

Writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious writing."*
- *He looked up "religious writing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

revealed *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *Learners should practice how to use "revealed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "revealed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

specifically *(adverb)*

In distinction from others.

- *A program specifically for teenagers.*
- *He is interested specifically in poisonous snakes.*

---

standing army *(noun)*

A permanent army of paid soldiers.

- *The article explained what "standing army" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "standing army" to mean a permanent army of paid soldiers.*

---

twenty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nineteen and one.

- *They discussed "twenty" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twenty" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of nineteen and one.*

---

united states senate *(noun)*

The upper house of the United States Congress.

- *The article explained what "united states senate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "united states senate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ways and means committee *(noun)*

A permanent committee of the United States House of Representatives that makes recommendations to the US House on all bills that would raise revenue.

- *Understanding "ways and means committee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ways and means committee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wedding picture *(noun)*

Photographs of bride and groom and their friends taken at their wedding.

- *He looked up "wedding picture" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “wedding picture” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acts *(noun)*

A New Testament book describing the development of the early church from Christ’s Ascension to Paul’s sojourn at Rome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acts.”*
- *The article explained what “acts” means with a simple example.*

---

approximately *(adverb)*

(of quantities) imprecise but fairly close to correct.

- *Lasted approximately an hour.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “approximately” naturally.*

---

argument *(noun)*

A fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true.

- *It was a strong argument that his hypothesis was true.*
- *They were involved in a violent argument.*

---

arrested *(verb)*

Hold back, as of a danger or an enemy; check the expansion or influence of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “arrested” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “arrested” until he saw an example.*

---

association theory *(noun)*

(psychology) a theory that association is the basic principle of mental activity.

- *Understanding “association theory” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “association theory” to mean (psychology) a theory that association is the basic....*

---

beyond a doubt *(adverb)*

In a manner or to a degree that could not be doubted.

- *His guilt was established beyond a shadow of a doubt.*
- *He answered “beyond a doubt,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

beyond doubt *(adverb)*

In a manner or to a degree that could not be doubted.

- *His guilt was established beyond a shadow of a doubt.*
- *Using “beyond doubt” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

block capital *(noun)*

A plain hand-drawn letter.

- *They discussed “block capital” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “block capital.”*

---

book of facts *(noun)*

A book to which you can refer for authoritative facts.

- *The article explained what “book of facts” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “book of facts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chain up *(verb)*

Tie up with chains.

- *Chain up the prisoners.*
- *She tried to use “chain up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

claimed *(verb)*

Assert or affirm strongly; state to be true or existing.

- *He claimed that he killed the burglar.*
- *He claimed his suitcases at the airline counter.*

---

coffee table *(noun)*

Low table where magazines can be placed and coffee or cocktails are served.

- *He looked up "coffee table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee table."*

---

considering *(verb)*

Show consideration for; take into account.

- *In everyday English, people use "considering" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "considering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

corporate *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to a corporation.

- *Corporate rates.*
- *Corporate structure.*

---

debate *(noun)*

A discussion in which reasons are advanced for and against some proposition or proposal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "debate."*
- *He looked up "debate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emergency room *(noun)*

A room in a hospital or clinic staffed and equipped to provide emergency care to persons requiring immediate medical treatment.

- *Understanding "emergency room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emergency room."*

---

european central bank *(noun)*

The central bank of those members of the European Union who share a common currency.

- *The European Central Bank is Europe's equivalent of the Federal Reserve.*
- *Understanding "european central bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

factors *(noun)*

An abstract part of something.

- *A number of factors determined the outcome.*
- *What are the 4 factors of 6?*

---

falling off *(noun)*

A noticeable deterioration in performance or quality.

- *A drop-off in attendance.*
- *A falloff in quality.*

---

faster *(adverb)*

More quickly.

- *Using "faster" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "faster" in the final chapter.*

---

figure of speech *(noun)*

Language used in a figurative or nonliteral sense.

- *The article explained what "figure of speech" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "figure of speech" to mean language used in a figurative or nonliteral sense.*

---

fill *(noun)*

A quantity sufficient to satisfy.

- *He ate his fill of potatoes.*
- *She had heard her fill of gossip.*

---

fill in *(verb)*

Supply with information on a specific topic.

- *He filled me in on the latest developments.*
- *Fill out this questionnaire, please!*

---

films *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates moving pictures.

- *They discussed "films" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "films."*

---

five hundred *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of one hundred and five.

- *He looked up "five hundred" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "five hundred" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

floor leader *(noun)*

The legislator who organizes his party's strategy.

- *They discussed "floor leader" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floor leader."*

---

full moon *(noun)*

The time when the Moon is fully illuminated.

- *The moon is at the full.*
- *Understanding "full moon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

full-of-the-moon *(noun)*

The time when the Moon is fully illuminated.

- *The article explained what "full-of-the-moon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "full-of-the-moon" during the group presentation.*

---

hold firm *(verb)*

Refuse to abandon one's opinion or belief.

- *In everyday English, people use "hold firm" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "hold firm" until he saw an example.*

---

honor system *(noun)*

A system of conduct in which participants are trusted not to take unfair advantage of others.

- *The students are on the honor system.*
- *They discussed "honor system" during the group presentation.*

---

ii peter *(noun)*

The second New Testament book traditionally attributed to Saint Peter the Apostle.

- *In class, the teacher used "ii peter" to mean the second new testament book traditionally....*
- *The article explained what "ii peter" means with a simple example.*

---

king james version *(noun)*

An English translation of the Bible published in 1611.

- *The article explained what "king james version" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king james version" to mean an english translation of the bible published in 1611.*

---

library card *(noun)*

A card certifying the bearer's right to use the library.

- *They discussed "library card" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library card."*

---

lights *(noun)*

A particular perspective or aspect of a situation.

- *He stopped the car and turned off the lights.*
- *The article explained what "lights" means with a simple example.*

limit point *(noun)*

The mathematical value toward which a function goes as the independent variable approaches infinity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limit point."*
- *They discussed "limit point" during the group presentation.*

majority opinion *(noun)*

The opinion joined by a majority of the court (generally known simply as 'the opinion').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majority opinion."*
- *He looked up "majority opinion" because he had never seen it before.*

majority rule *(noun)*

The doctrine that the numerical majority of an organized group can make decisions binding on the whole group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majority rule."*
- *Understanding "majority rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mass culture *(noun)*

The culture that is widely disseminated via the mass media.

- *He looked up "mass culture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass culture."*

measure up *(verb)*

Prove capable or fit; meet requirements.

- *Can you use "measure up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "measure up" and when to wait.*

memory picture *(noun)*

A memory image that is similar to a visual perception.

- *The article explained what "memory picture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "memory picture" to mean a memory image that is similar to a visual perception.*

mid-august *(noun)*

The middle part of August.

- *He looked up "mid-august" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mid-august" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mid-november *(noun)*

The middle part of November.

- *The article explained what "mid-november" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mid-november" to mean the middle part of november.*

mid-october *(noun)*

The middle part of October.

- *They discussed "mid-october" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mid-october."*

millions *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *There were millions of flies.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millions."*

national security agency *(noun)*

The United States cryptologic organization that coordinates and directs highly specialized activities to protect United States information systems and to produce foreign intelligence information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national security agency."*
- *The article explained what "national security agency" means with a simple example.*

ordered series *(noun)*

An ordered reference standard.

- *Understanding "ordered series" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ordered series" because he had never seen it before.*

---

properly *(adverb)*

With reason or justice.

- *Please do your job properly!*
- *The narrator describes the scene "properly" in the final chapter.*

---

requirements *(noun)*

Something that is required in advance.

- *The requirements of his work affected his health.*
- *Allow farmers to buy their requirements under favorable conditions.*

---

road map *(noun)*

A detailed plan or explanation to guide you in setting standards or determining a course of action.

- *The president said he had a road map for normalizing relations with Vietnam.*
- *He looked up "road map" because he had never seen it before.*

---

round window *(noun)*

Fenestra leading into the cochlea.

- *In class, the teacher used "round window" to mean fenestra leading into the cochlea.*
- *They discussed "round window" during the group presentation.*

---

sat *(noun)*

The seventh and last day of the week; observed as the Sabbath by Jews and some Christians.

- *He looked up "sat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sat."*

---

secure *(verb)*

Fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug.

- *He did not know how to use "secure" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "secure" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

soldiers of god *(noun)*

An Islamic extremist group of Kurds who oppose secular control with bombings and assassinations; believed to have ties with al-Qaeda.

- *Understanding "soldiers of god" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soldiers of god" to mean an islamic extremist group of kurds who oppose....*

---

spring-clean *(verb)*

Thoroughly clean the entire house, often done only once a year.

- *She started spring-cleaning on April 1.*
- *Can you use "spring-clean" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

strike back *(verb)*

Make a counterattack and return like for like, especially evil for evil.

- *The Empire strikes back.*
- *The Giants struck back and won the opener.*

---

strike off *(verb)*

Remove from a list.

- *Cross the name of the dead person off the list.*
- *In everyday English, people use "strike off" when talking about this idea.*

---

target language *(noun)*

The language into which a text written in another language is to be translated.

- *The article explained what "target language" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "target language" during the group presentation.*

thousand *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.

- *In class, the teacher used "thousand" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.*
- *Understanding "thousand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

to a fault *(adverb)*

To a degree exceeding normal or proper limits.

- *Place "to a fault" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to a fault" naturally.*

troops *(noun)*

Soldiers collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "troops."*
- *They discussed "troops" during the group presentation.*

truck *(noun)*

An automotive vehicle suitable for hauling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truck."*
- *He looked up "truck" because he had never seen it before.*

twenty-one *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "twenty-one" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twenty and one.*
- *Understanding "twenty-one" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

votes *(noun)*

The total number of voters who participated.

- *There were only 17 votes in favor of the motion.*
- *The article explained what "votes" means with a simple example.*

american labor party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1936 in New York when labor and liberals bolted the Democratic Party.

- *He looked up "american labor party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "american labor party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american-indian language *(noun)*

Any of the languages spoken by Amerindians.

- *Understanding "american-indian language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "american-indian language" during the group presentation.*

article of faith *(noun)*

An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence.

- *They discussed "article of faith" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "article of faith" because he had never seen it before.*

authorities *(noun)*

The organization that is the governing authority of a political unit.

- *The matter was referred to higher authorities.*
- *The authorities have issued a curfew.*

award-winning *(adjective)*

Having received awards.

- *This award-winning bridge spans a distance of five miles.*
- *Would you call this situation "award-winning"? Explain why.*

bear in mind *(verb)*

Keep in mind.

- *In everyday English, people use "bear in mind" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bear in mind" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

besides *(adverb)*

Making an additional point; anyway.

- *I don't want to go to a restaurant; besides, we can't afford it.*
- *Using "besides" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

blame *(noun)*

An accusation that you are responsible for some lapse or misdeed.

- *The police laid the blame on the driver.*
- *He took the blame for it.*

---

blue stone *(noun)*

Hydrated blue crystalline form of copper sulfate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue stone."*
- *They discussed "blue stone" during the group presentation.*

---

camp david *(noun)*

A retreat to the northwest of Washington that is used by the president of the United States.

- *The article explained what "camp david" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camp david" to mean a retreat to the northwest of washington that is....*

---

causes *(noun)*

A justification for something existing or happening.

- *Understanding "causes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "causes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

collected *(adjective)*

Brought together in one place.

- *The collected works of Milton.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "collected."*

---

command line *(noun)*

Commands that a user types in order to run an application.

- *The article explained what "command line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "command line" to mean commands that a user types in order to run an....*

---

commission on human rights *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with human rights.

- *Understanding "commission on human rights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commission on human rights" to mean the commission of the economic and social council....*

---

cross-purpose *(noun)*

A contrary aim.

- *At cross-purposes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cross-purpose."*

---

dance floor *(noun)*

A bare floor polished for dancing.

- *They discussed "dance floor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dance floor" means with a simple example.*

---

determine *(verb)*

Reach, make, or come to a decision about something.

- *Experience often determines ability.*
- *The tree determines the border of the property.*

---

dying *(noun)*

The time when something ends.

- *A dying of old hopes.*
- *They discussed "dying" during the group presentation.*

---

eastern church *(noun)*

The Catholic Church as it existed in the Byzantine Empire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern church."*
- *He looked up "eastern church" because he had never seen it before.*

---

engineering science *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems.

- *He had trouble deciding which branch of engineering to study.*
- *They discussed "engineering science" during the group presentation.*

---

fan letter *(noun)*

A letter that is a piece of fan mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fan letter."*
- *The article explained what "fan letter" means with a simple example.*

---

feature article *(noun)*

A special or prominent article in a newspaper or magazine.

- *They ran a feature on retirement planning.*
- *Understanding "feature article" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field guide *(noun)*

A guidebook describing natural objects of some type that might be encountered in the field.

- *A field guide to mushrooms.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field guide" to mean a guidebook describing natural objects of some type....*

---

for good measure *(adverb)*

In addition (as to close a deal).

- *The car salesman threw in the radio, for good measure.*
- *Place "for good measure" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

forgot *(verb)*

Leave behind unintentionally.

- *I forgot my umbrella in the restaurant.*
- *In everyday English, people use "forgot" when talking about this idea.*

---

global organization *(noun)*

An international alliance involving many different countries.

- *Understanding "global organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "global organization" means with a simple example.*

---

government officials *(noun)*

People elected or appointed to administer a government.

- *They discussed "government officials" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "government officials."*

---

guide word *(noun)*

A word printed at the top of the page of a dictionary or other reference book to indicate the first or last item on that page.

- *In class, the teacher used "guide word" to mean a word printed at the top of the page of a....*
- *He looked up "guide word" because he had never seen it before.*

high holiday *(noun)*

Jewish holy days observed with particular solemnity.

- *In class, the teacher used "high holiday" to mean jewish holy days observed with particular solemnity.*
- *The article explained what "high holiday" means with a simple example.*

housing industry *(noun)*

An industry that builds housing.

- *The article explained what "housing industry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "housing industry" during the group presentation.*

ice mass *(noun)*

A large mass of ice.

- *They discussed "ice mass" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ice mass" to mean a large mass of ice.*

iii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *The article explained what "iii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "iii" during the group presentation.*

in passing *(adverb)*

Incidentally; in the course of doing something else.

- *He made this remark in passing.*
- *She spoke "in passing," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

intelligence information *(noun)*

Secret information about an enemy (or potential enemy).

- *We sent out planes to gather intelligence on their radar coverage.*
- *They discussed "intelligence information" during the group presentation.*

intelligence service *(noun)*

A unit responsible for gathering and interpreting information about an enemy.

- *In class, the teacher used "intelligence service" to mean a unit responsible for gathering and interpreting....*
- *He looked up "intelligence service" because he had never seen it before.*

launched *(verb)*

Launch for the first time; launch on a maiden voyage.

- *He launched into a long diatribe.*
- *She tried to use "launched" carefully so everyone would understand.*

lay into *(verb)*

Hit violently, as in an attack.

- *She tried to use "lay into" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lay into" in real sentences.*

league of nations *(noun)*

An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations; although suggested by Woodrow Wilson, the United States never joined and it remained powerless; it was dissolved in 1946 after the United Nations was formed.

- *In class, the teacher used "league of nations" to mean an international organization formed in 1920 to....*
- *They discussed "league of nations" during the group presentation.*

light reaction *(noun)*

The first stage of photosynthesis during which energy from light is used for the production of ATP.

- *They discussed "light reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "light reaction" because he had never seen it before.*

lights-out *(noun)*

(military) signal to turn the lights out.

- *Understanding "lights-out" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lights-out" to mean (military) signal to turn the lights out.*

majority operation *(noun)*

A threshold operation in which each operand is 0 or 1; output is 1 if and only if more than half the operands have the value 1.

- *He looked up "majority operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majority operation."*

mid-december *(noun)*

The middle part of December.

- *In class, the teacher used "mid-december" to mean the middle part of december.*
- *He looked up "mid-december" because he had never seen it before.*

mid-january *(noun)*

The middle part of January.

- *They discussed "mid-january" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mid-january" because he had never seen it before.*

middle eastern *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located in the Middle East.

- *A "middle eastern" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "middle eastern."*

murder charge *(noun)*

An indictment charging someone with murder.

- *The article explained what "murder charge" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "murder charge" during the group presentation.*

native american *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to American Indians or their culture or languages.

- *Native American religions.*
- *A "native american" approach may work better in this case.*

old italian *(noun)*

The Italian language up to the middle of the 16th century.

- *The article explained what "old italian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old italian" to mean the italian language up to the middle of the 16th....*

one thousand *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.

- *In class, the teacher used "one thousand" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.*
- *The article explained what "one thousand" means with a simple example.*

picture window *(noun)*

A large window with a single pane (usually overlooking a view).

- *Understanding "picture window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picture window" to mean a large window with a single pane (usually....*

point of honor *(noun)*

A concern that seriously reflects on your honor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "point of honor."*
- *Understanding "point of honor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

power of attorney *(noun)*

A legal instrument authorizing someone to act as the grantor's agent.

- *He looked up “power of attorney” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “power of attorney.”*

quiet down *(verb)*

Become quiet or quieter.

- *The coach explained when to use “quiet down” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “quiet down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

red guard *(noun)*

A radical political movement by Chinese youths who espoused Maoist principles.

- *Understanding “red guard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “red guard” means with a simple example.*

republican party *(noun)*

The younger of two major political parties in the United States; GOP is an acronym for grand old party.

- *The article explained what “republican party” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “republican party” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rose bed *(noun)*

A flower bed in which roses are growing.

- *He looked up “rose bed” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rose bed” to mean a flower bed in which roses are growing.*

russian agency *(noun)*

An administrative agency of the Russian government.

- *Understanding “russian agency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “russian agency.”*

side chair *(noun)*

A straight-backed chair without arms.

- *In class, the teacher used “side chair” to mean a straight-backed chair without arms.*
- *He looked up “side chair” because he had never seen it before.*

slowly *(adverb)*

Without speed (‘slow’ is sometimes used informally for ‘slowly’).

- *He spoke slowly.*
- *Place “slowly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

source materials *(noun)*

Publications from which information is obtained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “source materials.”*
- *Understanding “source materials” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

special session *(noun)*

A session that is held in addition to the regular sessions.

- *They discussed “special session” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “special session” because he had never seen it before.*

stand firm *(verb)*

Refuse to abandon one’s opinion or belief.

- *The coach explained when to use “stand firm” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “stand firm” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

standing committee *(noun)*

A permanent committee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “standing committee.”*
- *He looked up “standing committee” because he had never seen it before.*

strike down *(verb)*

Cause to fall by or as if by delivering a blow.

- *Strike down a tree.*
- *Lightning struck down the hikers.*

strike home *(verb)*

Refer to or be relevant or familiar to.

- *I hope this message hits home!*
- *He did not know how to use "strike home" until he saw an example.*

surgery *(noun)*

A room where a doctor or dentist can be consulted.

- *He read the warning in the doctor's surgery.*
- *He is professor of surgery at the Harvard Medical School.*

take to task *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Can you use "take to task" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "take to task" when talking about this idea.*

test copy *(noun)*

(printing) an impression made to check for errors.

- *They discussed "test copy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "test copy" to mean (printing) an impression made to check for errors.*

trade edition *(noun)*

A book intended for general readership.

- *In class, the teacher used "trade edition" to mean a book intended for general readership.*
- *They discussed "trade edition" during the group presentation.*

twenty-two *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-one and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "twenty-two" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-one....*
- *The article explained what "twenty-two" means with a simple example.*

zero *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *He looked up "zero" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zero."*

air crew *(noun)*

The crew of an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air crew."*
- *Understanding "air crew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

as usual *(adverb)*

In the usual manner.

- *As usual, she arrived late.*
- *He answered "as usual," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

base metal *(noun)*

A metal that is common and not considered precious.

- *Lead, iron, copper, tin, and zinc are base metals.*
- *Understanding "base metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

begins *(verb)*

Have a beginning characterized in some specified way.

- *The novel begins with a murder.*
- *My property begins with the three maple trees.*

---

birth rate *(noun)*

The ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birth rate."*
- *The article explained what "birth rate" means with a simple example.*

---

bob up *(verb)*

Originate or come into being.

- *The coach explained when to use "bob up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bob up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

central american nation *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying Central America; these countries (except for Belize and Costa Rica) are characterized by low per capita income and unstable governments.

- *He looked up "central american nation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central american nation."*

---

chair car *(noun)*

A passenger car for day travel; you pay extra fare for individual chairs.

- *The article explained what "chair car" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chair car" to mean a passenger car for day travel; you pay extra fare....*

---

chicken out *(verb)*

Remove oneself from an obligation.

- *He bowed out when he heard how much work was involved.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chicken out" when talking about this idea.*

---

color bar *(noun)*

Barrier preventing blacks from participating in various activities with whites.

- *Understanding "color bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "color bar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cream *(noun)*

The best people or things in a group.

- *The cream of England's young men were killed in the Great War.*
- *He looked up "cream" because he had never seen it before.*

---

credit application *(noun)*

An application for a line of credit.

- *The article explained what "credit application" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credit application" to mean an application for a line of credit.*

---

criminal record *(noun)*

A list of crimes for which an accused person has been previously convicted.

- *He ruled that the criminal record of the defendant could not be disclosed to the court.*
- *The prostitute had a record a mile long.*

---

dry land *(noun)*

The solid part of the earth's surface.

- *The plane turned away from the sea and moved back over land.*
- *Understanding "dry land" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

estimated *(verb)*

Judge tentatively or form an estimate of (quantities or time).

- *Learners should practice how to use "estimated" in real sentences.*

- *She tried to use “estimated” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

eu *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *He tried to take Britain into the Europen Union.*
- *Understanding “eu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

french window *(noun)*

A French door situated in an exterior wall of a building.

- *In class, the teacher used “french window” to mean a french door situated in an exterior wall of a....*
- *The article explained what “french window” means with a simple example.*

---

giant *(noun)*

An unusually large enterprise.

- *Walton built a retail giant.*
- *The article explained what “giant” means with a simple example.*

---

give the glad eye *(verb)*

Look seductively at someone.

- *In everyday English, people use “give the glad eye” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “give the glad eye” until he saw an example.*

---

giving birth *(noun)*

The process of giving birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giving birth.”*
- *He looked up “giving birth” because he had never seen it before.*

---

horse sense *(noun)*

Sound practical judgment.

- *Common sense is not so common.*
- *He hasn’t got the sense God gave little green apples.*

---

kitchen help *(noun)*

Help hired to work in the kitchen.

- *They discussed “kitchen help” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kitchen help.”*

---

lay down *(verb)*

Institute, enact, or establish.

- *Learners should practice how to use “lay down” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “lay down” until he saw an example.*

---

lay off *(verb)*

Put an end to a state or an activity.

- *She was laid off together with hundreds of other workers when the company downsized.*
- *Can you use “lay off” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

long chain *(noun)*

(chemistry) a relatively long chain of atoms in a molecule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “long chain.”*
- *They discussed “long chain” during the group presentation.*

---

long measure *(noun)*

A measure of length.

- *In class, the teacher used “long measure” to mean a measure of length.*
- *They discussed “long measure” during the group presentation.*

---

long-chain *(adjective)*

Of molecules having relatively long chains of atoms in a molecule.

- *Would you call this situation "long-chain"? Explain why.*
- *A "long-chain" approach may work better in this case.*

---

marriage contract *(noun)*

A prenuptial agreement or contract.

- *In class, the teacher used "marriage contract" to mean a prenuptial agreement or contract.*
- *The article explained what "marriage contract" means with a simple example.*

---

memory loss *(noun)*

Partial or total loss of memory.

- *In class, the teacher used "memory loss" to mean partial or total loss of memory.*
- *The article explained what "memory loss" means with a simple example.*

---

mental note *(noun)*

Special attention with intent to remember.

- *He made a mental note to send her flowers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental note."*

---

method of choice *(noun)*

The best method to achieve a desired result.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "method of choice."*
- *The article explained what "method of choice" means with a simple example.*

---

moments *(noun)*

A particular point in time.

- *The article explained what "moments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moments" to mean a particular point in time.*

---

northern cross *(noun)*

A cluster of 5 bright stars forming a cross in the constellation Cygnus.

- *Understanding "northern cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern cross."*

---

opposite *(noun)*

A word that expresses a meaning opposed to the meaning of another word, in which case the two words are antonyms of each other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opposite."*
- *He looked up "opposite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

people's party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1891 to advocate currency expansion and state control of railroads.

- *They discussed "people's party" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "people's party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plant material *(noun)*

Material derived from plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant material" to mean material derived from plants.*
- *He looked up "plant material" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plant product *(noun)*

A product made from plant material.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant product" to mean a product made from plant material.*
- *The article explained what "plant product" means with a simple example.*

---

public relations *(noun)*

A promotion intended to create goodwill for a person or institution.

- *He looked up “public relations” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “public relations.”*

---

religious text *(noun)*

Writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.

- *In class, the teacher used “religious text” to mean writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.*
- *The article explained what “religious text” means with a simple example.*

---

selection *(noun)*

An assortment of things from which a choice can be made.

- *The store carried a large selection of shoes.*
- *In class, the teacher used “selection” to mean an assortment of things from which a choice can be made.*

---

sense of balance *(noun)*

A sensory system located in structures of the inner ear that registers the orientation of the head.

- *They discussed “sense of balance” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sense of balance.”*

---

soft water *(noun)*

Water that is not hard (does not contain mineral salts that interfere with the formation of lather with soap).

- *The article explained what “soft water” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “soft water” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take lying down *(verb)*

Suffer without protest; suffer or endure passively.

- *I won’t take this insult lying down.*
- *She tried to use “take lying down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

talked *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *He did not know how to use “talked” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “talked” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

theme *(noun)*

The subject matter of a conversation or discussion.

- *His letters were always on the theme of love.*
- *It was the usual ‘boy gets girl’ theme.*

---

twenty-three *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-two and one.

- *He looked up “twenty-three” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “twenty-three” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

typically *(adverb)*

In a typical manner.

- *Tom was typically hostile.*
- *Using “typically” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

un *(noun)*

An organization of independent states formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security.

- *They discussed “un” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “un” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unfortunately *(adverb)*

By bad luck.

- *Unfortunately it rained all day.*
- *He answered “unfortunately,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

united states department of defense *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for safeguarding national security of the United States; created in 1947.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states department of defense" to mean the federal department responsible for safeguarding....*
- *The article explained what "united states department of defense" means with a simple example.*

voted *(verb)*

Express one's choice or preference by vote.

- *He voted for the motion.*
- *None of the Democrats voted last night.*

waste paper *(noun)*

Paper discarded after use.

- *In class, the teacher used "waste paper" to mean paper discarded after use.*
- *The article explained what "waste paper" means with a simple example.*

word stress *(noun)*

The distribution of stresses within a polysyllabic word.

- *In class, the teacher used "word stress" to mean the distribution of stresses within a polysyllabic word.*
- *He looked up "word stress" because he had never seen it before.*

african american english *(noun)*

A nonstandard form of American English characteristically spoken by African Americans in the United States.

- *Understanding "african american english" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african american english."*

age limit *(noun)*

Regulation establishing the maximum age for doing something or holding some position.

- *In class, the teacher used "age limit" to mean regulation establishing the maximum age for doing....*
- *The article explained what "age limit" means with a simple example.*

apartment house *(noun)*

A building that is divided into apartments.

- *He looked up "apartment house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apartment house" to mean a building that is divided into apartments.*

block letter *(noun)*

A plain hand-drawn letter.

- *They discussed "block letter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "block letter" because he had never seen it before.*

business concern *(noun)*

A commercial or industrial enterprise and the people who constitute it.

- *He bought his brother's business.*
- *A small mom-and-pop business.*

business sector *(noun)*

Business concerns collectively.

- *Government and business could not agree.*
- *He looked up "business sector" because he had never seen it before.*

camp bed *(noun)*

A small bed that folds up for storage or transport.

- *He looked up "camp bed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camp bed."*

carrying *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *This train is carrying nuclear waste.*
- *How many credits is this student carrying?*

---

chosen *(noun)*

An exclusive group of people.

- *She was Mama's chosen.*
- *He looked up "chosen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

church roll *(noun)*

A list of the members of church.

- *In class, the teacher used "church roll" to mean a list of the members of church.*
- *Understanding "church roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combination *(noun)*

A group of people (often temporary) having a common purpose.

- *They were a winning combination.*
- *He forgot the combination to the safe.*

---

cutting *(noun)*

An excerpt cut from a newspaper or magazine.

- *His cutting of the cake made a terrible mess.*
- *The cutting of the cards soon became a ritual.*

---

death chair *(noun)*

An instrument of execution by electrocution; resembles an ordinary seat for one person.

- *The murderer was sentenced to die in the chair.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death chair."*

---

drinking age *(noun)*

The age at which is legal for a person to buy alcoholic beverages.

- *They discussed "drinking age" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drinking age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

essential *(adjective)*

Being or relating to or containing the essence of a plant etc.

- *Essential oil.*
- *The essential feature.*

---

fail *(verb)*

Fail to do something; leave something undone.

- *She failed to notice that her child was no longer in his crib.*
- *The secretary failed to call the customer and the company lost the account.*

---

find fault *(verb)*

Harass with constant criticism.

- *He did not know how to use "find fault" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "find fault" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fixed-point part *(noun)*

The positive fractional part of the representation of a logarithm; in the expression log 643 = 2.808 the mantissa is .808.

- *Understanding "fixed-point part" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fixed-point part" means with a simple example.*

---

id *(noun)*

A card or badge used to identify the bearer.

- *You had to show your ID in order to get in.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "id."*

---

income tax return *(noun)*

Document giving the tax collector information about the taxpayer's tax liability.

- *His gross income was enough that he had to file a tax return.*
- *In class, the teacher used "income tax return" to mean document giving the tax collector information about....*

---

intelligence community *(noun)*

A group of government agencies and organizations that carry out intelligence activities for the United States government; headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

- *He looked up "intelligence community" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "intelligence community" during the group presentation.*

---

jewish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Jews or their culture or religion.

- *He is Jewish.*
- *A Jewish wedding.*

---

largely *(adverb)*

In large part; mainly or chiefly.

- *These accounts are largely inactive.*
- *The sketch was so largely drawn that you could see it from the back row.*

---

mass unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for mass.

- *He looked up "mass unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mass unit" during the group presentation.*

---

master of laws *(noun)*

An advanced law degree.

- *In class, the teacher used "master of laws" to mean an advanced law degree.*
- *They discussed "master of laws" during the group presentation.*

---

mid-february *(noun)*

The middle part of February.

- *They discussed "mid-february" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mid-february" to mean the middle part of february.*

---

new wave *(noun)*

An art movement in French cinema in the 1960s.

- *They discussed "new wave" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "new wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

on the wing *(adverb)*

Flying through the air.

- *We saw the ducks in flight.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "on the wing" in the final chapter.*

---

perfectly *(adverb)*

Completely and without qualification; used informally as intensifiers.

- *A perfectly idiotic idea.*
- *You're perfectly right.*

---

pre-christian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being the time before the beginning of the Christian era.

- *A "pre-christian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pre-christian"? Explain why.*

---

range of a function *(noun)*

(mathematics) the set of values of the dependent variable for which a function is defined.

- *The image of f(x) = x^2 is the set of all non-negative real numbers if the domain of the function is the set of all real numbers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "range of a function."*

---

religious movement *(noun)*

A movement intended to bring about religious reforms.

- *Understanding "religious movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious movement."*

---

religious society of friends *(noun)*

A Christian sect founded by George Fox about 1660; commonly called Quakers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious society of friends."*
- *He looked up "religious society of friends" because he had never seen it before.*

---

review copy *(noun)*

A copy of a newly published book that is sent for review to a writer or periodical.

- *They discussed "review copy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "review copy" to mean a copy of a newly published book that is sent for....*

---

royal air force *(noun)*

The airforce of Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "royal air force" to mean the airforce of great britain.*
- *They discussed "royal air force" during the group presentation.*

---

safety glass *(noun)*

Glass made with plates of plastic or resin or other material between two sheets of glass to prevent shattering.

- *He looked up "safety glass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safety glass" to mean glass made with plates of plastic or resin or other....*

---

seek *(verb)*

Try to locate or discover, or try to establish the existence of.

- *Seek a position.*
- *Seek an education.*

---

sense of responsibility *(noun)*

An awareness of your obligations.

- *The article explained what "sense of responsibility" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sense of responsibility" during the group presentation.*

---

shop floor *(noun)*

Workplace consisting of the part of a factory housing the machines.

- *The productive work is done on the shop floor.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shop floor" to mean workplace consisting of the part of a factory....*

---

soft news *(noun)*

News that does not deal with serious topics or events.

- *The article explained what "soft news" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft news" to mean news that does not deal with serious topics or events.*

---

southern cross *(noun)*

A small conspicuous constellation in the southern hemisphere in the Milky Way near Centaurus.

- *He looked up "southern cross" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "southern cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

split second *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *In class, the teacher used “split second” to mean a very short time (as the time it takes the eye to....*
- *The article explained what “split second” means with a simple example.*

---

street clothes *(noun)*

Ordinary clothing suitable for public appearances (as opposed to costumes or sports apparel or work clothes etc.).

- *The article explained what “street clothes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “street clothes” to mean ordinary clothing suitable for public appearances....*

---

strike hard *(verb)*

Deliver a sharp blow or push :.

- *Can you use “strike hard” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “strike hard” and when to wait.*

---

strong-arm *(verb)*

Use physical force against.

- *They strong-armed me when I left the restaurant.*
- *He was strong-armed by the policemen.*

---

supreme court *(noun)*

The highest court in most states of the United States.

- *Understanding “supreme court” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “supreme court” means with a simple example.*

---

take a firm stand *(verb)*

Be emphatic or resolute and refuse to budge.

- *The coach explained when to use “take a firm stand” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take a firm stand” in real sentences.*

---

talks *(noun)*

A discussion intended to produce an agreement.

- *Talks between Israelis and Palestinians.*
- *The article explained what “talks” means with a simple example.*

---

time signal *(noun)*

A signal (especially electronic or by radio) indicating the precisely correct time.

- *The article explained what “time signal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “time signal” to mean a signal (especially electronic or by radio)....*

---

unit cell *(noun)*

The smallest group of atoms or molecules whose repetition at regular intervals in three dimensions produces the lattices of a crystal.

- *Understanding “unit cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “unit cell.”*

---

ancient history *(noun)*

A history of the ancient world.

- *Understanding “ancient history” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ancient history.”*

---

answers *(noun)*

A statement that solves a problem or explains how to solve the problem.

- *The answers were in the back of the book.*
- *The article explained what “answers” means with a simple example.*

---

basic color *(noun)*

A dye that is considered to be a base because the chromophore is part of a positive ion.

- *The article explained what “basic color” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “basic color” to mean a dye that is considered to be a base because the....*

black hole *(noun)*

A region of space resulting from the collapse of a star; extremely high gravitational field.

- *They discussed "black hole" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "black hole" means with a simple example.*

bring to bear *(verb)*

Bring into operation or effect.

- *The new members brought to bear new concerns to the U.N.*
- *Can you use "bring to bear" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

chosen people *(noun)*

Any people believing themselves to be chosen by God.

- *The article explained what "chosen people" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chosen people."*

context of use *(noun)*

Discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation.

- *The article explained what "context of use" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "context of use" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cream off *(verb)*

Remove from the surface.

- *Skim cream from the surface of milk.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cream off" when talking about this idea.*

degree of freedom *(noun)*

(statistics) an unrestricted variable in a frequency distribution.

- *The article explained what "degree of freedom" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "degree of freedom" during the group presentation.*

don *(noun)*

A Spanish courtesy title or form of address for men that is prefixed to the forename.

- *Don Roberto.*
- *The article explained what "don" means with a simple example.*

drinking song *(noun)*

A song celebrating the joys of drinking; sung at drinking parties.

- *They discussed "drinking song" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "drinking song" means with a simple example.*

educational *(adjective)*

Relating to the process of education.

- *Educational psychology.*
- *The speaker chose "educational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

extended family *(noun)*

A family consisting of the nuclear family and their blood relatives.

- *They discussed "extended family" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extended family" to mean a family consisting of the nuclear family and their....*

field capacity *(noun)*

The maximum amount of water that a particular soil can hold.

- *Understanding "field capacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "field capacity" because he had never seen it before.*

finance company *(noun)*

A financial institution (often affiliated with a holding company or manufacturer) that makes loans to individuals or businesses.

- *The article explained what "finance company" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "finance company" during the group presentation.*

---

fixed-point number *(noun)*

A number represented in fixed-point notation.

- *Understanding "fixed-point number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fixed-point number" means with a simple example.*

---

florida key *(noun)*

A coral reef off the southern coast of Florida.

- *In class, the teacher used "florida key" to mean a coral reef off the southern coast of florida.*
- *They discussed "florida key" during the group presentation.*

---

hang *(noun)*

A special way of doing something.

- *He couldn't get the hang of it.*
- *He adjusted the hang of his coat.*

---

horse-trade *(verb)*

Negotiate with much give and take.

- *She tried to use "horse-trade" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "horse-trade" when talking about this idea.*

---

independent agency *(noun)*

An agency of the United States government that is created by an act of Congress and is independent of the executive departments.

- *They discussed "independent agency" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independent agency."*

---

industrial process *(noun)*

A systematic series of mechanical or chemical operations that produce or manufacture something.

- *Understanding "industrial process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrial process."*

---

info *(noun)*

A message received and understood.

- *Understanding "info" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "info" means with a simple example.*

---

liberal party *(noun)*

A political party in Australia, Canada, and other nations, and formerly in Great Britain.

- *The article explained what "liberal party" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liberal party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limited edition *(noun)*

An edition that is restricted to a specific number of copies.

- *In class, the teacher used "limited edition" to mean an edition that is restricted to a specific number....*
- *The article explained what "limited edition" means with a simple example.*

---

mainly *(adverb)*

For the most part.

- *He is mainly interested in butterflies.*
- *She spoke "mainly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

meat house *(noun)*

A small house (on a farm) where meat is stored.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meat house."*

- *He looked up "meat house" because he had never seen it before.*

newspaper *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes newspapers.

- *Murdoch owns many newspapers.*
- *He read his newspaper at breakfast.*

nuclear club *(noun)*

The nations possessing nuclear weapons.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear club" to mean the nations possessing nuclear weapons.*
- *Understanding "nuclear club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pack together *(verb)*

Make more compact by or as if by pressing.

- *He did not know how to use "pack together" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pack together" in real sentences.*

personal matters *(noun)*

Matters of personal concern.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal matters" to mean matters of personal concern.*
- *They discussed "personal matters" during the group presentation.*

pick apart *(verb)*

Find fault with; express criticism of; point out real or perceived flaws.

- *Can you use "pick apart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pick apart" carefully so everyone would understand.*

planning commission *(noun)*

A commission delegated to propose plans for future activities and developments.

- *Understanding "planning commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planning commission."*

population profile *(noun)*

A chart showing the number of people as a function of their ages.

- *In class, the teacher used "population profile" to mean a chart showing the number of people as a function....*
- *The article explained what "population profile" means with a simple example.*

pull ahead *(verb)*

Obtain advantages, such as points, etc.

- *After defeating the Knicks, the Blazers pulled ahead of the Lakers in the battle for the number-one playoff berth in the Western Conference.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pull ahead" and when to wait.*

republic *(noun)*

A form of government whose head of state is not a monarch.

- *The head of state in a republic is usually a president.*
- *Understanding "republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reserve *(verb)*

Obtain or arrange (for oneself) in advance.

- *We managed to reserve a table at Maxim's.*
- *Reserve me a seat on a flight.*

salt i *(noun)*

The first treaty between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resulting from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

- *The article explained what "salt i" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salt i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scientific fact *(noun)*

An observation that has been confirmed repeatedly and is accepted as true (although its truth is never final).

- *The article explained what "scientific fact" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scientific fact" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scottish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Scotland or its people or culture or its English dialect or Gaelic language.

- *'Scottish' tends to be the more formal term as in 'The Scottish Symphony' or 'Scottish authors' or 'Scottish mountains'.*
- *'Scotch' is in disfavor with Scottish people and is used primarily outside Scotland except in such frozen phrases as 'Scotch broth' or 'Scotch whiskey' or 'Scotch plaid'.*

---

seek out *(verb)*

Look for a specific person or thing.

- *She tried to use "seek out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "seek out" in real sentences.*

---

stop payment *(noun)*

A depositor's order to a bank to refuse payment on a check.

- *He looked up "stop payment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stop payment" to mean a depositor's order to a bank to refuse payment on....*

---

stress test *(noun)*

A test measuring how a system functions when subjected to controlled amounts of stress.

- *He looked up "stress test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stress test" during the group presentation.*

---

switch on *(verb)*

Cause to operate by flipping a switch.

- *Switch on the light.*
- *He did not know how to use "switch on" until he saw an example.*

---

threat *(noun)*

A warning that something unpleasant is imminent.

- *They were under threat of arrest.*
- *Earthquakes are a constant threat in Japan.*

---

to the highest degree *(adverb)*

Used to form the superlative.

- *The king cobra is the most dangerous snake.*
- *She spoke "to the highest degree," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tv audience *(noun)*

The audience reached by television.

- *He looked up "tv audience" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tv audience" during the group presentation.*

---

twenty-four *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-three and one.

- *Understanding "twenty-four" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "twenty-four" during the group presentation.*

---

water hole *(noun)*

A natural hole or hollow containing water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water hole."*
- *He looked up "water hole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

window box *(noun)*

A long narrow box for growing plants on a windowsill.

- *They discussed “window box” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “window box” means with a simple example.*

---

yellow light *(noun)*

The signal to proceed with caution.

- *In class, the teacher used “yellow light” to mean the signal to proceed with caution.*
- *The article explained what “yellow light” means with a simple example.*

---

active application *(noun)*

An application that is currently running and in the foreground.

- *He looked up “active application” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “active application.”*

---

air national guard *(noun)*

A civilian reserve component of the United States Air Force that provides prompt mobilization during war and assistance during national emergencies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air national guard.”*
- *He looked up “air national guard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aside *(noun)*

A message that departs from the main subject.

- *Understanding “aside” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “aside” means with a simple example.*

---

boat club *(noun)*

Club that promotes and supports yachting and boating.

- *In class, the teacher used “boat club” to mean club that promotes and supports yachting and boating.*
- *The article explained what “boat club” means with a simple example.*

---

bomb out *(verb)*

Make somebody homeless by destroying their houses with bombs.

- *Learners should practice how to use “bomb out” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bomb out” and when to wait.*

---

bomb up *(verb)*

Load an aircraft with bombs.

- *He did not know how to use “bomb up” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “bomb up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bond *(noun)*

A connection based on kinship or marriage or common interest.

- *Their friendship constitutes a powerful bond between them.*
- *A $10,000 bond was furnished by an alderman.*

---

character reference *(noun)*

A formal recommendation by a former employer to a potential future employer describing the person’s qualifications and dependability.

- *Requests for character references are all too often answered evasively.*
- *Understanding “character reference” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

church festival *(noun)*

A festival having religious significance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “church festival.”*
- *Understanding “church festival” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commercial agency *(noun)*

An organization that provides businesses with credit ratings of other firms.

- *Dun & Bradstreet is the largest mercantile agency in the United States.*
- *They discussed “commercial agency” during the group presentation.*

communications *(noun)*

The discipline that studies the principles of transmiting information and the methods by which it is delivered (as print or radio or television etc.).

- *Communications is his major field of study.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communications."*

corporation *(noun)*

A business firm whose articles of incorporation have been approved in some state.

- *In class, the teacher used "corporation" to mean a business firm whose articles of incorporation....*
- *Understanding "corporation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dead mail *(noun)*

Mail that can neither be delivered nor returned.

- *The article explained what "dead mail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead mail" to mean mail that can neither be delivered nor returned.*

deserve *(verb)*

Be worthy or deserving.

- *You deserve a promotion after all the hard work you have done.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deserve" in real sentences.*

dinner table *(noun)*

The dining table where dinner is served and eaten.

- *He looked up "dinner table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinner table" to mean the dining table where dinner is served and eaten.*

dollar *(noun)*

A symbol of commercialism or greed.

- *He worships the almighty dollar.*
- *The dollar sign means little to him.*

double negative *(noun)*

An affirmative constructed from two negatives.

- *In class, the teacher used "double negative" to mean an affirmative constructed from two negatives.*
- *They discussed "double negative" during the group presentation.*

easy chair *(noun)*

A comfortable upholstered armchair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "easy chair."*
- *He looked up "easy chair" because he had never seen it before.*

explained *(verb)*

Serve as a reason or cause or justification of.

- *He explained the laws of physics to his students.*
- *The committee explained their plan for fund-raising to the Dean.*

face pack *(noun)*

A cream that cleanses and tones the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "face pack" to mean a cream that cleanses and tones the skin.*
- *The article explained what "face pack" means with a simple example.*

false name *(noun)*

A name that has been assumed temporarily.

- *In class, the teacher used "false name" to mean a name that has been assumed temporarily.*
- *He looked up "false name" because he had never seen it before.*

folks *(noun)*

People in general (often used in the plural).

- *Folks around here drink moonshine.*
- *He wrote to his folks every day.*

---

fucked *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *She tried to use "fucked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "fucked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

get the goods *(verb)*

Discover some bad or hidden information about.

- *She got the goods on her co-worker after reading his e-mail.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get the goods" when talking about this idea.*

---

get the hang *(verb)*

Be or become completely proficient or skilled in.

- *In everyday English, people use "get the hang" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "get the hang" in real sentences.*

---

hang out *(verb)*

Spend time in a certain location or with certain people.

- *She hangs out at the corner cafe.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hang out" and when to wait.*

---

hang up *(verb)*

Cause to be hanging or suspended.

- *Hang that picture on the wall.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hang up" when talking about this idea.*

---

iron blue *(noun)*

Any of various blue pigments.

- *Understanding "iron blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron blue."*

---

joint return *(noun)*

A return filed by a husband and wife.

- *He looked up "joint return" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joint return" to mean a return filed by a husband and wife.*

---

kinda *(adverb)*

To some (great or small) extent.

- *Using "kinda" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "kinda," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

kingdom come *(noun)*

The next world.

- *He nearly blew us to kingdom come.*
- *You can wet the bed till kingdom come, for all I care.*

---

night vision *(noun)*

The ability to see in reduced illumination (as in moonlight).

- *He looked up "night vision" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "night vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

on an individual basis *(adverb)*

Apart from others.

- *Taken individually, the rooms were, in fact, square.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “on an individual basis” naturally.*

---

open chain *(noun)*

A chain of atoms in a molecule whose ends are not joined to form a ring.

- *The article explained what “open chain” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “open chain” to mean a chain of atoms in a molecule whose ends are not....*

---

paying attention *(noun)*

Paying particular notice (as to children or helpless people).

- *In class, the teacher used “paying attention” to mean paying particular notice (as to children or....*
- *He looked up “paying attention” because he had never seen it before.*

---

phase change *(noun)*

A change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to another without a change in chemical composition.

- *They discussed “phase change” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “phase change” means with a simple example.*

---

prize *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *I prize these old photographs.*
- *We prize his creativity.*

---

public debate *(noun)*

The formal presentation of a stated proposition and the opposition to it (usually followed by a vote).

- *In class, the teacher used “public debate” to mean the formal presentation of a stated proposition and....*
- *The article explained what “public debate” means with a simple example.*

---

quarter-hour *(noun)*

A quarter of an hour.

- *The article explained what “quarter-hour” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “quarter-hour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raise hell *(verb)*

Take strong and forceful action, as to object or express discontent.

- *She raised hell when she found out that she wold not be hired again.*
- *Can you use “raise hell” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rare earth *(noun)*

Any element of the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through 71).

- *In class, the teacher used “rare earth” to mean any element of the lanthanide series (atomic....*
- *Understanding “rare earth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

right wing *(noun)*

Those who support political or social or economic conservatism; those who believe that things are better left unchanged.

- *The article explained what “right wing” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “right wing” to mean those who support political or social or economic....*

---

round-arm *(adverb)*

With an outward or horizontal swing of the arm.

- *He hit the ball round-arm.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “round-arm” in the final chapter.*

---

round-table conference *(noun)*

A meeting of peers for discussion and exchange of views.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “round-table conference.”*
- *The article explained what “round-table conference” means with a simple example.*

---

rural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the countryside as opposed to the city.

- *Rural electrification.*
- *Rural free delivery.*

---

safety feature *(noun)*

Feature of an artifact that is added to insure a user's safety.

- *He looked up "safety feature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safety feature" to mean feature of an artifact that is added to insure a....*

---

sees *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sees" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sees" and when to wait.*

---

sense of duty *(noun)*

A motivating awareness of ethical responsibility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense of duty."*
- *He looked up "sense of duty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shooting box *(noun)*

A small country house used by hunters during the shooting season.

- *In class, the teacher used "shooting box" to mean a small country house used by hunters during the....*
- *The article explained what "shooting box" means with a simple example.*

---

social democratic party *(noun)*

A political party in Germany and Britain (and elsewhere) founded in late 19th century; originally Marxist; now advocates the gradual transformation of capitalism into democratic socialism.

- *In class, the teacher used "social democratic party" to mean a political party in germany and britain (and....*
- *Understanding "social democratic party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solid ground *(noun)*

The solid part of the earth's surface.

- *He dropped the logs on the ground.*
- *Understanding "solid ground" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squad room *(noun)*

A room in a barracks where soldiers are billeted.

- *They discussed "squad room" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squad room."*

---

stand guard *(verb)*

Watch over so as to protect.

- *We must stand sentinel to protect ourselves.*
- *The jewels over which they kept guard were stolen.*

---

state supreme court *(noun)*

The highest court in most states of the United States.

- *The article explained what "state supreme court" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "state supreme court" during the group presentation.*

---

steel industry *(noun)*

The industry that makes steel and steel products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steel industry."*
- *Understanding "steel industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take for granted *(verb)*

Take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof.

- *He did not know how to use “take for granted” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take for granted” in real sentences.*

---

testing room *(noun)*

A room in which tests are conducted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “testing room.”*
- *He looked up “testing room” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thousand times *(adverb)*

By three orders of magnitude.

- *This poison is a thousand-fold more toxic.*
- *She spoke “thousand times,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

trade magazine *(noun)*

A magazine published for and read by members of a particular trade group.

- *In class, the teacher used “trade magazine” to mean a magazine published for and read by members of a....*
- *The article explained what “trade magazine” means with a simple example.*

---

traditional knowledge *(noun)*

Knowledge gained through tradition or anecdote.

- *They discussed “traditional knowledge” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “traditional knowledge” because he had never seen it before.*

---

twenty-five *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-four and one.

- *Understanding “twenty-five” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “twenty-five” because he had never seen it before.*

---

universe *(noun)*

(statistics) the entire aggregation of items from which samples can be drawn.

- *They study the evolution of the universe.*
- *They discussed “universe” during the group presentation.*

---

warning *(noun)*

A message informing of danger.

- *A warning that still more bombs could explode.*
- *The warning was to beware of surprises.*

---

admit *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *He admitted his errors.*
- *We cannot admit non-members into our club building.*

---

at random *(adverb)*

In a random manner.

- *The houses were randomly scattered.*
- *Bullets were fired into the crowd at random.*

---

birthday card *(noun)*

A card expressing a birthday greeting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “birthday card.”*
- *The article explained what “birthday card” means with a simple example.*

---

blue sky *(noun)*

The sky as viewed during daylight.

- *He shot an arrow into the blue.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue sky.”*

branch *(noun)*

A division of some larger or more complex organization.

- *A branch of Congress.*
- *Botany is a branch of biology.*

coffee-table book *(noun)*

An elaborate oversize book suitable for displaying on a coffee table.

- *Understanding "coffee-table book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coffee-table book" to mean an elaborate oversize book suitable for displaying....*

concept album *(noun)*

An album whose recordings are unified by some theme (instrumental or lyrical or narrative or compositional).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concept album."*
- *They discussed "concept album" during the group presentation.*

decades *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *They discussed "decades" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decades" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of nine and....*

definition *(noun)*

A concise explanation of the meaning of a word or phrase or symbol.

- *Exercise had given his muscles superior definition.*
- *The article explained what "definition" means with a simple example.*

display case *(noun)*

A glass container used to store and display items in a shop or museum or home.

- *Understanding "display case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "display case" during the group presentation.*

distribution law *(noun)*

(chemistry) the total energy in an assembly of molecules is not distributed equally but is distributed around an average value according to a statistical distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "distribution law" to mean (chemistry) the total energy in an assembly of....*
- *They discussed "distribution law" during the group presentation.*

eastern standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 5th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 75th meridian; used in the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "eastern standard time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern standard time."*

extended order *(noun)*

A military formation for skirmishing; as widely separated as the tactical situation permits.

- *They discussed "extended order" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "extended order" because he had never seen it before.*

fall flat *(verb)*

Fail utterly; collapse.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fall flat" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fall flat" carefully so everyone would understand.*

frame in *(verb)*

Enclose in or as if in a frame.

- *Frame a picture.*
- *She tried to use "frame in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

golden age *(noun)*

A time period when some activity or skill was at its peak.

- *It was the golden age of cinema.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golden age" to mean a time period when some activity or skill was at....*

---

ha *(noun)*

(astronomy) the angular distance of a celestial point measured westward along the celestial equator from the zenith crossing; the right ascension for an observer at a particular location and time of day.

- *The article explained what "ha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ha" to mean (astronomy) the angular distance of a celestial....*

---

heaven *(noun)*

The abode of God and the angels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heaven."*
- *Understanding "heaven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heavy metal *(noun)*

A metal of relatively high density (specific gravity greater than about 5) or of high relative atomic weight (especially one that is poisonous like mercury or lead).

- *In class, the teacher used "heavy metal" to mean a metal of relatively high density (specific....*
- *The article explained what "heavy metal" means with a simple example.*

---

historical record *(noun)*

Writing having historical value (as opposed to fiction or myth etc.).

- *They discussed "historical record" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "historical record" means with a simple example.*

---

holding cell *(noun)*

A jail in a courthouse where accused persons can be confined during a trial.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holding cell."*
- *They discussed "holding cell" during the group presentation.*

---

in the nick of time *(adverb)*

At the last possible moment.

- *She was saved in the nick of time.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in the nick of time" naturally.*

---

information measure *(noun)*

A system of measurement of information based on the probabilities of the events that convey information.

- *Understanding "information measure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "information measure."*

---

james bay *(noun)*

The southern extension of Hudson Bay in Canada between western Quebec and northeastern Ontario.

- *In class, the teacher used "james bay" to mean the southern extension of hudson bay in canada....*
- *The article explained what "james bay" means with a simple example.*

---

jewish new year *(noun)*

(Judaism) a solemn Jewish feast day celebrated on the 1st or 1st and 2nd of Tishri; noted for the blowing of the shofar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewish new year."*
- *The article explained what "jewish new year" means with a simple example.*

---

jump cut *(noun)*

An immediate transition from one scene to another.

- *He looked up "jump cut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jump cut."*

---

lay on the line *(verb)*

Expose to a chance of loss or damage.

- *She laid her job on the line when she told the boss that he was wrong.*

- *She tried to use "lay on the line" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

load *(noun)*

An amount of alcohol sufficient to intoxicate.

- *He got a load on and started a brawl.*
- *The system broke down under excessive loads.*

---

magazine article *(noun)*

An article published in a magazine.

- *Understanding "magazine article" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magazine article."*

---

master in business administration *(noun)*

A master's degree in business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master in business administration."*
- *They discussed "master in business administration" during the group presentation.*

---

mental image *(noun)*

An iconic mental representation.

- *Her imagination forced images upon her too awful to contemplate.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mental image" to mean an iconic mental representation.*

---

military intelligence *(noun)*

An agency of the armed forces that obtains and analyzes and uses information of strategic or tactical military value.

- *Understanding "military intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "military intelligence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moving van *(noun)*

A van used for moving home or office furniture.

- *They discussed "moving van" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moving van" to mean a van used for moving home or office furniture.*

---

national science foundation *(noun)*

An independent agency of the federal government responsible for the promotion of progress in science and engineering by supporting programs in research and education.

- *The article explained what "national science foundation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national science foundation."*

---

opposite number *(noun)*

A person or thing having the same function or characteristics as another.

- *He looked up "opposite number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "opposite number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pacific time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 8th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 120th meridian west; used in far western states of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "pacific time" to mean standard time in the 8th time zone west of....*
- *He looked up "pacific time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pair production *(noun)*

The transformation of a gamma-ray photon into an electron and a positron when the photon passes close to an atomic nucleus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pair production."*
- *He looked up "pair production" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passing water *(noun)*

A euphemism for urination.

- *He looked up "passing water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "passing water" during the group presentation.*

---

political platform *(noun)*

A document stating the aims and principles of a political party.

- *Their candidate simply ignored the party platform.*
- *Understanding "political platform" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

possibility *(noun)*

A tentative insight into the natural world; a concept that is not yet verified but that if true would explain certain facts or phenomena.

- *There is a possibility that his sense of smell has been impaired.*
- *Bankruptcy is always a possibility.*

---

rent *(noun)*

An opening made forcibly as by pulling apart.

- *The article explained what "rent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rent" to mean an opening made forcibly as by pulling apart.*

---

replace *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Smith replaced Miller as CEO after Miller left.*
- *Mary replaced Susan as the team's captain and the highest-ranked player in the school.*

---

represent *(verb)*

Serve as a means of expressing something.

- *The flower represents a young girl.*
- *This period is represented by Beethoven.*

---

round shape *(noun)*

A shape that is curved and without sharp angles.

- *The article explained what "round shape" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "round shape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sentence *(noun)*

The period of time a prisoner is imprisoned.

- *His sentence was 5 to 10 years.*
- *He always spoke in grammatical sentences.*

---

short-term memory *(noun)*

What you can repeat immediately after perceiving it.

- *Understanding "short-term memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "short-term memory" during the group presentation.*

---

small loan company *(noun)*

A finance company that makes loans to people who have trouble getting a bank loan.

- *He looked up "small loan company" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "small loan company" during the group presentation.*

---

switch off *(verb)*

Cause to stop operating by disengaging a switch.

- *Turn off the stereo, please.*
- *In everyday English, people use "switch off" when talking about this idea.*

---

unable to help *(adverb)*

In a helpless manner.

- *The crowd watched him helplessly.*
- *Using "unable to help" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

united church of christ *(noun)*

Merger of the Congregational Christian Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1957.

- *He looked up "united church of christ" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united church of christ."*

---

wave number *(noun)*

The reciprocal of the wavelength of a wave.

- *In class, the teacher used "wave number" to mean the reciprocal of the wavelength of a wave.*
- *The article explained what "wave number" means with a simple example.*

---

zero point *(noun)*

The point on a scale from which positive or negative numerical quantities can be measured.

- *Understanding "zero point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zero point" because he had never seen it before.*

---

achieve *(verb)*

To gain with effort.

- *She achieved her goal despite setbacks.*
- *He did not know how to use "achieve" until he saw an example.*

---

afford *(verb)*

Have the financial means to do something or buy something.

- *We can't afford to send our children to college.*
- *Can you afford this car?*

---

american falls *(noun)*

A part of Niagara Falls in western New York (north of Buffalo).

- *Understanding "american falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "american falls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appeal board *(noun)*

A board of officials that are not judicial but are appointed to hear appeals.

- *The article explained what "appeal board" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appeal board" to mean a board of officials that are not judicial but are....*

---

blow off *(verb)*

Come off due to an explosion or other strong force.

- *In everyday English, people use "blow off" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "blow off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bunch *(noun)*

A grouping of a number of similar things.

- *A bunch of trees.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bunch" to mean a grouping of a number of similar things.*

---

category *(noun)*

A collection of things sharing a common attribute.

- *He looked up "category" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "category" to mean a collection of things sharing a common attribute.*

---

cell theory *(noun)*

(biology) the theory that cells form the fundamental structural and functional units of all living organisms; proposed in 1838 by Matthias Schleiden and by Theodor Schwann.

- *They discussed "cell theory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cell theory" means with a simple example.*

---

centre spread *(noun)*

The spread at the center of a magazine.

- *He looked up "centre spread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centre spread" to mean the spread at the center of a magazine.*

chain saw *(noun)*

Portable power saw; teeth linked to form an endless chain.

- *Understanding "chain saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chain saw" means with a simple example.*

chat *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *She tried to use "chat" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "chat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cheese *(verb)*

Used in the imperative (get away, or stop it).

- *Cheese it!*
- *Cheese the yarn.*

chemical *(adjective)*

Of or made from or using substances produced by or used in reactions involving atomic or molecular changes.

- *Chemical fertilizer.*
- *Chemical engineer.*

conversation piece *(noun)*

Something interesting that stimulates conversation.

- *The article explained what "conversation piece" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conversation piece."*

critical analysis *(noun)*

An appraisal based on careful analytical evaluation.

- *The article explained what "critical analysis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "critical analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

door guard *(noun)*

Someone who guards an entrance.

- *The article explained what "door guard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "door guard" to mean someone who guards an entrance.*

electric range *(noun)*

A kitchen range in which the heat for cooking is provided by electric power.

- *Understanding "electric range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electric range" to mean a kitchen range in which the heat for cooking is....*

entry word *(noun)*

The form of a word that heads a lexical entry and is alphabetized in a dictionary.

- *In class, the teacher used "entry word" to mean the form of a word that heads a lexical entry and....*
- *They discussed "entry word" during the group presentation.*

executive agency *(noun)*

An agency of the executive branch of government.

- *The article explained what "executive agency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "executive agency" to mean an agency of the executive branch of government.*

favourite *(noun)*

Something regarded with special favor or liking.

- *The article explained what "favourite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "favourite" to mean something regarded with special favor or liking.*

fish species *(noun)*

A species of fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish species" to mean a species of fish.*
- *The article explained what "fish species" means with a simple example.*

---

follow suit *(verb)*

Do what someone else is doing.

- *The coach explained when to use "follow suit" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "follow suit" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fuel oil *(noun)*

A petroleum product used for fuel.

- *He looked up "fuel oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fuel oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

german silver *(noun)*

A silver-white alloy containing copper and zinc and nickel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german silver."*
- *The article explained what "german silver" means with a simple example.*

---

get a load *(verb)*

Look at with attention.

- *Get a load of this pretty woman!*
- *In everyday English, people use "get a load" when talking about this idea.*

---

ground crew *(noun)*

The crew of technicians and mechanics who service aircraft on the ground.

- *He looked up "ground crew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground crew."*

---

harder *(adverb)*

To the full extent possible; all the way.

- *He answered "harder," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "harder," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

historical present *(noun)*

The use of the present tense to describe past actions or states.

- *The article explained what "historical present" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "historical present" during the group presentation.*

---

holy saturday *(noun)*

The Saturday before Easter; the last day of Lent.

- *The article explained what "holy saturday" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holy saturday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

home reserve *(noun)*

United States military reserves recruited by the states and equipped by the federal government; subject to call by either.

- *The article explained what "home reserve" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "home reserve" to mean united states military reserves recruited by the....*

---

home territory *(noun)*

The area in which an animal normally ranges.

- *They discussed "home territory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home territory."*

---

house painting *(noun)*

The occupation of a house painter.

- *House painting was the only craft he knew.*

- *He looked up "house painting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in detail *(adverb)*

Thoroughly (including all important particulars).

- *He studied the snake in detail.*
- *Place "in detail" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

index *(noun)*

A mathematical notation indicating the number of times a quantity is multiplied by itself.

- *Understanding "index" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "index."*

---

industrial management *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the creation and management of systems that integrate people and materials and energy in productive ways.

- *In class, the teacher used "industrial management" to mean the branch of engineering that deals with the....*
- *He looked up "industrial management" because he had never seen it before.*

---

item *(noun)*

An individual instance of a type of symbol.

- *He noticed an item in the New York Times.*
- *She had several items on her shopping list.*

---

kitchen police *(noun)*

An enlisted person who is assigned to assist the cooks.

- *In class, the teacher used "kitchen police" to mean an enlisted person who is assigned to assist the cooks.*
- *Understanding "kitchen police" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

left wing *(noun)*

Those who support varying degrees of social or political or economic change designed to promote the public welfare.

- *Understanding "left wing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left wing."*

---

load up *(verb)*

Fill or place a load on.

- *Load a car.*
- *Load the truck with hay.*

---

memory image *(noun)*

A mental image of something previously experienced.

- *In class, the teacher used "memory image" to mean a mental image of something previously experienced.*
- *He looked up "memory image" because he had never seen it before.*

---

natural shape *(noun)*

A shape created by natural forces; not man-made.

- *In class, the teacher used "natural shape" to mean a shape created by natural forces; not man-made.*
- *Understanding "natural shape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

navy *(noun)*

An organization of military vessels belonging to a country and available for sea warfare.

- *Understanding "navy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "navy."*

---

normally *(adverb)*

Under normal conditions.

- *She spoke "normally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "normally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

occurred *(verb)*

To be found to exist.

- *Nothing occurred that seemed important.*
- *It occurred to me that we should hire another secretary.*

---

on a regular basis *(adverb)*

In a regular manner.

- *Letters arrived regularly from his children.*
- *He answered "on a regular basis," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

operating table *(noun)*

Table on which the patient lies during a surgical operation.

- *The article explained what "operating table" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "operating table" to mean table on which the patient lies during a surgical....*

---

orange group *(noun)*

A terrorist group of Protestants who oppose any political settlement with Irish nationalists; a paramilitary group that attacks Catholic interests in Northern Ireland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange group."*
- *He looked up "orange group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personally *(adverb)*

In the flesh; without involving anyone else.

- *I went there personally.*
- *Speaking personally, I would not want to go.*

---

programme *(noun)*

An integrated course of academic studies.

- *He looked up "programme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "programme."*

---

room temperature *(noun)*

The normal temperature of room in which people live.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "room temperature."*
- *He looked up "room temperature" because he had never seen it before.*

---

row house *(noun)*

A house that is one of a row of identical houses situated side by side and sharing common walls.

- *In class, the teacher used "row house" to mean a house that is one of a row of identical houses....*
- *The article explained what "row house" means with a simple example.*

---

scheme *(noun)*

A group of independent but interrelated elements comprising a unified whole.

- *They discussed "scheme" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scheme."*

---

solid figure *(noun)*

A three-dimensional shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solid figure."*
- *He looked up "solid figure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steel production *(noun)*

Making steel from pig iron.

- *In class, the teacher used "steel production" to mean making steel from pig iron.*
- *They discussed "steel production" during the group presentation.*

---

table wine *(noun)*

Wine containing not more than 14 percent alcohol usually served with a meal.

- *The article explained what "table wine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table wine."*

---

tend *(verb)*

Have a tendency or disposition to do or be something; be inclined.

- *She tends to be nervous before her lectures.*
- *She tends to the children.*

---

time frame *(noun)*

A time period during which something occurs or is expected to occur.

- *An agreement can be reached in a reasonably short time frame.*
- *Understanding "time frame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ultimately *(adverb)*

As the end result of a succession or process.

- *Ultimately he had to give in.*
- *He answered "ultimately," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

voting system *(noun)*

A legal system for making democratic choices.

- *He looked up "voting system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "voting system" to mean a legal system for making democratic choices.*

---

waste material *(noun)*

Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted.

- *They collect the waste once a week.*
- *Much of the waste material is carried off in the sewers.*

---

waste product *(noun)*

Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted.

- *They collect the waste once a week.*
- *Much of the waste material is carried off in the sewers.*

---

wedding band *(noun)*

A ring (usually plain gold) given to the bride (and sometimes one is also given to the groom) at the wedding.

- *They discussed "wedding band" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wedding band" means with a simple example.*

---

weekly *(noun)*

A periodical that is published every week (or 52 issues per year).

- *The article explained what "weekly" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weekly."*

---

writing arm *(noun)*

An arm of a tablet-armed chair; widened to provide a writing surface.

- *Understanding "writing arm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "writing arm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yard *(noun)*

The enclosed land around a house or other building.

- *It was a small house with almost no yard.*
- *They opened a repair yard on the edge of town.*

---

active agent *(noun)*

Chemical agent capable of activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "active agent."*
- *He looked up "active agent" because he had never seen it before.*

alcohol group *(noun)*

The chemical group -OH.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alcohol group."*
- *The article explained what "alcohol group" means with a simple example.*

apartment building *(noun)*

A building that is divided into apartments.

- *Understanding "apartment building" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apartment building" to mean a building that is divided into apartments.*

blue moon *(noun)*

A long time.

- *Something that happens once in blue moon almost never happens.*
- *The article explained what "blue moon" means with a simple example.*

book of daniel *(noun)*

An Old Testament book that tells of the apocalyptic visions and the experiences of Daniel in the court of Nebuchadnezzar.

- *They discussed "book of daniel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "book of daniel" means with a simple example.*

bunch up *(verb)*

Gather or cause to gather into a cluster.

- *She bunched her fingers into a fist.*
- *The frightened children bunched together in the corner of the classroom.*

cell division *(noun)*

The process in reproduction and growth by which a cell divides to form daughter cells.

- *The article explained what "cell division" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cell division."*

central powers *(noun)*

In World War I the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary and other nations allied with them in opposing the Allies.

- *The article explained what "central powers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "central powers" to mean in world war i the alliance of germany and....*

chat up *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *The guys always try to chat up the new secretaries.*
- *He did not know how to use "chat up" until he saw an example.*

christian holy day *(noun)*

A religious holiday for Christians.

- *The article explained what "christian holy day" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "christian holy day" to mean a religious holiday for christians.*

common era *(adverb)*

Of the period coinciding with the Christian era; preferred by some writers who are not Christians.

- *Using "common era" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "common era," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

common factor *(noun)*

An integer that divides two (or more) other integers evenly.

- *In class, the teacher used "common factor" to mean an integer that divides two (or more) other....*
- *Understanding "common factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conservative party *(noun)*

A political party (especially in Great Britain or Australia) that believes in the importance of a capitalist economy with private ownership rather than state control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conservative party."*
- *The article explained what "conservative party" means with a simple example.*

---

cross-cultural *(adjective)*

Dealing with or comparing two or more cultures.

- *A cross-cultural survey.*
- *A "cross-cultural" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cross-file *(verb)*

Have one's name listed as a candidate for several parties.

- *Can you use "cross-file" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cross-file" and when to wait.*

---

department of justice canada *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that provides litigation and legal advice and opinions to the government.

- *Understanding "department of justice canada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "department of justice canada" because he had never seen it before.*

---

depending *(verb)*

Be contingent upon (something that is elided).

- *Learners should practice how to use "depending" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "depending" and when to wait.*

---

depression *(noun)*

A concavity in a surface produced by pressing.

- *Depression of the space bar on the typewriter.*
- *He looked up "depression" because he had never seen it before.*

---

describe *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *Discreet Italian police described it in a manner typically continental.*
- *He did not know how to use "describe" until he saw an example.*

---

environmental science *(noun)*

The branch of biology concerned with the relations between organisms and their environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "environmental science" to mean the branch of biology concerned with the relations....*
- *He looked up "environmental science" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exclusive *(noun)*

A news report that is reported first by one news organization.

- *In class, the teacher used "exclusive" to mean a news report that is reported first by one news....*
- *The article explained what "exclusive" means with a simple example.*

---

excuse *(noun)*

A defense of some offensive behavior or some failure to keep a promise etc.

- *He kept finding excuses to stay.*
- *He had to get his mother to write an excuse for him.*

---

face cream *(noun)*

A cream used cosmetically (mostly by women) for softening and cleaning the skin.

- *The article explained what "face cream" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face cream" to mean a cream used cosmetically (mostly by women) for....*

---

factor x *(noun)*

Coagulation factor that is converted to an enzyme that converts prothrombin to thrombin in a reaction that depends on calcium ions and other coagulation factors.

- *They discussed "factor x" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "factor x" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fair copy *(noun)*

A clean copy of a corrected draft.

- *They discussed "fair copy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fair copy" to mean a clean copy of a corrected draft.*

---

federal trade commission *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States federal government that maintains fair and free competition; enforces federal antitrust laws; educates the public about identity theft.

- *He looked up "federal trade commission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "federal trade commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flag day *(noun)*

Commemorating the adoption of the United States flag in 1777.

- *He looked up "flag day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flag day."*

---

foot traffic *(noun)*

People coming and going on foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot traffic."*
- *The article explained what "foot traffic" means with a simple example.*

---

frequently *(adverb)*

Many times at short intervals.

- *The narrator describes the scene "frequently" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "frequently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

give full measure *(verb)*

Perform a task as well as possible.

- *The cast gives full measure every night.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give full measure" in real sentences.*

---

iii john *(noun)*

The third New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *He looked up "iii john" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iii john."*

---

independence day *(noun)*

A legal holiday in the United States.

- *He looked up "independence day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independence day."*

---

latter *(noun)*

The second of two or the second mentioned of two.

- *Tom and Dick were both heroes but only the latter is remembered today.*
- *He looked up "latter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

law of action and reaction *(noun)*

Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

- *The article explained what "law of action and reaction" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "law of action and reaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

life sentence *(noun)*

A prison term lasting as long as the prisoner lives.

- *He got life for killing the guard.*
- *They discussed "life sentence" during the group presentation.*

---

load down *(verb)*

Load with a pack.

- *Learners should practice how to use "load down" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "load down" until he saw an example.*

---

mess up *(verb)*

Disturb the smoothness of.

- *He messed up his room.*
- *He did not know how to use "mess up" until he saw an example.*

---

national intelligence community *(noun)*

A group of government agencies and organizations that carry out intelligence activities for the United States government; headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

- *Understanding "national intelligence community" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "national intelligence community" during the group presentation.*

---

national technical information service *(noun)*

An agency in the Technology Administration that is a primary resource for government-funded scientific and technical and engineering and business related information.

- *He looked up "national technical information service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national technical information service" to mean an agency in the technology administration that is....*

---

object *(noun)*

A tangible and visible entity; an entity that can cast a shadow.

- *It was full of rackets, balls and other objects.*
- *The sole object of her trip was to see her children.*

---

orange order *(noun)*

A Protestant political organization in Northern Ireland.

- *Understanding "orange order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "orange order" means with a simple example.*

---

perspective *(noun)*

A way of regarding situations or topics etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "perspective" to mean a way of regarding situations or topics etc.*
- *The article explained what "perspective" means with a simple example.*

---

put aside *(verb)*

Turn away from and put aside, perhaps temporarily.

- *It's time for you to put away childish things.*
- *The children were told to put away their toys.*

---

rooms *(noun)*

Apartment consisting of a series of connected rooms used as a living unit (as in a hotel).

- *The rooms were very small but they had a nice view.*
- *Understanding "rooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stress mark *(noun)*

A mark indicating the stress on a syllable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stress mark."*
- *He looked up "stress mark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sugar of lead *(noun)*

A poisonous white solid (Pb[CH3CO]2) used in dyeing cotton and in making enamels and varnishes.

- *They discussed "sugar of lead" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar of lead."*

---

suppose *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Scientists supposed that large dinosaurs lived in swamps.*

- *I presuppose that you have done your work.*

tea table *(noun)*

A small table for serving afternoon tea.

- *Understanding "tea table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea table."*

think tank *(noun)*

A company that does research for hire and issues reports on the implications.

- *Understanding "think tank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "think tank" because he had never seen it before.*

transfer paper *(noun)*

A paper that is coated with a preparation for transferring a design to another surface.

- *The article explained what "transfer paper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transfer paper."*

twenty-six *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-five and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "twenty-six" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-five....*
- *They discussed "twenty-six" during the group presentation.*

under the circumstances *(adverb)*

Because of prevailing conditions.

- *Under the circumstances I cannot buy the house.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "under the circumstances" naturally.*

addition reaction *(noun)*

A chemical reaction in which one molecule is added to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "addition reaction."*
- *They discussed "addition reaction" during the group presentation.*

agents *(noun)*

An active and efficient cause; capable of producing a certain effect.

- *Their research uncovered new disease agents.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agents" to mean an active and efficient cause; capable of producing....*

attend *(verb)*

To accompany as a circumstance or follow as a result.

- *Menuhin's playing was attended by a 15-minute standing ovation.*
- *She attends class regularly.*

attend to *(verb)*

Get down to; pay attention to; take seriously.

- *Attend to your duties, please.*
- *She attends the old lady in the wheelchair.*

background knowledge *(noun)*

Information that is essential to understanding a situation or problem.

- *The embassy filled him in on the background of the incident.*
- *Understanding "background knowledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ban *(noun)*

An official prohibition or edict against something.

- *They discussed "ban" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ban" means with a simple example.*

bar-room plant *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial with large handsome basal leaves; grown primarily as a foliage houseplant.

- *In class, the teacher used "bar-room plant" to mean evergreen perennial with large handsome basal....*
- *The article explained what "bar-room plant" means with a simple example.*

bill of entry *(noun)*

A list of goods received at a customhouse for export or import.

- *He looked up "bill of entry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill of entry."*

blue joke *(noun)*

An indelicate joke.

- *They discussed "blue joke" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blue joke" because he had never seen it before.*

board measure *(noun)*

A system of units for measuring lumber based on the board foot.

- *He looked up "board measure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "board measure" during the group presentation.*

button up *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *He did not know how to use "button up" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "button up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

canadian french *(noun)*

The French language as spoken in Quebec, Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canadian french."*
- *The article explained what "canadian french" means with a simple example.*

carbon *(noun)*

An abundant nonmetallic tetravalent element occurring in three allotropic forms: amorphous carbon and graphite and diamond; occurs in all organic compounds.

- *They discussed "carbon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbon."*

catholic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Catholicism.

- *The Catholic Church.*
- *A "catholic" approach may work better in this case.*

chose *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *She chose not to attend classes and now she failed the exam.*
- *She tried to use "chose" carefully so everyone would understand.*

circle *(noun)*

An unofficial association of people or groups.

- *He calculated the circumference of the circle.*
- *The chairs were arranged in a circle.*

command language *(noun)*

A source language consisting of procedural operators that invoke functions to be executed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "command language."*
- *He looked up "command language" because he had never seen it before.*

cost-plus contract *(noun)*

A contract in which the contractor is paid his total cost plus a stated percentage of profit.

- *Understanding "cost-plus contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cost-plus contract" during the group presentation.*

---

distribution list *(noun)*

List of names to whom a communication should be sent.

- *In class, the teacher used "distribution list" to mean list of names to whom a communication should be sent.*
- *They discussed "distribution list" during the group presentation.*

---

domestic dog *(noun)*

A member of the genus Canis (probably descended from the common wolf) that has been domesticated by man since prehistoric times; occurs in many breeds.

- *The dog barked all night.*
- *Understanding "domestic dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

domestic science *(noun)*

Theory and practice of homemaking.

- *He looked up "domestic science" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domestic science."*

---

dry ice *(noun)*

Solidified carbon dioxide; dry ice sublimates at -78.5 C and is used mainly as a refrigerant.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry ice" to mean solidified carbon dioxide; dry ice sublimates at....*
- *He looked up "dry ice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

experiences *(noun)*

The content of direct observation or participation in an event.

- *The article explained what "experiences" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "experiences" to mean the content of direct observation or participation....*

---

flow rate *(noun)*

The amount of fluid that flows in a given time.

- *In class, the teacher used "flow rate" to mean the amount of fluid that flows in a given time.*
- *Understanding "flow rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

full faith and credit *(noun)*

A guarantee to pay interest and principal on debt; usually issued by the United States Treasury.

- *They discussed "full faith and credit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "full faith and credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

general assembly *(noun)*

The supreme deliberative assembly of the United Nations.

- *He looked up "general assembly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general assembly."*

---

get laid *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get laid" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "get laid" and when to wait.*

---

house guest *(noun)*

A guest entertained in your house.

- *He looked up "house guest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house guest" to mean a guest entertained in your house.*

---

house-trained *(adjective)*

(of pets) trained to urinate and defecate outside or in a special place.

- *'house-trained' is chiefly British.*
- *Students compared "house-trained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

in concert *(adverb)*

With a common plan.

- *Act in concert.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in concert" naturally.*

like an expert *(adverb)*

In an expert manner.

- *He repaired the TV set expertly.*
- *He answered "like an expert," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

major mode *(noun)*

A key whose harmony is based on the major scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "major mode" to mean a key whose harmony is based on the major scale.*
- *Understanding "major mode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

map collection *(noun)*

A collection of maps in book form.

- *Understanding "map collection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "map collection" means with a simple example.*

native language *(noun)*

The language that a person has spoken from earliest childhood.

- *The article explained what "native language" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "native language" during the group presentation.*

nearby *(adverb)*

Not far away in relative terms.

- *She works nearby.*
- *The planets orbiting nearby are Venus and Mars.*

night bell *(noun)*

A doorbell to be used at night.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night bell."*
- *He looked up "night bell" because he had never seen it before.*

one thousand million *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 9 zeros.

- *Understanding "one thousand million" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "one thousand million" during the group presentation.*

panel *(noun)*

A committee appointed to judge a competition.

- *He checked the instrument panel.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panel" to mean a committee appointed to judge a competition.*

plane table *(noun)*

Surveying instrument consisting of a drawing board and a ruler that are mounted on a tripod; used to sight and map topographical details.

- *In class, the teacher used "plane table" to mean surveying instrument consisting of a drawing board....*
- *Understanding "plane table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rate of flow *(noun)*

The amount of fluid that flows in a given time.

- *They discussed "rate of flow" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rate of flow" means with a simple example.*

replaced *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Smith replaced Miller as CEO after Miller left.*
- *Mary replaced Susan as the team's captain and the highest-ranked player in the school.*

---

rice *(verb)*

Sieve so that it becomes the consistency of rice.

- *Rice the potatoes.*
- *He did not know how to use "rice" until he saw an example.*

---

roof *(noun)*

The inner top surface of a covered area or hollow space.

- *The roof of the cave was very high.*
- *I could see the roof of the bear's mouth.*

---

safety net *(noun)*

A guarantee of professional or financial security.

- *The article explained what "safety net" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safety net" to mean a guarantee of professional or financial security.*

---

self-confidence *(noun)*

Freedom from doubt; belief in yourself and your abilities.

- *The article explained what "self-confidence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-confidence" to mean freedom from doubt; belief in yourself and your....*

---

set aside *(verb)*

Give or assign a resource to a particular person or cause.

- *She sets aside time for meditation every day.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "set aside" in real sentences.*

---

set in motion *(verb)*

Get going; give impetus to.

- *Her actions set in motion a complicated judicial process.*
- *Can you use "set in motion" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

somewhat *(adverb)*

To a moderately sufficient extent or degree.

- *His arguments were somewhat self-contradictory.*
- *She spoke "somewhat," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

spanish capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city situated centrally in Spain; home of an outstanding art museum.

- *In class, the teacher used "spanish capital" to mean the capital and largest city situated centrally in....*
- *The article explained what "spanish capital" means with a simple example.*

---

square foot *(noun)*

A unit of area equal to one foot by one foot square.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "square foot."*
- *They discussed "square foot" during the group presentation.*

---

surely *(adverb)*

Definitely or positively ('sure' is sometimes used informally for 'surely').

- *The results are surely encouraging.*
- *Place "surely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

table turning *(noun)*

Manipulation of a table during a seance; attributed to spirits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table turning."*

- *The article explained what "table turning" means with a simple example.*

---

task force *(noun)*

A semipermanent unit created to carry out a continuing task.

- *He looked up "task force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "task force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

us constitution *(noun)*

The constitution written at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 and subsequently ratified by the original thirteen states.

- *They discussed "us constitution" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "us constitution" means with a simple example.*

---

white goods *(noun)*

Drygoods for household use that are typically made of white cloth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white goods."*
- *The article explained what "white goods" means with a simple example.*

---

absolute *(noun)*

Something that is conceived or that exists independently and not in relation to other things; something that does not depend on anything else and is beyond human control; something that is not relative.

- *No mortal being can influence the absolute.*
- *They discussed "absolute" during the group presentation.*

---

active birth *(noun)*

Childbirth during which the mother is encouraged to be an active participant.

- *They discussed "active birth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "active birth" means with a simple example.*

---

advertising *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *Understanding "advertising" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "advertising" because he had never seen it before.*

---

applied science *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems.

- *The article explained what "applied science" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applied science."*

---

armed service *(noun)*

A force that is a branch of the armed forces.

- *He looked up "armed service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "armed service" during the group presentation.*

---

army intelligence *(noun)*

An agency of the United States Army responsible for providing timely and relevant and accurate and synchronized intelligence to tactical and operational and strategic level commanders.

- *In class, the teacher used "army intelligence" to mean an agency of the united states army responsible for....*
- *Understanding "army intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bank holiday *(noun)*

Any of several weekdays when banks are closed; a legal holiday in Britain.

- *Understanding "bank holiday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank holiday" to mean any of several weekdays when banks are closed; a....*

---

bathroom *(noun)*

A room or building equipped with one or more toilets.

- *Understanding "bathroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bathroom" to mean a room or building equipped with one or more toilets.*

bible *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *In class, the teacher used "bible" to mean the sacred writings of the christian religions.*
- *Understanding "bible" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

church of ireland *(noun)*

Autonomous branch of the Church of England in Ireland.

- *They discussed "church of ireland" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church of ireland."*

citizens committee *(noun)*

A self-constituted organization to promote something.

- *In class, the teacher used "citizens committee" to mean a self-constituted organization to promote something.*
- *He looked up "citizens committee" because he had never seen it before.*

civil rights movement *(noun)*

Movement in the United States beginning in the 1960s and led primarily by Blacks in an effort to establish the civil rights of individual Black citizens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil rights movement."*
- *Understanding "civil rights movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commission on the status of women *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with the status of women in different societies.

- *Understanding "commission on the status of women" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commission on the status of women" to mean the commission of the economic and social council....*

constant *(noun)*

A number representing a quantity assumed to have a fixed value in a specified mathematical context.

- *The velocity of light is a constant.*
- *He looked up "constant" because he had never seen it before.*

corporation law *(noun)*

That branch of jurisprudence that studies the laws governing corporations.

- *Understanding "corporation law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporation law."*

count per minute *(noun)*

Frequency per minute.

- *In class, the teacher used "count per minute" to mean frequency per minute.*
- *He looked up "count per minute" because he had never seen it before.*

cutting room *(noun)*

A room where films or tapes are edited (by cutting out unwanted parts).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cutting room."*
- *He looked up "cutting room" because he had never seen it before.*

dates *(noun)*

A particular but unspecified point in time.

- *He tried to memorizes all the dates for his history class.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dates."*

degrees *(noun)*

A unit of temperature on a specified scale.

- *There are 360 degrees in a circle.*
- *The article explained what "degrees" means with a simple example.*

doors *(noun)*

A structure where people live or work (usually ordered along a street or road).

- *They live two doors up the street from us.*
- *They discussed "doors" during the group presentation.*

---

dry clean *(verb)*

Clean with chemical agents.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dry clean" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dry clean" and when to wait.*

---

empire *(noun)*

A group of countries under a single authority.

- *The British created a great empire.*
- *In class, the teacher used "empire" to mean a group of countries under a single authority.*

---

et al *(adverb)*

And others ('et al.' is used as an abbreviation of 'et alii' (masculine plural) or 'et aliae' (feminine plural) or 'et alia' (neuter plural) when referring to a number of people).

- *The data reported by Smith et al.*
- *Place "et al" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

expansion *(noun)*

A function expressed as a sum or product of terms.

- *The expansion of (a+b)^2 is a^2 + 2ab + b^2.*
- *The article explained what "expansion" means with a simple example.*

---

great depression *(noun)*

A period during the 1930s when there was a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment.

- *The article explained what "great depression" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great depression."*

---

guest night *(noun)*

An evening when members of a club or college can bring their friends as guests.

- *In class, the teacher used "guest night" to mean an evening when members of a club or college can....*
- *He looked up "guest night" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hang together *(verb)*

Be connected.

- *In my heart I can make the world hang together.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hang together" and when to wait.*

---

heavily *(adverb)*

To a considerable degree.

- *He relied heavily on others' data.*
- *He walked heavily up the three flights to his room.*

---

historical paper *(noun)*

Writing having historical value (as opposed to fiction or myth etc.).

- *He looked up "historical paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "historical paper" to mean writing having historical value (as opposed to....*

---

in some manner *(adverb)*

In some unspecified way or manner; or by some unspecified means.

- *They managed somehow.*
- *He expected somehow to discover a woman who would love him.*

---

irish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Ireland or its people.

- *The speaker chose "irish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Would you call this situation "irish"? Explain why.*

---

japanese red army *(noun)*

A terrorist group organized in 1970 to overthrow the Japanese government and monarchy and to foment world revolution; is said to have close ties with Palestinian terrorists.

- *In 1972 the Japanese Red Army was responsible for a massacre at an airport in Israel.*
- *The article explained what "japanese red army" means with a simple example.*

---

lay to rest *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *My grandfather was laid to rest last Sunday.*
- *Can you use "lay to rest" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

make noise *(verb)*

Emit a noise.

- *The coach explained when to use "make noise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "make noise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

manage *(verb)*

Be successful; achieve a goal.

- *I managed to carry the box upstairs.*
- *She managed her parents' affairs after they got too old.*

---

messages *(noun)*

A communication (usually brief) that is written or spoken or signaled.

- *He looked up "messages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "messages" during the group presentation.*

---

near vision *(noun)*

Vision for objects 2 feet or closer to the viewer.

- *Understanding "near vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "near vision" means with a simple example.*

---

non-standard speech *(noun)*

Speech that differs from the usual accepted, easily recognizable speech of native adult members of a speech community.

- *They discussed "non-standard speech" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "non-standard speech."*

---

phase space *(noun)*

(physics) an ideal space in which the coordinate dimensions represent the variables that are required to describe a system or substance.

- *A multidimensional phase space.*
- *They discussed "phase space" during the group presentation.*

---

print *(noun)*

The text appearing in a book, newspaper, or other printed publication.

- *I want to see it in print.*
- *Paw prints were everywhere.*

---

quarter section *(noun)*

A land unit equal to a quarter of a section (160 acres) and measuring 1/2 mile on a side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarter section."*
- *Understanding "quarter section" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quarter-century *(noun)*

A period of 25 years.

- *They discussed "quarter-century" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quarter-century" means with a simple example.*

---

red giant *(noun)*

A large, old, luminous star; has a relatively low surface temperature and a diameter large relative to the sun.

- *Understanding "red giant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "red giant" means with a simple example.*

---

refused *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *He refused my offer of hospitality.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "refused" in real sentences.*

---

reporting *(noun)*

The news as presented by reporters for newspapers or radio or television.

- *Understanding "reporting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reporting."*

---

shop window *(noun)*

A window of a store facing onto the street; used to display merchandise for sale in the store.

- *He looked up "shop window" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shop window."*

---

signal fire *(noun)*

A fire set as a signal.

- *In class, the teacher used "signal fire" to mean a fire set as a signal.*
- *He looked up "signal fire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signal light *(noun)*

A fire set as a signal.

- *In class, the teacher used "signal light" to mean a fire set as a signal.*
- *The article explained what "signal light" means with a simple example.*

---

significantly *(adverb)*

In an important way or to an important degree.

- *The two groups differed significantly.*
- *Our budget will be significantly affected by these new cuts.*

---

sing *(verb)*

Make a whining, ringing, or whistling sound.

- *The kettle was singing.*
- *Sing Christmas carols.*

---

soviet *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the former Soviet Union or its people.

- *Soviet leaders.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "soviet" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the former....*

---

think factory *(noun)*

A company that does research for hire and issues reports on the implications.

- *Understanding "think factory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "think factory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volume unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

- *He looked up "volume unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "volume unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

voting age *(noun)*

The age at which a person is old enough to vote in public elections.

- *In class, the teacher used “voting age” to mean the age at which a person is old enough to vote in....*
- *The article explained what “voting age” means with a simple example.*

---

weapon *(noun)*

A means of persuading or arguing.

- *He used all his conversational weapons.*
- *He was licensed to carry a weapon.*

---

widely *(adverb)*

To or over a great extent or range; far.

- *He traveled widely.*
- *Her work is widely known.*

---

written communication *(noun)*

Communication by means of written symbols (either printed or handwritten).

- *The article explained what “written communication” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “written communication” to mean communication by means of written symbols (either....*

---

yellow sea *(noun)*

Part of the Pacific off the east coast of Asia.

- *They discussed “yellow sea” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yellow sea” to mean part of the pacific off the east coast of asia.*

---

affected role *(noun)*

The semantic role of an entity that is not the agent but is directly involved in or affected by the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *In class, the teacher used “affected role” to mean the semantic role of an entity that is not the....*
- *The article explained what “affected role” means with a simple example.*

---

ages *(noun)*

An era of history having some distinctive feature.

- *We’ve known each other for ages.*
- *Understanding “ages” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anniversary *(noun)*

The date on which an event occurred in some previous year (or the celebration of it).

- *Understanding “anniversary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “anniversary” during the group presentation.*

---

at first sight *(adverb)*

Immediately.

- *It was love at first sight.*
- *Place “at first sight” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

bell book *(noun)*

A logbook in which all orders concerning the main engines of a ship are recorded.

- *He looked up “bell book” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “bell book” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

british labour party *(noun)*

A political party formed in Great Britain in 1900; characterized by the promotion of labor’s interests and formerly the socialization of key industries.

- *He looked up “british labour party” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “british labour party” during the group presentation.*

---

business index *(noun)*

A statistical compilation that provides a context for economic or financial conditions.

- *This business index is computed relative to the base year of 2005.*
- *He looked up “business index” because he had never seen it before.*

chemical change *(noun)*

(chemistry) any process determined by the atomic and molecular composition and structure of the substances involved.

- *He looked up "chemical change" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical change."*

chemical group *(noun)*

(chemistry) two or more atoms bound together as a single unit and forming part of a molecule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical group."*
- *Understanding "chemical group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

closely *(adverb)*

In a close relation or position in time or space.

- *The onsets were closely timed.*
- *Houses set closely together.*

common fault *(noun)*

An inclined fault in which the hanging wall appears to have slipped downward relative to the footwall.

- *The article explained what "common fault" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common fault" to mean an inclined fault in which the hanging wall appears....*

constantly *(adverb)*

Without variation or change, in every case.

- *Constantly kind and gracious.*
- *The world is constantly changing.*

contest *(verb)*

To make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation.

- *They contested the outcome of the race.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "contest" in real sentences.*

depends *(verb)*

Be contingent upon (something that is elided).

- *That depends.*
- *Can you use "depends" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

drop-kick *(verb)*

Make the point after a touchdown with a dropkick.

- *Learners should practice how to use "drop-kick" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "drop-kick" carefully so everyone would understand.*

duty tour *(noun)*

A period of time spent in military service.

- *Understanding "duty tour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "duty tour" because he had never seen it before.*

economic commission for europe *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with economic development in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economic commission for europe."*
- *He looked up "economic commission for europe" because he had never seen it before.*

empty talk *(noun)*

Loud and confused and empty talk.

- *They discussed "empty talk" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empty talk."*

feature of speech *(noun)*

(linguistics) a distinctive characteristic of a linguistic unit that serves to distinguish it from other units of the same kind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feature of speech."*
- *The article explained what "feature of speech" means with a simple example.*

---

field of vision *(noun)*

All of the points of the physical environment that can be perceived by a stable eye at a given moment.

- *They discussed "field of vision" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "field of vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fly floor *(noun)*

A narrow raised platform at the side of a stage in a theater; stagehands can work the ropes controlling equipment in the flies.

- *The article explained what "fly floor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fly floor" to mean a narrow raised platform at the side of a stage in....*

---

half mile *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to half of 1 mile.

- *Understanding "half mile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half mile."*

---

hardly *(adverb)*

Only a very short time before; ; ; ; ; - W.B.Yeats.

- *We hardly knew them.*
- *He hardly ever goes fishing.*

---

hide out *(verb)*

Be or go into hiding; keep out of sight, as for protection and safety.

- *She is hiding out in a cabin in Montana.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hide out" in real sentences.*

---

home loan bank *(noun)*

One of 11 regional banks that monitor and make short-term credit advances to thrift institutions in their region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home loan bank."*
- *The article explained what "home loan bank" means with a simple example.*

---

home plate *(noun)*

(baseball) base consisting of a rubber slab where the batter stands; it must be touched by a base runner in order to score.

- *He ruled that the runner failed to touch home.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home plate."*

---

index number *(noun)*

A number or ratio (a value on a scale of measurement) derived from a series of observed facts; can reveal relative changes as a function of time.

- *They discussed "index number" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "index number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invited *(verb)*

Request the participation or presence of.

- *I invited them to a restaurant.*
- *We invited the neighbors in for a cup of coffee.*

---

kitchen match *(noun)*

A wooden friction match that will light on any granular surface; useful to light wood or gas stoves.

- *The article explained what "kitchen match" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kitchen match" to mean a wooden friction match that will light on any....*

---

lay eyes on *(verb)*

See with attention.

- *He did not know how to use "lay eyes on" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use “lay eyes on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

marine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to military personnel who serve both on land and at sea (specifically the U.S. Marine Corps).

- *Marine barracks.*
- *Marine explorations.*

---

minor term *(noun)*

The term in a syllogism that is the subject of the conclusion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “minor term.”*
- *Understanding “minor term” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

modern era *(noun)*

The present or recent times.

- *They discussed “modern era” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “modern era.”*

---

motor *(noun)*

A nonspecific agent that imparts motion.

- *Happiness is the aim of all men and the motor of all action.*
- *The article explained what “motor” means with a simple example.*

---

national flag *(noun)*

An emblem flown as a symbol of nationality.

- *In class, the teacher used “national flag” to mean an emblem flown as a symbol of nationality.*
- *The article explained what “national flag” means with a simple example.*

---

national institute of justice *(noun)*

The law enforcement agency that is the research and development branch of the Department of Justice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “national institute of justice.”*
- *He looked up “national institute of justice” because he had never seen it before.*

---

officially *(adverb)*

With official authorization.

- *Officially, he is in charge.*
- *Officially responsible.*

---

opposite word *(noun)*

A word that expresses a meaning opposed to the meaning of another word, in which case the two words are antonyms of each other.

- *The article explained what “opposite word” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “opposite word” to mean a word that expresses a meaning opposed to the....*

---

out of doors *(adverb)*

Outside a building.

- *In summer we play outside.*
- *She spoke “out of doors,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

out of sight *(adverb)*

Quietly in concealment.

- *The ship disappeared behind the horizon and passed out of sight.*
- *He answered “out of sight,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

out-of-doors *(noun)*

Where the air is unconfined.

- *He looked up “out-of-doors” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “out-of-doors.”*

---

peak *(noun)*

The most extreme possible amount or value.

- *Voltage peak.*
- *The peak of perfection.*

---

platform bed *(noun)*

A bed without springs.

- *In class, the teacher used "platform bed" to mean a bed without springs.*
- *Understanding "platform bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pressure suit *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of an inflatable suit for space or high altitude flying.

- *In class, the teacher used "pressure suit" to mean protective garment consisting of an inflatable suit....*
- *The article explained what "pressure suit" means with a simple example.*

---

prison cell *(noun)*

A room where a prisoner is kept.

- *They discussed "prison cell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prison cell" means with a simple example.*

---

pure gold *(noun)*

100 per cent gold.

- *He looked up "pure gold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pure gold."*

---

puts *(verb)*

Arrange thoughts, ideas, temporal events.

- *The coach explained when to use "puts" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "puts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

simple sugar *(noun)*

A sugar (like sucrose or fructose) that does not hydrolyse to give other sugars; the simplest group of carbohydrates.

- *He looked up "simple sugar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simple sugar."*

---

solar *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from the sun or utilizing the energies of the sun.

- *Solar eclipse.*
- *Solar energy.*

---

somehow *(adverb)*

In some unspecified way or manner; or by some unspecified means.

- *They managed somehow.*
- *He expected somehow to discover a woman who would love him.*

---

straight chair *(noun)*

A straight-backed chair without arms.

- *They discussed "straight chair" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "straight chair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supreme truth *(noun)*

A terrorist organization whose goal is to take over Japan and then the world; based on a religion founded in 1987 that combines elements of Buddhism with Christianity.

- *In class, the teacher used "supreme truth" to mean a terrorist organization whose goal is to take over....*
- *They discussed "supreme truth" during the group presentation.*

---

switch-hit *(verb)*

Bat right-handed against a left-handed and left-handed against a right-handed pitcher.

- *She tried to use "switch-hit" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "switch-hit" when talking about this idea.*

---

time constant *(noun)*

The ratio of the inductance of a circuit in henries to its resistance in ohms.

- *They discussed "time constant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "time constant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tip off *(verb)*

Give insider information or advise to.

- *He tipped off the police about the terrorist plot.*
- *She tried to use "tip off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tour of duty *(noun)*

A period of time spent in military service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tour of duty."*
- *They discussed "tour of duty" during the group presentation.*

---

twenty-four hours *(noun)*

Time for Earth to make a complete rotation on its axis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty-four hours."*
- *He looked up "twenty-four hours" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voice communication *(noun)*

(language) communication by word of mouth.

- *Understanding "voice communication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "voice communication" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warning of war *(noun)*

A warning to national policy makers that an enemy intends war or is preparing for war and is on a course that increases the risk of war.

- *The article explained what "warning of war" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "warning of war" during the group presentation.*

---

william and mary *(noun)*

Joint monarchs of England; William III and Mary II.

- *The article explained what "william and mary" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "william and mary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air mile *(noun)*

A unit of length used in navigation; exactly 1,852 meters; historically based on the distance spanned by one minute of arc in latitude.

- *The article explained what "air mile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air mile" to mean a unit of length used in navigation; exactly 1,852....*

---

army national guard *(noun)*

A civilian reserve component of the United States Army comprised of guardsmen who serve during overseas peacekeeping missions and during local emergencies.

- *In class, the teacher used "army national guard" to mean a civilian reserve component of the united states....*
- *Understanding "army national guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assembly program *(noun)*

A program to convert assembly language into machine language.

- *In class, the teacher used "assembly program" to mean a program to convert assembly language into machine....*
- *The article explained what "assembly program" means with a simple example.*

---

at an equal rate *(adverb)*

Used in legal language.

- *Place "at an equal rate" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "at an equal rate" naturally.*

automatically *(adverb)*

In a mechanical manner; by a mechanism.

- *He answered automatically.*
- *Using "automatically" can make your explanation more exact.*

bills *(noun)*

A statute in draft before it becomes law.

- *In class, the teacher used "bills" to mean a statute in draft before it becomes law.*
- *The article explained what "bills" means with a simple example.*

breath *(noun)*

The air that is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

- *His sour breath offended her.*
- *He took a deep breath and dived into the pool.*

brief *(noun)*

A document stating the facts and points of law of a client's case.

- *He looked up "brief" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brief."*

church mode *(noun)*

Any of a system of modes used in Gregorian chants up until 1600; derived historically from the Greek mode.

- *He looked up "church mode" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church mode."*

corporate trust *(noun)*

A consortium of independent organizations formed to limit competition by controlling the production and distribution of a product or service.

- *They set up the trust in the hope of gaining a monopoly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporate trust."*

court favor *(verb)*

Seek favor by fawning or flattery.

- *This employee is currying favor with his superordinates.*
- *In everyday English, people use "court favor" when talking about this idea.*

cutting board *(noun)*

A wooden board where meats or vegetables can be cut.

- *He looked up "cutting board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cutting board."*

decade *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *He looked up "decade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decade."*

defense reaction *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an unconscious process that tries to reduce the anxiety associated with instinctive desires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense reaction."*
- *He looked up "defense reaction" because he had never seen it before.*

domestic ass *(noun)*

Domestic beast of burden descended from the African wild ass; patient but stubborn.

- *The article explained what "domestic ass" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "domestic ass" during the group presentation.*

draft board *(noun)*

A board to select personnel for involuntary military service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draft board."*
- *Understanding "draft board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drawing room *(noun)*

A formal room where visitors can be received and entertained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawing room."*
- *He looked up "drawing room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

educational program *(noun)*

A program for providing education.

- *The article explained what "educational program" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "educational program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

empire day *(noun)*

British, anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth.

- *Understanding "empire day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "empire day" during the group presentation.*

---

factor v *(noun)*

A coagulation factor.

- *The article explained what "factor v" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "factor v" to mean a coagulation factor.*

---

false return *(noun)*

An incorrect income tax return.

- *The article explained what "false return" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false return."*

---

family circle *(noun)*

Rearmost or uppermost area in the balcony containing the least expensive seats.

- *He looked up "family circle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family circle."*

---

fantasy *(noun)*

Something many people believe that is false.

- *A schoolgirl fantasy.*
- *Understanding "fantasy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fill the bill *(verb)*

Be what is needed or be good enough for what is required.

- *Does this restaurant fit the bill for the celebration?*
- *In everyday English, people use "fill the bill" when talking about this idea.*

---

fly-fish *(verb)*

Fish with flies as lures.

- *The coach explained when to use "fly-fish" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fly-fish" in real sentences.*

---

fourth estate *(noun)*

The press, including journalists, newspaper writers, photographers.

- *He looked up "fourth estate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fourth estate" to mean the press, including journalists, newspaper....*

---

ft *(noun)*

A linear unit of length equal to 12 inches or a third of a yard.

- *Understanding "ft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "ft" means with a simple example.*

giant star *(noun)*

A very bright star of large diameter and low density (relative to the Sun).

- *The article explained what "giant star" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "giant star" during the group presentation.*

ground-service crew *(noun)*

The crew of technicians and mechanics who service aircraft on the ground.

- *He looked up "ground-service crew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground-service crew."*

house arrest *(noun)*

Confinement to your own home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house arrest."*
- *The article explained what "house arrest" means with a simple example.*

in brief *(adverb)*

In a concise manner; in a few words.

- *She replied briefly.*
- *Briefly, we have a problem.*

indian file *(noun)*

A line of persons or things ranged one behind the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian file."*
- *He looked up "indian file" because he had never seen it before.*

international mile *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; exactly 1609.344 meters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international mile."*
- *He looked up "international mile" because he had never seen it before.*

kitchen range *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *The article explained what "kitchen range" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kitchen range" to mean a kitchen appliance used for cooking food.*

lay hands on *(verb)*

Manage with the hands.

- *In everyday English, people use "lay hands on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "lay hands on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

line item *(noun)*

An item in an appropriation bill.

- *Some governors can veto line items in their state budgets.*
- *They discussed "line item" during the group presentation.*

low blow *(noun)*

Unscrupulous abuse.

- *Understanding "low blow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low blow."*

manufacturing business *(noun)*

A business engaged in manufacturing some product.

- *In class, the teacher used "manufacturing business" to mean a business engaged in manufacturing some product.*
- *The article explained what "manufacturing business" means with a simple example.*

mining company *(noun)*

A company that owns and manages mines.

- *They discussed "mining company" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mining company" to mean a company that owns and manages mines.*

---

net fish *(verb)*

Fish with nets.

- *He did not know how to use "net fish" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "net fish" when talking about this idea.*

---

new people's army *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that is the militant wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines; a Maoist organization formed to overthrow the government; uses hit squads called Sparrow Units; opposes United States military presence in the Philippines.

- *Understanding "new people's army" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "new people's army" because he had never seen it before.*

---

out loud *(adverb)*

Using the voice; not silently.

- *Please read the passage aloud.*
- *He laughed out loud.*

---

pilot *(noun)*

Something that serves as a model or a basis for making copies.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilot" to mean something that serves as a model or a basis for....*
- *He looked up "pilot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pool table *(noun)*

Game equipment consisting of a heavy table on which pool is played.

- *He looked up "pool table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pool table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

presidential *(adjective)*

Relating to a president or presidency.

- *Presidential aides.*
- *Presidential veto.*

---

recognize *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *We do not recognize your gods.*
- *The Regents officially recognized the new educational institution.*

---

recovery room *(noun)*

A hospital room for the care of patients immediately after surgery.

- *In class, the teacher used "recovery room" to mean a hospital room for the care of patients....*
- *The article explained what "recovery room" means with a simple example.*

---

regularly *(adverb)*

In a regular way without variation.

- *Letters arrived regularly from his children.*
- *Regularly shaped objects.*

---

side yard *(noun)*

The grounds at either side of a house.

- *The article explained what "side yard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "side yard" during the group presentation.*

---

special delivery *(noun)*

Mail that is delivered by a special carrier (for an additional charge).

- *They discussed "special delivery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "special delivery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

speed limit *(noun)*

Regulation establishing the top speed permitted on a given road.

- *In class, the teacher used "speed limit" to mean regulation establishing the top speed permitted on....*
- *The article explained what "speed limit" means with a simple example.*

---

storm door *(noun)*

An extra outer door for protection against severe weather or winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storm door."*
- *He looked up "storm door" because he had never seen it before.*

---

survive *(verb)*

Continue to live through hardship or adversity.

- *These superstitions survive in the backwaters of America.*
- *He survived the cancer against all odds.*

---

vote of confidence *(noun)*

An expression of approval and encouragement.

- *They gave the chairman a vote of confidence.*
- *The article explained what "vote of confidence" means with a simple example.*

---

warning light *(noun)*

A cautionary sign of danger.

- *In class, the teacher used "warning light" to mean a cautionary sign of danger.*
- *The article explained what "warning light" means with a simple example.*

---

wedding ring *(noun)*

A ring (usually plain gold) given to the bride (and sometimes one is also given to the groom) at the wedding.

- *Understanding "wedding ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wedding ring" during the group presentation.*

---

window glass *(noun)*

Sheet glass cut in shapes for windows or doors.

- *He looked up "window glass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "window glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zero hour *(noun)*

The time set for the start of an action or operation.

- *Understanding "zero hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zero hour."*

---

ad agency *(noun)*

An agency that designs advertisement to call public attention to its clients.

- *Understanding "ad agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ad agency" to mean an agency that designs advertisement to call public....*

---

armed services *(noun)*

The military forces of a nation.

- *They discussed "armed services" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "armed services" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basic iron *(noun)*

Pig iron containing a high percentage of phosphorus; used in making steel by a process that removes the phosphorus.

- *Understanding "basic iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basic iron."*

cap *(noun)*

An upper limit on what is allowed.

- *They established a cap for prices.*
- *Understanding "cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capacity unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

- *In class, the teacher used "capacity unit" to mean a unit of measurement of volume or capacity.*
- *The article explained what "capacity unit" means with a simple example.*

central vision *(noun)*

Vision using the fovea and parafovea; the middle part of the visual field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central vision."*
- *Understanding "central vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chat room *(noun)*

A site on the internet where a number of users can communicate in real time (typically one dedicated to a particular topic).

- *They discussed "chat room" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chat room" to mean a site on the internet where a number of users can....*

check register *(noun)*

A register of checks issued (usually in numeric order).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "check register."*
- *Understanding "check register" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

childhood *(noun)*

The time of person's life when they are a child.

- *In class, the teacher used "childhood" to mean the time of person's life when they are a child.*
- *He looked up "childhood" because he had never seen it before.*

covers *(noun)*

A natural object that covers or envelops.

- *He pulled the covers over his head and went to sleep.*
- *He looked up "covers" because he had never seen it before.*

creative thinking *(noun)*

The ability to create.

- *The article explained what "creative thinking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "creative thinking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cycle per second *(noun)*

The unit of frequency; one hertz has a periodic interval of one second.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycle per second."*
- *He looked up "cycle per second" because he had never seen it before.*

defence *(noun)*

The justification for some act or belief.

- *In class, the teacher used "defence" to mean the justification for some act or belief.*
- *The article explained what "defence" means with a simple example.*

democracy *(noun)*

The political orientation of those who favor government by the people or by their elected representatives.

- *The article explained what "democracy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "democracy" to mean the political orientation of those who favor....*

equal sign *(noun)*

A sign indicating that the quantities on either side are equal.

- *They discussed "equal sign" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "equal sign" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exact *(verb)*

Take as an undesirable consequence of some event or state of affairs.

- *He did not know how to use "exact" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exact" in real sentences.*

---

family bible *(noun)*

A large Bible with pages to record marriages and births.

- *Understanding "family bible" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "family bible" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fan mail *(noun)*

Mail sent to public figures from their admirers.

- *He hired someone to answer his fan mail.*
- *He looked up "fan mail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farm credit system *(noun)*

A cooperative nationwide system of banks and associations providing credit to farmers and related businesses; originally capitalized by the federal government but now owned by its members and borrowers.

- *He looked up "farm credit system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farm credit system."*

---

fed *(noun)*

The central bank of the United States; incorporates 12 Federal Reserve branch banks and all national banks and state-chartered commercial banks and some trust companies.

- *The Fed seeks to control the United States economy by raising and lowering short-term interest rates and the money supply.*
- *The article explained what "fed" means with a simple example.*

---

growth factor *(noun)*

A protein that is involved in cell differentiation and growth.

- *In class, the teacher used "growth factor" to mean a protein that is involved in cell differentiation....*
- *They discussed "growth factor" during the group presentation.*

---

high-speed steel *(noun)*

An alloy steel that remains hard at a red heat; used to make metal-cutting tools.

- *The article explained what "high-speed steel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "high-speed steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in a broad way *(adverb)*

In a general fashion.

- *The narrator describes the scene "in a broad way" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "in a broad way" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

jan *(noun)*

The first month of the year; begins 10 days after the winter solstice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jan."*
- *He looked up "jan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinds *(noun)*

A category of things distinguished by some common characteristic or quality.

- *What kinds of desserts are there?*
- *The article explained what "kinds" means with a simple example.*

---

lets *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *Understanding "lets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lets" to mean a brutal terrorist group active in kashmir; fights....*

line personnel *(noun)*

Personnel having direct job performance responsibilities.

- *He looked up "line personnel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line personnel."*

lock in *(verb)*

Place in a place where something cannot be removed or someone cannot escape.

- *The parents locked her daughter up for the weekend.*
- *She locked her jewels in the safe.*

manner name *(noun)*

A word that denotes a manner of doing something.

- *He looked up "manner name" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manner name."*

minor role *(noun)*

A small role.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor role."*
- *He looked up "minor role" because he had never seen it before.*

motor home *(noun)*

A recreational vehicle equipped for camping out while traveling.

- *He looked up "motor home" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motor home."*

news item *(noun)*

An item in a newspaper.

- *Understanding "news item" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "news item" means with a simple example.*

night-sight *(noun)*

The ability to see in reduced illumination (as in moonlight).

- *He looked up "night-sight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "night-sight" during the group presentation.*

not by a long sight *(adverb)*

Definitely not.

- *And that isn't all, not by a long sight.*
- *Place "not by a long sight" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

objects *(noun)*

A tangible and visible entity; an entity that can cast a shadow.

- *It was full of rackets, balls and other objects.*
- *Objects of thought.*

old irish *(noun)*

Irish Gaelic up to about 1100.

- *In class, the teacher used "old irish" to mean irish gaelic up to about 1100.*
- *The article explained what "old irish" means with a simple example.*

paper chain *(noun)*

A chain made of loops of colored paper; used to decorate a room.

- *The article explained what "paper chain" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paper chain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

purposes *(noun)*

An anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides your planned actions.

- *The article explained what "purposes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purposes."*

---

quote *(noun)*

A passage or expression that is quoted or cited.

- *In class, the teacher used "quote" to mean a passage or expression that is quoted or cited.*
- *They discussed "quote" during the group presentation.*

---

red flag *(noun)*

A flag that serves as a warning signal.

- *We didn't swim at the beach because the red flag was up.*
- *Doing that is like waving a red flag in front of a bull.*

---

remain firm *(verb)*

Hold one's ground; maintain a position; be steadfast or upright.

- *Learners should practice how to use "remain firm" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "remain firm" until he saw an example.*

---

rose window *(noun)*

Circular window filled with tracery.

- *The article explained what "rose window" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose window."*

---

second empire *(noun)*

The imperial government of Napoleon III in France from 1852-1870.

- *Understanding "second empire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second empire" to mean the imperial government of napoleon iii in france....*

---

second sight *(noun)*

Apparent power to perceive things that are not present to the senses.

- *They discussed "second sight" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second sight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solar day *(noun)*

Time for Earth to make a complete rotation on its axis.

- *Two days later they left.*
- *They put on two performances every day.*

---

solar year *(noun)*

The time for the earth to make one revolution around the sun, measured between two vernal equinoxes.

- *Understanding "solar year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar year" to mean the time for the earth to make one revolution....*

---

special branch *(noun)*

A government police department dealing with political security.

- *They discussed "special branch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "special branch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

statements *(noun)*

A fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true.

- *He looked up "statements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "statements" during the group presentation.*

---

storage room *(noun)*

A room in which things are stored.

- *He looked up "storage room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "storage room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supreme court of the united states *(noun)*

The highest federal court in the United States; has final appellate jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over all other courts in the nation.

- *They discussed "supreme court of the united states" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supreme court of the united states."*

---

suspect *(verb)*

Imagine to be the case or true or probable.

- *I suspect he is a fugitive.*
- *The U.S. suspected Bin Laden as the mastermind behind the terrorist attacks.*

---

swear *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Before God I swear I am innocent.*
- *I swear by my grandmother's recipes.*

---

swear in *(verb)*

Administer on oath to.

- *Can you use "swear in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "swear in" and when to wait.*

---

system error *(noun)*

An instruction that is either not recognized by an operating system or is in violation of the procedural rules.

- *The article explained what "system error" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "system error" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take the cake *(verb)*

Rank first; used often in a negative context.

- *He takes the cake for chutzpah!*
- *The coach explained when to use "take the cake" and when to wait.*

---

techniques *(noun)*

A practical method or art applied to some particular task.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "techniques."*
- *Understanding "techniques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tie in *(verb)*

Be in connection with something relevant.

- *This ties in closely with his earlier remarks.*
- *He did not know how to use "tie in" until he saw an example.*

---

tip-top *(adverb)*

To the highest extent.

- *The shoes fit me tip-top.*
- *Using "tip-top" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

trend *(noun)*

A general tendency to change (as of opinion).

- *Not openly liberal but that is the trend of the book.*
- *The trend of the stock market.*

---

twenty-seven *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-six and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty-seven."*
- *He looked up "twenty-seven" because he had never seen it before.*

united states intelligence community *(noun)*

A group of government agencies and organizations that carry out intelligence activities for the United States government; headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

- *The article explained what "united states intelligence community" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united states intelligence community" to mean a group of government agencies and organizations....*

united states supreme court *(noun)*

The highest federal court in the United States; has final appellate jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over all other courts in the nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states supreme court."*
- *Understanding "united states supreme court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

walk-up apartment *(noun)*

An apartment in a building without an elevator.

- *They discussed "walk-up apartment" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walk-up apartment."*

window seat *(noun)*

A bench or similar seat built into a window recess.

- *The article explained what "window seat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "window seat" during the group presentation.*

yards *(noun)*

The enclosed land around a house or other building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yards."*
- *The article explained what "yards" means with a simple example.*

approval *(noun)*

A message expressing a favorable opinion.

- *Words of approval seldom passed his lips.*
- *His decision merited the approval of any sensible person.*

army of the pure *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *The article explained what "army of the pure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "army of the pure" during the group presentation.*

australian labor party *(noun)*

The oldest political party in Australia, founded in 1891; the party is moderately liberal.

- *Understanding "australian labor party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "australian labor party" means with a simple example.*

bed of flowers *(noun)*

A bed in which flowers are growing.

- *Understanding "bed of flowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed of flowers."*

carbon black *(noun)*

A black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink.

- *In class, the teacher used "carbon black" to mean a black colloidal substance consisting wholly or....*
- *Understanding "carbon black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

christian religion *(noun)*

A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.

- *In class, the teacher used "christian religion" to mean a monotheistic system of beliefs and practices....*
- *The article explained what "christian religion" means with a simple example.*

cold-water flat *(noun)*

An apartment without modern conveniences.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold-water flat."*
- *He looked up "cold-water flat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common salt *(noun)*

A white crystalline solid consisting mainly of sodium chloride (NaCl).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common salt."*
- *The article explained what "common salt" means with a simple example.*

---

contain *(verb)*

Hold back, as of a danger or an enemy; check the expansion or influence of.

- *Contain the rebel movement.*
- *The record contains many old songs from the 1930's.*

---

department of energy intelligence *(noun)*

An agency that collects political and economic and technical information about energy matters and makes the Department of Energy's technical and analytical expertise available to other members of the Intelligence Community.

- *Understanding "department of energy intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "department of energy intelligence" during the group presentation.*

---

dirty story *(noun)*

An indelicate joke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirty story."*
- *He looked up "dirty story" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dry cell *(noun)*

A small Leclanche cell containing no free liquid; the electrolyte is a paste and the negative zinc pole forms the container of the cell; used in flashlights, portable radios, etc.

- *The article explained what "dry cell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dry cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

empty words *(noun)*

Loud and confused and empty talk.

- *He looked up "empty words" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empty words."*

---

en *(noun)*

Half the width of an em.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "en."*
- *Understanding "en" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entertainment industry *(noun)*

Those involved in providing entertainment: radio and television and films and theater.

- *Understanding "entertainment industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entertainment industry."*

---

equivalent *(noun)*

A person or thing equal to another in value or measure or force or effect or significance etc.

- *Send two dollars or the equivalent in stamps.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equivalent" to mean a person or thing equal to another in value or....*

---

fairly *(adverb)*

To a moderately sufficient extent or degree.

- *He is fairly clever with computers.*
- *Deal fairly with one another.*

---

fantasy life *(noun)*

An imaginary life lived in a fantasy world.

- *In class, the teacher used "fantasy life" to mean an imaginary life lived in a fantasy world.*

- *The article explained what "fantasy life" means with a simple example.*

---

fantasy world *(noun)*

Something existing solely in the imagination (but often mistaken for reality).

- *He looked up "fantasy world" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fantasy world" to mean something existing solely in the imagination (but....*

---

ford *(noun)*

A shallow area in a stream that can be forded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ford."*
- *The article explained what "ford" means with a simple example.*

---

founded *(verb)*

Use as a basis for; found on.

- *In everyday English, people use "founded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "founded" in real sentences.*

---

functions *(noun)*

A formal or official social gathering or ceremony.

- *A seemingly endless round of social functions.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "functions."*

---

gang *(noun)*

An association of criminals.

- *Police tried to break up the gang.*
- *They discussed "gang" during the group presentation.*

---

get wise *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get wise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "get wise" and when to wait.*

---

greek *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Greece or the Greeks or the Greek language.

- *Greek mythology.*
- *Students compared "greek" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hair shirt *(noun)*

An uncomfortable shirt made of coarse animal hair; worn next to the skin as a penance.

- *He looked up "hair shirt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hair shirt" during the group presentation.*

---

hair-shirt *(adjective)*

Self-sacrificing or austere.

- *A "hair-shirt" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hair-shirt."*

---

home theatre *(noun)*

Television and video equipment designed to reproduce in the home the experience of being in a movie theater.

- *In class, the teacher used "home theatre" to mean television and video equipment designed to....*
- *The article explained what "home theatre" means with a simple example.*

---

identity card *(noun)*

A card certifying the identity of the bearer.

- *He had to show his card to get in.*
- *Understanding "identity card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in the same breath *(adverb)*

Simultaneously.

- *She praised and criticized him in the same breath.*
- *Place "in the same breath" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

islands *(noun)*

A land mass (smaller than a continent) that is surrounded by water.

- *In class, the teacher used "islands" to mean a land mass (smaller than a continent) that is....*
- *Understanding "islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kitchen table *(noun)*

A table in the kitchen.

- *He looked up "kitchen table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kitchen table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

land mile *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; exactly 1609.344 meters.

- *In class, the teacher used "land mile" to mean a unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280....*
- *Understanding "land mile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loan collection *(noun)*

A number of pictures loaned by their owners for exhibition.

- *Understanding "loan collection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan collection."*

---

lock up *(verb)*

Place in a place where something cannot be removed or someone cannot escape.

- *The parents locked her daughter up for the weekend.*
- *She locked her jewels in the safe.*

---

magic square *(noun)*

A square matrix of n rows and columns; the first n^2 integers are arranged in the cells of the matrix in such a way that the sum of any row or column or diagonal is the same.

- *Understanding "magic square" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "magic square" during the group presentation.*

---

master of arts *(noun)*

A master's degree in arts and sciences.

- *The article explained what "master of arts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "master of arts" to mean a master's degree in arts and sciences.*

---

memories *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memories."*
- *He looked up "memories" because he had never seen it before.*

---

military reserve *(noun)*

Armed forces that are not on active duty but can be called in an emergency.

- *The article explained what "military reserve" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military reserve" to mean armed forces that are not on active duty but can be....*

---

minor key *(noun)*

A key based on the minor scale.

- *He looked up "minor key" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor key."*

Food & Cooking

recipe *(noun)*

A list of ingredients and instructions that tells you how to cook or prepare a particular dish.

- *This soup recipe only needs five ingredients.*
- *My grandmother gave me her secret recipe for apple pie.*

---

boil *(verb)*

To heat a liquid until it becomes very hot and produces bubbles; to cook food in very hot water.

- *Boil the water before you add the pasta.*
- *He boiled two eggs for breakfast this morning.*

---

delicious *(adjective)*

Having a very pleasant taste or smell.

- *The pizza at that restaurant is absolutely delicious.*
- *Thank you for dinner — everything was delicious!*

---

ingredient *(noun)*

One of the foods or substances that are combined to make a dish.

- *Flour is the main ingredient in bread.*
- *Check that you have all the ingredients before you start cooking.*

---

fry *(verb)*

To cook food in hot oil or fat.

- *She fried the eggs in a little butter.*
- *Do not fry the chicken for too long.*

---

bake *(verb)*

To cook food in an oven using dry heat.

- *He baked a chocolate cake for her birthday.*
- *We bake bread every weekend.*

---

spicy *(adjective)*

Having a strong, hot flavor from spices such as chili.

- *This curry is too spicy for the children.*
- *I love spicy food, especially Thai dishes.*

---

hungry *(adjective)*

Feeling that you want or need to eat.

- *I am hungry — let's get some lunch.*
- *The dog looked hungry after the long walk.*

---

taste *(verb / noun)*

To notice the flavor of food; also, the flavor itself.

- *Taste the soup and tell me if it needs more salt.*
- *This ice cream has a sweet taste.*

---

snack *(noun)*

A small amount of food eaten between meals.

- *She ate an apple as a snack after school.*
- *Potato chips are not a healthy snack.*

---

breakfast *(noun)*

The first meal of the day, usually eaten in the morning.

- *Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.*
- *We had eggs and toast for breakfast.*

---

knife *(noun)*

A tool with a sharp blade used for cutting food.

- *Be careful with that sharp knife.*
- *He cut the bread with a long knife.*

---

oven *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for baking or roasting food.

- *Put the cake in the oven for thirty minutes.*
- *The oven is still hot, so do not touch it.*

---

have a good time *(verb)*

Enjoy oneself greatly.

- *He did not know how to use "have a good time" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "have a good time" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

use *(verb)*

Take or consume (regularly or habitually).

- *She uses drugs rarely.*
- *Use your head!*

---

use up *(verb)*

Use up (resources or materials).

- *Learners should practice how to use "use up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "use up" when talking about this idea.*

---

live in *(verb)*

Live in the house where one works.

- *Our babysitter lives in, as it is too far to commute for her.*
- *Can you use "live in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

be full *(verb)*

Be sated, have enough to eat.

- *I'm full–don't give me any more beans, please.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "be full" in real sentences.*

---

white *(noun)*

The white part of an egg; the nutritive and protective gelatinous substance surrounding the yolk consisting mainly of albumin dissolved in water.

- *She separated the whites from the yolks of several eggs.*
- *They discussed "white" during the group presentation.*

---

live out *(verb)*

Work in a house where one does not live.

- *Our cook lives out; he can easily commute from his home.*
- *The coach explained when to use "live out" and when to wait.*

---

live it up *(verb)*

Enjoy oneself.

- *It's your birthday, so let's live it up!*
- *The coach explained when to use "live it up" and when to wait.*

---

take away *(verb)*

Buy and consume food from a restaurant or establishment that sells prepared food.

- *We'll take out pizza, since I am too tired to cook.*
- *Their dreams carried the Romantics away into distant lands.*

---

food *(noun)*

Any solid substance (as opposed to liquid) that is used as a source of nourishment.

- *Food and drink.*
- *He looked up "food" because he had never seen it before.*

bit *(noun)*

A small amount of solid food; a mouthful.

- *All they had left was a bit of bread.*
- *A bit of paper.*

hit it up *(verb)*

Become drunk or drink excessively.

- *He did not know how to use "hit it up" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hit it up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

take a hit *(verb)*

Inhale through the nose.

- *Can you use "take a hit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "take a hit" when talking about this idea.*

food company *(noun)*

A company that processes and sells food.

- *The article explained what "food company" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "food company" during the group presentation.*

side order *(noun)*

A dish that is served with, but is subordinate to, a main course.

- *The article explained what "side order" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "side order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

food for thought *(noun)*

Anything that provides mental stimulus for thinking.

- *Understanding "food for thought" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food for thought."*

eat *(verb)*

Worry or cause anxiety in a persistent way.

- *What's eating you?*
- *She was eating a banana.*

eat in *(verb)*

Eat at home.

- *In everyday English, people use "eat in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "eat in" in real sentences.*

fast *(verb)*

Abstain from certain foods, as for religious or medical reasons.

- *Catholics sometimes fast during Lent.*
- *Before the medical exam, you must fast.*

eat at *(verb)*

Become ground down or deteriorate.

- *Can you use "eat at" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "eat at" until he saw an example.*

eat on *(verb)*

Worry or cause anxiety in a persistent way.

- *What's eating you?*
- *In everyday English, people use "eat on" when talking about this idea.*

health food *(noun)*

Any natural or prepared food popularly believed to promote good health.

- *In class, the teacher used "health food" to mean any natural or prepared food popularly believed to....*
- *The article explained what "health food" means with a simple example.*

---

eat out *(verb)*

Eat at a restaurant or at somebody else's home.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eat out" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "eat out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

eat up *(verb)*

Enclose or envelop completely, as if by swallowing.

- *He did not know how to use "eat up" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eat up" when talking about this idea.*

---

half-and-half *(noun)*

Half milk and half light cream; contains 10% to 18% butterfat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-and-half."*
- *They discussed "half-and-half" during the group presentation.*

---

food court *(noun)*

An area (as in a shopping mall) where fast food is sold (usually around a common eating area).

- *They discussed "food court" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "food court" to mean an area (as in a shopping mall) where fast food is....*

---

short order *(noun)*

An order for food that can be prepared quickly.

- *He looked up "short order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short order" to mean an order for food that can be prepared quickly.*

---

short-order *(adjective)*

Of or relating to food that can be prepared quickly.

- *A short-order cook.*
- *A "short-order" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eat into *(verb)*

Gnaw into; make resentful or angry.

- *She tried to use "eat into" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eat into" when talking about this idea.*

---

card *(noun)*

A list of dishes available at a restaurant.

- *He collected cards and traded them with the other boys.*
- *He had to show his card to get in.*

---

food market *(noun)*

A marketplace where groceries are sold.

- *The grocery store included a meat market.*
- *Understanding "food market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mine *(verb)*

Get from the earth by excavation.

- *Mine ores and metals.*
- *The Vietnamese mined Cambodia.*

---

main course *(noun)*

The principal dish of a meal.

- *In class, the teacher used "main course" to mean the principal dish of a meal.*

- *Understanding "main course" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

staff of life *(noun)*

Food made from dough of flour or meal and usually raised with yeast or baking powder and then baked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staff of life."*
- *He looked up "staff of life" because he had never seen it before.*

eat away *(verb)*

Remove soil or rock.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eat away" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "eat away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

top round *(noun)*

Roast cut from the round; usually suitable for roasting.

- *They discussed "top round" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "top round" to mean roast cut from the round; usually suitable for roasting.*

food bank *(noun)*

A place where food is contributed and made available to those in need.

- *They set up a food bank for the flood victims.*
- *He looked up "food bank" because he had never seen it before.*

track down *(verb)*

Pursue for food or sport (as of wild animals).

- *In everyday English, people use "track down" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "track down" until he saw an example.*

free-base *(verb)*

Use (purified cocaine) by burning it and inhaling the fumes.

- *The coach explained when to use "free-base" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "free-base" carefully so everyone would understand.*

red lead *(noun)*

A reddish oxide of lead (Pb3O4) used as a pigment in paints and in glass and ceramics.

- *The article explained what "red lead" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red lead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brain *(noun)*

The brain of certain animals used as meat.

- *He's got plenty of brains but no common sense.*
- *Understanding "brain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fast food *(noun)*

Inexpensive food (hamburgers or chicken or milkshakes) prepared and served quickly.

- *He looked up "fast food" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fast food" during the group presentation.*

red hot *(noun)*

A frankfurter served hot on a bun.

- *In class, the teacher used "red hot" to mean a frankfurter served hot on a bun.*
- *They discussed "red hot" during the group presentation.*

dog food *(noun)*

Food prepared for dogs.

- *Understanding "dog food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dog food" to mean food prepared for dogs.*

sweet *(noun)*

A dish served as the last course of a meal.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweet" to mean a dish served as the last course of a meal.*
- *He looked up "sweet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fish *(noun)*

The flesh of fish used as food.

- *In Japan most fish is eaten raw.*
- *After the scare about foot-and-mouth disease a lot of people started eating fish instead of meat.*

---

ready-to-eat *(adjective)*

Food products that are prepared in advance and can be eaten as sold.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ready-to-eat" when it is food products that are prepared in advance and can....*
- *The speaker chose "ready-to-eat" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

drink up *(verb)*

Drink to the last drop.

- *Drink up–there's more wine coming.*
- *He did not know how to use "drink up" until he saw an example.*

---

ice water *(noun)*

Water served ice-cold or with ice.

- *Understanding "ice water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ice water" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water ice *(noun)*

An ice containing no milk but having a mushy consistency; usually made from fruit juice.

- *Americans like ice in their drinks.*
- *Understanding "water ice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

white russian *(noun)*

A cocktail made with vodka, coffee liqueur, and milk or cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "white russian" to mean a cocktail made with vodka, coffee liqueur, and....*
- *Understanding "white russian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helped *(verb)*

Help to some food; help with food or drink.

- *I served him three times, and after that he helped himself.*
- *Everyone helped out during the earthquake.*

---

uses *(verb)*

Take or consume (regularly or habitually).

- *She uses drugs rarely.*
- *She uses her influential friends to get jobs.*

---

pop *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *They discussed "pop" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pop" means with a simple example.*

---

coffee *(noun)*

A beverage consisting of an infusion of ground coffee beans.

- *He ordered a cup of coffee.*
- *He looked up "coffee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drink down *(verb)*

Drink down entirely.

- *He downed three martinis before dinner.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drink down" in real sentences.*

---

evening *(noun)*

The early part of night (from dinner until bedtime) spent in a special way.

- *An evening at the opera.*
- *He enjoyed the evening light across the lake.*

---

serve *(verb)*

Help to some food; help with food or drink.

- *I served him three times, and after that he helped himself.*
- *The tree stump serves as a table.*

---

serve up *(verb)*

Provide (usually but not necessarily food).

- *We serve meals for the homeless.*
- *The entertainers served up a lively show.*

---

hot dog *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *They discussed "hot dog" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hot dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poor boy *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "poor boy" to mean a large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split....*
- *Understanding "poor boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

food product *(noun)*

A substance that can be used or prepared for use as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food product."*
- *He looked up "food product" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hard drink *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *They discussed "hard drink" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hard drink" to mean an alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than....*

---

served *(verb)*

Help to some food; help with food or drink.

- *I served him three times, and after that he helped himself.*
- *The female students served as a control group.*

---

spread *(noun)*

A meal that is well prepared and greatly enjoyed.

- *They put out quite a spread.*
- *The spread between lending and borrowing costs.*

---

chinese date *(noun)*

Dark red plumlike fruit of Old World buckthorn trees.

- *They discussed "chinese date" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chinese date" because he had never seen it before.*

---

food color *(noun)*

A digestible substance used to give color to food.

- *Food color made from vegetable dyes.*
- *The article explained what "food color" means with a simple example.*

hair of the dog *(noun)*

An alcoholic drink supposed to cure a hangover.

- *Understanding "hair of the dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hair of the dog" because he had never seen it before.*

dinner *(noun)*

A party of people assembled to have dinner together.

- *Guests should never be late to a dinner party.*
- *Dinner will be at 8.*

food fish *(noun)*

Any fish used for food by human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "food fish" to mean any fish used for food by human beings.*
- *He looked up "food fish" because he had never seen it before.*

helping *(noun)*

An individual quantity of food or drink taken as part of a meal.

- *The helpings were all small.*
- *They discussed "helping" during the group presentation.*

host *(noun)*

A technical name for the bread used in the service of Mass or Holy Communion.

- *Atlanta was chosen to be host for the Olympic Games.*
- *Understanding "host" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plant food *(noun)*

Any substance such as manure or a mixture of nitrates used to make soil more fertile.

- *The article explained what "plant food" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plant food" to mean any substance such as manure or a mixture of....*

apple *(noun)*

Fruit with red or yellow or green skin and sweet to tart crisp whitish flesh.

- *Understanding "apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apple" to mean fruit with red or yellow or green skin and sweet to....*

date bar *(noun)*

Fruit bar containing chopped dates.

- *They discussed "date bar" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "date bar" means with a simple example.*

do drugs *(verb)*

Use recreational drugs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "do drugs" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "do drugs" and when to wait.*

frank *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *Understanding "frank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frank" to mean a smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork....*

gas oil *(noun)*

An oil formed through distillation of petroleum of intermediate boiling range and viscosity.

- *They discussed "gas oil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gas oil" because he had never seen it before.*

treat *(verb)*

Provide with choice or abundant food or drink.

- *Don't worry about the expensive wine–I'm treating.*
- *She treated her houseguests with good food every night.*

---

fix up *(verb)*

Find (something or someone) for.

- *I'll fix you up with a nice girl.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fix up" in real sentences.*

---

fresh food *(noun)*

Food that is not preserved by canning or dehydration or freezing or smoking.

- *Understanding "fresh food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fresh food" during the group presentation.*

---

strong drink *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strong drink."*
- *The article explained what "strong drink" means with a simple example.*

---

dinner set *(noun)*

A table service for serving dinner.

- *Understanding "dinner set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dinner set" because he had never seen it before.*

---

international scale *(noun)*

A temperature scale that defines the freezing point of water as 0 degrees and the boiling point of water as 100 degrees.

- *Understanding "international scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "international scale" during the group presentation.*

---

may wine *(noun)*

A punch made of Moselle and sugar and sparkling water or champagne flavored with sweet woodruff.

- *Understanding "may wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "may wine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

food waste *(noun)*

Food that is discarded (as from a kitchen).

- *Understanding "food waste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "food waste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in good taste *(adjective)*

Satisfying generally accepted social or esthetic standards.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in good taste."*
- *A "in good taste" approach may work better in this case.*

---

soul food *(noun)*

Food traditionally eaten by African-Americans in the South.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soul food."*
- *The article explained what "soul food" means with a simple example.*

---

beer *(noun)*

A general name for alcoholic beverages made by fermenting a cereal (or mixture of cereals) flavored with hops.

- *In class, the teacher used "beer" to mean a general name for alcoholic beverages made by....*
- *The article explained what "beer" means with a simple example.*

---

dinner party *(noun)*

A party of people assembled to have dinner together.

- *Guests should never be late to a dinner party.*

- *Understanding "dinner party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinner service *(noun)*

A table service for serving dinner.

- *The article explained what "dinner service" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dinner service" during the group presentation.*

sweet cup *(noun)*

The edible yellow fruit of the Jamaica honeysuckle.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweet cup" to mean the edible yellow fruit of the jamaica honeysuckle.*
- *He looked up "sweet cup" because he had never seen it before.*

cat food *(noun)*

Food prepared for cats.

- *In class, the teacher used "cat food" to mean food prepared for cats.*
- *They discussed "cat food" during the group presentation.*

coffee break *(noun)*

A snack taken during a break in the work day.

- *A ten-minute coffee break.*
- *The British have tea breaks.*

high tea *(noun)*

Substantial early evening meal including tea.

- *In class, the teacher used "high tea" to mean substantial early evening meal including tea.*
- *He looked up "high tea" because he had never seen it before.*

sweet oil *(noun)*

Mild vegetable oil when used as food; especially olive or edible rape oil.

- *Understanding "sweet oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sweet oil" means with a simple example.*

christian science *(noun)*

Protestant denomination founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866.

- *They discussed "christian science" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "christian science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hard roll *(noun)*

Yeast-raised roll with a hard crust.

- *In class, the teacher used "hard roll" to mean yeast-raised roll with a hard crust.*
- *They discussed "hard roll" during the group presentation.*

sugar *(noun)*

A white crystalline carbohydrate used as a sweetener and preservative.

- *In class, the teacher used "sugar" to mean a white crystalline carbohydrate used as a....*
- *The article explained what "sugar" means with a simple example.*

change taste *(verb)*

Alter the flavor of.

- *In everyday English, people use "change taste" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "change taste" in real sentences.*

feed on *(verb)*

Be sustained by.

- *In everyday English, people use "feed on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "feed on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

white wine *(noun)*

Pale yellowish wine made from white grapes or red grapes with skins removed before fermentation.

- *He looked up “white wine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white wine” to mean pale yellowish wine made from white grapes or red....*

black tea *(noun)*

Fermented tea leaves.

- *The article explained what “black tea” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “black tea” during the group presentation.*

bottom round *(noun)*

Cut from the round; suitable for pot roast.

- *The article explained what “bottom round” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bottom round” during the group presentation.*

lunch *(verb)*

Provide a midday meal for.

- *She lunched us well.*
- *At what time are you lunching?*

milk *(noun)*

A white nutritious liquid secreted by mammals and used as food by human beings.

- *The article explained what “milk” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “milk” to mean a white nutritious liquid secreted by mammals and....*

second joint *(noun)*

The upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

- *He looked up “second joint” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “second joint” during the group presentation.*

cook *(verb)*

Transform and make suitable for consumption by heating.

- *These potatoes have to cook for 20 minutes.*
- *My husband doesn’t cook.*

drinking water *(noun)*

Water suitable for drinking.

- *They discussed “drinking water” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “drinking water” to mean water suitable for drinking.*

food web *(noun)*

(ecology) a community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains.

- *In class, the teacher used “food web” to mean (ecology) a community of organisms where there are....*
- *The article explained what “food web” means with a simple example.*

solid food *(noun)*

Any solid substance (as opposed to liquid) that is used as a source of nourishment.

- *Food and drink.*
- *They discussed “solid food” during the group presentation.*

cook out *(verb)*

Cook outdoors on a barbecue grill.

- *We cooked out in the forest.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “cook out” in real sentences.*

cook up *(verb)*

Prepare or cook by mixing ingredients.

- *He did not know how to use “cook up” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “cook up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

red wine *(noun)*

Wine having a red color derived from skins of dark-colored grapes.

- *Understanding “red wine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “red wine” during the group presentation.*

---

tv dinner *(noun)*

A meal that is prepared in advance and frozen; can be heated and served.

- *In class, the teacher used “tv dinner” to mean a meal that is prepared in advance and frozen; can....*
- *The article explained what “tv dinner” means with a simple example.*

---

white beer *(noun)*

A general name for beers made from wheat by top fermentation; usually very pale and cloudy and effervescent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white beer.”*
- *Understanding “white beer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meat *(noun)*

The inner and usually edible part of a seed or grain or nut or fruit stone.

- *The article explained what “meat” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “meat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

free lunch *(noun)*

Something acquired without effort or payment or obligation.

- *There is no free lunch in politics or Hollywood.*
- *He looked up “free lunch” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ice coffee *(noun)*

A strong sweetened coffee served over ice with cream.

- *They discussed “ice coffee” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ice coffee” to mean a strong sweetened coffee served over ice with cream.*

---

sugar water *(noun)*

Water sweetened with sugar.

- *The article explained what “sugar water” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sugar water” during the group presentation.*

---

surface mine *(verb)*

Extract (ore) from a strip-mine.

- *She tried to use “surface mine” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “surface mine” until he saw an example.*

---

surface-mine *(verb)*

Extract (ore) from a strip-mine.

- *In everyday English, people use “surface-mine” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “surface-mine” until he saw an example.*

---

alcohol *(noun)*

A liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.

- *Alcohol (or drink) ruined him.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alcohol” to mean a liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.*

---

business lunch *(noun)*

Lunch (usually at a restaurant) where business is discussed and the cost is charged as a business expense.

- *In class, the teacher used “business lunch” to mean lunch (usually at a restaurant) where business is....*
- *The article explained what “business lunch” means with a simple example.*

draft *(noun)*

A serving of drink (usually alcoholic) drawn from a keg.

- *They served beer on draft.*
- *A preliminary draft.*

light beer *(noun)*

Lager with reduced alcohol content.

- *He looked up "light beer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "light beer" to mean lager with reduced alcohol content.*

ready-mix *(noun)*

A commercial preparation containing most of the ingredients for a dish.

- *In class, the teacher used "ready-mix" to mean a commercial preparation containing most of the....*
- *He looked up "ready-mix" because he had never seen it before.*

breakfast time *(noun)*

The customary or habitual hour for eating breakfast.

- *In class, the teacher used "breakfast time" to mean the customary or habitual hour for eating breakfast.*
- *Understanding "breakfast time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

near beer *(noun)*

Drink that resembles beer but with less than 1/2 percent alcohol.

- *He looked up "near beer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "near beer."*

salt *(noun)*

The taste experience when common salt is taken into the mouth.

- *He looked up "salt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "salt" during the group presentation.*

sense of taste *(noun)*

The faculty of distinguishing sweet, sour, bitter, and salty properties in the mouth.

- *His cold deprived him of his sense of taste.*
- *Understanding "sense of taste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tea break *(noun)*

A snack taken during a break in the work day.

- *A ten-minute coffee break.*
- *The British have tea breaks.*

whole milk *(noun)*

Milk from which no constituent (such as fat) has been removed.

- *Understanding "whole milk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "whole milk" because he had never seen it before.*

red planet *(noun)*

A small reddish planet that is the 4th from the sun and is periodically visible to the naked eye; minerals rich in iron cover its surface and are responsible for its characteristic color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red planet."*
- *Understanding "red planet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

skin pop *(verb)*

Inject (drugs) into the skin.

- *Learners should practice how to use "skin pop" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skin pop" when talking about this idea.*

food chain *(noun)*

(ecology) a community of organisms where each member is eaten in turn by another member.

- *They discussed "food chain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "food chain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

green tea *(noun)*

Tea leaves that have been steamed and dried without fermenting.

- *They discussed "green tea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "green tea" means with a simple example.*

---

taste property *(noun)*

A property appreciated via the sense of taste.

- *Understanding "taste property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "taste property" means with a simple example.*

---

white meat *(noun)*

Meat carved from the breast of a fowl.

- *He looked up "white meat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white meat."*

---

diet *(verb)*

Follow a regimen or a diet, as for health reasons.

- *He has high blood pressure and must stick to a low-salt diet.*
- *She tried to use "diet" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fruit *(noun)*

The consequence of some effort or action.

- *He lived long enough to see the fruit of his policies.*
- *Understanding "fruit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

side of meat *(noun)*

A lengthwise dressed half of an animal's carcass used for food.

- *They discussed "side of meat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "side of meat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bird food *(noun)*

Food given to birds; usually mixed seeds.

- *The article explained what "bird food" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bird food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

force-feed *(verb)*

Feed someone who will not or cannot eat.

- *The coach explained when to use "force-feed" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "force-feed" until he saw an example.*

---

power breakfast *(noun)*

A meeting of influential people to conduct business while eating breakfast.

- *In class, the teacher used "power breakfast" to mean a meeting of influential people to conduct business....*
- *The article explained what "power breakfast" means with a simple example.*

---

single cream *(noun)*

Cream that has at least 18% butterfat.

- *In England they call light cream 'single cream'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "single cream" to mean cream that has at least 18% butterfat.*

---

breakfast area *(noun)*

A place for light meals (usually near a kitchen).

- *The breakfast nook had a built in table and seats.*

- *Understanding "breakfast area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breakfast food *(noun)*

Any food (especially cereal) usually served for breakfast.

- *They discussed "breakfast food" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "breakfast food" to mean any food (especially cereal) usually served for....*

---

california wine *(noun)*

Any of various wines produced in California.

- *The article explained what "california wine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "california wine" during the group presentation.*

---

coffee royal *(noun)*

Black coffee with Cognac and lemon peel and sugar.

- *They discussed "coffee royal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee royal."*

---

lunch period *(noun)*

The customary or habitual hour for eating lunch.

- *He observed a regular lunchtime.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunch period."*

---

plate *(noun)*

A main course served on a plate.

- *A vegetable plate.*
- *The blue plate special.*

---

red meat *(noun)*

Meat that is dark in color before cooking (as beef, venison, lamb, mutton).

- *Understanding "red meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red meat" to mean meat that is dark in color before cooking (as beef,....*

---

feed upon *(verb)*

Be sustained by.

- *The coach explained when to use "feed upon" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "feed upon" until he saw an example.*

---

food cycle *(noun)*

(ecology) a community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains.

- *In class, the teacher used "food cycle" to mean (ecology) a community of organisms where there are....*
- *The article explained what "food cycle" means with a simple example.*

---

ice tea *(noun)*

Strong tea served over ice.

- *The article explained what "ice tea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ice tea" to mean strong tea served over ice.*

---

light cream *(noun)*

Cream that has at least 18% butterfat.

- *In England they call light cream 'single cream'.*
- *Understanding "light cream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lunch meeting *(noun)*

A meeting for lunch; usually to conduct business while eating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunch meeting."*
- *He looked up "lunch meeting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

branch water *(noun)*

Pure natural water from a stream or brook; often distinguished from soda water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branch water."*
- *Understanding "branch water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffee ring *(noun)*

Ring-shaped coffeecake with fruits or nuts and often iced.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffee ring" to mean ring-shaped coffeecake with fruits or nuts and....*
- *Understanding "coffee ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cut of meat *(noun)*

A piece of meat that has been cut from an animal carcass.

- *In class, the teacher used "cut of meat" to mean a piece of meat that has been cut from an animal....*
- *He looked up "cut of meat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dry unit *(noun)*

A unit of capacity for dry commodities (as fruit or grain).

- *They discussed "dry unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dry unit" means with a simple example.*

---

food and drug administration *(noun)*

A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products.

- *They discussed "food and drug administration" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "food and drug administration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spring roll *(noun)*

Minced vegetables and meat wrapped in a pancake and fried.

- *He looked up "spring roll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spring roll" to mean minced vegetables and meat wrapped in a pancake and....*

---

american cheese *(noun)*

Hard smooth-textured cheese; originally made in Cheddar in southwestern England.

- *The article explained what "american cheese" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "american cheese" during the group presentation.*

---

fish stick *(noun)*

A long fillet of fish breaded and fried.

- *He looked up "fish stick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish stick."*

---

james cook *(noun)*

English navigator who claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain and discovered several Pacific islands (1728-1779).

- *He looked up "james cook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james cook."*

---

sweet roll *(noun)*

Any of numerous yeast-raised sweet rolls with our without raisins or nuts or spices or a glaze.

- *They discussed "sweet roll" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sweet roll" means with a simple example.*

---

brown sugar *(noun)*

Unrefined or only partly refined sugar.

- *Understanding "brown sugar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brown sugar" to mean unrefined or only partly refined sugar.*

---

hand cheese *(noun)*

Any cheese originally molded by hand.

- *Understanding “hand cheese” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “hand cheese” because he had never seen it before.*

---

white rice *(noun)*

Having husk or outer brown layers removed.

- *In class, the teacher used “white rice” to mean having husk or outer brown layers removed.*
- *The article explained what “white rice” means with a simple example.*

---

bread *(noun)*

Food made from dough of flour or meal and usually raised with yeast or baking powder and then baked.

- *In class, the teacher used “bread” to mean food made from dough of flour or meal and usually....*
- *Understanding “bread” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffee roll *(noun)*

Any of numerous yeast-raised sweet rolls with our without raisins or nuts or spices or a glaze.

- *The article explained what “coffee roll” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coffee roll” to mean any of numerous yeast-raised sweet rolls with our....*

---

eating apple *(noun)*

An apple used primarily for eating raw without cooking.

- *In class, the teacher used “eating apple” to mean an apple used primarily for eating raw without cooking.*
- *The article explained what “eating apple” means with a simple example.*

---

eggs *(noun)*

Oval reproductive body of a fowl (especially a hen) used as food.

- *Understanding “eggs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “eggs” during the group presentation.*

---

fingers *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

- *Her fingers were long and thin.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fingers” to mean the length of breadth of a finger used as a linear....*

---

ice milk *(noun)*

Similar to ice cream but made of milk.

- *He looked up “ice milk” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ice milk” during the group presentation.*

---

light diet *(noun)*

Diet prescribed for bedridden or convalescent people; does not include fried or highly seasoned foods.

- *In class, the teacher used “light diet” to mean diet prescribed for bedridden or convalescent....*
- *Understanding “light diet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meat safe *(noun)*

A safe for storing meat.

- *In class, the teacher used “meat safe” to mean a safe for storing meat.*
- *Understanding “meat safe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monthly *(noun)*

A periodical that is published every month (or 12 issues per year).

- *They discussed “monthly” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monthly.”*

---

natural selection *(noun)*

A natural process resulting in the evolution of organisms best adapted to the environment.

- *They discussed “natural selection” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “natural selection” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neighborhood *(noun)*

The approximate amount of something (usually used prepositionally as in 'in the region of').

- *The price is in the neighborhood of $100.*
- *He always blames someone else in the immediate neighborhood.*

nose out *(verb)*

Recognize or detect by or as if by smelling.

- *He can smell out trouble.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nose out" when talking about this idea.*

operate *(verb)*

Direct or control; projects, businesses, etc.

- *Do not operate machinery after imbibing alcohol.*
- *The doctors operated on the patient but failed to save his life.*

pack ice *(noun)*

A large expanse of floating ice.

- *Understanding "pack ice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pack ice" during the group presentation.*

press cutting *(noun)*

An excerpt cut from a newspaper or magazine.

- *They discussed "press cutting" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "press cutting" means with a simple example.*

public-service corporation *(noun)*

A company that performs a public service; subject to government regulation.

- *They discussed "public-service corporation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public-service corporation."*

reply *(noun)*

The speech act of continuing a conversational exchange.

- *He growled his reply.*
- *He looked up "reply" because he had never seen it before.*

rid of *(verb)*

Do away with.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rid of" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rid of" when talking about this idea.*

roman *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *The Roman Catholic Church.*
- *Roman virtues.*

second law of motion *(noun)*

The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the imposed force and goes in the direction of the force.

- *They discussed "second law of motion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second law of motion" because he had never seen it before.*

small print *(noun)*

The part of a contract that contains reservations and qualifications that are often printed in small type.

- *Don't sign a contract without reading the fine print.*
- *He needed his glasses in order to read the fine print.*

straight chain *(noun)*

An open chain of atoms with no side chains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straight chain."*
- *The article explained what "straight chain" means with a simple example.*

---

swear out *(verb)*

Deliver a warrant or summons to someone.

- *The coach explained when to use "swear out" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swear out" in real sentences.*

---

talk turkey *(verb)*

Discuss frankly, often in a business context.

- *She tried to use "talk turkey" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "talk turkey" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tea-like drink *(noun)*

A beverage that resembles tea but is not made from tea leaves.

- *He looked up "tea-like drink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea-like drink."*

---

ten thousand *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and one thousand.

- *They discussed "ten thousand" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ten thousand."*

---

tower *(verb)*

Appear very large or occupy a commanding position.

- *In everyday English, people use "tower" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tower" in real sentences.*

---

tradition *(noun)*

An inherited pattern of thought or action.

- *Understanding "tradition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tradition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twenty percent *(noun)*

One part in five equal parts.

- *He looked up "twenty percent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty percent."*

---

twenty-eight *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-seven and one.

- *The article explained what "twenty-eight" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty-eight."*

---

use of goods and services *(noun)*

(economics) the utilization of economic goods to satisfy needs or in manufacturing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "use of goods and services."*
- *They discussed "use of goods and services" during the group presentation.*

---

visual *(adjective)*

Relating to or using sight.

- *Visual powers.*
- *Visual navigation.*

---

wise up *(verb)*

Cause someone to become aware of something.

- *They wised up to it.*

- *He did not know how to use “wise up” until he saw an example.*

a la mode *(adverb)*

With ice cream on top or on the side.

- *We served the apple pie a la mode.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “a la mode” naturally.*

academic program *(noun)*

(education) a program of education in liberal arts and sciences (usually in preparation for higher education).

- *The article explained what “academic program” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “academic program” to mean (education) a program of education in liberal arts....*

achieved *(verb)*

To gain with effort.

- *She achieved her goal despite setbacks.*
- *In everyday English, people use “achieved” when talking about this idea.*

admitted *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *He admitted his errors.*
- *She was admitted to the New Jersey Bar.*

articles of agreement *(noun)*

A contract between crew and captain of a ship.

- *Understanding “articles of agreement” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “articles of agreement” because he had never seen it before.*

assembly language *(noun)*

A low-level programing language; close approximation to machine language.

- *He looked up “assembly language” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “assembly language” to mean a low-level programing language; close....*

barely *(adverb)*

Only a very short time before; ; ; ; ; - W.B.Yeats.

- *They could barely hear the speaker.*
- *A barely furnished room.*

bc *(adverb)*

Before the Christian era; used following dates before the supposed year Christ was born.

- *In 200 BC.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “bc” in the final chapter.*

bill of goods *(noun)*

Communication (written or spoken) that persuades someone to accept something untrue or undesirable.

- *They tried to sell me a bill of goods about a secondhand car.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bill of goods” to mean communication (written or spoken) that persuades....*

by small degrees *(adverb)*

By a short distance.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “by small degrees” naturally.*
- *Place “by small degrees” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

celebrate *(verb)*

Behave as expected during of holidays or rites.

- *Celebrate Christmas.*
- *The film director was celebrated all over Hollywood.*

chemical action *(noun)*

(chemistry) any process determined by the atomic and molecular composition and structure of the substances involved.

- *He looked up "chemical action" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemical action" to mean (chemistry) any process determined by the atomic....*

---

chemical process *(noun)*

(chemistry) any process determined by the atomic and molecular composition and structure of the substances involved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical process."*
- *Understanding "chemical process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chocolate *(noun)*

A food made from roasted ground cacao beans.

- *He looked up "chocolate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chocolate" during the group presentation.*

---

coal *(noun)*

A hot fragment of wood or coal that is left from a fire and is glowing or smoldering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coal."*
- *He looked up "coal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dark meat *(noun)*

The flesh of the legs of fowl used as food.

- *The article explained what "dark meat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dark meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dna *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a long linear polymer found in the nucleus of a cell and formed from nucleotides and shaped like a double helix; associated with the transmission of genetic information.

- *DNA is the king of molecules.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dna."*

---

economic and social council commission *(noun)*

A commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

- *The article explained what "economic and social council commission" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "economic and social council commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economic commission for africa *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with economic development of African nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economic commission for africa."*
- *Understanding "economic commission for africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effectively *(adverb)*

In actuality or reality or fact.

- *She is effectively his wife.*
- *These are real problems that can be dealt with most effectively by rational discussion.*

---

essential oil *(noun)*

An oil having the odor or flavor of the plant from which it comes; used in perfume and flavorings.

- *He looked up "essential oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "essential oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

factor of safety *(noun)*

The ratio of the breaking stress of a structure to the estimated maximum stress in ordinary use.

- *Understanding "factor of safety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "factor of safety" means with a simple example.*

---

federal reserve *(noun)*

The central bank of the United States; incorporates 12 Federal Reserve branch banks and all national banks and state-chartered commercial banks and some trust companies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal reserve."*
- *They discussed "federal reserve" during the group presentation.*

---

filed *(verb)*

Place in a container for keeping records.

- *The students filed into the classroom.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "filed" in real sentences.*

---

finance committee *(noun)*

A committee appointed to consider financial issues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finance committee."*
- *He looked up "finance committee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fought *(verb)*

Exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain an end or engage in a crusade for a certain cause or person; be an advocate for.

- *The tribesmen fought each other.*
- *He fought for breath.*

---

gang up *(verb)*

Act as an organized group.

- *She tried to use "gang up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gang up" and when to wait.*

---

green goods *(noun)*

Fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market.

- *The article explained what "green goods" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green goods" to mean fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market.*

---

high comedy *(noun)*

A sophisticated comedy; often satirizing genteel society.

- *The article explained what "high comedy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high comedy" to mean a sophisticated comedy; often satirizing genteel....*

---

house of representatives *(noun)*

The lower legislative house of the United States Congress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house of representatives."*
- *Understanding "house of representatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hunt *(noun)*

An instance of searching for something.

- *The hunt for submarines.*
- *The article explained what "hunt" means with a simple example.*

---

inch *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for advertising space.

- *He looked up "inch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inch."*

---

initially *(adverb)*

At the beginning.

- *Using "initially" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "initially" in the final chapter.*

---

jury *(noun)*

A committee appointed to judge a competition.

- *Understanding "jury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jury" means with a simple example.*

korean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Korea or its people or language.

- *Korean handicrafts.*
- *Students compared "korean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

license number *(noun)*

The number on the license plate that identifies the car that bears it.

- *He looked up "license number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "license number."*

lift out *(verb)*

Take out or up with or as if with a scoop.

- *Scoop the sugar out of the container.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lift out" when talking about this idea.*

main entry word *(noun)*

The form of a word that heads a lexical entry and is alphabetized in a dictionary.

- *The article explained what "main entry word" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "main entry word" to mean the form of a word that heads a lexical entry and....*

minor fast day *(noun)*

One of five minor fast days on the Jewish calendar.

- *They discussed "minor fast day" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "minor fast day" because he had never seen it before.*

new greek *(noun)*

The Greek language as spoken and written today.

- *In class, the teacher used "new greek" to mean the greek language as spoken and written today.*
- *They discussed "new greek" during the group presentation.*

normal distribution *(noun)*

A theoretical distribution with finite mean and variance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normal distribution."*
- *He looked up "normal distribution" because he had never seen it before.*

normal fault *(noun)*

An inclined fault in which the hanging wall appears to have slipped downward relative to the footwall.

- *The article explained what "normal fault" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "normal fault" to mean an inclined fault in which the hanging wall appears....*

olympic *(adjective)*

Of the region of Olympia in Greece or its inhabitants.

- *Olympic winners.*
- *The speaker chose "olympic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

passing note *(noun)*

A nonharmonic note inserted for transition between harmonic notes.

- *The article explained what "passing note" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passing note."*

philosophy *(noun)*

Any personal belief about how to live or how to deal with a situation.

- *Self-indulgence was his only philosophy.*
- *My father's philosophy of child-rearing was to let mother do it.*

pressure-cook *(verb)*

Cook in a pressure cooker.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pressure-cook" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pressure-cook" and when to wait.*

---

process cheese *(noun)*

Made by blending several lots of cheese.

- *He looked up "process cheese" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "process cheese."*

---

promised *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *The results promised fame and glory.*
- *In everyday English, people use "promised" when talking about this idea.*

---

repeat *(verb)*

To say, state, or perform again.

- *He did not know how to use "repeat" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "repeat" and when to wait.*

---

reserve bank *(noun)*

One of 12 regional banks that monitor and act as depositories for banks in their region.

- *Understanding "reserve bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reserve bank" means with a simple example.*

---

safety factor *(noun)*

The ratio of the breaking stress of a structure to the estimated maximum stress in ordinary use.

- *The article explained what "safety factor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "safety factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shipping company *(noun)*

A company that provides shipping services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipping company."*
- *The article explained what "shipping company" means with a simple example.*

---

solar system *(noun)*

The sun with the celestial bodies that revolve around it in its gravitational field.

- *In class, the teacher used "solar system" to mean the sun with the celestial bodies that revolve....*
- *The article explained what "solar system" means with a simple example.*

---

sought *(adjective)*

That is looked for.

- *The long sought relatives.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sought" when it is that is looked for.*

---

standard temperature *(noun)*

Exactly zero degrees centigrade.

- *The article explained what "standard temperature" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "standard temperature" to mean exactly zero degrees centigrade.*

---

suggests *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *The evidence suggests a need for more clarification.*
- *In everyday English, people use "suggests" when talking about this idea.*

---

swear off *(verb)*

Promise to abstain from.

- *I have sworn off cigarettes altogether.*

- *He did not know how to use “swear off” until he saw an example.*

take aim *(verb)*

Point or cause to go (blows, weapons, or objects such as photographic equipment) towards.

- *Please don’t aim at your little brother!*
- *Take a swipe at one’s opponent.*

taste cell *(noun)*

An epithelial cell in a taste bud that activates sensory fibers of the facial nerve or the glossopharyngeal nerve or the vagus nerve.

- *The article explained what “taste cell” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “taste cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

topic *(noun)*

The subject matter of a conversation or discussion.

- *It was a very sensitive topic.*
- *He kept drifting off the topic.*

united nations agency *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations.

- *Understanding “united nations agency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “united nations agency” means with a simple example.*

universal *(noun)*

A behavioral convention or pattern characteristic of all members of a particular culture or of all human beings.

- *Some form of religion seems to be a human universal.*
- *In motor vehicles a universal joint allows the driveshaft to move up and down as the vehicle passes over bumps.*

white cake *(noun)*

Cake made without egg yolks.

- *The article explained what “white cake” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white cake” to mean cake made without egg yolks.*

back-formation *(noun)*

A word invented (usually unwittingly by subtracting an affix) on the assumption that a familiar word derives from it.

- *They discussed “back-formation” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “back-formation” because he had never seen it before.*

bed and breakfast *(noun)*

An overnight boardinghouse with breakfast.

- *The article explained what “bed and breakfast” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bed and breakfast.”*

bed-and-breakfast *(noun)*

An overnight boardinghouse with breakfast.

- *They discussed “bed-and-breakfast” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bed-and-breakfast” to mean an overnight boardinghouse with breakfast.*

beyond measure *(adverb)*

In excess or without limit.

- *Amazed beyond measure.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “beyond measure” in the final chapter.*

breakfast table *(noun)*

A table where breakfast is eaten.

- *They discussed “breakfast table” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breakfast table.”*

chemical industry *(noun)*

The manufacturers of chemicals considered collectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemical industry" to mean the manufacturers of chemicals considered collectively.*
- *He looked up "chemical industry" because he had never seen it before.*

cost-benefit analysis *(noun)*

An analysis of the cost effectiveness of different alternatives in order to see whether the benefits outweigh the costs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cost-benefit analysis."*
- *They discussed "cost-benefit analysis" during the group presentation.*

exists *(verb)*

Have an existence, be extant.

- *Learners should practice how to use "exists" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "exists" and when to wait.*

field strength unit *(noun)*

An electromagnetic unit of magnetic intensity.

- *They discussed "field strength unit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "field strength unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finger *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

- *Her fingers were long and thin.*
- *They discussed "finger" during the group presentation.*

golden rule *(noun)*

A command based on Jesus' words in the Sermon on the Mount; (Matthew 7:12).

- *The golden rule of teaching is to be clear.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden rule."*

hold tight *(verb)*

Hold firmly, usually with one's hands.

- *In everyday English, people use "hold tight" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hold tight" in real sentences.*

ignore *(verb)*

Give little or no attention to.

- *She tried to use "ignore" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ignore" and when to wait.*

intelligence agency *(noun)*

A unit responsible for gathering and interpreting information about an enemy.

- *He looked up "intelligence agency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intelligence agency."*

international labor organization *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the interests of labor.

- *They discussed "international labor organization" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "international labor organization" to mean the united nations agency concerned with the....*

latin *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the ancient region of Latium.

- *Latin towns.*
- *Latin verb conjugations.*

live steam *(noun)*

Steam coming from a boiler at full pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "live steam" to mean steam coming from a boiler at full pressure.*
- *He looked up "live steam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lock away *(verb)*

Place in a place where something cannot be removed or someone cannot escape.

- *The parents locked her daughter up for the weekend.*
- *She locked her jewels in the safe.*

---

master of library science *(noun)*

A master's degree in library science.

- *In class, the teacher used "master of library science" to mean a master's degree in library science.*
- *They discussed "master of library science" during the group presentation.*

---

meal *(noun)*

The food served and eaten at one time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meal."*
- *He looked up "meal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mean solar time *(noun)*

(astronomy) time based on the motion of the mean sun (an imaginary sun moving uniformly along the celestial equator).

- *They discussed "mean solar time" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mean solar time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meanwhile *(noun)*

The time between one event, process, or period and another.

- *Meanwhile the socialists are running the government.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meanwhile" to mean the time between one event, process, or period and....*

---

motion picture *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "motion picture" to mean a form of entertainment that enacts a story by....*
- *They discussed "motion picture" during the group presentation.*

---

national trading policy *(noun)*

A government's policy controlling foreign trade.

- *The article explained what "national trading policy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national trading policy" to mean a government's policy controlling foreign trade.*

---

navy department *(noun)*

A former executive department of the United States government; created in 1798 and combined with the War Department in 1947.

- *In class, the teacher used "navy department" to mean a former executive department of the united states....*
- *The article explained what "navy department" means with a simple example.*

---

necessarily *(adverb)*

In such a manner as could not be otherwise.

- *It is necessarily so.*
- *Such expenses are necessarily incurred.*

---

new criticism *(noun)*

Literary criticism based on close analysis of the text.

- *The article explained what "new criticism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new criticism" to mean literary criticism based on close analysis of the text.*

---

newspaper article *(noun)*

An article reporting news.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaper article."*
- *He looked up "newspaper article" because he had never seen it before.*

partnership *(noun)*

A cooperative relationship between people or groups who agree to share responsibility for achieving some specific goal.

- *Effective language learning is a partnership between school, teacher and student.*
- *The action teams worked in partnership with the government.*

percentage *(noun)*

A proportion in relation to a whole (which is usually the amount per hundred).

- *He looked up "percentage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "percentage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pocket *(noun)*

A small isolated group of people.

- *They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.*
- *The battle was won except for cleaning up pockets of resistance.*

primarily *(adverb)*

Of primary import.

- *This is primarily a question of economics.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "primarily" naturally.*

regardless *(adverb)*

In spite of everything; without regard to drawbacks.

- *He carried on regardless of the difficulties.*
- *He answered "regardless," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

religious festival *(noun)*

A festival having religious significance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious festival."*
- *He looked up "religious festival" because he had never seen it before.*

represents *(verb)*

Serve as a means of expressing something.

- *The flower represents a young girl.*
- *This sum represents my entire income for a year.*

resulting *(verb)*

Issue or terminate (in a specified way, state, etc.); end.

- *He did not know how to use "resulting" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "resulting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

rose wine *(noun)*

Pinkish table wine from red grapes whose skins were removed after fermentation began.

- *Understanding "rose wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rose wine" means with a simple example.*

rough up *(verb)*

Treat violently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rough up" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "rough up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

second childhood *(noun)*

Mental infirmity as a consequence of old age; sometimes shown by foolish infatuations.

- *Understanding "second childhood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second childhood" to mean mental infirmity as a consequence of old age;....*

smell out *(verb)*

Recognize or detect by or as if by smelling.

- *He can smell out trouble.*
- *I smell trouble.*

---

smell up *(verb)*

Cause to smell bad; fill with a bad smell.

- *The coach explained when to use "smell up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "smell up" in real sentences.*

---

soft drink *(noun)*

Nonalcoholic beverage (usually carbonated).

- *He looked up "soft drink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft drink" to mean nonalcoholic beverage (usually carbonated).*

---

solid solution *(noun)*

A homogeneous solid that can exist over a range of component chemicals; a constituent of alloys that is formed when atoms of an element are incorporated into the crystals of a metal.

- *In class, the teacher used "solid solution" to mean a homogeneous solid that can exist over a range of....*
- *The article explained what "solid solution" means with a simple example.*

---

star fruit *(noun)*

Deeply ridged yellow-brown tropical fruit; used raw as a vegetable or in salad or when fully ripe as a dessert.

- *Understanding "star fruit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "star fruit" means with a simple example.*

---

supplies *(noun)*

An amount of something available for use.

- *The article explained what "supplies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "supplies" during the group presentation.*

---

symptoms *(noun)*

Anything that accompanies X and is regarded as an indication of X's existence.

- *Understanding "symptoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "symptoms" means with a simple example.*

---

trust corporation *(noun)*

An organization (usually with a commercial bank) that is engaged as a trustee or fiduciary or agent in handling trust funds or estates of custodial arrangements or stock transfers or related services.

- *He looked up "trust corporation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trust corporation."*

---

turn of expression *(noun)*

A distinctive spoken or written expression.

- *John's succinct turn of phrase persuaded her that it would not be a good idea.*
- *Understanding "turn of expression" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unit investment trust *(noun)*

A regulated investment company consisting of professional managers who issue redeemable securities representing a portfolio of many different securities.

- *You can invest in a unit investment trust for as little as $1000.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unit investment trust."*

---

universal time *(noun)*

The local time at the 0 meridian passing through Greenwich, England; it is the same everywhere.

- *Understanding "universal time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "universal time" means with a simple example.*

---

upper-case letter *(noun)*

One of the large alphabetic characters used as the first letter in writing or printing proper names and sometimes for emphasis.

- *Printers once kept the type for capitals and for small letters in separate cases; capitals were kept in the upper half of the type case and so became known as upper-case letters.*

- *The article explained what "upper-case letter" means with a simple example.*

---

us cabinet *(noun)*

A board to advise the President; members are the secretaries of executive departments; the United States constitution does not provide for the cabinet.

- *In class, the teacher used "us cabinet" to mean a board to advise the president; members are the....*
- *Understanding "us cabinet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

us house of representatives *(noun)*

The lower legislative house of the United States Congress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "us house of representatives."*
- *He looked up "us house of representatives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wood spirit *(noun)*

A light volatile flammable poisonous liquid alcohol; used as an antifreeze and solvent and fuel and as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood spirit" to mean a light volatile flammable poisonous liquid....*
- *Understanding "wood spirit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

audio *(noun)*

The audible part of a transmitted signal.

- *They always raise the audio for commercials.*
- *Understanding "audio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bond paper *(noun)*

A superior quality of strong durable white writing paper; originally made for printing documents.

- *The article explained what "bond paper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bond paper."*

---

bottle bill *(noun)*

A statute that would require merchants to reclaim used bottles.

- *The article explained what "bottle bill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bottle bill" to mean a statute that would require merchants to reclaim....*

---

british crown *(noun)*

The symbol of the power of the British monarchy.

- *Members of the British Commonwealth owe allegiance to the British Crown.*
- *He looked up "british crown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bullshit *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *Can you use "bullshit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bullshit" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

carbon process *(noun)*

A process of printing on paper coated with bichromated gelatin containing pigment.

- *In class, the teacher used "carbon process" to mean a process of printing on paper coated with....*
- *They discussed "carbon process" during the group presentation.*

---

chain letter *(noun)*

A letter that is sent successively to several people.

- *The article explained what "chain letter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chain letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chamber *(noun)*

A deliberative or legislative or administrative or judicial assembly.

- *The upper chamber is the senate.*
- *The chambers of his heart were healthy.*

---

christmas factor *(noun)*

Coagulation factor whose absence is associated with hemophilia B.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christmas factor."*
- *He looked up "christmas factor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cold-cream *(verb)*

Put cold cream on one's face.

- *He did not know how to use "cold-cream" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cold-cream" in real sentences.*

---

communication theory *(noun)*

The discipline that studies the principles of transmiting information and the methods by which it is delivered (as print or radio or television etc.).

- *Communications is his major field of study.*
- *The article explained what "communication theory" means with a simple example.*

---

constitution of the united states *(noun)*

The constitution written at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 and subsequently ratified by the original thirteen states.

- *Understanding "constitution of the united states" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "constitution of the united states" during the group presentation.*

---

contemporary world *(noun)*

The circumstances and ideas of the present age.

- *The article explained what "contemporary world" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contemporary world" to mean the circumstances and ideas of the present age.*

---

culture medium *(noun)*

(bacteriology) a nutrient substance (solid or liquid) that is used to cultivate micro-organisms.

- *They discussed "culture medium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "culture medium" means with a simple example.*

---

defend *(verb)*

Be the defense counsel for someone in a trial.

- *Ms. Smith will represent the defendant.*
- *She tried to use "defend" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

department of the interior *(noun)*

The United States federal department charged with conservation and the development of natural resources; created in 1849.

- *Understanding "department of the interior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "department of the interior" during the group presentation.*

---

dinner dress *(noun)*

A gown for evening wear.

- *They discussed "dinner dress" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dinner dress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dirty word *(noun)*

A word that is considered to be unmentionable.

- *'failure' is a dirty word to him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dirty word" to mean a word that is considered to be unmentionable.*

---

dollar sign *(noun)*

A symbol of commercialism or greed.

- *He worships the almighty dollar.*
- *The dollar sign means little to him.*

---

double cream *(noun)*

Fresh soft French cheese containing at least 60% fat.

- *They discussed "double cream" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "double cream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

every inch *(adverb)*

In every way; completely.

- *He was every inch a statesman.*
- *Using "every inch" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

gap *(noun)*

An open or empty space in or between things.

- *The explosion made a gap in the wall.*
- *Gap between income and outgo.*

---

global climate change *(noun)*

A change in the world's climate.

- *He looked up "global climate change" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "global climate change."*

---

hang by a hair *(verb)*

Depend on a small thing or be at risk.

- *His life now hangs by a thread.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hang by a hair" and when to wait.*

---

household *(noun)*

A social unit living together.

- *It was a good Christian household.*
- *They discussed "household" during the group presentation.*

---

hunt down *(verb)*

Pursue for food or sport (as of wild animals).

- *Goering often hunted wild boars in Poland.*
- *The Duke hunted in these woods.*

---

ice cream *(noun)*

Frozen dessert containing cream and sugar and flavoring.

- *They discussed "ice cream" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ice cream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interior department *(noun)*

The United States federal department charged with conservation and the development of natural resources; created in 1849.

- *He looked up "interior department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "interior department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

joint-stock company *(noun)*

A company (usually unincorporated) which has the capital of its members pooled in a common fund; transferable shares represent ownership interest; shareholders are legally liable for all debts of the company.

- *In class, the teacher used "joint-stock company" to mean a company (usually unincorporated) which has the....*
- *He looked up "joint-stock company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letters of administration *(noun)*

Legal document naming someone to administer an estate when no executor has been named.

- *Understanding "letters of administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "letters of administration" means with a simple example.*

---

line of defence *(noun)*

Any organization whose responsibility it is to defend against something.

- *Police are the major line of defense against crime.*
- *They discussed "line of defence" during the group presentation.*

mean solar day *(noun)*

Time for Earth to make a complete rotation on its axis.

- *Two days later they left.*
- *They put on two performances every day.*

mental capacity *(noun)*

Mental ability.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental capacity."*
- *They discussed "mental capacity" during the group presentation.*

new latin *(noun)*

Latin since the Renaissance; used for scientific nomenclature.

- *He looked up "new latin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new latin."*

nights *(noun)*

The dark part of the diurnal cycle considered a time unit.

- *Three nights later he collapsed.*
- *They discussed "nights" during the group presentation.*

north peak *(noun)*

19,370 feet high.

- *Understanding "north peak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "north peak" because he had never seen it before.*

occur *(verb)*

To be found to exist.

- *Sexism occurs in many workplaces.*
- *Precious stones occur in a large area in Brazil.*

print media *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates printed matter.

- *The article explained what "print media" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "print media" to mean a medium that disseminates printed matter.*

proposal *(noun)*

The act of making a proposal.

- *They listened to her proposal.*
- *He looked up "proposal" because he had never seen it before.*

recognition *(noun)*

An acceptance (as of a claim) as true and valid.

- *The recognition of the Rio Grande as a boundary between Mexico and the United States.*
- *The partners were delighted with the recognition of their work.*

register language *(noun)*

A tone language that uses different voice registers.

- *The article explained what "register language" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "register language."*

reputation *(noun)*

The general estimation that the public has for a person.

- *He acquired a reputation as an actor before he started writing.*
- *His reputation for promiscuity.*

self-expression *(noun)*

The expression of one's individuality (usually through creative activities).

- *The article explained what "self-expression" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-expression" during the group presentation.*

---

shortly *(adverb)*

In a curt, abrupt and discourteous manner.

- *He said shortly that he didn't like it.*
- *He was at the airport shortly before she was expected to arrive.*

---

small cap *(noun)*

A corporation with a small capitalization.

- *This annual conference is a showcase for ambitious small caps.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small cap."*

---

still-hunt *(verb)*

Hunt (quarry) by stalking and ambushing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "still-hunt" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "still-hunt" when talking about this idea.*

---

strongly *(adverb)*

With strength or in a strong manner.

- *Argues very strongly for his proposal.*
- *He was strongly opposed to the government.*

---

surface mail *(noun)*

Mail that is sent by land or sea.

- *Understanding "surface mail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surface mail."*

---

table salt *(noun)*

White crystalline form of especially sodium chloride used to season and preserve food.

- *He looked up "table salt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table salt."*

---

technique *(noun)*

A practical method or art applied to some particular task.

- *In class, the teacher used "technique" to mean a practical method or art applied to some....*
- *The article explained what "technique" means with a simple example.*

---

temperature unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for temperature.

- *He looked up "temperature unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temperature unit."*

---

third law of motion *(noun)*

Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

- *He looked up "third law of motion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "third law of motion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

to that extent *(adverb)*

To the degree or extent that.

- *Insofar as it can be ascertained, the horse lung is comparable to that of man.*
- *She spoke "to that extent," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tone down *(verb)*

Make less strong or intense; soften.

- *Tone down that aggressive letter.*

- *The coach explained when to use "tone down" and when to wait.*

---

trend line *(noun)*

A line on a graph indicating a statistical trend.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trend line."*
- *The article explained what "trend line" means with a simple example.*

---

united states constitution *(noun)*

The constitution written at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 and subsequently ratified by the original thirteen states.

- *He looked up "united states constitution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "united states constitution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warning of attack *(noun)*

A warning to national policy makers that an enemy intends to launch an attack in the near future.

- *They discussed "warning of attack" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "warning of attack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absolute space *(noun)*

Physical space independent of what occupies it.

- *The article explained what "absolute space" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolute space" to mean physical space independent of what occupies it.*

---

advertising department *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for advertising.

- *In class, the teacher used "advertising department" to mean the division of a business that is responsible for....*
- *He looked up "advertising department" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argue *(verb)*

Present reasons and arguments.

- *The evidence argues for your claim.*
- *The coach explained when to use "argue" and when to wait.*

---

belief *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *It strengthened my belief in his sincerity.*
- *The article explained what "belief" means with a simple example.*

---

black comedy *(noun)*

Comedy that uses black humor.

- *In class, the teacher used "black comedy" to mean comedy that uses black humor.*
- *He looked up "black comedy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue cheese *(noun)*

Cheese containing a blue mold.

- *The article explained what "blue cheese" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue cheese."*

---

bread line *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting for free food.

- *In class, the teacher used "bread line" to mean a queue of people waiting for free food.*
- *The article explained what "bread line" means with a simple example.*

---

cast iron *(noun)*

An alloy of iron containing so much carbon that it is brittle and so cannot be wrought but must be shaped by casting.

- *They discussed "cast iron" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cast iron."*

---

chemical science *(noun)*

The science of matter; the branch of the natural sciences dealing with the composition of substances and their properties and reactions.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemical science" to mean the science of matter; the branch of the natural....*
- *The article explained what "chemical science" means with a simple example.*

---

christian era *(noun)*

The time period beginning with the supposed year of Christ's birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christian era."*
- *They discussed "christian era" during the group presentation.*

---

closed chain *(noun)*

(chemistry) a chain of atoms in a molecule that forms a closed loop.

- *They discussed "closed chain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "closed chain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

closing *(noun)*

The last section of a communication.

- *The ship's rapid rate of closing gave them little time to avoid a collision.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closing."*

---

communication channel *(noun)*

(often plural) a means of communication or access.

- *It must go through official channels.*
- *Lines of communication were set up between the two firms.*

---

community chest *(noun)*

A charity supported by individual subscriptions; defrays the demands on a community for social welfare.

- *He looked up "community chest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "community chest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contrast *(verb)*

To show differences when compared; be different.

- *The students contrast considerably in their artistic abilities.*
- *The middle school teacher contrasted her best student's work with that of her weakest student.*

---

dollar mark *(noun)*

A symbol of commercialism or greed.

- *He worships the almighty dollar.*
- *The dollar sign means little to him.*

---

double salt *(noun)*

A solution of two simple salts that forms a single substance on crystallization.

- *They discussed "double salt" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double salt" to mean a solution of two simple salts that forms a single....*

---

draw and quarter *(verb)*

Pull (a person) apart with four horses tied to his extremities, so as to execute him.

- *In the old days, people were drawn and quartered for certain crimes.*
- *Can you use "draw and quarter" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

drawing paper *(noun)*

Paper that is specially prepared for use in drafting.

- *Understanding "drawing paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawing paper."*

---

early childhood *(noun)*

The early stage of growth or development.

- *The article explained what “early childhood” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “early childhood” during the group presentation.*

---

egg on *(verb)*

Urge on; cause to act.

- *The other children egged the boy on, but he did not want to throw the stone through the window.*
- *She tried to use “egg on” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

elsewhere *(adverb)*

In or to another place.

- *He went elsewhere.*
- *Look elsewhere for the answer.*

---

files *(verb)*

Place in a container for keeping records.

- *In everyday English, people use “files” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “files” in real sentences.*

---

fine print *(noun)*

The part of a contract that contains reservations and qualifications that are often printed in small type.

- *Don’t sign a contract without reading the fine print.*
- *He needed his glasses in order to read the fine print.*

---

gold-plate *(verb)*

Plate with gold.

- *He did not know how to use “gold-plate” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “gold-plate” and when to wait.*

---

heavy cream *(noun)*

Contains more than 36% butterfat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “heavy cream.”*
- *He looked up “heavy cream” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hills *(noun)*

A local and well-defined elevation of the land.

- *They loved to roam the hills of West Virginia.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hills” to mean a local and well-defined elevation of the land.*

---

increases *(noun)*

A process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important.

- *The article explained what “increases” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “increases.”*

---

key fruit *(noun)*

A winged often one-seed indehiscent fruit as of the ash or elm or maple.

- *The article explained what “key fruit” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “key fruit” during the group presentation.*

---

large cap *(noun)*

A corporation with a large capitalization.

- *He works for a large cap.*
- *They discussed “large cap” during the group presentation.*

---

machines *(noun)*

A group that controls the activities of a political party.

- *In class, the teacher used “machines” to mean a group that controls the activities of a political....*
- *Understanding “machines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

management personnel *(noun)*

Personnel having overall planning and direction responsibilities.

- *The article explained what "management personnel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "management personnel."*

moral *(noun)*

The significance of a story or event.

- *The moral of the story is to love thy neighbor.*
- *They discussed "moral" during the group presentation.*

nuclear engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering concerned with the design and construction and operation of nuclear reactors.

- *The article explained what "nuclear engineering" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear engineering" to mean the branch of engineering concerned with the design....*

old latin *(noun)*

The oldest recorded Latin (dating back at early as the 6th century B.C.).

- *They discussed "old latin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "old latin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

package *(noun)*

A collection of things wrapped or boxed together.

- *Understanding "package" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "package."*

processes *(noun)*

A mental process that you are not directly aware of.

- *They discussed "processes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "processes" to mean a mental process that you are not directly aware of.*

processing *(noun)*

Preparing or putting through a prescribed procedure.

- *The processing of newly arrived immigrants.*
- *The processing of ore to obtain minerals.*

random walk *(noun)*

A stochastic process consisting of a sequence of changes each of whose characteristics (as magnitude or direction) is determined by chance.

- *In class, the teacher used "random walk" to mean a stochastic process consisting of a sequence of....*
- *The article explained what "random walk" means with a simple example.*

rock salt *(noun)*

Naturally occurring crystalline sodium chloride.

- *They discussed "rock salt" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock salt."*

roman times *(noun)*

The time period during which Rome dominated Europe.

- *The article explained what "roman times" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman times" to mean the time period during which rome dominated europe.*

rough-house *(verb)*

Treat in a rough or boisterous manner.

- *She tried to use "rough-house" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "rough-house" until he saw an example.*

salt ii *(noun)*

The second treaty between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resulting from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

- *In class, the teacher used "salt ii" to mean the second treaty between the united states and the....*
- *They discussed "salt ii" during the group presentation.*

---

scientific theory *(noun)*

A theory that explains scientific observations.

- *Scientific theories must be falsifiable.*
- *He looked up "scientific theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea mile *(noun)*

A former British unit of length once used in navigation; equivalent to 6,000 feet (1828.8 meters).

- *In class, the teacher used "sea mile" to mean a former british unit of length once used in....*
- *They discussed "sea mile" during the group presentation.*

---

sense of shame *(noun)*

A motivating awareness of ethical responsibility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense of shame."*
- *He looked up "sense of shame" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sex-linked *(adjective)*

Concerning characteristics that are determined by genes carried on the sex chromosomes (on the X chromosome in particular).

- *Students compared "sex-linked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sex-linked" when it is concerning characteristics that are determined by....*

---

simple sentence *(noun)*

A sentence having no coordinate clauses or subordinate clauses.

- *They discussed "simple sentence" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "simple sentence" means with a simple example.*

---

single quote *(noun)*

A single quotation mark.

- *Understanding "single quote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "single quote" during the group presentation.*

---

social democracy *(noun)*

The belief in a gradual transition from capitalism to socialism by democratic means.

- *He looked up "social democracy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social democracy."*

---

soft glass *(noun)*

Glass having a relatively low softening point.

- *In class, the teacher used "soft glass" to mean glass having a relatively low softening point.*
- *The article explained what "soft glass" means with a simple example.*

---

speech communication *(noun)*

(language) communication by word of mouth.

- *His speech was garbled.*
- *He looked up "speech communication" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tea bag *(noun)*

A measured amount of tea in a bag for an individual serving of tea.

- *Understanding "tea bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tea bag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teaching method *(noun)*

The principles and methods of instruction.

- *Understanding "teaching method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "teaching method" means with a simple example.*

---

test ban *(noun)*

A ban on the testing of nuclear weapons that is mutually agreed to by countries that possess nuclear weapons.

- *They discussed "test ban" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "test ban" means with a simple example.*

---

tons *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *Understanding "tons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tons" during the group presentation.*

---

transfer agent *(noun)*

An agency (usually a bank) that is appointed by a corporation to keep records of its stock and bond owners and to resolve problems about certificates.

- *In class, the teacher used "transfer agent" to mean an agency (usually a bank) that is appointed by a....*
- *They discussed "transfer agent" during the group presentation.*

---

universal set *(noun)*

(mathematics) the set that contains all the elements or objects involved in the problem under consideration.

- *All other sets are subsets of the universal set.*
- *They discussed "universal set" during the group presentation.*

---

urban planning *(noun)*

The branch of architecture dealing with the design and organization of urban space and activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urban planning."*
- *He looked up "urban planning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white bread *(noun)*

Bread made with finely ground and usually bleached wheat flour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white bread."*
- *The article explained what "white bread" means with a simple example.*

---

white-bread *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or representative of the white middle class.

- *White-bread America.*
- *A white-bread college student.*

---

administrative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or responsible for administration.

- *Would you call this situation "administrative"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "administrative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adult intelligence *(noun)*

The average IQ of the adults in a given population.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adult intelligence."*
- *The article explained what "adult intelligence" means with a simple example.*

---

alongside *(adverb)*

Side by side.

- *She spoke "alongside," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "alongside," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

black bread *(noun)*

Bread made of coarse rye flour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black bread."*
- *Understanding "black bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blow gas *(noun)*

The gas leaving a generator during a blow period.

- *The article explained what "blow gas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blow gas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

captain cook *(noun)*

English navigator who claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain and discovered several Pacific islands (1728-1779).

- *Understanding "captain cook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "captain cook."*

catholic church *(noun)*

Any of several churches claiming to have maintained historical continuity with the original Christian Church.

- *Understanding "catholic church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "catholic church" means with a simple example.*

chicken stock *(noun)*

A stock made with chicken.

- *The article explained what "chicken stock" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chicken stock" during the group presentation.*

closing time *(noun)*

The regular time of day when an establishment closes to the public.

- *Understanding "closing time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "closing time" because he had never seen it before.*

color vision *(noun)*

The normal ability to see colors.

- *The article explained what "color vision" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "color vision" to mean the normal ability to see colors.*

colour line *(noun)*

Barrier preventing blacks from participating in various activities with whites.

- *In class, the teacher used "colour line" to mean barrier preventing blacks from participating in....*
- *The article explained what "colour line" means with a simple example.*

council on environmental policy *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on protecting the environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "council on environmental policy" to mean the executive agency that advises the president on....*
- *He looked up "council on environmental policy" because he had never seen it before.*

covering *(noun)*

A natural object that covers or envelops.

- *Under a covering of dust.*
- *The article explained what "covering" means with a simple example.*

creation science *(noun)*

An effort to give scientific support for the truth of the account of Creation given in the Book of Genesis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creation science."*
- *He looked up "creation science" because he had never seen it before.*

encourage *(verb)*

Contribute to the progress or growth of.

- *His financial success encouraged him to look for a wife.*
- *He did not know how to use "encourage" until he saw an example.*

federal reserve system *(noun)*

The central bank of the United States; incorporates 12 Federal Reserve branch banks and all national banks and state-chartered commercial banks and some trust companies.

- *Understanding "federal reserve system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "federal reserve system" means with a simple example.*

---

french academy *(noun)*

An honorary group of French writers and thinkers supported by the French government.

- *The French Academy sets standards for the use of the French language.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french academy" to mean an honorary group of french writers and thinkers....*

---

hard coal *(noun)*

A hard natural coal that burns slowly and gives intense heat.

- *He looked up "hard coal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hard coal" to mean a hard natural coal that burns slowly and gives....*

---

in a flash *(adverb)*

Without any delay.

- *She spoke "in a flash," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in a flash" in the final chapter.*

---

industrial engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the creation and management of systems that integrate people and materials and energy in productive ways.

- *Understanding "industrial engineering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "industrial engineering" during the group presentation.*

---

jury system *(noun)*

A legal system for determining the facts at issue in a law suit.

- *The article explained what "jury system" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jury system."*

---

let the cat out of the bag *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *The coach explained when to use "let the cat out of the bag" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "let the cat out of the bag" until he saw an example.*

---

loose off *(verb)*

Fire as from a gun.

- *He did not know how to use "loose off" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "loose off" in real sentences.*

---

low comedy *(noun)*

A comedy characterized by slapstick and burlesque.

- *The article explained what "low comedy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "low comedy" to mean a comedy characterized by slapstick and burlesque.*

---

luke *(noun)*

One of the four Gospels in the New Testament; contains details of Jesus's birth and early life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luke."*
- *He looked up "luke" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mad apple *(noun)*

Egg-shaped vegetable having a shiny skin typically dark purple but occasionally white or yellow.

- *He looked up "mad apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mad apple."*

---

master in public affairs *(noun)*

A master's degree in questions of public concern.

- *In class, the teacher used "master in public affairs" to mean a master's degree in questions of public concern.*
- *The article explained what "master in public affairs" means with a simple example.*

master of literature *(noun)*

A master's degree in literature.

- *Understanding "master of literature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "master of literature" means with a simple example.*

master of science in engineering *(noun)*

A master's degree in engineering.

- *They discussed "master of science in engineering" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "master of science in engineering" because he had never seen it before.*

math *(noun)*

A science (or group of related sciences) dealing with the logic of quantity and shape and arrangement.

- *In class, the teacher used "math" to mean a science (or group of related sciences) dealing....*
- *The article explained what "math" means with a simple example.*

middle irish *(noun)*

Irish Gaelic from 1100 to 1500.

- *He looked up "middle irish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle irish."*

mistakes *(noun)*

An understanding of something that is not correct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mistakes."*
- *He looked up "mistakes" because he had never seen it before.*

mixed drink *(noun)*

Made of two or more ingredients.

- *They discussed "mixed drink" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mixed drink" to mean made of two or more ingredients.*

motion-picture show *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *Understanding "motion-picture show" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "motion-picture show" during the group presentation.*

mystery *(noun)*

Something that baffles understanding and cannot be explained.

- *How it got out is a mystery.*
- *They discussed "mystery" during the group presentation.*

natural depression *(noun)*

A sunken or depressed geological formation.

- *The article explained what "natural depression" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "natural depression" during the group presentation.*

natural object *(noun)*

An object occurring naturally; not made by man.

- *In class, the teacher used "natural object" to mean an object occurring naturally; not made by man.*
- *He looked up "natural object" because he had never seen it before.*

new english bible *(noun)*

A modern English version of the Bible and Apocrypha.

- *In class, the teacher used "new english bible" to mean a modern english version of the bible and apocrypha.*
- *Understanding "new english bible" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

object language *(noun)*

The language into which a text written in another language is to be translated.

- *They discussed "object language" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "object language."*

---

pacific standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 8th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 120th meridian west; used in far western states of the United States.

- *They discussed "pacific standard time" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pacific standard time" to mean standard time in the 8th time zone west of....*

---

palace *(noun)*

The governing group of a kingdom.

- *The palace issued an order binding on all subjects.*
- *Understanding "palace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilot program *(noun)*

A program exemplifying a contemplated series; intended to attract sponsors.

- *They funded a pilot project in six states.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilot program" to mean a program exemplifying a contemplated series;....*

---

processing time *(noun)*

The time it takes to complete a prescribed procedure.

- *They increased output by decreasing processing time.*
- *In class, the teacher used "processing time" to mean the time it takes to complete a prescribed procedure.*

---

properly speaking *(adverb)*

In actual fact.

- *Properly speaking, they are not husband and wife.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "properly speaking" in the final chapter.*

---

protest *(noun)*

A formal and solemn declaration of objection.

- *They finished the game under protest to the league president.*
- *The senator rose to register his protest.*

---

rating *(noun)*

An appraisal of the value of something.

- *The article explained what "rating" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rating" during the group presentation.*

---

red giant star *(noun)*

A large, old, luminous star; has a relatively low surface temperature and a diameter large relative to the sun.

- *Understanding "red giant star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "red giant star" during the group presentation.*

---

respectively *(adverb)*

In the order given.

- *The brothers were called Felix and Max, respectively.*
- *Using "respectively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

rome *(noun)*

The leadership of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *The article explained what "rome" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rome" during the group presentation.*

---

secret intelligence service *(noun)*

The government agency in the United Kingdom that is responsible for internal security and counterintelligence overseas.

- *In class, the teacher used "secret intelligence service" to mean the government agency in the united kingdom that is....*

- *Understanding "secret intelligence service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

select *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *She selected a pair of shoes from among the dozen the salesgirl had shown her.*
- *The coach explained when to use "select" and when to wait.*

---

simple fruit *(noun)*

An indehiscent fruit derived from a single ovary having one or many seeds within a fleshy wall or pericarp: e.g. grape; tomato; cranberry.

- *In class, the teacher used "simple fruit" to mean an indehiscent fruit derived from a single ovary....*
- *The article explained what "simple fruit" means with a simple example.*

---

solar month *(noun)*

One-twelfth of a solar or tropical year.

- *They discussed "solar month" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "solar month" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

successfully *(adverb)*

With success; in a successful manner.

- *She performed the surgery successfully.*
- *Using "successfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

to a great extent *(adverb)*

To a considerable degree.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to a great extent" naturally.*
- *Place "to a great extent" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tone system *(noun)*

The system of tones used in a particular language or dialect of a tone language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tone system."*
- *The article explained what "tone system" means with a simple example.*

---

trail *(noun)*

A track or mark left by something that has passed.

- *There as a trail of blood.*
- *A tear left its trail on her cheek.*

---

twenty-five percent *(noun)*

One of four equal parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty-five percent."*
- *They discussed "twenty-five percent" during the group presentation.*

---

twenty-nine *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-eight and one.

- *Understanding "twenty-nine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "twenty-nine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united states dry unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of capacity for dry substances officially adopted in the United States Customary System.

- *He looked up "united states dry unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states dry unit."*

---

us trade representative *(noun)*

The executive agency that administers the President's policies on international trade.

- *They discussed "us trade representative" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "us trade representative" means with a simple example.*

---

white chocolate *(noun)*

A blend of cocoa butter and milk solids and sugar and vanilla; used in candy bars and baking and coatings; not technically chocolate because it contains no chocolate liquor.

- *They discussed "white chocolate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white chocolate" to mean a blend of cocoa butter and milk solids and sugar....*

---

word-blind *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or symptomatic of alexia.

- *Would you call this situation "word-blind"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "word-blind" when it is of or relating to or symptomatic of alexia.*

---

x-linked *(adjective)*

Relating to genes or characteristics or conditions carried on the X chromosome.

- *An X-linked mutation.*
- *Students compared "x-linked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

absolute value *(noun)*

A real number regardless of its sign.

- *Understanding "absolute value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absolute value."*

---

appointment book *(noun)*

A book containing a calendar and space to keep a record of appointments.

- *Understanding "appointment book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "appointment book" means with a simple example.*

---

armed forces *(noun)*

The military forces of a nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armed forces."*
- *He looked up "armed forces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

awareness *(noun)*

State of elementary or undifferentiated consciousness.

- *The crash intruded on his awareness.*
- *He had no awareness of his mistakes.*

---

baby-wise *(adverb)*

Like a baby.

- *He cradled it, baby-wise, in his arms.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "baby-wise" in the final chapter.*

---

badly *(adverb)*

To a severe or serious degree.

- *Fingers so badly frozen they had to be amputated.*
- *Badly injured.*

---

captured *(verb)*

Capture as if by hunting, snaring, or trapping.

- *She captured all the men's hearts.*
- *This nucleus has captured the slow-moving neutrons.*

---

carbon paper *(noun)*

A thin paper coated on one side with a dark waxy substance (often containing carbon); used to transfer characters from the original to an under sheet of paper.

- *The article explained what "carbon paper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbon paper."*

---

concrete *(noun)*

A strong hard building material composed of sand and gravel and cement and water.

- *They discussed "concrete" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "concrete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deeply *(adverb)*

To a great depth;far down.

- *Dived deeply.*
- *They felt the loss deeply.*

---

defence program *(noun)*

A program for defending a country against its enemies.

- *In class, the teacher used "defence program" to mean a program for defending a country against its enemies.*
- *The article explained what "defence program" means with a simple example.*

---

discovery day *(noun)*

A legal holiday commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

- *Understanding "discovery day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "discovery day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

explanation *(noun)*

The act of explaining; making something plain or intelligible.

- *I heard his explanation of the accident.*
- *The explanation was very simple.*

---

federal housing administration *(noun)*

The federal agency in the Department of Housing and Urban Development that insures residential mortgages.

- *Understanding "federal housing administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "federal housing administration" during the group presentation.*

---

fiction *(noun)*

A deliberately false or improbable account.

- *He looked up "fiction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiction."*

---

food colour *(noun)*

A digestible substance used to give color to food.

- *Food color made from vegetable dyes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "food colour" to mean a digestible substance used to give color to food.*

---

greek fire *(noun)*

A mixture used by Byzantine Greeks that was often shot at adversaries; catches fire when wetted.

- *Understanding "greek fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greek fire" to mean a mixture used by byzantine greeks that was often....*

---

grey area *(noun)*

An intermediate area; a topic that is not clearly one thing or the other.

- *He looked up "grey area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grey area."*

---

guarantee *(noun)*

An unconditional commitment that something will happen or that something is true.

- *There is no guarantee that they are not lying.*
- *Understanding "guarantee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot cake *(noun)*

A flat cake of thin batter fried on both sides on a griddle.

- *They discussed "hot cake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hot cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inner light *(noun)*

A divine presence believed by Quakers to enlighten and guide the soul.

- *He looked up "inner light" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inner light."*

international labour organization *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the interests of labor.

- *Understanding "international labour organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "international labour organization" to mean the united nations agency concerned with the....*

islamic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Islamism.

- *Islamic art.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "islamic" when it is of or relating to or supporting islamism.*

jimmy *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *The coach explained when to use "jimmy" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "jimmy" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

late greek *(noun)*

The Greek language in the 3rd to 8th centuries.

- *Understanding "late greek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "late greek" to mean the greek language in the 3rd to 8th centuries.*

latin-american *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the countries of Latin America or their people.

- *Latin-American countries.*
- *Latin-American music.*

legend *(noun)*

A story about mythical or supernatural beings or events.

- *They discussed "legend" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legend" to mean a story about mythical or supernatural beings or events.*

light bread *(noun)*

Bread made with finely ground and usually bleached wheat flour.

- *He looked up "light bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light bread."*

maintenance staff *(noun)*

Those in a business responsible for maintaining the physical plant.

- *The article explained what "maintenance staff" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maintenance staff" to mean those in a business responsible for maintaining the....*

milk glass *(noun)*

A milky white translucent or opaque glass.

- *The article explained what "milk glass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milk glass" to mean a milky white translucent or opaque glass.*

mixed economy *(noun)*

An economic system that combines private and state enterprises.

- *The article explained what "mixed economy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mixed economy" to mean an economic system that combines private and state....*

passing comment *(noun)*

An incidental remark.

- *Understanding "passing comment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "passing comment" because he had never seen it before.*

passion *(noun)*

Any object of warm affection or devotion.

- *He has a passion for cock fighting.*
- *The article explained what "passion" means with a simple example.*

percentage point *(noun)*

The dot at the left of a decimal fraction.

- *Understanding "percentage point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "percentage point" to mean the dot at the left of a decimal fraction.*

picking *(noun)*

The quantity of a crop that is harvested.

- *He sent the first picking of berries to the market.*
- *The article explained what "picking" means with a simple example.*

pilot film *(noun)*

A program exemplifying a contemplated series; intended to attract sponsors.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilot film" to mean a program exemplifying a contemplated series;....*
- *They discussed "pilot film" during the group presentation.*

presidential term *(noun)*

The tenure of a president.

- *He looked up "presidential term" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "presidential term" during the group presentation.*

proof spirit *(noun)*

A mixture containing half alcohol by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proof spirit."*
- *They discussed "proof spirit" during the group presentation.*

re-introduction *(noun)*

A proposal of something previously rejected.

- *They avoided a re-introduction of the old terminology.*
- *Understanding "re-introduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

religious holiday *(noun)*

A day specified for religious observance.

- *They discussed "religious holiday" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "religious holiday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rescue party *(noun)*

A party of rescuers.

- *The article explained what "rescue party" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rescue party" to mean a party of rescuers.*

scale factor *(noun)*

A number used as a multiplier in scaling.

- *The article explained what "scale factor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scale factor" to mean a number used as a multiplier in scaling.*

shadow *(noun)*

An indication that something has been present.

- *A shadow over his happiness.*

- *He felt secure in his father's shadow.*

---

south korean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of South Korea or its people.

- *A "south korean" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "south korean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

st joseph *(noun)*

A Christian holy day.

- *In class, the teacher used "st joseph" to mean a christian holy day.*
- *He looked up "st joseph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweet orange *(noun)*

Orange with sweet juicy pulp; often has a thin skin.

- *Understanding "sweet orange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweet orange" to mean orange with sweet juicy pulp; often has a thin skin.*

---

tag *(noun)*

A label associated with something for the purpose of identification.

- *Semantic tags were attached in order to identify different meanings of the word.*
- *He looked up "tag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tag on *(verb)*

Fix to; attach.

- *He did not know how to use "tag on" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "tag on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

time-scale factor *(noun)*

The ratio of the simulation time to the time of the real process.

- *They discussed "time-scale factor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "time-scale factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wash down *(verb)*

Eat food accompanied by lots of liquid; also use metaphorically.

- *She washed down her dinner with a bottle of red wine.*
- *He washes down his worries with a nightly glass of whisky.*

---

armed forces day *(noun)*

The 3rd Saturday in May.

- *The article explained what "armed forces day" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "armed forces day" during the group presentation.*

---

bedroom set *(noun)*

A suite of furniture for the bedroom.

- *He looked up "bedroom set" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedroom set."*

---

believes *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "believes."*
- *The article explained what "believes" means with a simple example.*

---

bone black *(noun)*

Black substance containing char in the form of carbonized bone; used as a black pigment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bone black."*
- *Understanding "bone black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bread board *(noun)*

A wooden or plastic board on which dough is kneaded or bread is sliced.

- *In class, the teacher used "bread board" to mean a wooden or plastic board on which dough is kneaded....*
- *He looked up "bread board" because he had never seen it before.*

---

british capacity unit *(noun)*

A unit of measure for capacity officially adopted in the British Imperial System; British units are both dry and wet.

- *The article explained what "british capacity unit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "british capacity unit" during the group presentation.*

---

checking *(verb)*

Be verified or confirmed; pass inspection.

- *Learners should practice how to use "checking" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "checking" until he saw an example.*

---

cold turkey *(noun)*

A blunt expression of views.

- *I told him cold turkey.*
- *He quit smoking cold turkey.*

---

containing *(verb)*

Hold back, as of a danger or an enemy; check the expansion or influence of.

- *The coach explained when to use "containing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "containing" until he saw an example.*

---

cross-index *(verb)*

Make an index that refers from one point to the next.

- *These references are cross-indexed.*
- *Can you use "cross-index" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

custom *(noun)*

A specific practice of long standing.

- *I have given this tailor my custom for many years.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "custom."*

---

defence force *(noun)*

An organization of defenders that provides resistance against attack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defence force."*
- *He looked up "defence force" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defense information systems agency *(noun)*

A combat support agency in the Department of Defense responsible for developing and operating and supporting information systems to serve the needs of the President and the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense information systems agency."*
- *They discussed "defense information systems agency" during the group presentation.*

---

equivalent word *(noun)*

Two words that can be interchanged in a context are said to be synonymous relative to that context.

- *Understanding "equivalent word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "equivalent word" during the group presentation.*

---

fbi *(noun)*

A federal law enforcement agency that is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice.

- *They discussed "fbi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fbi" means with a simple example.*

---

finger food *(noun)*

Food to be eaten with the fingers.

- *They discussed “finger food” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “finger food” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ft-l *(noun)*

A former luminance unit equal to one lumen per square foot.

- *They discussed “ft-l” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ft-l” because he had never seen it before.*

---

great gross *(noun)*

A cardinal number equal to one dozen gross.

- *They discussed “great gross” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “great gross” because he had never seen it before.*

---

holy thursday *(noun)*

The Thursday before Easter; commemorates the Last Supper.

- *He looked up “holy thursday” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “holy thursday.”*

---

in stages *(adverb)*

A little bit at a time.

- *He answered “in stages,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “in stages” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

label *(noun)*

A brief description given for purposes of identification.

- *The label Modern is applied to many different kinds of architecture.*
- *The artists and repertoire department of a recording label is responsible for finding new talent.*

---

lead by the nose *(verb)*

Conceal one’s true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *He bamboozled his professors into thinking that he knew the subject well.*
- *In everyday English, people use “lead by the nose” when talking about this idea.*

---

let loose *(verb)*

Express audibly; utter sounds (not necessarily words).

- *She let out a big heavy sigh.*
- *Let loose mines.*

---

locked *(verb)*

Become engaged or intermeshed with one another.

- *They were locked in embrace.*
- *He locked his hands around her neck.*

---

lose sight of *(verb)*

Be no longer able to see.

- *We lost sight of the tower as pulled out of the harbor.*
- *Can you use “lose sight of” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

motor oil *(noun)*

Oil used to lubricate the moving parts of a motor.

- *They discussed “motor oil” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “motor oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

navy cross *(noun)*

A United States Navy decoration for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy.

- *In class, the teacher used “navy cross” to mean a united states navy decoration for extraordinary....*
- *He looked up “navy cross” because he had never seen it before.*

north korean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of North Korea or its people or their culture.

- *The speaker chose "north korean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "north korean."*

nuclear reaction *(noun)*

(physics) a process that alters the energy or structure or composition of atomic nuclei.

- *They discussed "nuclear reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nuclear reaction" because he had never seen it before.*

oil cake *(noun)*

Mass of e.g. linseed or cottonseed or soybean from which the oil has been pressed; used as food for livestock.

- *He looked up "oil cake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil cake."*

old catholic church *(noun)*

Catholic churches that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in the 18th century.

- *They discussed "old catholic church" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old catholic church."*

out-of-court settlement *(noun)*

Resolution of a dispute prior to the rendering of a final decision by the trial court.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "out-of-court settlement."*
- *They discussed "out-of-court settlement" during the group presentation.*

pitch in *(verb)*

Eat heartily.

- *The food was placed on the table and the children pitched in.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pitch in" when talking about this idea.*

pizza *(noun)*

Italian open pie made of thin bread dough spread with a spiced mixture of e.g. tomato sauce and cheese.

- *In class, the teacher used "pizza" to mean italian open pie made of thin bread dough spread....*
- *They discussed "pizza" during the group presentation.*

plain *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *My mother complains all day.*
- *The coach explained when to use "plain" and when to wait.*

port wine *(noun)*

Sweet dark-red dessert wine originally from Portugal.

- *Understanding "port wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "port wine" to mean sweet dark-red dessert wine originally from portugal.*

prime factor *(noun)*

The prime factors of a quantity are all of the prime quantities that will exactly divide the given quantity.

- *In class, the teacher used "prime factor" to mean the prime factors of a quantity are all of the....*
- *He looked up "prime factor" because he had never seen it before.*

pull the leg of *(verb)*

Tell false information to for fun.

- *Are you pulling my leg?*
- *Can you use "pull the leg of" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pushed *(verb)*

Strive and make an effort to reach a goal.

- *He pushed the table into a corner.*
- *He pushed her to finish her doctorate.*

---

rear *(noun)*

The back of a military formation or procession.

- *Infantrymen were in the rear.*
- *His room was toward the rear of the hotel.*

---

reveal *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *The actress won't reveal how old she is.*
- *God rarely reveal his plans for Mankind.*

---

roman type *(noun)*

A typeface used in ancient Roman inscriptions.

- *The article explained what "roman type" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "roman type" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scientific method *(noun)*

A method of investigation involving observation and theory to test scientific hypotheses.

- *Understanding "scientific method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scientific method" to mean a method of investigation involving observation and....*

---

soft option *(noun)*

An easier alternative.

- *The instructor took the soft option and gave the boy a passing grade.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft option."*

---

speaks *(verb)*

Exchange thoughts; talk with.

- *He did not know how to use "speaks" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "speaks" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

special jury *(noun)*

A jury whose members are selected for special knowledge for a case involving complicated issues.

- *The article explained what "special jury" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special jury."*

---

square measure *(noun)*

A system of units used to measure areas.

- *The article explained what "square measure" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "square measure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

truck traffic *(noun)*

Trucks coming and going.

- *In class, the teacher used "truck traffic" to mean trucks coming and going.*
- *Understanding "truck traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

un agency *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations.

- *Understanding "un agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "un agency" to mean an agency of the united nations.*

---

victoria day *(noun)*

A public holiday in Canada on the Monday on or before May 24th.

- *The article explained what "victoria day" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "victoria day" during the group presentation.*

visual field *(noun)*

All of the points of the physical environment that can be perceived by a stable eye at a given moment.

- *Understanding "visual field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "visual field" means with a simple example.*

visual space *(noun)*

The visual perception of space.

- *He looked up "visual space" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "visual space" during the group presentation.*

wave theory *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that light is transmitted as waves.

- *In class, the teacher used "wave theory" to mean (physics) the theory that light is transmitted as waves.*
- *The article explained what "wave theory" means with a simple example.*

wood sugar *(noun)*

A sugar extracted from wood or straw; used in foods for diabetics.

- *They discussed "wood sugar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood sugar."*

adventure story *(noun)*

A story of an adventure.

- *They discussed "adventure story" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adventure story" to mean a story of an adventure.*

afternoon tea *(noun)*

A light midafternoon meal of tea and sandwiches or cakes.

- *An Englishman would interrupt a war to have his afternoon tea.*
- *He looked up "afternoon tea" because he had never seen it before.*

afterwards *(adverb)*

Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "afterwards" naturally.*
- *Place "afterwards" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

alright *(adverb)*

Without doubt (used to reinforce an assertion).

- *Using "alright" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "alright" naturally.*

architecture *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the principles of design and construction and ornamentation of fine buildings.

- *Architecture and eloquence are mixed arts whose end is sometimes beauty and sometimes use.*
- *The architecture of a computer's system software.*

break bread *(verb)*

Have a meal, usually with company.

- *The early Christian disciples broke bread together.*
- *In everyday English, people use "break bread" when talking about this idea.*

brown rice *(noun)*

Unpolished rice retaining the yellowish-brown outer layer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown rice."*
- *He looked up "brown rice" because he had never seen it before.*

capture *(verb)*

Capture as if by hunting, snaring, or trapping.

- *Capture the essence of Spring.*
- *Capture an idea.*

---

centers *(noun)*

The middle of a military or naval formation.

- *They received messages from several centers.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centers" to mean the middle of a military or naval formation.*

---

clock time *(noun)*

A reading of a point in time as given by a clock.

- *Do you know what time it is?*
- *The time is 10 o'clock.*

---

closed universe *(noun)*

(cosmology) a universe that is spatially closed and in which there is sufficient matter to halt the expansion that began with the big bang; the visible matter is only 10 percent of the matter required for closure but there may be large amounts of dark matter.

- *They discussed "closed universe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "closed universe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffee cream *(noun)*

Cream that has at least 18% butterfat.

- *In England they call light cream 'single cream'.*
- *He looked up "coffee cream" because he had never seen it before.*

---

comic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of comedy.

- *Comic hero.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "comic."*

---

cost-of-living index *(noun)*

An index of the cost of all goods and services to a typical consumer.

- *They discussed "cost-of-living index" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cost-of-living index" because he had never seen it before.*

---

date bread *(noun)*

Bread containing chopped dates.

- *Understanding "date bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "date bread."*

---

defence policy *(noun)*

A program for defending a country against its enemies.

- *He looked up "defence policy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defence policy" to mean a program for defending a country against its enemies.*

---

department of philosophy *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching philosophy.

- *Understanding "department of philosophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of philosophy."*

---

distance vision *(noun)*

Vision for objects that a 20 feet or more from the viewer.

- *The article explained what "distance vision" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distance vision" to mean vision for objects that a 20 feet or more from the....*

---

economics *(noun)*

The branch of social science that deals with the production and distribution and consumption of goods and services and their management.

- *In class, the teacher used "economics" to mean the branch of social science that deals with the....*

- *Understanding “economics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

egg white *(noun)*

The white part of an egg; the nutritive and protective gelatinous substance surrounding the yolk consisting mainly of albumin dissolved in water.

- *She separated the whites from the yolks of several eggs.*
- *Understanding “egg white” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrical *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with electricity.

- *An electrical engineer.*
- *Electrical and mechanical engineering industries.*

essential condition *(noun)*

A prerequisite.

- *They discussed “essential condition” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “essential condition” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

estimated tax return *(noun)*

Return required of a taxpayer whose tax withheld from income does not meet the tax liability for the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “estimated tax return.”*
- *They discussed “estimated tax return” during the group presentation.*

expecting *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *We were expecting a visit from our relatives.*
- *The meteorologists are expecting rain for tomorrow.*

explains *(verb)*

Serve as a reason or cause or justification of.

- *The coach explained when to use “explains” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “explains” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

federal reserve board *(noun)*

The seven-member board governing the Federal Reserve System.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “federal reserve board.”*
- *Understanding “federal reserve board” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ghost *(noun)*

A mental representation of some haunting experience.

- *He looked like he had seen a ghost.*
- *He detected a ghost of a smile on her face.*

https *(noun)*

A protocol (utilizing TCP) to transfer hypertext requests and information between servers and browsers.

- *They discussed “https” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “https” to mean a protocol (utilizing tcp) to transfer hypertext....*

in one ear *(adverb)*

In a monaural manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “in one ear” naturally.*
- *Place “in one ear” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

international intelligence agency *(noun)*

An intelligence agency outside the United States.

- *Understanding “international intelligence agency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “international intelligence agency” during the group presentation.*

irish sea *(noun)*

An arm of the North Atlantic between Great Britain and Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used "irish sea" to mean an arm of the north atlantic between great britain....*
- *They discussed "irish sea" during the group presentation.*

islam *(noun)*

The civilization of Muslims collectively which is governed by the Muslim religion.

- *Islam is predominant in northern Africa, the Middle East, Pakistan, and Indonesia.*
- *Islam is a complete way of life, not a Sunday religion.*

judges *(noun)*

A book of the Old Testament that tells the history of Israel under the leaders known as judges.

- *In class, the teacher used "judges" to mean a book of the old testament that tells the history....*
- *He looked up "judges" because he had never seen it before.*

junior college *(noun)*

A college that offers only the first two years terminating in an associate degree.

- *He looked up "junior college" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "junior college" during the group presentation.*

languages *(noun)*

The mental faculty or power of vocal communication.

- *He taught foreign languages.*
- *The article explained what "languages" means with a simple example.*

late latin *(noun)*

The form of Latin written between the 3rd and 8th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "late latin" to mean the form of latin written between the 3rd and 8th....*
- *Understanding "late latin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maps *(verb)*

Explore or survey for the purpose of making a map.

- *Can you use "maps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "maps" and when to wait.*

mass medium *(noun)*

(usually plural) transmissions that are disseminated widely to the public.

- *They discussed "mass medium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass medium."*

master of fine arts *(noun)*

A master's degree in fine arts.

- *The article explained what "master of fine arts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "master of fine arts" to mean a master's degree in fine arts.*

meal plan *(noun)*

A plan and a room rate for providing a room and meals to guests at a hotel.

- *He looked up "meal plan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "meal plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meat-eating *(adjective)*

(of animals) carnivorous.

- *Would you call this situation "meat-eating"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "meat-eating" when it is (of animals) carnivorous.*

middle greek *(noun)*

The Greek language from about 600 to 1200 AD.

- *They discussed "middle greek" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "middle greek" because he had never seen it before.*

---

min *(noun)*

A unit of time equal to 60 seconds or 1/60th of an hour.

- *He ran a 4 minute mile.*
- *In class, the teacher used "min" to mean a unit of time equal to 60 seconds or 1/60th of an hour.*

---

na *(noun)*

A silvery soft waxy metallic element of the alkali metal group; occurs abundantly in natural compounds (especially in salt water); burns with a yellow flame and reacts violently in water; occurs in sea water and in the mineral halite (rock salt).

- *The article explained what "na" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "na."*

---

newly *(adverb)*

Very recently.

- *They are newly married.*
- *Newly raised objections.*

---

nuclear fuel *(noun)*

Fuel (such as uranium) that can be used in nuclear reactors as a source of electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear fuel" to mean fuel (such as uranium) that can be used in nuclear....*
- *The article explained what "nuclear fuel" means with a simple example.*

---

off-the-clock *(adverb)*

Overtime without extra compensation.

- *She often has to work off-the-clock.*
- *She spoke "off-the-clock," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

participate *(verb)*

Become a participant; be involved in.

- *The coach explained when to use "participate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "participate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pet name *(noun)*

A name of endearment (especially one using a diminutive suffix).

- *He looked up "pet name" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pet name."*

---

philosophy department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching philosophy.

- *The article explained what "philosophy department" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philosophy department" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*

---

pitch into *(verb)*

Hit violently, as in an attack.

- *She tried to use "pitch into" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pitch into" in real sentences.*

---

popular struggle front *(noun)*

A terrorist group of radical Palestinians who split with al-Fatah in 1967 but now have close relations with al-Fatah; staged terrorist attacks against Israel across the Lebanese border.

- *The article explained what "popular struggle front" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "popular struggle front" during the group presentation.*

---

principles *(noun)*

A rule or standard especially of good behavior.

- *He will not violate his principles.*
- *Their principles of composition characterized all their works.*

promised land *(noun)*

The goal towards which Christians strive.

- *In class, the teacher used "promised land" to mean the goal towards which christians strive.*
- *The article explained what "promised land" means with a simple example.*

public charity *(noun)*

A charity that is deemed to receive the major part of its support from the public (rather than from a small group of individuals).

- *They discussed "public charity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "public charity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

references *(noun)*

A remark that calls attention to something or someone.

- *The speaker made several references to his wife.*
- *Requests for character references are all too often answered evasively.*

self-criticism *(noun)*

Criticism of yourself.

- *He looked up "self-criticism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-criticism."*

simple protein *(noun)*

A protein that yields only amino acids when hydrolyzed.

- *They discussed "simple protein" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "simple protein" because he had never seen it before.*

solve *(verb)*

Find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of.

- *Did you solve the problem?*
- *Solve an equation.*

suck in *(verb)*

Attract by using an inexorable force, inducement, etc.

- *The current boom in the economy sucked many workers in from abroad.*
- *Suck in your cheeks and stomach.*

sugar apple *(noun)*

Sweet pulpy tropical fruit with thick scaly rind and shiny black seeds.

- *He looked up "sugar apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar apple."*

tall oil *(noun)*

An oil derived from wood pulp and used in making soaps or lubricants.

- *They discussed "tall oil" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tall oil" means with a simple example.*

temperature scale *(noun)*

A system of measuring temperature.

- *He looked up "temperature scale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temperature scale."*

to one ear *(adverb)*

In a monaural manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to one ear" naturally.*
- *Place "to one ear" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

traffic signal *(noun)*

A visual signal to control the flow of traffic at intersections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traffic signal."*
- *He looked up "traffic signal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twenty-four hour period *(noun)*

Time for Earth to make a complete rotation on its axis.

- *The article explained what "twenty-four hour period" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "twenty-four hour period" during the group presentation.*

---

vegas *(noun)*

The brightest star in the constellation Lyra.

- *In class, the teacher used "vegas" to mean the brightest star in the constellation lyra.*
- *The article explained what "vegas" means with a simple example.*

---

visual sense *(noun)*

The ability to see; the visual faculty.

- *He looked up "visual sense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "visual sense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walking papers *(noun)*

(informal) a notice of dismissal or discharge.

- *He looked up "walking papers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walking papers" to mean (informal) a notice of dismissal or discharge.*

---

water-wash *(verb)*

Wash with water.

- *Can you use "water-wash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "water-wash" when talking about this idea.*

---

against the clock *(adverb)*

As fast as possible; before a deadline.

- *It was a race against the clock.*
- *She spoke "against the clock," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

around the clock *(adverb)*

Without stopping.

- *She worked around the clock.*
- *Place "around the clock" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

belt up *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *Learners should practice how to use "belt up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "belt up" when talking about this idea.*

---

british cabinet *(noun)*

The senior ministers of the British government.

- *The article explained what "british cabinet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "british cabinet" during the group presentation.*

---

bureau *(noun)*

An administrative unit of government.

- *The Census Bureau.*
- *Understanding "bureau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clinton administration *(noun)*

The executive under President Clinton.

- *The article explained what "clinton administration" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "clinton administration" to mean the executive under president clinton.*

---

coal industry *(noun)*

The producers of coal considered collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coal industry."*
- *He looked up "coal industry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

color scheme *(noun)*

A planned combination of colors.

- *The color scheme for this room was determined by an interior decorator.*
- *He looked up "color scheme" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dramatic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of drama.

- *Dramatic arts.*
- *A dramatic entrance in a swirling cape.*

---

dust *(verb)*

Cover with a light dusting of a substance.

- *Dust the bread with flour.*
- *Dust the cabinets.*

---

dutch *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Netherlands or its people or culture.

- *Dutch painting.*
- *Dutch painters.*

---

evolution *(noun)*

A process in which something passes by degrees to a different stage (especially a more advanced or mature stage).

- *The evolution of Greek civilization.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evolution."*

---

foods *(noun)*

Any solid substance (as opposed to liquid) that is used as a source of nourishment.

- *They discussed "foods" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foods."*

---

fruit bar *(noun)*

Cookies containing chopped fruits either mixed in the dough or spread between layers of dough then baked and cut in bars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fruit bar."*
- *He looked up "fruit bar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gas constant *(noun)*

(physics) the universal constant in the gas equation: pressure times volume = R times temperature; equal to 8.3143 joules per kelvin per mole.

- *The article explained what "gas constant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gas constant" to mean (physics) the universal constant in the gas....*

---

gender agreement *(noun)*

Agreement in grammatical gender between words in the same construction.

- *They discussed "gender agreement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gender agreement" to mean agreement in grammatical gender between words in....*

---

give ear *(verb)*

Give heed (to).

- *In everyday English, people use "give ear" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give ear" in real sentences.*

---

gray area *(noun)*

An intermediate area; a topic that is not clearly one thing or the other.

- *In class, the teacher used "gray area" to mean an intermediate area; a topic that is not clearly....*
- *The article explained what "gray area" means with a simple example.*

greek church *(noun)*

State church of Greece; an autonomous part of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greek church."*
- *He looked up "greek church" because he had never seen it before.*

hand-wash *(verb)*

Wash or launder by hand instead of with a machine.

- *In everyday English, people use "hand-wash" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hand-wash" in real sentences.*

historic period *(noun)*

An era of history having some distinctive feature.

- *Understanding "historic period" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "historic period" because he had never seen it before.*

hot chocolate *(noun)*

A beverage made from cocoa powder and milk and sugar; usually drunk hot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot chocolate."*
- *They discussed "hot chocolate" during the group presentation.*

i kings *(noun)*

The first of two Old Testament books telling the histories of the kings of Judah and Israel.

- *They discussed "i kings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "i kings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

islamic group *(noun)*

A terrorist organization of militant Islamists organized into tiny cells of extreme fundamentalists; emerged during the 1970s mainly in Egyptian jails.

- *Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya uses force to push Egyptian society toward Islamic rule.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islamic group."*

jewish holy day *(noun)*

A religious holiday for Jews.

- *In class, the teacher used "jewish holy day" to mean a religious holiday for jews.*
- *The article explained what "jewish holy day" means with a simple example.*

lately *(adverb)*

In the recent past.

- *Lately the rules have been enforced.*
- *Using "lately" can make your explanation more exact.*

legal brief *(noun)*

A document stating the facts and points of law of a client's case.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal brief."*
- *They discussed "legal brief" during the group presentation.*

lowest *(adverb)*

In the lowest position; nearest the ground.

- *The branch with the big peaches on it hung lowest.*
- *Place "lowest" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

mexican *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Mexico or its inhabitants.

- *Mexican food is hot.*
- *The speaker chose "mexican" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

military formation *(noun)*

A formation of troops.

- *He looked up "military formation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military formation" to mean a formation of troops.*

---

minor scale *(noun)*

A diatonic scale with notes separated by whole tones except for the 2nd and 3rd and 5th and 6th.

- *The article explained what "minor scale" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minor scale" to mean a diatonic scale with notes separated by whole....*

---

mixed bag *(noun)*

A collection containing a variety of sorts of things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mixed bag."*
- *He looked up "mixed bag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

multiple fruit *(noun)*

Fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or drupes derived from separate ovaries within a common receptacle: e.g. blackberry; raspberry; pineapple.

- *He looked up "multiple fruit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiple fruit" to mean fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or....*

---

name tag *(noun)*

A tag showing the name of the person who wears it.

- *The article explained what "name tag" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "name tag" during the group presentation.*

---

news photography *(noun)*

Photography of newsworthy events.

- *Understanding "news photography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "news photography" during the group presentation.*

---

official document *(noun)*

(law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right.

- *Understanding "official document" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "official document" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opinions *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *His opinions appeared frequently on the editorial page.*
- *Opinions are usually written by a single judge.*

---

out of thin air *(adverb)*

Without warning.

- *Your cousin arrived out of thin air.*
- *He answered "out of thin air," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

passion week *(noun)*

The week before Easter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passion week."*
- *He looked up "passion week" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physical object *(noun)*

A tangible and visible entity; an entity that can cast a shadow.

- *It was full of rackets, balls and other objects.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physical object" to mean a tangible and visible entity; an entity that can....*

presents *(noun)*

The period of time that is happening now; any continuous stretch of time including the moment of speech.

- *Understanding “presents” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “presents” because he had never seen it before.*

press gang *(noun)*

A detachment empowered to force civilians to serve in the army or navy.

- *In class, the teacher used “press gang” to mean a detachment empowered to force civilians to serve....*
- *He looked up “press gang” because he had never seen it before.*

public exposure *(noun)*

The opening of a subject to widespread discussion and debate.

- *Understanding “public exposure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “public exposure” during the group presentation.*

rail in *(verb)*

Enclose with rails.

- *Rail in the old graves.*
- *He did not know how to use “rail in” until he saw an example.*

rear-end *(verb)*

Collide with the rear end of.

- *The car rear-ended me.*
- *She tried to use “rear-end” carefully so everyone would understand.*

republican guard *(noun)*

Formerly Iraq’s elite military unit whose primary role was to protect the government in Baghdad.

- *He looked up “republican guard” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “republican guard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robert e lee day *(noun)*

Celebrated in southern United States.

- *The article explained what “robert e lee day” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “robert e lee day” to mean celebrated in southern united states.*

rock cake *(noun)*

A small cake with a hard surface said to resemble a rock.

- *The article explained what “rock cake” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rock cake.”*

roman church *(noun)*

The Christian Church based in the Vatican and presided over by a pope and an episcopal hierarchy.

- *He looked up “roman church” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “roman church.”*

root for *(verb)*

Take sides with; align oneself with; show strong sympathy for.

- *We all rooted for the home team.*
- *I’m pulling for the underdog.*

root on *(verb)*

Spur on or encourage especially by cheers and shouts.

- *In everyday English, people use “root on” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “root on” until he saw an example.*

safe-conduct *(noun)*

A document or escort providing safe passage through a region especially in time of war.

- *In class, the teacher used "safe-conduct" to mean a document or escort providing safe passage through....*
- *He looked up "safe-conduct" because he had never seen it before.*

sense of smell *(noun)*

The faculty that enables us to distinguish scents.

- *He looked up "sense of smell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense of smell."*

shadow show *(noun)*

A drama executed by throwing shadows on a wall.

- *They discussed "shadow show" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shadow show" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

short-circuit *(verb)*

Hamper the progress of; impede.

- *Short-circuit warm feelings.*
- *The coach explained when to use "short-circuit" and when to wait.*

situation comedy *(noun)*

A humorous drama based on situations that might arise in day-to-day life.

- *The article explained what "situation comedy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "situation comedy" during the group presentation.*

soft roll *(noun)*

Yeast-raised roll with a soft crust.

- *They discussed "soft roll" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "soft roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suck out *(verb)*

Remove as if by suction.

- *The coach explained when to use "suck out" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "suck out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

suck up *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *In everyday English, people use "suck up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "suck up" in real sentences.*

superior court *(noun)*

Any court that has jurisdiction above an inferior court.

- *Understanding "superior court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "superior court" means with a simple example.*

tho *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tho."*
- *Understanding "tho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

united states cabinet *(noun)*

A board to advise the President; members are the secretaries of executive departments; the United States constitution does not provide for the cabinet.

- *They discussed "united states cabinet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states cabinet."*

united states house of representatives *(noun)*

The lower legislative house of the United States Congress.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states house of representatives" to mean the lower legislative house of the united states....*

- *The article explained what "united states house of representatives" means with a simple example.*

academy award *(noun)*

An annual award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievements in motion picture production and performance.

- *They discussed "academy award" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "academy award" to mean an annual award by the academy of motion picture....*

act superior *(verb)*

Act like the master of.

- *In everyday English, people use "act superior" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "act superior" carefully so everyone would understand.*

air castle *(noun)*

Absentminded dreaming while awake.

- *In class, the teacher used "air castle" to mean absentminded dreaming while awake.*
- *The article explained what "air castle" means with a simple example.*

all of a sudden *(adverb)*

Happening unexpectedly.

- *Suddenly she felt a sharp pain in her side.*
- *All at once, he started shouting.*

alliance *(noun)*

A connection based on kinship or marriage or common interest.

- *The shifting alliances within a large family.*
- *The article explained what "alliance" means with a simple example.*

and so forth *(adverb)*

Continuing in the same way.

- *Place "and so forth" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "and so forth," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

bath water *(noun)*

Water used for a bath.

- *He looked up "bath water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bath water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

belt down *(verb)*

Drink down entirely.

- *He downed three martinis before dinner.*
- *Can you use "belt down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bound form *(noun)*

A morpheme that occurs only as part of a larger construction; eg an -s at the end of plural nouns.

- *Understanding "bound form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bound form" because he had never seen it before.*

butter up *(verb)*

Flatter with the intention of getting something.

- *He did not know how to use "butter up" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "butter up" in real sentences.*

castle in the air *(noun)*

Absentminded dreaming while awake.

- *In class, the teacher used "castle in the air" to mean absentminded dreaming while awake.*
- *The article explained what "castle in the air" means with a simple example.*

city desk *(noun)*

The editorial department of a newspaper that edits the local news.

- *Understanding "city desk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city desk."*

---

co-occur *(verb)*

Go with, fall together.

- *In everyday English, people use "co-occur" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "co-occur" until he saw an example.*

---

co-occur with *(verb)*

Go or occur together.

- *The word 'hot' tends to cooccur with 'cold'.*
- *He did not know how to use "co-occur with" until he saw an example.*

---

complex sentence *(noun)*

A sentence composed of at least one main clause and one subordinate clause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complex sentence."*
- *He looked up "complex sentence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

confirm *(verb)*

Establish or strengthen as with new evidence or facts.

- *His story confirmed my doubts.*
- *The witnesses confirmed the victim's account.*

---

congratulations *(noun)*

An expression of approval and commendation.

- *I sent them my sincere congratulations on their marriage.*
- *The article explained what "congratulations" means with a simple example.*

---

crap *(noun)*

Obscene words for unacceptable behavior.

- *Understanding "crap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crap" during the group presentation.*

---

crap up *(verb)*

Become obstructed or chocked up.

- *He did not know how to use "crap up" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crap up" in real sentences.*

---

dark comedy *(noun)*

A comedy characterized by grim or satiric humor; a comedy having gloomy or disturbing elements.

- *They discussed "dark comedy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dark comedy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defense technical information center *(noun)*

The agency in the Department of Defense that provides scientific and technical information to federal agencies and their contractors.

- *Understanding "defense technical information center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense technical information center."*

---

describes *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *Learners should practice how to use "describes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "describes" until he saw an example.*

---

desert *(verb)*

Leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch.

- *The mother deserted her children.*

- *If soldiers deserted Hitler's army, they were shot.*

direct object *(noun)*

The object that receives the direct action of the verb.

- *Understanding "direct object" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "direct object" means with a simple example.*

dry milk *(noun)*

Dehydrated milk.

- *He looked up "dry milk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dry milk" during the group presentation.*

executive branch *(noun)*

The branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws.

- *In class, the teacher used "executive branch" to mean the branch of the united states government that is....*
- *He looked up "executive branch" because he had never seen it before.*

express mail *(noun)*

Mail that is distributed by a rapid and efficient system.

- *They discussed "express mail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "express mail."*

express-mail *(verb)*

Send by express mail or courier.

- *Express-mail the documents immediately.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "express-mail" in real sentences.*

federal home loan bank system *(noun)*

The central credit system for thrift institutions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal home loan bank system."*
- *Understanding "federal home loan bank system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

federal reserve bank *(noun)*

One of 12 regional banks that monitor and act as depositories for banks in their region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal reserve bank."*
- *He looked up "federal reserve bank" because he had never seen it before.*

french bread *(noun)*

A crusty sourdough bread often baked in long slender tapered loaves or baguettes.

- *Understanding "french bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "french bread" during the group presentation.*

from nowhere *(adverb)*

Without warning.

- *Place "from nowhere" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "from nowhere" naturally.*

fruit drink *(noun)*

A sweetened beverage of diluted fruit juice.

- *In class, the teacher used "fruit drink" to mean a sweetened beverage of diluted fruit juice.*
- *He looked up "fruit drink" because he had never seen it before.*

fruit machine *(noun)*

A coin-operated gambling machine that produces random combinations of symbols (usually pictures of different fruits) on rotating dials; certain combinations win money for the player.

- *The article explained what "fruit machine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fruit machine" to mean a coin-operated gambling machine that produces....*

garden truck *(noun)*

Fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market.

- *He looked up "garden truck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garden truck."*

---

give suck *(verb)*

Give suck to.

- *The wetnurse suckled the infant.*
- *In everyday English, people use "give suck" when talking about this idea.*

---

home economics *(noun)*

Theory and practice of homemaking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home economics."*
- *The article explained what "home economics" means with a simple example.*

---

in conclusion *(adverb)*

The item at the end.

- *He answered "in conclusion," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "in conclusion" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

international waters *(noun)*

The open seas of the world outside the territorial waters of any nation.

- *In class, the teacher used "international waters" to mean the open seas of the world outside the territorial....*
- *The article explained what "international waters" means with a simple example.*

---

israeli *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Israel or its people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "israeli."*
- *Students compared "israeli" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

layer *(noun)*

An abstract place usually conceived as having depth.

- *A simile has at least two layers of meaning.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "layer."*

---

legal document *(noun)*

(law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right.

- *Understanding "legal document" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "legal document" during the group presentation.*

---

like kings *(adverb)*

In a royal manner.

- *Using "like kings" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "like kings," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

managing *(verb)*

Be successful; achieve a goal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "managing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "managing" when talking about this idea.*

---

marry *(verb)*

Perform a marriage ceremony.

- *In everyday English, people use "marry" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "marry" until he saw an example.*

---

memorial day *(noun)*

Legal holiday in the United States, last Monday in May; commemorates the members of the United States armed forces who were killed in war.

- *He looked up "memorial day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "memorial day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

military intelligence agency *(noun)*

An agency of the armed forces that obtains and analyzes and uses information of strategic or tactical military value.

- *They discussed "military intelligence agency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "military intelligence agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

military-industrial complex *(noun)*

A country's military establishment and the industries that produce arms and other military equipment; –Dwight David Eisenhower.

- *We must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.*
- *The article explained what "military-industrial complex" means with a simple example.*

---

modern greek *(noun)*

The Greek language as spoken and written today.

- *The article explained what "modern greek" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "modern greek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

natural philosophy *(noun)*

The science of matter and energy and their interactions.

- *He looked up "natural philosophy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "natural philosophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

of a sudden *(adverb)*

Happening unexpectedly.

- *Suddenly she felt a sharp pain in her side.*
- *Using "of a sudden" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pet food *(noun)*

Food prepared for animal pets.

- *They discussed "pet food" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pet food" means with a simple example.*

---

pet-food *(noun)*

Food prepared for animal pets.

- *In class, the teacher used "pet-food" to mean food prepared for animal pets.*
- *They discussed "pet-food" during the group presentation.*

---

pray *(verb)*

Address a deity, a prophet, a saint or an object of worship; say a prayer.

- *Pray to the Lord.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pray" in real sentences.*

---

property settlement *(noun)*

(matrimonial law) the division of property owned or acquired by marriage partners during their marriage.

- *He looked up "property settlement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "property settlement" during the group presentation.*

---

recall *(noun)*

The process of remembering (especially the process of recovering information by mental effort).

- *He has total recall of the episode.*
- *The recall of our ambassador.*

---

reform movement *(noun)*

A movement intended to bring about social and humanitarian reforms.

- *He looked up "reform movement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reform movement."*

resistance unit *(noun)*

The reciprocal of conductance.

- *They discussed "resistance unit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "resistance unit" to mean the reciprocal of conductance.*

sheet *(noun)*

(mathematics) an unbounded two-dimensional shape.

- *A sheet of ice.*
- *The article explained what "sheet" means with a simple example.*

signing *(noun)*

Language expressed by visible hand gestures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signing."*
- *Understanding "signing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spiritual *(noun)*

A kind of religious song originated by Blacks in the southern United States.

- *They discussed "spiritual" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiritual."*

square mile *(noun)*

An area of 640 acres.

- *Understanding "square mile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "square mile" during the group presentation.*

string out *(verb)*

Set out or stretch in a line, succession, or series.

- *The houses were strung out in a long row.*
- *Can you use "string out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tag line *(noun)*

The point of a joke or humorous story.

- *He looked up "tag line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tag line" to mean the point of a joke or humorous story.*

united states intelligence agency *(noun)*

An intelligence service in the United States.

- *The article explained what "united states intelligence agency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "united states intelligence agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abroad *(adverb)*

To or in a foreign country.

- *They had never travelled abroad.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "abroad" in the final chapter.*

absolute majority *(noun)*

(elections) more than half of the votes.

- *He looked up "absolute majority" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "absolute majority" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

back and forth *(adverb)*

Moving from one place to another and back again.

- *He traveled back and forth between Los Angeles and New York.*
- *The treetops whipped to and fro in a frightening manner.*

bar absolute *(noun)*

The absolute unit of pressure equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

- *He looked up “bar absolute” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “bar absolute” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell metal *(noun)*

Bronze with 3 or 4 parts copper to 1 part tin; used in making bells.

- *In class, the teacher used “bell metal” to mean bronze with 3 or 4 parts copper to 1 part tin; used....*
- *They discussed “bell metal” during the group presentation.*

---

blood meal *(noun)*

The dried and powdered blood of animals.

- *The article explained what “blood meal” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “blood meal” during the group presentation.*

---

bother *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *Don’t bother, please.*
- *Mosquitoes buzzing in my ear really bothers me.*

---

brown-nose *(verb)*

Flatter with the intention of getting something.

- *She tried to use “brown-nose” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “brown-nose” and when to wait.*

---

by the bye *(adverb)*

Introducing a different topic; in point of fact.

- *Incidentally, I won’t go to the party.*
- *He answered “by the bye,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

chain reaction *(noun)*

A series of chemical reactions in which the product of one is a reactant in the next.

- *Understanding “chain reaction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chain reaction” to mean a series of chemical reactions in which the product....*

---

coal oil *(noun)*

A flammable hydrocarbon oil used as fuel in lamps and heaters.

- *The article explained what “coal oil” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coal oil” to mean a flammable hydrocarbon oil used as fuel in lamps....*

---

cold-shoulder *(verb)*

Pay no attention to, disrespect.

- *She cold-shouldered her ex-fiance.*
- *Can you use “cold-shoulder” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

color circle *(noun)*

A chart in which complementary colors (or their names) are arranged on opposite sides of a circle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “color circle.”*
- *Understanding “color circle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

compete *(verb)*

Compete for something; engage in a contest; measure oneself against others.

- *He did not know how to use “compete” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “compete” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

consists *(verb)*

Be consistent in form, tenor, or character; be congruous.

- *Desires are to be satisfied only so far as consists with an approved end.*

- *The payment consists in food.*

dark bread *(noun)*

Bread made with whole wheat flour.

- *In class, the teacher used "dark bread" to mean bread made with whole wheat flour.*
- *Understanding "dark bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

discover *(verb)*

See for the first time; make a discovery.

- *Who discovered the North Pole?*
- *Roentgen discovered X-rays.*

dry measure *(noun)*

A unit of capacity for dry commodities (as fruit or grain).

- *They discussed "dry measure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dry measure" because he had never seen it before.*

employment agency *(noun)*

An agency that finds people to fill particular jobs or finds jobs for unemployed people.

- *The article explained what "employment agency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "employment agency" to mean an agency that finds people to fill particular jobs....*

equally *(adverb)*

To the same degree (often followed by 'as').

- *They were equally beautiful.*
- *They split their winnings equally.*

fruit-eating *(adjective)*

Feeding on fruit.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fruit-eating."*
- *Would you call this situation "fruit-eating"? Explain why.*

hanging wall *(noun)*

The upper wall of an inclined fault.

- *Understanding "hanging wall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hanging wall."*

indian rice *(noun)*

Grains of aquatic grass of North America.

- *He looked up "indian rice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian rice."*

keep mum *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *She tried to use "keep mum" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keep mum" when talking about this idea.*

korea bay *(noun)*

An inlet of the Yellow Sea between the Liaodong Peninsula in China and western Korea.

- *Understanding "korea bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "korea bay" means with a simple example.*

legal philosophy *(noun)*

The branch of philosophy concerned with the law and the principles that lead courts to make the decisions they do.

- *Understanding "legal philosophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "legal philosophy" during the group presentation.*

lifetime *(noun)*

The period during which something is functional (as between birth and death).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lifetime."*
- *The article explained what "lifetime" means with a simple example.*

---

liquid *(noun)*

A substance that is liquid at room temperature and pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "liquid" to mean a substance that is liquid at room temperature and....*
- *They discussed "liquid" during the group presentation.*

---

low-fat milk *(noun)*

Milk from which some of the cream has been removed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low-fat milk."*
- *They discussed "low-fat milk" during the group presentation.*

---

manner of speaking *(noun)*

Your characteristic style or manner of expressing yourself orally.

- *His manner of speaking was quite abrupt.*
- *He looked up "manner of speaking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medal *(noun)*

An award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event.

- *They discussed "medal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "medal" means with a simple example.*

---

moral force *(noun)*

An efficient incentive.

- *In class, the teacher used "moral force" to mean an efficient incentive.*
- *They discussed "moral force" during the group presentation.*

---

moral sense *(noun)*

Motivation deriving logically from ethical or moral principles that govern a person's thoughts and actions.

- *The article explained what "moral sense" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "moral sense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night soil *(noun)*

Human excreta used as fertilizer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night soil."*
- *They discussed "night soil" during the group presentation.*

---

occasionally *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *He was arrogant and occasionally callous.*
- *Open areas are only occasionally interrupted by clumps of trees.*

---

oil meal *(noun)*

Ground oil cake.

- *The article explained what "oil meal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oil meal" to mean ground oil cake.*

---

pan *(verb)*

Express a totally negative opinion of.

- *The critics panned the performance.*
- *The camera panned across the room.*

---

pan out *(verb)*

Wash dirt in a pan to separate out the precious minerals.

- *The idea panned out.*
- *He did not know how to use "pan out" until he saw an example.*

---

physics *(noun)*

The science of matter and energy and their interactions.

- *His favorite subject was physics.*
- *He studied the physics of radiation.*

---

posting *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *The posting was made in the cash account.*
- *He looked up "posting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potentially *(adverb)*

With a possibility of becoming actual.

- *He is potentially dangerous.*
- *Potentially useful.*

---

push aside *(verb)*

Bar from attention or consideration.

- *She tried to use "push aside" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "push aside" when talking about this idea.*

---

raw material *(noun)*

Material suitable for manufacture or use or finishing.

- *The article explained what "raw material" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raw material" to mean material suitable for manufacture or use or finishing.*

---

re-argue *(verb)*

Argue again.

- *Learners should practice how to use "re-argue" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "re-argue" and when to wait.*

---

reflect *(verb)*

To throw or bend back (from a surface).

- *Sound is reflected well in this auditorium.*
- *This action reflects his true beliefs.*

---

refuse *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *He refused my offer of hospitality.*
- *She tried to use "refuse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

resource *(noun)*

The ability to deal resourcefully with unusual problems.

- *A man of resource.*
- *The local library is a valuable resource.*

---

revealed religion *(noun)*

A religion founded primarily on the revelations of God to humankind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revealed religion."*
- *They discussed "revealed religion" during the group presentation.*

---

sciences *(noun)*

A particular branch of scientific knowledge.

- *They discussed "sciences" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sciences" means with a simple example.*

sea coal *(noun)*

Pulverized bituminous coal; used as a foundry facing.

- *He looked up "sea coal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea coal."*

sentence structure *(noun)*

The grammatical arrangement of words in sentences.

- *He looked up "sentence structure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sentence structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

serves *(verb)*

Help to some food; help with food or drink.

- *The tree stump serves as a table.*
- *Art serves commerce.*

shell *(noun)*

A rigid covering that envelops an object.

- *The satellite is covered with a smooth shell of ice.*
- *Understanding "shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

smoking gun *(noun)*

Indisputable evidence (especially of a crime).

- *In class, the teacher used "smoking gun" to mean indisputable evidence (especially of a crime).*
- *He looked up "smoking gun" because he had never seen it before.*

smooth over *(verb)*

Treat hurriedly or avoid dealing with properly.

- *She tried to use "smooth over" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "smooth over" until he saw an example.*

spiritual world *(noun)*

A belief that there is a realm controlled by a divine spirit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiritual world."*
- *He looked up "spiritual world" because he had never seen it before.*

spoken word *(noun)*

A word that is spoken aloud.

- *He looked up "spoken word" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spoken word" to mean a word that is spoken aloud.*

spot promote *(verb)*

Promote on the spot.

- *Supreme Bishop Digby had been spot-promoted to Archangel.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spot promote" in real sentences.*

star chamber *(noun)*

A former English court that became notorious for its arbitrary methods and severe punishments.

- *Understanding "star chamber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "star chamber."*

star chart *(noun)*

A chart showing the relative positions of the stars in a particular part of the sky.

- *Understanding "star chart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "star chart" because he had never seen it before.*

strong belief *(noun)*

An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence.

- *Understanding "strong belief" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strong belief."*

---

texas independence day *(noun)*

Texans celebrate the anniversary of Texas' declaration of independence from Mexico in 1836.

- *The article explained what "texas independence day" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "texas independence day" to mean texans celebrate the anniversary of texas'....*

---

tone language *(noun)*

A language in which different tones distinguish different meanings.

- *He looked up "tone language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tone language" during the group presentation.*

---

tone of voice *(noun)*

The quality of a person's voice.

- *He began in a conversational tone.*
- *He spoke in a nervous tone of voice.*

---

towns *(noun)*

The people living in a municipality smaller than a city.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towns."*
- *Understanding "towns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

united states trade representative *(noun)*

The executive agency that administers the President's policies on international trade.

- *He looked up "united states trade representative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "united states trade representative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

variety meat *(noun)*

Edible viscera of a butchered animal.

- *The article explained what "variety meat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variety meat."*

---

vice squad *(noun)*

A police group to enforce laws against gambling and prostitution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vice squad."*
- *The article explained what "vice squad" means with a simple example.*

---

weight-lift *(verb)*

Lift weights.

- *She tried to use "weight-lift" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "weight-lift" and when to wait.*

---

wet dream *(noun)*

An erotic dream (usually at night) accompanied by the (nocturnal) emission of semen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wet dream."*
- *They discussed "wet dream" during the group presentation.*

---

wire service *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *In class, the teacher used "wire service" to mean an agency to collects news reports for newspapers....*
- *The article explained what "wire service" means with a simple example.*

---

wood alcohol *(noun)*

A light volatile flammable poisonous liquid alcohol; used as an antifreeze and solvent and fuel and as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

- *They discussed "wood alcohol" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “wood alcohol” because he had never seen it before.*

acid test *(noun)*

A rigorous or crucial appraisal.

- *They discussed “acid test” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “acid test” because he had never seen it before.*

atlantic time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 4th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 60th meridian; used in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and Bermuda and the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

- *The article explained what “atlantic time” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “atlantic time” to mean standard time in the 4th time zone west of....*

belong to *(verb)*

Be a part or adjunct.

- *The uniform looks like it belonged to a museum collection.*
- *These pages don’t belong.*

black diamond *(noun)*

An inferior dark diamond used in industry for drilling and polishing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black diamond.”*
- *He looked up “black diamond” because he had never seen it before.*

board of directors *(noun)*

A group of persons chosen to govern the affairs of a corporation or other large institution.

- *Understanding “board of directors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “board of directors” during the group presentation.*

bone oil *(noun)*

The liquid portion of bone fat; used as a lubricant and in leather manufacture.

- *Understanding “bone oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bone oil.”*

book of judges *(noun)*

A book of the Old Testament that tells the history of Israel under the leaders known as judges.

- *Understanding “book of judges” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “book of judges.”*

book of maps *(noun)*

A collection of maps in book form.

- *The article explained what “book of maps” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “book of maps.”*

brown bread *(noun)*

Dark steamed bread made of cornmeal wheat and flour with molasses and soda and milk or water.

- *Understanding “brown bread” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “brown bread” because he had never seen it before.*

by trial and error *(adverb)*

In an empirical manner.

- *He answered “by trial and error,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “by trial and error” can make your explanation more exact.*

capacity measure *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

- *In class, the teacher used “capacity measure” to mean a unit of measurement of volume or capacity.*
- *He looked up “capacity measure” because he had never seen it before.*

christian bible *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christian bible."*
- *The article explained what "christian bible" means with a simple example.*

---

christmas cake *(noun)*

A rich fruitcake (usually covered with icing and marzipan) and eaten at Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas cake" to mean a rich fruitcake (usually covered with icing and....*
- *Understanding "christmas cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

come forth *(verb)*

Happen or occur as a result of something.

- *The words seemed to come out by themselves.*
- *In everyday English, people use "come forth" when talking about this idea.*

---

commonly *(adverb)*

Under normal conditions.

- *She spoke "commonly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "commonly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

connect *(verb)*

Join by means of communication equipment.

- *The telephone company finally put in lines to connect the towns in this area.*
- *Can you connect the two loudspeakers?*

---

crown glass *(noun)*

A glass blown into a globe which is later flattened and spun to form a disk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown glass."*
- *He looked up "crown glass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dark chocolate *(noun)*

Chocolate liquor with cocoa butter and small amounts of sugar and vanilla; lecithin is usually added.

- *He looked up "dark chocolate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dark chocolate" during the group presentation.*

---

defensive *(noun)*

An attitude of defensiveness (especially in the phrase 'on the defensive').

- *They discussed "defensive" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defensive" to mean an attitude of defensiveness (especially in the....*

---

democratic-republican party *(noun)*

A former major political party in the United States in the early 19th century; opposed the old Federalist party; favored a strict interpretation of the constitution in order to limit the powers of the federal government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "democratic-republican party."*
- *They discussed "democratic-republican party" during the group presentation.*

---

efficiency *(noun)*

Skillfulness in avoiding wasted time and effort.

- *She did the work with great efficiency.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "efficiency."*

---

employment interview *(noun)*

An interview to determine whether an applicant is suitable for a position of employment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employment interview."*
- *They discussed "employment interview" during the group presentation.*

---

enterprise *(noun)*

An organization created for business ventures.

- *A growing enterprise must have a bold leader.*
- *He had doubts about the whole enterprise.*

---

experiment *(verb)*

To conduct a test or investigation.

- *We are experimenting with the new drug in order to fight this disease.*
- *Students experiment sexually.*

---

feb *(noun)*

The month following January and preceding March.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feb."*
- *Understanding "feb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

findings *(noun)*

A collection of tools and other articles used by an artisan to make jewelry or clothing or shoes.

- *The findings in the gastrointestinal tract indicate that he died several hours after dinner.*
- *An area rich in archaeological findings.*

---

firms *(noun)*

The members of a business organization that owns or operates one or more establishments.

- *They discussed "firms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "firms" means with a simple example.*

---

fish cake *(noun)*

A fried ball or patty of flaked fish and mashed potatoes.

- *He looked up "fish cake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish cake" to mean a fried ball or patty of flaked fish and mashed....*

---

former armed forces *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the government dominated by Tutsi and to institute Hutu control again.

- *In class, the teacher used "former armed forces" to mean a terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow....*
- *They discussed "former armed forces" during the group presentation.*

---

good-bye *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *They said their good-byes.*
- *He looked up "good-bye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hence *(adverb)*

(used to introduce a logical conclusion) from that fact or reason or as a result.

- *The eggs were fresh and hence satisfactory.*
- *We were young and thence optimistic.*

---

highest common factor *(noun)*

The largest integer that divides without remainder into a set of integers.

- *In class, the teacher used "highest common factor" to mean the largest integer that divides without remainder....*
- *Understanding "highest common factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

increasingly *(adverb)*

Advancing in amount or intensity.

- *She became increasingly depressed.*
- *Place "increasingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

incredibly *(adverb)*

Exceedingly; extremely.

- *Behind you the coastal hills plunge to the incredibly blue sea backed by the Turkish mountains.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "incredibly" in the final chapter.*

iv *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iv."*
- *He looked up "iv" because he had never seen it before.*

kicked *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *The boy kicked the dog.*
- *The gun kicked back into my shoulder.*

liberal arts *(noun)*

Studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills (rather than occupational or professional skills).

- *The college of arts and sciences.*
- *They discussed "liberal arts" during the group presentation.*

mo *(noun)*

An indefinitely short time.

- *Wait just a moment.*
- *In a mo.*

occasion *(noun)*

The time of a particular event.

- *On the occasion of his 60th birthday.*
- *It was needed only on special occasions.*

on occasion *(adverb)*

Now and then or here and there.

- *He was arrogant and occasionally callous.*
- *Open areas are only occasionally interrupted by clumps of trees.*

one-sixth *(noun)*

One part in six equal parts.

- *The article explained what "one-sixth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-sixth."*

pan off *(verb)*

Wash dirt in a pan to separate out the precious minerals.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pan off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pan off" when talking about this idea.*

pen up *(verb)*

Confine in a fold, like sheep.

- *She tried to use "pen up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pen up" and when to wait.*

percentage sign *(noun)*

A sign ('%') used to indicate that the number preceding it should be understood as a proportion multiplied by 100.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percentage sign."*
- *They discussed "percentage sign" during the group presentation.*

pink lady *(noun)*

A cocktail made of gin and brandy with lemon juice and grenadine shaken with an egg white and ice.

- *He looked up "pink lady" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pink lady" to mean a cocktail made of gin and brandy with lemon juice....*

prayer book *(noun)*

A book containing prayers.

- *Understanding "prayer book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prayer book" means with a simple example.*

---

promotion system *(noun)*

A system for advancing participants to higher-status positions.

- *He looked up "promotion system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promotion system."*

---

quick bread *(noun)*

Breads made with a leavening agent that permits immediate baking.

- *The article explained what "quick bread" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quick bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rocks *(noun)*

A lump or mass of hard consolidated mineral matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "rocks" to mean a lump or mass of hard consolidated mineral matter.*
- *The article explained what "rocks" means with a simple example.*

---

self-awareness *(noun)*

Awareness of your own individuality.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-awareness" to mean awareness of your own individuality.*
- *Understanding "self-awareness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

speech pattern *(noun)*

Distinctive manner of oral expression.

- *She had a very clear speech pattern.*
- *Understanding "speech pattern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

square yard *(noun)*

A unit of area equal to one yard by one yard square.

- *They discussed "square yard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "square yard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surface-active agent *(noun)*

A chemical agent capable of reducing the surface tension of a liquid in which it is dissolved.

- *They discussed "surface-active agent" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "surface-active agent" means with a simple example.*

---

thirty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and three.

- *He looked up "thirty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thirty" during the group presentation.*

---

united states waters *(noun)*

Territorial waters included within a distance of 12 nautical miles of the coasts of the United States and its territories.

- *Ships operating in United States waters must adhere to United States laws and regulations.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states waters."*

---

wake-up signal *(noun)*

(military) signal to wake up.

- *In class, the teacher used "wake-up signal" to mean (military) signal to wake up.*
- *They discussed "wake-up signal" during the group presentation.*

---

wave theory of light *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that light is transmitted as waves.

- *The article explained what "wave theory of light" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wave theory of light."*

---

wish-wash *(noun)*

Nonsensical talk or writing.

- *They discussed "wish-wash" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wish-wash" to mean nonsensical talk or writing.*

---

acid value *(noun)*

(chemistry) the amount of free acid present in fat as measured by the milligrams of potassium hydroxide needed to neutralize it.

- *As the glycerides in fat slowly decompose the acid value increases.*
- *Understanding "acid value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertising agency *(noun)*

An agency that designs advertisement to call public attention to its clients.

- *They discussed "advertising agency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "advertising agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertising division *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for advertising.

- *The article explained what "advertising division" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "advertising division" during the group presentation.*

---

agriculture *(noun)*

The class of people engaged in growing food.

- *The article explained what "agriculture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agriculture" to mean the class of people engaged in growing food.*

---

anna *(noun)*

A former copper coin of Pakistan and India.

- *In class, the teacher used "anna" to mean a former copper coin of pakistan and india.*
- *The article explained what "anna" means with a simple example.*

---

assumed name *(noun)*

A name that has been assumed temporarily.

- *The article explained what "assumed name" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "assumed name" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell apple *(noun)*

The edible yellow fruit of the Jamaica honeysuckle.

- *They discussed "bell apple" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bell apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell the cat *(verb)*

Take a risk; perform a daring act.

- *Who is going to bell the cat?*
- *She tried to use "bell the cat" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

brown coal *(noun)*

Intermediate between peat and bituminous coal.

- *The article explained what "brown coal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brown coal" to mean intermediate between peat and bituminous coal.*

---

captain james cook *(noun)*

English navigator who claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain and discovered several Pacific islands (1728-1779).

- *He looked up "captain james cook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "captain james cook" during the group presentation.*

---

catch sight *(verb)*

See something for a brief time.

- *The coach explained when to use "catch sight" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "catch sight" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cheese spread *(noun)*

Spread made of cheese mixed with butter or cream or cream cheese and seasonings.

- *Understanding "cheese spread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cheese spread" during the group presentation.*

---

chemical agent *(noun)*

An agent that produces chemical reactions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical agent."*
- *Understanding "chemical agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

church of rome *(noun)*

The Christian Church based in the Vatican and presided over by a pope and an episcopal hierarchy.

- *They discussed "church of rome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church of rome."*

---

coal gas *(noun)*

Gaseous mixture produced by distillation of bituminous coal and used for heating and lighting.

- *In class, the teacher used "coal gas" to mean gaseous mixture produced by distillation of....*
- *He looked up "coal gas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

comfort food *(noun)*

Food that is simply prepared and gives a sense of wellbeing; typically food with a high sugar or carbohydrate content that is associated with childhood or with home cooking.

- *In class, the teacher used "comfort food" to mean food that is simply prepared and gives a sense of....*
- *They discussed "comfort food" during the group presentation.*

---

cutting edge *(noun)*

The position of greatest importance or advancement; the leading position in any movement or field.

- *The article explained what "cutting edge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cutting edge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dinner bell *(noun)*

A bell rung to announce that dinner has been served.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dinner bell."*
- *The article explained what "dinner bell" means with a simple example.*

---

do one's best *(verb)*

Perform a task as well as possible.

- *He did not know how to use "do one's best" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "do one's best" and when to wait.*

---

first amendment *(noun)*

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right of free expression; includes freedom of assembly and freedom of the press and freedom of religion and freedom of speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first amendment."*
- *The article explained what "first amendment" means with a simple example.*

---

free-associate *(verb)*

Associate freely.

- *In everyday English, people use "free-associate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "free-associate" in real sentences.*

---

grass over *(verb)*

Cover with grass.

- *Learners should practice how to use “grass over” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “grass over” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

honour *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “honour.”*
- *The article explained what “honour” means with a simple example.*

---

hook up *(verb)*

Connect or link.

- *Hook up the houses to the gas supply line.*
- *Hook up the components of the new sound system.*

---

hundred thousand *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the fifth power of ten.

- *He looked up “hundred thousand” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hundred thousand.”*

---

inner product *(noun)*

A real number (a scalar) that is the product of two vectors.

- *The article explained what “inner product” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inner product” to mean a real number (a scalar) that is the product of two....*

---

irish coffee *(noun)*

Sweetened coffee with Irish whiskey and whipped cream.

- *The article explained what “irish coffee” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “irish coffee” to mean sweetened coffee with irish whiskey and whipped cream.*

---

jewish religion *(noun)*

Jews collectively who practice a religion based on the Torah and the Talmud.

- *The article explained what “jewish religion” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jewish religion” to mean jews collectively who practice a religion based on....*

---

km *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (or 0.621371 miles).

- *In class, the teacher used “km” to mean a metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (or....*
- *The article explained what “km” means with a simple example.*

---

landing party *(noun)*

A part of a ship’s company organized for special duties ashore.

- *They discussed “landing party” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “landing party” means with a simple example.*

---

like sin *(adverb)*

With great speed or effort or intensity.

- *Drove like crazy.*
- *Worked like hell to get the job done.*

---

line of poetry *(noun)*

A single line of words in a poem.

- *Understanding “line of poetry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “line of poetry.”*

---

log *(noun)*

A written record of messages sent or received.

- *They kept a log of all transmission by the radio station.*
- *An email log.*

lower bound *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number equal to or less than any other number in a given set.

- *They discussed "lower bound" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lower bound" because he had never seen it before.*

marriage license *(noun)*

A license authorizing two people to marry.

- *The article explained what "marriage license" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marriage license" to mean a license authorizing two people to marry.*

matthew *(noun)*

One of the Gospels in the New Testament; includes the Sermon on the Mount.

- *In class, the teacher used "matthew" to mean one of the gospels in the new testament; includes....*
- *He looked up "matthew" because he had never seen it before.*

membership card *(noun)*

A card certifying membership in an organization.

- *He looked up "membership card" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "membership card."*

merely *(adverb)*

And nothing more.

- *I was merely asking.*
- *He answered "merely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

milk sugar *(noun)*

A sugar comprising one glucose molecule linked to a galactose molecule; occurs only in milk.

- *Cow's milk contains about 4.7% lactose.*
- *They discussed "milk sugar" during the group presentation.*

monitor *(verb)*

Keep tabs on; keep an eye on; keep under surveillance.

- *We are monitoring the air quality.*
- *The police monitor the suspect's moves.*

morning prayer *(noun)*

The first canonical hour; at daybreak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morning prayer."*
- *He looked up "morning prayer" because he had never seen it before.*

new year's *(noun)*

The first day of the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new year's."*
- *They discussed "new year's" during the group presentation.*

newspaper ad *(noun)*

A printed advertisement that is published in a newspaper.

- *He looked up "newspaper ad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaper ad."*

nov *(noun)*

The month following October and preceding December.

- *The article explained what "nov" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nov" to mean the month following october and preceding december.*

phase of the moon *(noun)*

A time when the Moon presents a particular recurring appearance.

- *He looked up "phase of the moon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phase of the moon."*

---

put behind bars *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *He did not know how to use "put behind bars" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "put behind bars" and when to wait.*

---

ratio *(noun)*

The relation between things (or parts of things) with respect to their comparative quantity, magnitude, or degree.

- *The article explained what "ratio" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ratio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red-handed *(adverb)*

Doing something reprehensible or showing clear evidence of having done something reprehensible.

- *He was caught red-handed.*
- *He answered "red-handed," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

remind *(verb)*

Put in the mind of someone.

- *Remind me to call Mother.*
- *In everyday English, people use "remind" when talking about this idea.*

---

resulted *(verb)*

Issue or terminate (in a specified way, state, etc.); end.

- *She tried to use "resulted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "resulted" until he saw an example.*

---

right angle *(noun)*

The 90 degree angle between two perpendicular lines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right angle."*
- *He looked up "right angle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rolling paper *(noun)*

A strong tissue paper that burns evenly and is sufficiently porous to control the burning of the tobacco in a cigarette.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolling paper."*
- *The article explained what "rolling paper" means with a simple example.*

---

routine *(noun)*

A short theatrical performance that is part of a longer program.

- *She had a catchy little routine.*
- *In class, the teacher used "routine" to mean a short theatrical performance that is part of a....*

---

seed *(verb)*

Place (seeds) in or on the ground for future growth.

- *She sowed sunflower seeds.*
- *The dandelions went to seed.*

---

service bureau *(noun)*

A business that makes its facilities available to others for a fee; achieves economy of scale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service bureau."*
- *They discussed "service bureau" during the group presentation.*

---

sin *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sin" in real sentences.*

- *She tried to use “sin” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

spell *(noun)*

A verbal formula believed to have magical force.

- *He whispered a spell as he moved his hands.*
- *A spell of work.*

---

spell out *(verb)*

Orally recite the letters of or give the spelling of.

- *How do you spell this word?*
- *We had to spell out our names for the police officer.*

---

stone fruit *(noun)*

Fleshy indehiscent fruit with a single seed: e.g. almond; peach; plum; cherry; elderberry; olive; jujube.

- *They discussed “stone fruit” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stone fruit.”*

---

summary *(noun)*

A brief statement that presents the main points in a concise form.

- *He gave a summary of the conclusions.*
- *Understanding “summary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

survival *(noun)*

A natural process resulting in the evolution of organisms best adapted to the environment.

- *He looked up “survival” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “survival” to mean a natural process resulting in the evolution of....*

---

tape record *(verb)*

Record with a tape recorder.

- *He did not know how to use “tape record” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “tape record” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tongue *(noun)*

Any long thin projection that is transient.

- *Tongues of flame licked at the walls.*
- *He spoke with a thick tongue.*

---

visual image *(noun)*

A mental image that is similar to a visual perception.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visual image.”*
- *The article explained what “visual image” means with a simple example.*

---

ward *(verb)*

Watch over or shield from danger or harm; protect.

- *The coach explained when to use “ward” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “ward” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

word processing system *(noun)*

An application that provides the user with tools needed to write and edit and format text and to send it to a printer.

- *Understanding “word processing system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “word processing system” to mean an application that provides the user with tools....*

---

absolute scale *(noun)*

A temperature scale that defines absolute zero as 0 degrees; water freezes at 273.16 degrees and boils at 373.16 degrees.

- *They discussed “absolute scale” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “absolute scale” means with a simple example.*

---

argued *(verb)*

Present reasons and arguments.

- *She tried to use "argued" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "argued" until he saw an example.*

---

beat around the bush *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *The coach explained when to use "beat around the bush" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beat around the bush" in real sentences.*

---

begun *(verb)*

Have a beginning characterized in some specified way.

- *Can you use "begun" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "begun" until he saw an example.*

---

benefit concert *(noun)*

A concert given for the benefit of some charitable cause.

- *The article explained what "benefit concert" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "benefit concert" during the group presentation.*

---

bush administration *(noun)*

The executive under President George W. Bush.

- *Understanding "bush administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bush administration."*

---

canadian falls *(noun)*

A part of Niagara Falls in Ontario.

- *The article explained what "canadian falls" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canadian falls."*

---

cents *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit of several countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cents."*
- *Understanding "cents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chain-smoke *(verb)*

Smoke one cigarette after another; light one cigarette from the preceding one.

- *He did not know how to use "chain-smoke" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chain-smoke" in real sentences.*

---

chocolate bar *(noun)*

A bar of chocolate candy.

- *The article explained what "chocolate bar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chocolate bar."*

---

coffee cake *(noun)*

A cake or sweet bread usually served with coffee.

- *Understanding "coffee cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coffee cake" during the group presentation.*

---

color wheel *(noun)*

A chart in which complementary colors (or their names) are arranged on opposite sides of a circle.

- *He looked up "color wheel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color wheel."*

---

colour bar *(noun)*

Barrier preventing blacks from participating in various activities with whites.

- *They discussed “colour bar” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “colour bar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

commercial document *(noun)*

A document of or relating to commerce.

- *The article explained what “commercial document” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commercial document.”*

---

cooking oil *(noun)*

Any of numerous vegetable oils used in cooking.

- *He looked up “cooking oil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cooking oil” to mean any of numerous vegetable oils used in cooking.*

---

culture shock *(noun)*

A condition of disorientation affecting someone who is suddenly exposed to an unfamiliar culture or way of life or set of attitudes.

- *Understanding “culture shock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “culture shock” to mean a condition of disorientation affecting someone who....*

---

department of economics *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in economics.

- *The article explained what “department of economics” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “department of economics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

divorce *(verb)*

Get a divorce; formally terminate a marriage.

- *The couple divorced after only 6 months.*
- *The coach explained when to use “divorce” and when to wait.*

---

economics department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in economics.

- *He looked up “economics department” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “economics department.”*

---

eye chart *(noun)*

A chart that is read from a fixed distance; used as a test of vision.

- *The article explained what “eye chart” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “eye chart” during the group presentation.*

---

free soil party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery into the territories; merged with the Liberty Party in 1848.

- *They discussed “free soil party” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “free soil party” because he had never seen it before.*

---

frequency *(noun)*

The number of occurrences within a given time period.

- *The frequency of modulation was 40 cycles per second.*
- *The frequency of his seizures increased as he grew older.*

---

ghost word *(noun)*

A word form that has entered the language through the perpetuation of an error.

- *They discussed “ghost word” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “ghost word” means with a simple example.*

---

give one’s best *(verb)*

Perform a task as well as possible.

- *The cast gives full measure every night.*
- *He did not know how to use “give one’s best” until he saw an example.*

greatest common factor *(noun)*

The largest integer that divides without remainder into a set of integers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greatest common factor."*
- *He looked up "greatest common factor" because he had never seen it before.*

heritage *(noun)*

Practices that are handed down from the past by tradition.

- *A heritage of freedom.*
- *The world's heritage of knowledge.*

hook up with *(verb)*

Take in marriage.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hook up with" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "hook up with" carefully so everyone would understand.*

in one's own right *(adverb)*

By reason of one's own ability or ownership etc.

- *She's a rich woman in her own right rather than by inheritance.*
- *An excellent novel in its own right.*

interviews *(noun)*

A conference (usually with someone important).

- *My interviews with teenagers revealed a weakening of religious bonds.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interviews" to mean a conference (usually with someone important).*

juice *(noun)*

The liquid part that can be extracted from plant or animal tissue by squeezing or cooking.

- *Her creative juices were flowing.*
- *When the wiring was finished they turned on the juice.*

keep pace *(verb)*

Maintain the same pace.

- *The child cannot keep step with his big brother.*
- *The coach explained when to use "keep pace" and when to wait.*

king james bible *(noun)*

An English translation of the Bible published in 1611.

- *The article explained what "king james bible" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king james bible."*

landscape *(noun)*

An extensive mental viewpoint.

- *The political landscape looks bleak without a change of administration.*
- *We changed the landscape for solving the problem of payroll inequity.*

logic *(noun)*

The principles that guide reasoning within a given field or situation.

- *Economic logic requires it.*
- *By the logic of war.*

medium steel *(noun)*

Steel with 0.15-0.3% carbon.

- *Understanding "medium steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "medium steel" because he had never seen it before.*

mother's day *(noun)*

Second Sunday in May.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother's day."*
- *They discussed "mother's day" during the group presentation.*

---

natural covering *(noun)*

A natural object that covers or envelops.

- *Under a covering of dust.*
- *Understanding "natural covering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new phase of the moon *(noun)*

The time at which the Moon appears as a narrow waxing crescent.

- *In class, the teacher used "new phase of the moon" to mean the time at which the moon appears as a narrow....*
- *He looked up "new phase of the moon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new year's day *(noun)*

The first day of the year.

- *The article explained what "new year's day" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new year's day" to mean the first day of the year.*

---

objective *(noun)*

The goal intended to be attained (and which is believed to be attainable).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "objective."*
- *He looked up "objective" because he had never seen it before.*

---

organic law *(noun)*

Law determining the fundamental political principles of a government.

- *The article explained what "organic law" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "organic law" during the group presentation.*

---

organized crime *(noun)*

Underworld organizations.

- *They discussed "organized crime" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organized crime" to mean underworld organizations.*

---

paper trail *(noun)*

The written evidence of someone's activities.

- *This paper trail consisted mainly of electronically stored information.*
- *He looked up "paper trail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pen name *(noun)*

An author's pseudonym.

- *He looked up "pen name" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pen name" to mean an author's pseudonym.*

---

perfect pitch *(noun)*

The ability to identify the pitch of a tone.

- *They discussed "perfect pitch" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perfect pitch" to mean the ability to identify the pitch of a tone.*

---

reducing *(noun)*

Loss of excess weight (as by dieting); becoming slimmer.

- *A doctor supervised her reducing.*
- *The article explained what "reducing" means with a simple example.*

---

regard as *(verb)*

Look on as or consider.

- *In everyday English, people use "regard as" when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use “regard as” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rent-roll *(noun)*

A register of rents; includes the names of tenants and the amount of rent they pay.

- *The article explained what “rent-roll” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rent-roll.”*

---

representing *(verb)*

Serve as a means of expressing something.

- *Learners should practice how to use “representing” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “representing” and when to wait.*

---

restaurant chain *(noun)*

A chain of restaurants.

- *In class, the teacher used “restaurant chain” to mean a chain of restaurants.*
- *The article explained what “restaurant chain” means with a simple example.*

---

roughly *(adverb)*

With rough motion as over a rough surface.

- *Roughly $3,000.*
- *He was pushed roughly aside.*

---

science fiction *(noun)*

Literary fantasy involving the imagined impact of science on society.

- *He looked up “science fiction” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “science fiction.”*

---

script *(noun)*

A particular orthography or writing system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “script.”*
- *Understanding “script” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secret approval *(noun)*

(law) tacit approval of someone’s wrongdoing.

- *They discussed “secret approval” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “secret approval” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sections *(noun)*

A specialized division of a large organization.

- *Sections from the left ventricle showed diseased tissue.*
- *Metal sections were used below ground.*

---

security intelligence review committee *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that oversees the activities of the Criminal Intelligence Services of Canada and has the power to intrude on the privacy of suspected terrorists or spies.

- *In class, the teacher used “security intelligence review committee” to mean an agency of the canadian government that oversees....*
- *The article explained what “security intelligence review committee” means with a simple example.*

---

silver-plate *(verb)*

Plate with silver.

- *The coach explained when to use “silver-plate” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “silver-plate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spoken language *(noun)*

(language) communication by word of mouth.

- *He uttered harsh language.*
- *He recorded the spoken language of the streets.*

---

standard atmosphere *(noun)*

A unit of pressure: the pressure that will support a column of mercury 760 mm high at sea level and 0 degrees centigrade.

- *They discussed "standard atmosphere" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "standard atmosphere" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thirty-something *(noun)*

The time of life between 30 and 40.

- *The article explained what "thirty-something" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thirty-something" during the group presentation.*

---

through an experiment *(adverb)*

In an experimental fashion.

- *This can be experimentally determined.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "through an experiment" in the final chapter.*

---

transferred *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *I transferred my stock holdings to my children.*
- *She tried to use "transferred" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

trend analysis *(noun)*

Analysis of changes over time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trend analysis."*
- *Understanding "trend analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

type of architecture *(noun)*

Architecture as a kind of art form.

- *In class, the teacher used "type of architecture" to mean architecture as a kind of art form.*
- *Understanding "type of architecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ward off *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Head off a confrontation.*
- *Ward off danger.*

---

wild rice *(noun)*

Grains of aquatic grass of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild rice."*
- *He looked up "wild rice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attractive feature *(noun)*

A characteristic that provides pleasure and attracts.

- *They discussed "attractive feature" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attractive feature."*

---

bell shape *(noun)*

The shape of a bell.

- *He looked up "bell shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bell shape" during the group presentation.*

---

by inches *(adverb)*

By a short distance.

- *They moved it by inches.*
- *Using "by inches" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cant *(noun)*

A characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves).

- *Understanding “cant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cant” during the group presentation.*

---

chemistry *(noun)*

The way two individuals relate to each other.

- *Their chemistry was wrong from the beginning – they hated each other.*
- *The chemistry of soil.*

---

cotton *(noun)*

Soft silky fibers from cotton plants in their raw state.

- *The article explained what “cotton” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cotton” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cotton on *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *The coach explained when to use “cotton on” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “cotton on” until he saw an example.*

---

dinner plate *(noun)*

A plate from which a diner eats during the main course of a meal.

- *In class, the teacher used “dinner plate” to mean a plate from which a diner eats during the main....*
- *The article explained what “dinner plate” means with a simple example.*

---

dog tag *(noun)*

Military identification tag worn on a chain around the neck.

- *Understanding “dog tag” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dog tag” during the group presentation.*

---

dog-ear *(noun)*

A corner of a page turned down to mark your place.

- *They discussed “dog-ear” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “dog-ear” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dozen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eleven and one.

- *He looked up “dozen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dozen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

draft beer *(noun)*

Beer drawn from a keg.

- *The article explained what “draft beer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “draft beer” during the group presentation.*

---

epic *(noun)*

A long narrative poem telling of a hero’s deeds.

- *The article explained what “epic” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “epic.”*

---

exception *(noun)*

An instance that does not conform to a rule or generalization.

- *All her children were brilliant; the only exception was her last child.*
- *An exception tests the rule.*

---

farm cheese *(noun)*

Mild white cheese made from curds of soured skim milk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “farm cheese.”*
- *He looked up “farm cheese” because he had never seen it before.*

frame of reference *(noun)*

A system that uses coordinates to establish position.

- *The article explained what "frame of reference" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frame of reference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fruit fly *(noun)*

Any of numerous small insects whose larvae feed on fruits.

- *They discussed "fruit fly" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fruit fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grand jury *(noun)*

A jury to inquire into accusations of crime and to evaluate the grounds for indictments.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand jury" to mean a jury to inquire into accusations of crime and to....*
- *The article explained what "grand jury" means with a simple example.*

high-definition television *(noun)*

A television system that has more than the usual number of lines per frame so its pictures show more detail.

- *Understanding "high-definition television" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "high-definition television" means with a simple example.*

housing and urban development *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers federal programs dealing with better housing and urban renewal; created in 1965.

- *They discussed "housing and urban development" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "housing and urban development" because he had never seen it before.*

inches *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for advertising space.

- *He looked up "inches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indicate *(verb)*

To state or express briefly.

- *Indicated his wishes in a letter.*
- *These symptoms indicate a serious illness.*

input *(noun)*

A statement that expresses a personal opinion or belief or adds information.

- *Understanding "input" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "input" to mean a statement that expresses a personal opinion or....*

josh *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *The coach explained when to use "josh" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "josh" until he saw an example.*

knock about *(verb)*

Strike against forcefully.

- *Can you use "knock about" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "knock about" and when to wait.*

lips *(noun)*

An impudent or insolent rejoinder.

- *Understanding "lips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lips" to mean an impudent or insolent rejoinder.*

liquid air *(noun)*

Air in a liquid state.

- *In class, the teacher used "liquid air" to mean air in a liquid state.*
- *The article explained what "liquid air" means with a simple example.*

---

manufacturers *(noun)*

A business engaged in manufacturing some product.

- *He looked up "manufacturers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manufacturers."*

---

marriage settlement *(noun)*

A prenuptial agreement or contract.

- *The article explained what "marriage settlement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marriage settlement" during the group presentation.*

---

motor memory *(noun)*

Your memory for motor skills.

- *He looked up "motor memory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motor memory."*

---

movements *(noun)*

A general tendency to change (as of opinion).

- *In class, the teacher used "movements" to mean a general tendency to change (as of opinion).*
- *Understanding "movements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oct *(noun)*

The month following September and preceding November.

- *Understanding "oct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oct."*

---

one-thirty-second *(noun)*

One part in thirty-two equal parts.

- *Understanding "one-thirty-second" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "one-thirty-second" because he had never seen it before.*

---

operated *(verb)*

Direct or control; projects, businesses, etc.

- *The doctors operated on the patient but failed to save his life.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "operated" in real sentences.*

---

pan american day *(noun)*

A day celebrating political and economic unity among American countries.

- *The article explained what "pan american day" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pan american day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publishing house *(noun)*

A firm in the publishing business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "publishing house."*
- *The article explained what "publishing house" means with a simple example.*

---

quarter mile *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to a quarter of 1 mile.

- *The article explained what "quarter mile" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarter mile."*

---

reference frame *(noun)*

A system that uses coordinates to establish position.

- *He looked up "reference frame" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reference frame.”*

relative majority *(noun)*

(in an election with more than 2 options) the number of votes for the candidate or party receiving the greatest number (but less that half of the votes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “relative majority.”*
- *Understanding “relative majority” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

residence time *(noun)*

The period of time spent in a particular place.

- *They discussed “residence time” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “residence time.”*

root word *(noun)*

(linguistics) the form of a word after all affixes are removed.

- *He looked up “root word” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “root word.”*

round of drinks *(noun)*

A serving to each of a group (usually alcoholic).

- *He ordered a second round.*
- *He looked up “round of drinks” because he had never seen it before.*

round the clock *(adverb)*

Without stopping.

- *She worked around the clock.*
- *Using “round the clock” can make your explanation more exact.*

sentence stress *(noun)*

The distribution of stresses within a sentence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sentence stress.”*
- *Understanding “sentence stress” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sept *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *In class, the teacher used “sept” to mean the month following august and preceding october.*
- *The article explained what “sept” means with a simple example.*

stretch *(noun)*

A large and unbroken expanse or distance.

- *A stretch of highway.*
- *A stretch of clear water.*

tear *(noun)*

An opening made forcibly as by pulling apart.

- *His story brought tears to her eyes.*
- *He took the manuscript in both hands and gave it a mighty tear.*

tear up *(verb)*

Tear into shreds.

- *He did not know how to use “tear up” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “tear up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

turn a blind eye *(verb)*

Refuse to acknowledge.

- *He turns a blind eye to the injustices in his office.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “turn a blind eye” in real sentences.*

twelve *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eleven and one.

- *The article explained what "twelve" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "twelve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twenty-twenty *(noun)*

Normal visual acuity, as measured by the ability to read charts at a distance of 20 feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twenty-twenty."*
- *Understanding "twenty-twenty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

versions *(noun)*

An interpretation of a matter from a particular viewpoint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "versions."*
- *They discussed "versions" during the group presentation.*

---

wedding anniversary *(noun)*

The anniversary of the day on which you were married (or the celebration of it).

- *He looked up "wedding anniversary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wedding anniversary" to mean the anniversary of the day on which you were....*

---

wedding cake *(noun)*

A rich cake with two or more tiers and covered with frosting and decorations; served at a wedding reception.

- *He looked up "wedding cake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wedding cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wedding license *(noun)*

A license authorizing two people to marry.

- *The article explained what "wedding license" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wedding license" to mean a license authorizing two people to marry.*

---

wishes *(noun)*

An expression of some desire or inclination.

- *My best wishes.*
- *They should respect the wishes of the people.*

---

world organisation *(noun)*

An international alliance involving many different countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "world organisation" to mean an international alliance involving many different....*
- *They discussed "world organisation" during the group presentation.*

---

agricultural *(adjective)*

Relating to or used in or promoting agriculture or farming.

- *Agricultural engineering.*
- *Modern agricultural (or farming) methods.*

---

bar chart *(noun)*

A chart with bars whose lengths are proportional to quantities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bar chart."*
- *Understanding "bar chart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basic colour *(noun)*

A dye that is considered to be a base because the chromophore is part of a positive ion.

- *In class, the teacher used "basic colour" to mean a dye that is considered to be a base because the....*
- *The article explained what "basic colour" means with a simple example.*

---

blues *(noun)*

A type of folksong that originated among Black Americans at the beginning of the 20th century; has a melancholy sound from repeated use of blue notes.

- *He had a bad case of the blues.*
- *They discussed "blues" during the group presentation.*

---

cable length *(noun)*

A nautical unit of depth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cable length."*
- *The article explained what "cable length" means with a simple example.*

---

chemical reaction *(noun)*

(chemistry) a process in which one or more substances are changed into others.

- *There was a chemical reaction of the lime with the ground water.*
- *The article explained what "chemical reaction" means with a simple example.*

---

chicken leg *(noun)*

The lower joint of the leg of a chicken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken leg."*
- *They discussed "chicken leg" during the group presentation.*

---

control experiment *(noun)*

An experiment designed to control for variables affecting the results of another experiment.

- *In class, the teacher used "control experiment" to mean an experiment designed to control for variables....*
- *Understanding "control experiment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

couples *(noun)*

A small indefinite number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couples."*
- *He looked up "couples" because he had never seen it before.*

---

court of domestic relations *(noun)*

A court in some states in the United States that has jurisdiction over family disputes (especially those involving children).

- *They discussed "court of domestic relations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "court of domestic relations."*

---

credit rating *(noun)*

An estimate, based on previous dealings, of a person's or an organization's ability to fulfill their financial commitments.

- *He looked up "credit rating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credit rating" to mean an estimate, based on previous dealings, of a....*

---

cross-refer *(verb)*

Refer from one entry to another, as in catalogues, books, and lists.

- *In everyday English, people use "cross-refer" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cross-refer" in real sentences.*

---

defense intelligence agency *(noun)*

An intelligence agency of the United States in the Department of Defense; is responsible for providing intelligence in support of military planning and operations and weapons acquisition.

- *He looked up "defense intelligence agency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defense intelligence agency" to mean an intelligence agency of the united states in the....*

---

deserves *(verb)*

Be worthy or deserving.

- *Can you use "deserves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "deserves" and when to wait.*

---

domestic relations court *(noun)*

A court in some states in the United States that has jurisdiction over family disputes (especially those involving children).

- *In class, the teacher used "domestic relations court" to mean a court in some states in the united states that....*
- *The article explained what "domestic relations court" means with a simple example.*

extend *(verb)*

Span an interval of distance, space or time.

- *The war extended over five years.*
- *My land extends over the hills on the horizon.*

extend to *(verb)*

To extend as far as.

- *Can you use "extend to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "extend to" when talking about this idea.*

face angle *(noun)*

The angle formed by two edges of a polyhedral angle.

- *Understanding "face angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face angle" to mean the angle formed by two edges of a polyhedral angle.*

federal communications commission *(noun)*

An independent government agency that regulates interstate and international communications by radio and television and wire and cable and satellite.

- *They discussed "federal communications commission" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal communications commission."*

fish finger *(noun)*

A long fillet of fish breaded and fried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish finger."*
- *He looked up "fish finger" because he had never seen it before.*

fish meal *(noun)*

Ground dried fish used as fertilizer and as feed for domestic livestock.

- *The article explained what "fish meal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fish meal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flood out *(verb)*

Charge someone with too many tasks.

- *She tried to use "flood out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flood out" when talking about this idea.*

full phase of the moon *(noun)*

The time when the Moon is fully illuminated.

- *The moon is at the full.*
- *The article explained what "full phase of the moon" means with a simple example.*

genetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of genetics.

- *Genetic research.*
- *Genetic code.*

ideal gas *(noun)*

A hypothetical gas with molecules of negligible size that exert no intermolecular forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "ideal gas" to mean a hypothetical gas with molecules of negligible....*
- *They discussed "ideal gas" during the group presentation.*

idiot light *(noun)*

A colored warning light on an instrument panel (as for low oil pressure).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idiot light."*
- *He looked up "idiot light" because he had never seen it before.*

immediate memory *(noun)*

What you can repeat immediately after perceiving it.

- *Understanding "immediate memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immediate memory" to mean what you can repeat immediately after perceiving it.*

---

in both ears *(adverb)*

In a binaural manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in both ears" naturally.*
- *Place "in both ears" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

in principle *(adverb)*

With regard to fundamentals although not concerning details.

- *In principle, we agree.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in principle" naturally.*

---

indian meal *(noun)*

Coarsely ground corn.

- *In class, the teacher used "indian meal" to mean coarsely ground corn.*
- *The article explained what "indian meal" means with a simple example.*

---

indicated *(verb)*

To state or express briefly.

- *Indicated his wishes in a letter.*
- *He indicated his opponents.*

---

individual retirement account *(noun)*

A retirement plan that allows you to contribute a limited yearly sum toward your retirement; taxes on the interest earned in the account are deferred.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "individual retirement account."*
- *He looked up "individual retirement account" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instant *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instant."*
- *They discussed "instant" during the group presentation.*

---

joint resolution *(noun)*

A resolution passed by both houses of Congress which becomes legally binding when signed by the Chief Executive (or passed over the Chief Executive's veto).

- *Understanding "joint resolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "joint resolution" means with a simple example.*

---

knock back *(verb)*

Cost a certain amount.

- *My daughter's wedding set me back $20,000.*
- *Can you use "knock back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

knock down *(verb)*

Knock down with force.

- *The policeman downed the heavily armed suspect.*
- *The mugger knocked down the old lady after she refused to hand over her wallet.*

---

knock off *(verb)*

Get rid of (someone who may be a threat) by killing.

- *She dashed off a note to her husband saying she would not be home for supper.*
- *He scratched off a thank-you note to the hostess.*

---

lead sheet *(noun)*

A sheet containing the words and melody for a song (and some indication of harmony) written in simple form.

- *The article explained what "lead sheet" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "lead sheet" during the group presentation.*

low-fat diet *(noun)*

A diet containing limited amounts of fat and stressing foods high in carbohydrates; used in treatment of some gallbladder conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "low-fat diet" to mean a diet containing limited amounts of fat and....*
- *He looked up "low-fat diet" because he had never seen it before.*

lunch meat *(noun)*

Any of various sausages or molded loaf meats sliced and served cold.

- *The article explained what "lunch meat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lunch meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

make up one's mind *(verb)*

Reach, make, or come to a decision about something.

- *Can you use "make up one's mind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "make up one's mind" until he saw an example.*

maria *(noun)*

A dark region of considerable extent on the surface of the moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "maria" to mean a dark region of considerable extent on the surface....*
- *He looked up "maria" because he had never seen it before.*

marriage proposal *(noun)*

An offer of marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "marriage proposal" to mean an offer of marriage.*
- *He looked up "marriage proposal" because he had never seen it before.*

occurs *(verb)*

To be found to exist.

- *Sexism occurs in many workplaces.*
- *Can you use "occurs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

one thousand thousand *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 6 zeros.

- *Understanding "one thousand thousand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one thousand thousand."*

organic process *(noun)*

A process occurring in living organisms.

- *Understanding "organic process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "organic process" means with a simple example.*

organization chart *(noun)*

A chart showing the lines of responsibility between departments of a large organization.

- *The article explained what "organization chart" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "organization chart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

photographs *(verb)*

Undergo being photographed in a certain way.

- *He did not know how to use "photographs" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "photographs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

producer gas *(noun)*

A gas made of carbon monoxide and hydrogen and nitrogen; made by passing air over hot coke.

- *The article explained what "producer gas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "producer gas" during the group presentation.*

progressive *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that is on-going.

- *The article explained what "progressive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "progressive" to mean a tense of verbs used in describing action that is....*

publishing company *(noun)*

A firm in the publishing business.

- *Understanding "publishing company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "publishing company" means with a simple example.*

rapidly *(adverb)*

With rapid movements.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rapidly" naturally.*
- *Using "rapidly" can make your explanation more exact.*

reveals *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *The coach explained when to use "reveals" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "reveals" carefully so everyone would understand.*

samples *(noun)*

A small part of something intended as representative of the whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samples."*
- *The article explained what "samples" means with a simple example.*

select committee *(noun)*

A parliamentary committee appointed for some special purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "select committee."*
- *They discussed "select committee" during the group presentation.*

service routine *(noun)*

A routine that can be used as needed.

- *They discussed "service routine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service routine."*

string of words *(noun)*

A linear sequence of words as spoken or written.

- *They discussed "string of words" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "string of words."*

style of architecture *(noun)*

Architecture as a kind of art form.

- *The article explained what "style of architecture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "style of architecture" to mean architecture as a kind of art form.*

sum *(noun)*

A set containing all and only the members of two or more given sets.

- *He borrowed a large sum.*
- *The sum of all our troubles did not equal the misery they suffered.*

sum up *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *He summed up his results.*
- *I will now summarize.*

sum-up *(noun)*

A brief statement that presents the main points in a concise form.

- *The article explained what "sum-up" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “sum-up” during the group presentation.*

survey mile *(noun)*

A U.S. unit of measure equal to 1609.347 meters; derived from the use of 39.37 inches as the conversion for one meter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “survey mile.”*
- *Understanding “survey mile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swing out *(verb)*

Make a big sweeping gesture or movement.

- *The coach explained when to use “swing out” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “swing out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

take exception *(verb)*

Raise a formal objection in a court of law.

- *Learners should practice how to use “take exception” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “take exception” until he saw an example.*

tear into *(verb)*

Hit violently, as in an attack.

- *She tried to use “tear into” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “tear into” until he saw an example.*

thirty-second part *(noun)*

One part in thirty-two equal parts.

- *He looked up “thirty-second part” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thirty-second part.”*

to both ears *(adverb)*

In a binaural manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “to both ears” naturally.*
- *Using “to both ears” can make your explanation more exact.*

twin *(verb)*

Bring two objects, ideas, or people together.

- *The polished surface twinned his face and chest in reverse.*
- *Twin crystals.*

two dozen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-three and one.

- *He looked up “two dozen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “two dozen” to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-three....*

visiting card *(noun)*

A printed or written greeting that is left to indicate that you have visited.

- *They discussed “visiting card” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visiting card.”*

wolf down *(verb)*

Eat hastily.

- *The teenager wolfed down the pizza.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “wolf down” in real sentences.*

word string *(noun)*

A linear sequence of words as spoken or written.

- *They discussed “word string” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “word string.”*

administrative unit *(noun)*

A unit with administrative responsibilities.

- *Understanding "administrative unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "administrative unit" means with a simple example.*

---

alert *(noun)*

A warning serves to make you more alert to danger.

- *Bombers were put on alert during the crisis.*
- *Understanding "alert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arguments *(noun)*

A fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true.

- *He looked up "arguments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arguments" to mean a fact or assertion offered as evidence that....*

---

aug *(noun)*

The month following July and preceding September.

- *They discussed "aug" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

birthday cake *(noun)*

Decorated cake served at a birthday party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birthday cake."*
- *Understanding "birthday cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boom out *(verb)*

Make a deep hollow sound.

- *Her voice booms out the words of the song.*
- *Can you use "boom out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brave out *(verb)*

Face and withstand with courage.

- *She braved the elements.*
- *The coach explained when to use "brave out" and when to wait.*

---

breast-high *(adverb)*

Up to the breast.

- *We were standing breast-high in the water.*
- *Place "breast-high" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

bull through *(verb)*

Push or force.

- *He bulled through his demands.*
- *She tried to use "bull through" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

business organisation *(noun)*

A commercial or industrial enterprise and the people who constitute it.

- *He bought his brother's business.*
- *A small mom-and-pop business.*

---

claiming *(verb)*

Assert or affirm strongly; state to be true or existing.

- *She tried to use "claiming" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "claiming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

closed-circuit *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of a closed circuit.

- *Closed-circuit television.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "closed-circuit" when it is relating to or consisting of a closed circuit.*

---

column *(noun)*

A page or text that is vertically divided.

- *The newspaper devoted several columns to the subject.*
- *The bookkeeper used pages that were divided into columns.*

---

commonwealth day *(noun)*

British, anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "commonwealth day" to mean british, anniversary of queen victoria's birth.*
- *The article explained what "commonwealth day" means with a simple example.*

---

composition *(noun)*

An essay (especially one written as an assignment).

- *He got an A on his composition.*
- *Harmonious composition is essential in a serious work of art.*

---

constitutional *(adjective)*

Of benefit to or intended to benefit your physical makeup.

- *Constitutional walk.*
- *The constitutional right of free speech.*

---

covering letter *(noun)*

A letter sent along with other documents to provide additional information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covering letter."*
- *They discussed "covering letter" during the group presentation.*

---

covering material *(noun)*

A material used by builders to cover surfaces.

- *In class, the teacher used "covering material" to mean a material used by builders to cover surfaces.*
- *Understanding "covering material" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossing *(noun)*

A shallow area in a stream that can be forded.

- *Understanding "crossing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crossing" during the group presentation.*

---

department of physics *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in physics.

- *In class, the teacher used "department of physics" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*
- *The article explained what "department of physics" means with a simple example.*

---

difficulty *(noun)*

A factor causing trouble in achieving a positive result or tending to produce a negative result.

- *Had difficulty walking.*
- *Finished the test only with great difficulty.*

---

dinner theatre *(noun)*

A theater at which dinner is included in the price of admission.

- *They discussed "dinner theatre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dinner theatre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

direct contrast *(noun)*

The opposition or dissimilarity of things that are compared; ,.

- *In contrast to.*
- *By contrast.*

dry plate *(noun)*

A former photographic method that used a glass plate coated with a light-sensitive gelatinous emulsion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dry plate."*
- *Understanding "dry plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

financial institution *(noun)*

An institution (public or private) that collects funds (from the public or other institutions) and invests them in financial assets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial institution."*
- *Understanding "financial institution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

first principle *(noun)*

The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).

- *Understanding "first principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first principle" to mean the elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).*

gen *(noun)*

Informal term for information.

- *Give me the gen on your new line of computers.*
- *Understanding "gen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

greatly *(adverb)*

To an extraordinary extent or degree.

- *He improved greatly.*
- *Place "greatly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

hold forth *(verb)*

Talk at length and formally about a topic.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hold forth" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hold forth" and when to wait.*

horse-drawn *(adjective)*

Pulled by a horse.

- *A horse-drawn carriage.*
- *Would you call this situation "horse-drawn"? Explain why.*

hot pot *(noun)*

A stew of meat and potatoes cooked in a tightly covered pot.

- *In class, the teacher used "hot pot" to mean a stew of meat and potatoes cooked in a tightly....*
- *He looked up "hot pot" because he had never seen it before.*

industrial revolution *(noun)*

The transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

- *He looked up "industrial revolution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrial revolution."*

iowa *(noun)*

A dialect of the Chiwere language spoken by the Iowa.

- *In class, the teacher used "iowa" to mean a dialect of the chiwere language spoken by the iowa.*
- *He looked up "iowa" because he had never seen it before.*

knock against *(verb)*

Collide violently with an obstacle.

- *Can you use "knock against" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "knock against" until he saw an example.*

line of fate *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates how successful you will be.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of fate."*
- *The article explained what "line of fate" means with a simple example.*

---

line organisation *(noun)*

The organizational structure of activities contributing directly to the organization's output.

- *He looked up "line organisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line organisation."*

---

long dozen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twelve and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "long dozen" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of twelve and one.*
- *They discussed "long dozen" during the group presentation.*

---

machine wash *(verb)*

Wash by machine.

- *Can these shirts be machine-washed?*
- *The coach explained when to use "machine wash" and when to wait.*

---

machine-wash *(verb)*

Wash by machine.

- *Can these shirts be machine-washed?*
- *He did not know how to use "machine-wash" until he saw an example.*

---

mechanical *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with machinery or tools.

- *Mechanical arts.*
- *Mechanical design.*

---

national labor relations board *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government charged with mediating disputes between management and labor unions.

- *They discussed "national labor relations board" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "national labor relations board" means with a simple example.*

---

objective case *(noun)*

The case of nouns serving as the direct object of a verb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "objective case."*
- *They discussed "objective case" during the group presentation.*

---

pair creation *(noun)*

The transformation of a gamma-ray photon into an electron and a positron when the photon passes close to an atomic nucleus.

- *They discussed "pair creation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pair creation" to mean the transformation of a gamma-ray photon into an....*

---

periods *(noun)*

A unit of geological time during which a system of rocks formed.

- *Ganoid fishes swarmed during the earlier geological periods.*
- *Understanding "periods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physics department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in physics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physics department."*
- *They discussed "physics department" during the group presentation.*

---

practical politics *(noun)*

Politics based on practical rather than moral or ideological considerations.

- *Understanding "practical politics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "practical politics" to mean politics based on practical rather than moral or....*

primary solid solution *(noun)*

A homogeneous solid that can exist over a range of component chemicals; a constituent of alloys that is formed when atoms of an element are incorporated into the crystals of a metal.

- *In class, the teacher used "primary solid solution" to mean a homogeneous solid that can exist over a range of....*
- *They discussed "primary solid solution" during the group presentation.*

proposal of marriage *(noun)*

An offer of marriage.

- *They discussed "proposal of marriage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "proposal of marriage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

remembered *(verb)*

Keep in mind for attention or consideration.

- *He remembered how he used to pick flowers.*
- *He remembered her in his will.*

removal company *(noun)*

A company that moves the possessions of a family or business from one site to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "removal company."*
- *They discussed "removal company" during the group presentation.*

residential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or connected with residence.

- *A residential requirement for the doctorate.*
- *A residential hotel.*

saw log *(noun)*

Log large enough to be sawed into boards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saw log."*
- *He looked up "saw log" because he had never seen it before.*

shore up *(verb)*

Support by placing against something solid or rigid.

- *Shore and buttress an old building.*
- *She tried to use "shore up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

spanish rice *(noun)*

Spicy rice with tomatoes and onions and green peppers.

- *The article explained what "spanish rice" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spanish rice" to mean spicy rice with tomatoes and onions and green peppers.*

square inch *(noun)*

A unit of area equal to one inch by one inch square.

- *The article explained what "square inch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "square inch."*

star shell *(noun)*

An artillery shell containing an illuminant.

- *Understanding "star shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "star shell" to mean an artillery shell containing an illuminant.*

swing over *(verb)*

Influence decisively.

- *This action swung many votes over to his side.*
- *She tried to use "swing over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

system of logic *(noun)*

A system of reasoning.

- *He looked up "system of logic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "system of logic."*

---

to a greater extent *(adverb)*

Used to form the comparative of some adjectives and adverbs.

- *He answered "to a greater extent," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "to a greater extent," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tool steel *(noun)*

Alloy steel that is suitable for making tools; is hard and tough and can retain a cutting edge.

- *They discussed "tool steel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tool steel."*

---

trap *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *He was trapped in a difficult situation.*
- *The men trap foxes.*

---

veterans day *(noun)*

A legal holiday in the United States; formerly Armistice Day but called Veterans' Day since 1954.

- *He looked up "veterans day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veterans day" to mean a legal holiday in the united states; formerly....*

---

victoria cross *(noun)*

A British military decoration for gallantry.

- *They discussed "victoria cross" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "victoria cross" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ads *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *In class, the teacher used "ads" to mean a public promotion of some product or service.*
- *He looked up "ads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

angle of view *(noun)*

The angle included by a photographic lens.

- *The article explained what "angle of view" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angle of view" to mean the angle included by a photographic lens.*

---

answered *(verb)*

Be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity.

- *We answered that we would accept the invitation.*
- *The question concerning the meaning of life cannot be answered.*

---

arab league *(noun)*

An international organization of independent Arab states formed in 1945 to promote cultural and economic and military and political and social cooperation.

- *The article explained what "arab league" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arab league" during the group presentation.*

---

bang up *(verb)*

Damage or destroy as if by violence.

- *The teenager banged up the car of his mother.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bang up" when talking about this idea.*

---

banking system *(noun)*

Banks collectively.

- *They discussed "banking system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banking system."*

---

bone fat *(noun)*

Fatty matter in bones extracted with solvents or by boiling or steaming; used chiefly in candles and cheap soaps and in lubricating greases.

- *They discussed "bone fat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bone fat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

book of common prayer *(noun)*

The Anglican service book of the Church of England; has had several revisions since the Reformation and is widely admired for the dignity and beauty of its language.

- *He looked up "book of common prayer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "book of common prayer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbon steel *(noun)*

Steel whose characteristics are determined by the amount of carbon it contains.

- *Understanding "carbon steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carbon steel" during the group presentation.*

---

centuries *(noun)*

A period of 100 years.

- *In class, the teacher used "centuries" to mean a period of 100 years.*
- *They discussed "centuries" during the group presentation.*

---

chicken wing *(noun)*

The wing of a chicken.

- *In class, the teacher used "chicken wing" to mean the wing of a chicken.*
- *The article explained what "chicken wing" means with a simple example.*

---

cold cuts *(noun)*

Sliced assorted cold meats.

- *The article explained what "cold cuts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold cuts."*

---

complaint *(noun)*

An expression of grievance or resentment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complaint."*
- *The article explained what "complaint" means with a simple example.*

---

connections *(noun)*

The process of bringing ideas or events together in memory or imagination.

- *He has powerful connections.*
- *They discussed "connections" during the group presentation.*

---

crossing over *(noun)*

The interchange of sections between pairing homologous chromosomes during the prophase of meiosis.

- *He looked up "crossing over" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crossing over."*

---

decline in quality *(noun)*

Process of changing to an inferior state.

- *He looked up "decline in quality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decline in quality."*

---

divorce court *(noun)*

A court having jurisdiction over the termination of marriage contracts.

- *They discussed "divorce court" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "divorce court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

environmental protection agency *(noun)*

An independent federal agency established to coordinate programs aimed at reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

- *Understanding "environmental protection agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "environmental protection agency" to mean an independent federal agency established to....*

eve *(noun)*

The latter part of the day (the period of decreasing daylight from late afternoon until nightfall).

- *He enjoyed the evening light across the lake.*
- *He always arrives on the eve of her departure.*

federal emergency management agency *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government that provides a single point of accountability for all federal emergency preparedness and mitigation and response activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal emergency management agency" to mean an independent agency of the united states....*
- *He looked up "federal emergency management agency" because he had never seen it before.*

feedback *(noun)*

The process in which part of the output of a system is returned to its input in order to regulate its further output.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feedback."*
- *He looked up "feedback" because he had never seen it before.*

foster home *(noun)*

A household in which an orphaned or delinquent child is placed (usually by a social-service agency).

- *In class, the teacher used "foster home" to mean a household in which an orphaned or delinquent....*
- *The article explained what "foster home" means with a simple example.*

fruit sugar *(noun)*

A simple sugar found in honey and in many ripe fruits.

- *He looked up "fruit sugar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fruit sugar" to mean a simple sugar found in honey and in many ripe fruits.*

high energy physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies subatomic particles and their interactions.

- *They discussed "high energy physics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "high energy physics" because he had never seen it before.*

high-energy physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies subatomic particles and their interactions.

- *In class, the teacher used "high-energy physics" to mean the branch of physics that studies subatomic....*
- *The article explained what "high-energy physics" means with a simple example.*

in hiding *(adverb)*

Quietly in concealment.

- *Place "in hiding" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "in hiding," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

internal revenue service *(noun)*

The bureau of the Treasury Department responsible for tax collections.

- *He looked up "internal revenue service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "internal revenue service."*

international organisation *(noun)*

An international alliance involving many different countries.

- *Understanding "international organisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international organisation."*

latin square *(noun)*

A square matrix of n rows and columns; cells contain n different symbols so arranged that no symbol occurs more than once in any row or column.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “latin square.”*
- *He looked up “latin square” because he had never seen it before.*

---

legislative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or created by legislation.

- *Legislative proposal.*
- *Legislative council.*

---

list-processing language *(noun)*

A flexible procedure-oriented programing language that manipulates symbols in the form of lists.

- *In class, the teacher used “list-processing language” to mean a flexible procedure-oriented programing language....*
- *He looked up “list-processing language” because he had never seen it before.*

---

load factor *(noun)*

(aeronautics) the ratio of an external load to the weight of the aircraft (measured in g).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “load factor.”*
- *The article explained what “load factor” means with a simple example.*

---

manual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the hands.

- *Manual dexterity.*
- *A manual transmission.*

---

military pace *(noun)*

The length of a single step in marching (taken to be 30 inches for quick time or 36 inches for double time).

- *Understanding “military pace” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “military pace.”*

---

minor mode *(noun)*

A key based on the minor scale.

- *In class, the teacher used “minor mode” to mean a key based on the minor scale.*
- *He looked up “minor mode” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mothers *(noun)*

A condition that is the inspiration for an activity or situation.

- *Understanding “mothers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mothers” to mean a condition that is the inspiration for an activity....*

---

new scotland yard *(noun)*

The detective department of the metropolitan police force of London.

- *Understanding “new scotland yard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “new scotland yard” during the group presentation.*

---

news organisation *(noun)*

An agency to collects news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “news organisation.”*
- *Understanding “news organisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxford english *(noun)*

The dialect of English spoken at Oxford University and regarded by many as affected and pretentious.

- *Understanding “oxford english” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oxford english.”*

---

panel discussion *(noun)*

Discussion of a subject of public interest by a group of persons forming a panel usually before an audience.

- *Understanding “panel discussion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "panel discussion" during the group presentation.*

---

passion sunday *(noun)*

Second Sunday before Easter.

- *They discussed "passion sunday" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "passion sunday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

performing arts *(noun)*

Arts or skills that require public performance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "performing arts."*
- *He looked up "performing arts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pink wine *(noun)*

Pinkish table wine from red grapes whose skins were removed after fermentation began.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pink wine."*
- *Understanding "pink wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pound up *(verb)*

Shut up or confine in any enclosure or within any bounds or limits.

- *The prisoners are safely pounded.*
- *Can you use "pound up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

preparation *(noun)*

A substance prepared according to a formula.

- *The physician prescribed a commercial preparation of the medicine.*
- *Preparations for the ceremony had begun.*

---

punch *(verb)*

Make a hole into or between, as for ease of separation.

- *He punched me in the stomach.*
- *The nail punched through the wall.*

---

registration *(noun)*

A document certifying an act of registering.

- *They discussed "registration" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "registration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

releases *(noun)*

A process that liberates or discharges something.

- *In class, the teacher used "releases" to mean a process that liberates or discharges something.*
- *He looked up "releases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rice beer *(noun)*

Japanese alcoholic beverage made from fermented rice; usually served hot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rice beer."*
- *He looked up "rice beer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

romance *(noun)*

The group of languages derived from Latin.

- *The article explained what "romance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romance" to mean the group of languages derived from latin.*

---

sand bar *(noun)*

A bar of sand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand bar."*
- *He looked up "sand bar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scotland yard *(noun)*

The detective department of the metropolitan police force of London.

- *In class, the teacher used "scotland yard" to mean the detective department of the metropolitan police....*
- *Understanding "scotland yard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sheet of paper *(noun)*

Paper used for writing or printing.

- *In class, the teacher used "sheet of paper" to mean paper used for writing or printing.*
- *Understanding "sheet of paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

social organisation *(noun)*

The people in a society considered as a system organized by a characteristic pattern of relationships.

- *The social organization of England and America is very different.*
- *They discussed "social organisation" during the group presentation.*

---

soft diet *(noun)*

A diet that does not require chewing; advised for those with intestinal disorders.

- *He looked up "soft diet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft diet."*

---

square meal *(noun)*

A substantial and nourishing meal.

- *He seldom got three square meals a day.*
- *In class, the teacher used "square meal" to mean a substantial and nourishing meal.*

---

style sheet *(noun)*

A sheet summarizing the editorial conventions to be followed in preparing text for publication.

- *Understanding "style sheet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "style sheet" to mean a sheet summarizing the editorial conventions to be....*

---

submitted *(verb)*

Make an application as for a job or funding.

- *The lawyers submitted the material to the court.*
- *He did not know how to use "submitted" until he saw an example.*

---

survived *(verb)*

Continue to live through hardship or adversity.

- *He survived the cancer against all odds.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "survived" in real sentences.*

---

technologies *(noun)*

The discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems.

- *In class, the teacher used "technologies" to mean the discipline dealing with the art or science of....*
- *The article explained what "technologies" means with a simple example.*

---

terrorist group *(noun)*

A political movement that uses terror as a weapon to achieve its goals.

- *They discussed "terrorist group" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "terrorist group" means with a simple example.*

---

trends *(noun)*

A general tendency to change (as of opinion).

- *He followed current trends.*
- *Understanding "trends" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

view angle *(noun)*

The angle included by a photographic lens.

- *He looked up "view angle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "view angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wage floor *(noun)*

Floor below which wages are not allowed to fall.

- *Understanding "wage floor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wage floor" means with a simple example.*

---

white leather *(noun)*

A leather that has been treated with alum and/or salt.

- *He looked up "white leather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white leather."*

---

age of consent *(noun)*

The minimum age for marrying without parental consent or the minimum age for consensual sexual relations; intercourse at an earlier age can result in a charge of assault or statutory rape; the age differs in different states of the Union.

- *Understanding "age of consent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "age of consent" to mean the minimum age for marrying without parental....*

---

agriculture department *(noun)*

The federal department that administers programs that provide services to farmers (including research and soil conservation and efforts to stabilize the farming economy); created in 1862.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agriculture department."*
- *They discussed "agriculture department" during the group presentation.*

---

announcement *(noun)*

A public statement containing information about an event that has happened or is going to happen.

- *The announcement appeared in the local newspaper.*
- *The government made an announcement about changes in the drug war.*

---

biological time *(noun)*

The time of various biological processes.

- *Understanding "biological time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biological time" means with a simple example.*

---

bite *(noun)*

A small amount of solid food; a mouthful.

- *After fishing for an hour he still had not had a bite.*
- *The bite of satire.*

---

blast off *(verb)*

Launch with great force.

- *The rockets were blasted off.*
- *He did not know how to use "blast off" until he saw an example.*

---

bread-stick *(noun)*

A crisp stick-shaped roll; often served with soup.

- *They discussed "bread-stick" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bread-stick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brown butter *(noun)*

Clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with vinegar or lemon juice and capers.

- *He looked up "brown butter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brown butter" during the group presentation.*

---

cake mix *(noun)*

A commercial mix for making a cake.

- *Understanding "cake mix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cake mix" to mean a commercial mix for making a cake.*

canadian security intelligence service *(noun)*

Canada's main foreign intelligence agency that gathers and analyzes information to provide security intelligence for the Canadian government.

- *The article explained what "canadian security intelligence service" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canadian security intelligence service" to mean canada's main foreign intelligence agency that....*

categories *(noun)*

A collection of things sharing a common attribute.

- *In class, the teacher used "categories" to mean a collection of things sharing a common attribute.*
- *He looked up "categories" because he had never seen it before.*

chemical chain *(noun)*

(chemistry) a series of linked atoms (generally in an organic molecule).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical chain."*
- *They discussed "chemical chain" during the group presentation.*

chip *(noun)*

A small fragment of something broken off from the whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "chip" to mean a small fragment of something broken off from the whole.*
- *Understanding "chip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chip at *(verb)*

Engrave or cut by chipping away at a surface.

- *He did not know how to use "chip at" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chip at" when talking about this idea.*

commonwealth country *(noun)*

Any of the countries in the British Commonwealth.

- *Understanding "commonwealth country" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commonwealth country" because he had never seen it before.*

component part *(noun)*

Something determined in relation to something that includes it.

- *He wanted to feel a part of something bigger than himself.*
- *The smaller component is hard to reach.*

concerning *(verb)*

Be relevant to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "concerning" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "concerning" and when to wait.*

dare *(verb)*

To be courageous enough to try or do something; ,.

- *I don't dare call him.*
- *She dares to dress differently from the others.*

defence reaction *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an unconscious process that tries to reduce the anxiety associated with instinctive desires.

- *The article explained what "defence reaction" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defence reaction" to mean (psychiatry) an unconscious process that tries to....*

define *(verb)*

Give a definition for the meaning of a word.

- *Define 'sadness'.*
- *What defines a good wine?*

department of agriculture *(noun)*

The federal department that administers programs that provide services to farmers (including research and soil conservation and efforts to stabilize the farming economy); created in 1862.

- *In class, the teacher used "department of agriculture" to mean the federal department that administers programs....*
- *The article explained what "department of agriculture" means with a simple example.*

---

dirty joke *(noun)*

An indelicate joke.

- *They discussed "dirty joke" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dirty joke" to mean an indelicate joke.*

---

discrimination *(noun)*

The cognitive process whereby two or more stimuli are distinguished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discrimination."*
- *Understanding "discrimination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

documentary *(noun)*

A film or TV program presenting the facts about a person or event.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "documentary."*
- *He looked up "documentary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dynamic *(noun)*

An efficient incentive.

- *They hoped it would act as a spiritual dynamic on all churches.*
- *The article explained what "dynamic" means with a simple example.*

---

english breakfast tea *(noun)*

Black tea grown in China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english breakfast tea."*
- *Understanding "english breakfast tea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field of regard *(noun)*

All of the points of the physical environment that can be perceived by a stable eye at a given moment.

- *In class, the teacher used "field of regard" to mean all of the points of the physical environment that....*
- *He looked up "field of regard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foster family *(noun)*

The family of a fosterling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster family."*
- *He looked up "foster family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

generation gap *(noun)*

A difference between the views of young people and their parents.

- *Understanding "generation gap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "generation gap" during the group presentation.*

---

giants *(noun)*

An unusually large enterprise.

- *He looked up "giants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "giants" during the group presentation.*

---

half a dozen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "half a dozen" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.*
- *The article explained what "half a dozen" means with a simple example.*

---

hold one's own *(verb)*

Be sufficiently competent in a certain situation.

- *He can hold his own in graduate school.*

- *Can you use "hold one's own" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ii kings *(noun)*

The second of two Old Testament books telling the histories of the kings of Judah and Israel.

- *Understanding "ii kings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ii kings" during the group presentation.*

in full swing *(adverb)*

Proceeding with full vigor.

- *The party was in full swing.*
- *He answered "in full swing," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

in someone's way *(adverb)*

Forming a hindrance, impediment, or obstruction.

- *She might have succeeded in her ambition, had not circumstances been in her way.*
- *Place "in someone's way" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

investigate *(verb)*

Investigate scientifically.

- *Let's investigate the syntax of Chinese.*
- *The district attorney's office investigated reports of possible irregularities.*

jazz *(noun)*

Empty rhetoric or insincere or exaggerated talk.

- *Don't give me any of that jazz.*
- *The article explained what "jazz" means with a simple example.*

jonathan *(noun)*

Red late-ripening apple; primarily eaten raw.

- *They discussed "jonathan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jonathan" because he had never seen it before.*

liberty party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1839 to oppose the practice of slavery; merged with the Free Soil Party in 1848.

- *They discussed "liberty party" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "liberty party" means with a simple example.*

literary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of literature.

- *Literary criticism.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "literary" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of literature.*

make no bones about *(verb)*

Acknowledge freely and openly.

- *He makes no bones about the fact that he is gay.*
- *He did not know how to use "make no bones about" until he saw an example.*

massachusetts *(noun)*

The Algonquian language of the Massachuset.

- *In class, the teacher used "massachusetts" to mean the algonquian language of the massachuset.*
- *The article explained what "massachusetts" means with a simple example.*

midnight *(noun)*

12 o'clock at night; the middle of the night.

- *Young children should not be allowed to stay up until midnight.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midnight" to mean 12 o'clock at night; the middle of the night.*

murder mystery *(noun)*

A narrative about a murder and how the murderer is discovered.

- *Understanding "murder mystery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "murder mystery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

name-dropping *(noun)*

The practice of casually mentioning important people in order to impress your listener.

- *The hard thing about name-dropping is to avoid being too obvious about it.*
- *The article explained what "name-dropping" means with a simple example.*

---

new jazz *(noun)*

Any of various styles of jazz that appeared after 1940.

- *They discussed "new jazz" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new jazz."*

---

new york strip *(noun)*

Steak from upper part of the short loin.

- *They discussed "new york strip" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new york strip."*

---

organized religion *(noun)*

An institution to express belief in a divine power.

- *He was raised in the Baptist religion.*
- *He looked up "organized religion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oscar *(noun)*

An annual award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievements in motion picture production and performance.

- *Understanding "oscar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscar."*

---

output contract *(noun)*

A contract in which you promise to deliver your entire output to the other party who promises to accept it.

- *They discussed "output contract" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "output contract" to mean a contract in which you promise to deliver your....*

---

people's republican army *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "people's republican army."*
- *He looked up "people's republican army" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pound off *(verb)*

Partition off into compartments.

- *The locks pound the water of the canal.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pound off" when talking about this idea.*

---

praise *(noun)*

An expression of approval and commendation.

- *He always appreciated praise for his work.*
- *They sang a hymn of praise to God.*

---

progressive party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; founded by Theodore Roosevelt during the presidential campaign of 1912; its emblem was a picture of a bull moose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "progressive party."*
- *Understanding "progressive party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychology *(noun)*

The science of mental life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “psychology.”*
- *He looked up “psychology” because he had never seen it before.*

---

re-introduce *(verb)*

Introduce anew.

- *In everyday English, people use “re-introduce” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “re-introduce” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

religious belief *(noun)*

A strong belief in a supernatural power or powers that control human destiny.

- *In class, the teacher used “religious belief” to mean a strong belief in a supernatural power or powers....*
- *The article explained what “religious belief” means with a simple example.*

---

restrictions *(noun)*

A principle that limits the extent of something.

- *I am willing to accept certain restrictions on my movements.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “restrictions.”*

---

rock crystal *(noun)*

A clear quartz used in making electronic and optical equipment.

- *The article explained what “rock crystal” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rock crystal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

round angle *(noun)*

An angle of 360 degrees.

- *They discussed “round angle” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “round angle” to mean an angle of 360 degrees.*

---

saudi *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Saudi Arabia or its people.

- *The Saudi-Arabian desert.*
- *The Saudi royal family.*

---

sec *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that oversees the exchange of securities to protect investors.

- *The article explained what “sec” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sec” during the group presentation.*

---

secrets *(noun)*

Information known only to a special group.

- *It remains one of nature’s secrets.*
- *They discussed “secrets” during the group presentation.*

---

stretch along *(verb)*

Occupy a large, elongated area.

- *The park stretched beneath the train line.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “stretch along” in real sentences.*

---

symbol *(noun)*

An arbitrary sign (written or printed) that has acquired a conventional significance.

- *The eagle is a symbol of the United States.*
- *Understanding “symbol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

treaty *(noun)*

A written agreement between two states or sovereigns.

- *They discussed “treaty” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “treaty” means with a simple example.*

turkey leg *(noun)*

The lower joint of the leg of a turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "turkey leg" to mean the lower joint of the leg of a turkey.*
- *Understanding "turkey leg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wood coal *(noun)*

A carbonaceous material obtained by heating wood or other organic matter in the absence of air.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood coal" to mean a carbonaceous material obtained by heating wood or....*
- *They discussed "wood coal" during the group presentation.*

youth gang *(noun)*

A gang whose members are teenagers.

- *In class, the teacher used "youth gang" to mean a gang whose members are teenagers.*
- *The article explained what "youth gang" means with a simple example.*

affair *(noun)*

A vaguely specified concern.

- *It is none of your affair.*
- *The party was quite an affair.*

atlantic standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 4th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 60th meridian; used in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and Bermuda and the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

- *Understanding "atlantic standard time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "atlantic standard time" during the group presentation.*

bear witness *(verb)*

Provide evidence for.

- *He did not know how to use "bear witness" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bear witness" in real sentences.*

bench mark *(noun)*

A surveyor's mark on a permanent object of predetermined position and elevation used as a reference point.

- *They discussed "bench mark" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bench mark" because he had never seen it before.*

bite off *(verb)*

Bite off with a quick bite.

- *The dog snapped off a piece of cloth from the intruder's pants.*
- *He did not know how to use "bite off" until he saw an example.*

bow out *(verb)*

Remove oneself from an obligation.

- *He bowed out when he heard how much work was involved.*
- *He bowed out when he realized he could no longer handle the demands of the chairmanship.*

calendar *(noun)*

A list or register of events (appointments or social events or court cases etc).

- *I have you on my calendar for next Monday.*
- *He looked up "calendar" because he had never seen it before.*

chemistry department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in chemistry.

- *He looked up "chemistry department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemistry department" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*

chip off *(verb)*

Break off (a piece from a whole).

- *Her tooth chipped.*
- *He did not know how to use "chip off" until he saw an example.*

---

common fate *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that aspects of perceptual field that move or function in a similar manner will be perceived as a unit.

- *They discussed "common fate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "common fate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conversations *(noun)*

The use of speech for informal exchange of views or ideas or information etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "conversations" to mean the use of speech for informal exchange of views or....*
- *He looked up "conversations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

department of chemistry *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in chemistry.

- *The article explained what "department of chemistry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of chemistry."*

---

devil *(noun)*

A word used in exclamations of confusion.

- *What the devil.*
- *He looked up "devil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

estimates *(noun)*

A statement indicating the likely cost of some job.

- *The article explained what "estimates" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "estimates" during the group presentation.*

---

false fruit *(noun)*

A fleshy fruit (apple or pear or related fruits) having seed chambers and an outer fleshy part.

- *They discussed "false fruit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false fruit."*

---

fundamental law *(noun)*

Law determining the fundamental political principles of a government.

- *They discussed "fundamental law" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fundamental law" to mean law determining the fundamental political....*

---

future progressive *(noun)*

A progressive tense used to express action that will be on-going in the future.

- *'I will be running' is an example of the future progressive.*
- *In class, the teacher used "future progressive" to mean a progressive tense used to express action that....*

---

go steady *(verb)*

Date regularly; have a steady relationship with.

- *She tried to use "go steady" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "go steady" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

goodbye *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goodbye."*
- *He looked up "goodbye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in darkness *(adverb)*

Without light.

- *She spoke "in darkness," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “in darkness” naturally.*

---

invite *(noun)*

A colloquial expression for invitation.

- *He didn’t get no invite to the party.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “invite.”*

---

invite out *(verb)*

Make a date.

- *Has he asked you out yet?*
- *He did not know how to use “invite out” until he saw an example.*

---

involvement *(noun)*

A connection of inclusion or containment.

- *He escaped involvement in the accident.*
- *There was additional involvement of the liver and spleen.*

---

italian rice *(noun)*

Rice cooked with broth and sprinkled with grated cheese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “italian rice.”*
- *They discussed “italian rice” during the group presentation.*

---

keep one’s eyes off *(verb)*

Stay clear of, avoid.

- *Keep your hands off my wife!*
- *Keep your distance from this man–he is dangerous.*

---

like the devil *(adverb)*

With great speed or effort or intensity.

- *Drove like crazy.*
- *Worked like hell to get the job done.*

---

natural language processing *(noun)*

The branch of information science that deals with natural language information.

- *Understanding “natural language processing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “natural language processing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

partly *(adverb)*

In part; in some degree; not wholly.

- *I felt partly to blame.*
- *She spoke “partly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

past progressive *(noun)*

A progressive tense used to describe on-going action in the past.

- *‘I had been running’ is an example of the past progressive.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “past progressive.”*

---

petition *(noun)*

A formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority.

- *In class, the teacher used “petition” to mean a formal message requesting something that is....*
- *The article explained what “petition” means with a simple example.*

---

phase of cell division *(noun)*

A stage in meiosis or mitosis.

- *They discussed “phase of cell division” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phase of cell division” to mean a stage in meiosis or mitosis.*

---

phrase *(noun)*

An expression consisting of one or more words forming a grammatical constituent of a sentence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phrase."*
- *He looked up "phrase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physically *(adverb)*

In accord with physical laws.

- *It is physically impossible.*
- *Place "physically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

racial *(adjective)*

Of or related to genetically distinguished groups of people.

- *Racial groups.*
- *Racial differences.*

---

radio broadcast *(noun)*

A broadcast via radio.

- *In class, the teacher used "radio broadcast" to mean a broadcast via radio.*
- *The article explained what "radio broadcast" means with a simple example.*

---

rated *(verb)*

Assign a rank or rating to.

- *The restaurant is rated highly in the food guide.*
- *Gold was rated highly among the Romans.*

---

red delicious *(noun)*

A sweet eating apple with bright red skin; most widely grown apple worldwide.

- *In class, the teacher used "red delicious" to mean a sweet eating apple with bright red skin; most....*
- *They discussed "red delicious" during the group presentation.*

---

regime *(noun)*

The organization that is the governing authority of a political unit.

- *The article explained what "regime" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "regime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

registration number *(noun)*

The number on the license plate that identifies the car that bears it.

- *Understanding "registration number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "registration number" means with a simple example.*

---

relation back *(noun)*

(law) the principle that an act done at a later time is deemed by law to have occurred at an earlier time.

- *His attorney argued for the relation back of the amended complaint to the time the initial complaint was filed.*
- *They discussed "relation back" during the group presentation.*

---

sa *(noun)*

Nazi militia created by Hitler in 1921 that helped him to power but was eclipsed by the SS after 1943.

- *Understanding "sa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sa" during the group presentation.*

---

seal *(noun)*

The pelt or fur (especially the underfur) of a seal.

- *A coat of seal.*
- *SEAL is an acronym for Sea Air and Land.*

---

seal in *(verb)*

Close with or as if with a tight seal.

- *She tried to use "seal in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "seal in" when talking about this idea.*

---

shipping articles *(noun)*

A contract between crew and captain of a ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipping articles."*
- *He looked up "shipping articles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

similarly *(adverb)*

In like or similar manner; ; - Samuel Johnson.

- *He was similarly affected.*
- *Place "similarly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

stem *(verb)*

Grow out of, have roots in, originate in.

- *The increase in the national debt stems from the last war.*
- *Stem your skis.*

---

stone-wash *(verb)*

Wash with stones to achieve a worn appearance.

- *Can you use "stone-wash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stone-wash" and when to wait.*

---

take a dare *(verb)*

Be dared to do something and not attempt it.

- *The coach explained when to use "take a dare" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "take a dare" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tea bread *(noun)*

Sweetened buns to be eaten with tea.

- *He looked up "tea bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tea bread" during the group presentation.*

---

to the lowest degree *(adverb)*

Used to form the superlative.

- *The garter snake is the least dangerous snake.*
- *She spoke "to the lowest degree," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

toy with *(verb)*

Take into consideration, have in view.

- *She tried to use "toy with" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "toy with" and when to wait.*

---

trap line *(noun)*

A line or series of traps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trap line."*
- *He looked up "trap line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vice-presidential *(adjective)*

Relating to a vice president or vice-presidency.

- *Vice-presidential debates.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vice-presidential" when it is relating to a vice president or vice-presidency.*

---

warning signal *(noun)*

An automatic signal (usually a sound) warning of danger.

- *In class, the teacher used "warning signal" to mean an automatic signal (usually a sound) warning of danger.*
- *They discussed "warning signal" during the group presentation.*

accounting *(noun)*

A convincing explanation that reveals basic causes.

- *He was unable to give a clear accounting for his actions.*
- *They send me an accounting every month.*

air combat command *(noun)*

A command that is the primary provider of air combat weapon systems to the United States Air Force; operates fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, battle-management, and rescue aircraft.

- *They discussed "air combat command" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "air combat command" means with a simple example.*

background processing *(noun)*

The execution of low priority programs while higher priority programs are not using the processing system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "background processing."*
- *He looked up "background processing" because he had never seen it before.*

banking industry *(noun)*

Banks collectively.

- *He looked up "banking industry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banking industry."*

bar hop *(verb)*

Go from one pub to the next and get progressively more drunk.

- *She tried to use "bar hop" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bar hop" when talking about this idea.*

beast *(noun)*

A living organism characterized by voluntary movement.

- *They discussed "beast" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beef *(noun)*

Informal terms for objecting.

- *In class, the teacher used "beef" to mean informal terms for objecting.*
- *He looked up "beef" because he had never seen it before.*

book jacket *(noun)*

A paper jacket for a book; a jacket on which promotional information is usually printed.

- *They discussed "book jacket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "book jacket" means with a simple example.*

business relation *(noun)*

A relation between different business enterprises.

- *In class, the teacher used "business relation" to mean a relation between different business enterprises.*
- *Understanding "business relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calendar day *(noun)*

A day reckoned from midnight to midnight.

- *In class, the teacher used "calendar day" to mean a day reckoned from midnight to midnight.*
- *The article explained what "calendar day" means with a simple example.*

calendar year *(noun)*

The year (reckoned from January 1 to December 31) according to Gregorian calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calendar year."*
- *Understanding "calendar year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

candy *(noun)*

A rich sweet made of flavored sugar and often combined with fruit or nuts.

- *They discussed "candy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "candy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chicken and rice *(noun)*

Rice and chicken cooked together with or without other ingredients and variously seasoned.

- *The article explained what "chicken and rice" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chicken and rice" during the group presentation.*

---

cited *(verb)*

Refer to for illustration or proof.

- *He was cited for his outstanding achievements.*
- *He did not know how to use "cited" until he saw an example.*

---

coffee grounds *(noun)*

The dregs remaining after brewing coffee.

- *Understanding "coffee grounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coffee grounds" means with a simple example.*

---

communist party *(noun)*

A political party that actively advocates a communist form of government; in Communist countries it is the sole political party of the state.

- *They discussed "communist party" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "communist party" to mean a political party that actively advocates a....*

---

constructed *(verb)*

Draw with suitable instruments and under specified conditions.

- *Some eccentric constructed an electric brassiere warmer.*
- *The coach explained when to use "constructed" and when to wait.*

---

cream cheese *(noun)*

Soft unripened cheese made of sweet milk and cream.

- *The article explained what "cream cheese" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cream cheese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creek bed *(noun)*

A channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a stream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creek bed."*
- *He looked up "creek bed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dec *(noun)*

The last (12th) month of the year.

- *In class, the teacher used "dec" to mean the last (12th) month of the year.*
- *Understanding "dec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

default *(noun)*

An option that is selected automatically unless an alternative is specified.

- *He lost the game by default.*
- *The article explained what "default" means with a simple example.*

---

demand for explanation *(noun)*

A challenge to defend what someone has said.

- *They discussed "demand for explanation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "demand for explanation" means with a simple example.*

---

dialogue *(noun)*

A discussion intended to produce an agreement.

- *They disagreed but kept an open dialogue.*

- *He has read Plato's Dialogues in the original Greek.*

disabled *(noun)*

People collectively who are crippled or otherwise physically handicapped.

- *Technology to help the elderly and the disabled.*
- *Understanding "disabled" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drag in *(verb)*

Force into some kind of situation, condition, or course of action.

- *Don't drag me into this business.*
- *Can you use "drag in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

drag up *(verb)*

Mention something unpleasant from the past.

- *Drag up old stories.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drag up" when talking about this idea.*

drinking chocolate *(noun)*

A beverage made from cocoa powder and milk and sugar; usually drunk hot.

- *Understanding "drinking chocolate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "drinking chocolate" during the group presentation.*

dry plate process *(noun)*

A former photographic method that used a glass plate coated with a light-sensitive gelatinous emulsion.

- *Understanding "dry plate process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dry plate process" to mean a former photographic method that used a glass....*

estimate *(noun)*

A statement indicating the likely cost of some job.

- *He got an estimate from the car repair shop.*
- *An estimate of what it would cost.*

evening prayer *(noun)*

(Anglican Church) a daily evening service with prayers prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

- *They discussed "evening prayer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evening prayer."*

existed *(verb)*

Have an existence, be extant.

- *She tried to use "existed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "existed" when talking about this idea.*

extended care facility *(noun)*

A medical institution that provides prolonged care (as in cases of prolonged illness or rehabilitation from acute illness).

- *They discussed "extended care facility" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "extended care facility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

federal savings bank *(noun)*

A federally chartered savings bank.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal savings bank" to mean a federally chartered savings bank.*
- *He looked up "federal savings bank" because he had never seen it before.*

fifty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and five.

- *In class, the teacher used "fifty" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and five.*
- *The article explained what "fifty" means with a simple example.*

followers *(noun)*

A group of followers or enthusiasts.

- *They discussed "followers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "followers."*

---

frozen food *(noun)*

Food preserved by freezing.

- *In class, the teacher used "frozen food" to mean food preserved by freezing.*
- *The article explained what "frozen food" means with a simple example.*

---

generations *(noun)*

The normal time between successive generations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "generations."*
- *He looked up "generations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guaranteed *(verb)*

Stand behind and guarantee the quality, accuracy, or condition of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "guaranteed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "guaranteed" when talking about this idea.*

---

half pound *(noun)*

8 ounces avoirdupois.

- *The article explained what "half pound" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "half pound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hip-length *(adjective)*

Extending to or just over the hips.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hip-length" when it is extending to or just over the hips.*
- *A "hip-length" approach may work better in this case.*

---

islam nation *(noun)*

The Muslim community or people, considered to extend from Mauritania to Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "islam nation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "islam nation" during the group presentation.*

---

keep one's hands off *(verb)*

Stay clear of, avoid.

- *Keep your hands off my wife!*
- *Keep your distance from this man–he is dangerous.*

---

loop *(noun)*

An inner circle of advisors (especially under President Reagan).

- *He's no longer in the loop.*
- *He looked up "loop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loss ratio *(noun)*

The ratio of the annual claims paid by an insurance company to the premiums received.

- *He looked up "loss ratio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "loss ratio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

master of arts in teaching *(noun)*

A master's degree in teaching.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master of arts in teaching."*
- *He looked up "master of arts in teaching" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meat counter *(noun)*

Counter where meats are displayed for sale.

- *They discussed "meat counter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meat counter" to mean counter where meats are displayed for sale.*

---

mp *(noun)*

A military corps that enforces discipline and guards prisoners.

- *They discussed "mp" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscle memory *(noun)*

Your memory for motor skills.

- *Understanding "muscle memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscle memory."*

---

nation of islam *(noun)*

A group of militant Black Americans who profess Islamic religious beliefs and advocate independence for Black Americans.

- *Understanding "nation of islam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nation of islam" to mean a group of militant black americans who profess....*

---

number representation system *(noun)*

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

- *The article explained what "number representation system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "number representation system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overseas *(adverb)*

Beyond or across the sea.

- *He lived overseas for many years.*
- *She spoke "overseas," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

pair formation *(noun)*

The transformation of a gamma-ray photon into an electron and a positron when the photon passes close to an atomic nucleus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pair formation."*
- *He looked up "pair formation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

post-communist *(adjective)*

No longer communist; subsequent to being communistic.

- *The bank announced its first loan to a post-communist country.*
- *Would you call this situation "post-communist"? Explain why.*

---

punch line *(noun)*

The point of a joke or humorous story.

- *Understanding "punch line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "punch line" means with a simple example.*

---

quarter tone *(noun)*

Half of a semitone.

- *In class, the teacher used "quarter tone" to mean half of a semitone.*
- *He looked up "quarter tone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quarter-tone *(noun)*

Half of a semitone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarter-tone."*
- *He looked up "quarter-tone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raw milk *(noun)*

Unpasteurized milk.

- *They discussed "raw milk" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "raw milk" because he had never seen it before.*

reaction formation *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a defense mechanism in which a person unconsciously develops attitudes and behavior that are the opposite of unacceptable repressed desires and impulses and serve to conceal them.

- *His strict morality is just a reaction formation to hide his sexual drive.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reaction formation" to mean (psychiatry) a defense mechanism in which a person....*

regarded *(verb)*

Connect closely and often incriminatingly.

- *She tried to use "regarded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regarded" in real sentences.*

rely *(verb)*

Have confidence or faith in.

- *Rely on your friends.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rely" in real sentences.*

rely on *(verb)*

Be dependent on, as for support or maintenance.

- *She is someone you can really rely on when times get rough.*
- *You can rely on his discretion.*

responses *(noun)*

The manner in which something is greeted.

- *His responses have slowed with age.*
- *He looked up "responses" because he had never seen it before.*

se *(noun)*

The compass point midway between south and east; at 135 degrees.

- *In class, the teacher used "se" to mean the compass point midway between south and east; at....*
- *The article explained what "se" means with a simple example.*

seal off *(verb)*

Make tight; secure against leakage.

- *Seal the windows.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "seal off" in real sentences.*

sense impression *(noun)*

An unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.

- *The article explained what "sense impression" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sense impression" to mean an unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.*

storage medium *(noun)*

A medium for storing information.

- *Understanding "storage medium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage medium" to mean a medium for storing information.*

straight angle *(noun)*

An angle of 180 degrees.

- *They discussed "straight angle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "straight angle" because he had never seen it before.*

strategies *(noun)*

An elaborate and systematic plan of action.

- *The article explained what "strategies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strategies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

succeed *(verb)*

Attain success or reach a desired goal.

- *The enterprise succeeded.*
- *We succeeded in getting tickets to the show.*

---

sum total *(noun)*

The final aggregate.

- *The sum of all our troubles did not equal the misery they suffered.*
- *The article explained what "sum total" means with a simple example.*

---

take a bow *(verb)*

Acknowledge praise or accept credit.

- *They finally took a bow for what they did.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take a bow" and when to wait.*

---

tale *(noun)*

A message that tells the particulars of an act or occurrence or course of events; presented in writing or drama or cinema or as a radio or television program.

- *Understanding "tale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tale" during the group presentation.*

---

targets *(noun)*

The goal intended to be attained (and which is believed to be attainable).

- *In class, the teacher used "targets" to mean the goal intended to be attained (and which is....*
- *He looked up "targets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terminal point *(noun)*

Final or latest limiting point.

- *In class, the teacher used "terminal point" to mean final or latest limiting point.*
- *The article explained what "terminal point" means with a simple example.*

---

ton *(noun)*

A British unit of weight equivalent to 2240 pounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ton."*
- *The article explained what "ton" means with a simple example.*

---

wire glass *(noun)*

A glass that contains a layer of wire netting in it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wire glass."*
- *They discussed "wire glass" during the group presentation.*

---

ancient greek *(noun)*

The Greek language prior to the Roman Empire.

- *In class, the teacher used "ancient greek" to mean the greek language prior to the roman empire.*
- *The article explained what "ancient greek" means with a simple example.*

---

associate degree *(noun)*

A degree granted by a two-year college on successful completion of the undergraduates course of studies.

- *In class, the teacher used "associate degree" to mean a degree granted by a two-year college on....*
- *They discussed "associate degree" during the group presentation.*

---

baby boom *(noun)*

The larger than expected generation in United States born shortly after World War II.

- *They discussed "baby boom" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "baby boom" means with a simple example.*

---

breathing time *(noun)*

A short respite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathing time."*

- *Understanding "breathing time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

british commonwealth *(noun)*

An association of nations consisting of the United Kingdom and several former British colonies that are now sovereign states but still pay allegiance to the British Crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british commonwealth."*
- *He looked up "british commonwealth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butt in *(verb)*

Break into a conversation.

- *The coach explained when to use "butt in" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "butt in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

butt on *(verb)*

Lie adjacent to another or share a boundary.

- *The coach explained when to use "butt on" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "butt on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

by all odds *(adverb)*

Without question and beyond doubt.

- *By all odds they should win.*
- *She spoke "by all odds," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

calendar week *(noun)*

A period of seven consecutive days starting on Sunday.

- *Understanding "calendar week" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calendar week."*

---

catholic reaction force *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland.

- *The article explained what "catholic reaction force" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "catholic reaction force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

characteristics *(noun)*

A prominent attribute or aspect of something.

- *Generosity is one of his best characteristics.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characteristics" to mean a prominent attribute or aspect of something.*

---

composition board *(noun)*

A stiff moderately thick paper.

- *He looked up "composition board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "composition board" during the group presentation.*

---

conservation of energy *(noun)*

The fundamental principle of physics that the total energy of an isolated system is constant despite internal changes.

- *Understanding "conservation of energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "conservation of energy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consumer finance company *(noun)*

A finance company that makes loans to people who have trouble getting a bank loan.

- *They discussed "consumer finance company" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "consumer finance company" to mean a finance company that makes loans to people who....*

---

cooking apple *(noun)*

An apple used primarily in cooking for pies and applesauce etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "cooking apple" to mean an apple used primarily in cooking for pies and....*
- *They discussed "cooking apple" during the group presentation.*

---

court favour *(verb)*

Seek favor by fawning or flattery.

- *Learners should practice how to use "court favour" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "court favour" until he saw an example.*

---

defense lawyers *(noun)*

The defendant and his legal advisors collectively.

- *The defense called for a mistrial.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense lawyers."*

---

diamond wedding *(noun)*

The 60th wedding anniversary.

- *Understanding "diamond wedding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diamond wedding" during the group presentation.*

---

discussions *(noun)*

An extended communication (often interactive) dealing with some particular topic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discussions."*
- *The article explained what "discussions" means with a simple example.*

---

drag down *(verb)*

Exert a force with a heavy weight.

- *The snow bore down on the roof.*
- *The coach explained when to use "drag down" and when to wait.*

---

dry wash *(noun)*

The dry bed of an intermittent stream (as at the bottom of a canyon).

- *He looked up "dry wash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dry wash" to mean the dry bed of an intermittent stream (as at the....*

---

economic consumption *(noun)*

(economics) the utilization of economic goods to satisfy needs or in manufacturing.

- *The consumption of energy has increased steadily.*
- *He looked up "economic consumption" because he had never seen it before.*

---

egg roll *(noun)*

Minced vegetables and meat wrapped in a pancake and fried.

- *In class, the teacher used "egg roll" to mean minced vegetables and meat wrapped in a pancake and....*
- *Understanding "egg roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electronic signal *(noun)*

A signal generated by electronic means.

- *In class, the teacher used "electronic signal" to mean a signal generated by electronic means.*
- *The article explained what "electronic signal" means with a simple example.*

---

federal security bureau *(noun)*

The internal counterintelligence agency of the Russian Federation and successor to the Soviet KGB; formerly led by Vladimir Putin.

- *The article explained what "federal security bureau" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal security bureau" to mean the internal counterintelligence agency of the....*

---

filter out *(verb)*

Remove by passing through a filter.

- *Filter out the impurities.*
- *She tried to use "filter out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

financial organisation *(noun)*

An institution (public or private) that collects funds (from the public or other institutions) and invests them in financial assets.

- *The article explained what "financial organisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "financial organisation" to mean an institution (public or private) that collects....*

---

flat bone *(noun)*

Part of the sirloin next to the wedge bone.

- *They discussed "flat bone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flat bone" means with a simple example.*

---

galaxy *(noun)*

A splendid assemblage (especially of famous people).

- *'extragalactic nebula' is a former name for 'galaxy'.*
- *He looked up "galaxy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hell-for-leather *(adverb)*

At breakneck speed.

- *They were travelling hell-for-leather.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hell-for-leather" naturally.*

---

highlights *(noun)*

The most interesting or memorable part.

- *They discussed "highlights" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "highlights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

historical document *(noun)*

Writing having historical value (as opposed to fiction or myth etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "historical document."*
- *They discussed "historical document" during the group presentation.*

---

intent *(noun)*

An anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides your planned actions.

- *His intent was to provide a new translation.*
- *Good intentions are not enough.*

---

international finance corporation *(noun)*

A United Nations agency that invests directly in companies and guarantees loans to private investors; affiliated with the World Bank.

- *He looked up "international finance corporation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international finance corporation."*

---

keep one's eyes open *(verb)*

Pay attention; be watchful.

- *Keep your eyes peeled for any policemen.*
- *He did not know how to use "keep one's eyes open" until he saw an example.*

---

las *(noun)*

The syllable naming the sixth (submediant) note of a major or minor scale in solmization.

- *Understanding "las" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "las" to mean the syllable naming the sixth (submediant) note of....*

---

law enforcement agency *(noun)*

An agency responsible for insuring obedience to the laws.

- *The article explained what "law enforcement agency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "law enforcement agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liquid unit *(noun)*

A unit of capacity for liquids (for measuring the volumes of liquids or their containers).

- *In class, the teacher used "liquid unit" to mean a unit of capacity for liquids (for measuring the....*
- *They discussed "liquid unit" during the group presentation.*

long ton *(noun)*

A British unit of weight equivalent to 2240 pounds.

- *The article explained what "long ton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "long ton" to mean a british unit of weight equivalent to 2240 pounds.*

low-carbon steel *(noun)*

Steel with less than 0.15% carbon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low-carbon steel."*
- *He looked up "low-carbon steel" because he had never seen it before.*

not by a blame sight *(adverb)*

Definitely not.

- *And that isn't all, not by a long sight.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "not by a blame sight" naturally.*

odds *(noun)*

The ratio by which one better's wager is greater than that of another.

- *He offered odds of two to one.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odds" to mean the ratio by which one better's wager is greater....*

oxford movement *(noun)*

19th-century movement in the Church of England opposing liberal tendencies.

- *They discussed "oxford movement" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oxford movement" means with a simple example.*

pan american union *(noun)*

The administrative agency of the Organization of American States.

- *He looked up "pan american union" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pan american union."*

pattern-bomb *(verb)*

Bomb in certain patterns.

- *In everyday English, people use "pattern-bomb" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "pattern-bomb" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pin *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *The child was pinned under the fallen tree.*
- *Pin the needle to the shirt.*

pin up *(verb)*

Attach with or as if with a pin.

- *Pin up a picture.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pin up" in real sentences.*

polish off *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *She polished off the remaining potatoes.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "polish off" in real sentences.*

present progressive *(noun)*

A tense used to express action that is on-going at the time of utterance.

- *In class, the teacher used "present progressive" to mean a tense used to express action that is on-going at....*
- *Understanding "present progressive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

professional organisation *(noun)*

An organization of and for professional people.

- *They discussed "professional organisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "professional organisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publicly *(adverb)*

In a manner accessible to or observable by the public; openly.

- *She admitted publicly to being a communist.*
- *Publicly provided medical care.*

---

quarter sessions *(noun)*

A local court with criminal jurisdiction and sometimes administrative functions.

- *They discussed "quarter sessions" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quarter sessions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raw meat *(noun)*

Uncooked meat.

- *They discussed "raw meat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "raw meat" means with a simple example.*

---

raw talent *(noun)*

Powerfully impressive talent.

- *Understanding "raw talent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raw talent" to mean powerfully impressive talent.*

---

requests *(noun)*

A formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority.

- *He looked up "requests" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "requests" to mean a formal message requesting something that is....*

---

revenge *(verb)*

Take revenge for a perceived wrong.

- *The coach explained when to use "revenge" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "revenge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sample distribution *(noun)*

Items selected at random from a population and used to test hypotheses about the population.

- *In class, the teacher used "sample distribution" to mean items selected at random from a population and used....*
- *The article explained what "sample distribution" means with a simple example.*

---

seeds *(verb)*

Place (seeds) in or on the ground for future growth.

- *She sowed sunflower seeds.*
- *The coach explained when to use "seeds" and when to wait.*

---

set phrase *(noun)*

An expression whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up.

- *They discussed "set phrase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "set phrase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

signal-to-noise *(noun)*

The ratio of signal intensity to noise intensity.

- *The article explained what "signal-to-noise" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signal-to-noise."*

---

slip in *(verb)*

Insert casually.

- *She slipped in a reference to her own work.*

- *In everyday English, people use "slip in" when talking about this idea.*

---

slip up *(verb)*

Make an error.

- *She slipped up and revealed the name.*
- *He did not know how to use "slip up" until he saw an example.*

---

social psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that studies persons and their relationships with others and with groups and with society as a whole.

- *Understanding "social psychology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "social psychology" during the group presentation.*

---

social relation *(noun)*

A relation between living organisms (especially between people).

- *They discussed "social relation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social relation."*

---

spare *(verb)*

Save or relieve from an experience or action.

- *I'll spare you from having to apologize formally.*
- *He asked if they could spare one of their horses to speed his journey.*

---

steel grey *(noun)*

Slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.

- *He looked up "steel grey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steel grey" to mean slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.*

---

string theory *(noun)*

(particle physics) a theory that postulates that subatomic particles are one-dimensional strings.

- *In class, the teacher used "string theory" to mean (particle physics) a theory that postulates that....*
- *He looked up "string theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

submit *(verb)*

Make an application as for a job or funding.

- *The lawyers submitted the material to the court.*
- *I submit to you that the accused is guilty.*

---

summary treatment *(noun)*

A brief and unsympathetic rejection.

- *In class, the teacher used "summary treatment" to mean a brief and unsympathetic rejection.*
- *The article explained what "summary treatment" means with a simple example.*

---

surface soil *(noun)*

The layer of soil on the surface.

- *He looked up "surface soil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "surface soil" during the group presentation.*

---

threats *(noun)*

A warning that something unpleasant is imminent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threats."*
- *He looked up "threats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turkey wing *(noun)*

The wing of a turkey.

- *They discussed "turkey wing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turkey wing" means with a simple example.*

---

turkish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Turkey or its people or language.

- *Turkish towels.*
- *Students compared "turkish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

visual communication *(noun)*

Communication that relies on vision.

- *Understanding "visual communication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visual communication" to mean communication that relies on vision.*

---

wide-angle *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a fisheye lens.

- *A "wide-angle" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wide-angle."*

---

absolute alcohol *(noun)*

Pure ethyl alcohol (containing no more than 1% water).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absolute alcohol."*
- *He looked up "absolute alcohol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allies *(noun)*

An alliance of nations joining together to fight a common enemy.

- *He looked up "allies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "allies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attempting *(verb)*

Make an effort or attempt.

- *He did not know how to use "attempting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "attempting" when talking about this idea.*

---

bonds *(noun)*

A connection based on kinship or marriage or common interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "bonds" to mean a connection based on kinship or marriage or common....*
- *The article explained what "bonds" means with a simple example.*

---

breast-deep *(adverb)*

Up to the breast.

- *She spoke "breast-deep," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "breast-deep," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

carbon cycle *(noun)*

A thermonuclear reaction in the interior of stars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbon cycle."*
- *They discussed "carbon cycle" during the group presentation.*

---

chain gang *(noun)*

A gang of convicts chained together.

- *In class, the teacher used "chain gang" to mean a gang of convicts chained together.*
- *Understanding "chain gang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

child psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that studies the social and mental development of children.

- *The article explained what "child psychology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "child psychology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one hundredth of a meter.

- *He looked up "cm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cm."*

---

congress of industrial organizations *(noun)*

A federation of North American industrial unions that merged with the American Federation of Labor in 1955.

- *Understanding "congress of industrial organizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "congress of industrial organizations" to mean a federation of north american industrial unions....*

---

corp *(noun)*

A business firm whose articles of incorporation have been approved in some state.

- *He looked up "corp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corp" during the group presentation.*

---

credits *(noun)*

A list of acknowledgements of those who contributed to the creation of a film (usually run at the end of the film).

- *The credits were given at the end of the film.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credits" to mean a list of acknowledgements of those who contributed....*

---

criminal intelligence services of canada *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that unifies the intelligence units of Canadian law enforcement agencies.

- *They discussed "criminal intelligence services of canada" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "criminal intelligence services of canada" to mean an agency of the canadian government that unifies....*

---

day of judgment *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *They discussed "day of judgment" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "day of judgment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deliver the goods *(verb)*

Attain success or reach a desired goal.

- *The enterprise succeeded.*
- *We succeeded in getting tickets to the show.*

---

dispute *(noun)*

A disagreement or argument about something important.

- *He had a dispute with his wife.*
- *He looked up "dispute" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dropped egg *(noun)*

Egg cooked in gently boiling water.

- *The article explained what "dropped egg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dropped egg" to mean egg cooked in gently boiling water.*

---

electrical engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering science that studies the uses of electricity and the equipment for power generation and distribution and the control of machines and communication.

- *They discussed "electrical engineering" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrical engineering" to mean the branch of engineering science that studies the....*

---

fool away *(verb)*

Spend frivolously and unwisely.

- *Fritter away one's inheritance.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fool away" and when to wait.*

---

fresh foods *(noun)*

Food that is not preserved by canning or dehydration or freezing or smoking.

- *The article explained what "fresh foods" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fresh foods."*

gathered *(adjective)*

Brought together in one place.

- *The gathered folds of the skirt.*
- *Would you call this situation "gathered"? Explain why.*

gen x *(noun)*

The generation following the baby boom (especially Americans and Canadians born in the 1960s and 1970s).

- *He looked up "gen x" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gen x" during the group presentation.*

genetic science *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies heredity and variation in organisms.

- *The article explained what "genetic science" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetic science."*

hard sauce *(noun)*

Butter and sugar creamed together with brandy or other flavoring and served with rich puddings.

- *He looked up "hard sauce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hard sauce" during the group presentation.*

household arts *(noun)*

Theory and practice of homemaking.

- *They discussed "household arts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "household arts" means with a simple example.*

italian bread *(noun)*

Unsweetened yeast-raised bread made without shortening and baked in long thick loaves with tapered ends.

- *Understanding "italian bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "italian bread" to mean unsweetened yeast-raised bread made without....*

jazz age *(noun)*

The 1920s in the United States characterized in the novels of F. Scott Fitzgerald as a period of wealth, youthful exuberance, and carefree hedonism.

- *In class, the teacher used "jazz age" to mean the 1920s in the united states characterized in the....*
- *Understanding "jazz age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

judgment day *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *In class, the teacher used "judgment day" to mean (new testament) day at the end of time following....*
- *He looked up "judgment day" because he had never seen it before.*

last judgment *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *He looked up "last judgment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "last judgment."*

law of common fate *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that aspects of perceptual field that move or function in a similar manner will be perceived as a unit.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of common fate" to mean a gestalt principle of organization holding that....*
- *They discussed "law of common fate" during the group presentation.*

legal principle *(noun)*

(law) a principle underlying the formulation of jurisprudence.

- *The article explained what "legal principle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "legal principle" during the group presentation.*

margin *(noun)*

The blank space that surrounds the text on a page.

- *He jotted a note in the margin.*
- *The margin of victory.*

---

mars *(noun)*

A small reddish planet that is the 4th from the sun and is periodically visible to the naked eye; minerals rich in iron cover its surface and are responsible for its characteristic color.

- *Mars has two satellites.*
- *The article explained what "mars" means with a simple example.*

---

master of arts in library science *(noun)*

A master's degree in library science.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master of arts in library science."*
- *They discussed "master of arts in library science" during the group presentation.*

---

north atlantic council *(noun)*

A council consisting of permanent representatives of all the member countries of NATO; has political authority and powers of decision.

- *Understanding "north atlantic council" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north atlantic council."*

---

northern alliance *(noun)*

A multiethnic alliance in Afghanistan who practice a moderate form of Islam and are united in their opposition to the Taliban.

- *The article explained what "northern alliance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern alliance."*

---

overcome *(verb)*

Overcome, usually through no fault or weakness of the person that is overcome.

- *You must overcome all difficulties.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overcome" in real sentences.*

---

part to whole relation *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between a part and the whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "part to whole relation."*
- *The article explained what "part to whole relation" means with a simple example.*

---

phrase book *(noun)*

A book containing common expressions in a foreign language along with their translations.

- *He looked up "phrase book" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phrase book" to mean a book containing common expressions in a foreign....*

---

pin down *(verb)*

Place in a confining or embarrassing position.

- *I cannot narrow down the rules for this game.*
- *Pin up a picture.*

---

political relation *(noun)*

Social relations involving intrigue to gain authority or power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political relation."*
- *He looked up "political relation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pregnancy test *(noun)*

A physiological test to determine whether a woman is pregnant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pregnancy test."*
- *The article explained what "pregnancy test" means with a simple example.*

---

psychological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or determined by psychology.

- *Psychological theories.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “psychological.”*

quest *(noun)*

A search for an alternative that meets cognitive criteria.

- *A quest for wealth.*
- *A quest for diamonds.*

quest for *(verb)*

Go in search of or hunt for.

- *In everyday English, people use “quest for” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “quest for” in real sentences.*

rank and file *(noun)*

The ordinary members of an organization (such as the enlisted soldiers of an army).

- *The strike was supported by the union rank and file.*
- *He rose from the ranks to become a colonel.*

roman letters *(noun)*

A typeface used in ancient Roman inscriptions.

- *In class, the teacher used “roman letters” to mean a typeface used in ancient roman inscriptions.*
- *The article explained what “roman letters” means with a simple example.*

rome beauty *(noun)*

Large red apple used primarily for baking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rome beauty.”*
- *The article explained what “rome beauty” means with a simple example.*

rural free delivery *(noun)*

Free government delivery of mail in outlying country areas.

- *He looked up “rural free delivery” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rural free delivery.”*

sex manual *(noun)*

A manual containing instruction in sexual techniques; intended to enhance the reader’s sexual life.

- *He looked up “sex manual” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sex manual” during the group presentation.*

shake hands *(verb)*

Take someone’s hands and shake them as a gesture of greeting or congratulation.

- *She tried to use “shake hands” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “shake hands” until he saw an example.*

social affair *(noun)*

A gathering for the purpose of promoting fellowship.

- *In class, the teacher used “social affair” to mean a gathering for the purpose of promoting fellowship.*
- *The article explained what “social affair” means with a simple example.*

soft coal *(noun)*

Rich in tarry hydrocarbons; burns readily with a smoky yellow flame.

- *The article explained what “soft coal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “soft coal” to mean rich in tarry hydrocarbons; burns readily with a....*

square root *(noun)*

A number that when multiplied by itself equals a given number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “square root.”*
- *Understanding “square root” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stopping point *(noun)*

The temporal end; the concluding time.

- *The stopping point of each round was signaled by a bell.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stopping point" to mean the temporal end; the concluding time.*

terminal leave *(noun)*

Final leave before discharge from military service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terminal leave."*
- *The article explained what "terminal leave" means with a simple example.*

topics *(noun)*

The subject matter of a conversation or discussion.

- *He looked up "topics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topics."*

treating *(verb)*

Provide with choice or abundant food or drink.

- *Don't worry about the expensive wine–I'm treating.*
- *The coach explained when to use "treating" and when to wait.*

tune *(noun)*

A succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence.

- *He cannot sing in tune.*
- *The clarinet was out of tune.*

upper bound *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number equal to or greater than any other number in a given set.

- *Understanding "upper bound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "upper bound" because he had never seen it before.*

wherever *(adverb)*

Where in the world.

- *She spoke "wherever," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "wherever" in the final chapter.*

white sauce *(noun)*

Milk thickened with a butter and flour roux.

- *Understanding "white sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white sauce."*

whole to part relation *(noun)*

The semantic relation that holds between a whole and its parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whole to part relation."*
- *The article explained what "whole to part relation" means with a simple example.*

wisdom book *(noun)*

Any of the biblical books (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus) that are considered to contain wisdom.

- *Understanding "wisdom book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wisdom book" means with a simple example.*

acquisition *(noun)*

The cognitive process of acquiring skill or knowledge.

- *The child's acquisition of language.*
- *The acquisition of wealth.*

announce *(verb)*

Announce publicly or officially.

- *He announced the winners of the spelling bee.*
- *In everyday English, people use "announce" when talking about this idea.*

---

auction house *(noun)*

A firm that conducts auctions.

- *The article explained what "auction house" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "auction house" during the group presentation.*

---

biological process *(noun)*

A process occurring in living organisms.

- *Understanding "biological process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biological process" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bold *(noun)*

A typeface with thick heavy lines.

- *The article explained what "bold" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bold."*

---

breathing place *(noun)*

A short respite.

- *The article explained what "breathing place" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathing place."*

---

butt against *(verb)*

Lie adjacent to another or share a boundary.

- *The coach explained when to use "butt against" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "butt against" in real sentences.*

---

cape york *(noun)*

The northern tip of Cape York Peninsula at the Torres Strait; the northernmost point of the Australian mainland.

- *In class, the teacher used "cape york" to mean the northern tip of cape york peninsula at the....*
- *The article explained what "cape york" means with a simple example.*

---

chocolate milk *(noun)*

Milk flavored with chocolate syrup.

- *The article explained what "chocolate milk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chocolate milk."*

---

choosing *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *Learners should practice how to use "choosing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "choosing" until he saw an example.*

---

concepts *(noun)*

An abstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances.

- *They discussed "concepts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "concepts" to mean an abstract or general idea inferred or derived....*

---

conspiracy *(noun)*

A secret agreement between two or more people to perform an unlawful act.

- *The article explained what "conspiracy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "conspiracy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

controversy *(noun)*

A contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement.

- *In class, the teacher used "controversy" to mean a contentious speech act; a dispute where there is....*
- *Understanding "controversy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

convince *(verb)*

Make (someone) agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something.

- *He had finally convinced several customers of the advantages of his product.*
- *Can you use "convince" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

criminal investigation command *(noun)*

The United States Army's principal law enforcement agency responsible for the conduct of criminal investigations for all levels of the Army anywhere in the world.

- *He looked up "criminal investigation command" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminal investigation command."*

department of psychology *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in psychology.

- *He looked up "department of psychology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of psychology."*

documentary film *(noun)*

A film or TV program presenting the facts about a person or event.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "documentary film."*
- *Understanding "documentary film" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

facing pages *(noun)*

Two facing pages of a book or other publication.

- *In class, the teacher used "facing pages" to mean two facing pages of a book or other publication.*
- *The article explained what "facing pages" means with a simple example.*

fails *(verb)*

Fail to do something; leave something undone.

- *He did not know how to use "fails" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fails" carefully so everyone would understand.*

federation *(noun)*

An organization formed by merging several groups or parties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federation."*
- *The article explained what "federation" means with a simple example.*

fiscal *(adjective)*

Involving financial matters.

- *Fiscal responsibility.*
- *Would you call this situation "fiscal"? Explain why.*

frequency band *(noun)*

A band of adjacent radio frequencies (e.g., assigned for transmitting radio or television signals).

- *They discussed "frequency band" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "frequency band" means with a simple example.*

hard candy *(noun)*

Candy that is brittle.

- *You can break a tooth on that hard candy.*
- *Understanding "hard candy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

homeless *(noun)*

Poor people who unfortunately do not have a home to live in.

- *The homeless became a problem in the large cities.*
- *A homeless was found murdered in Central Park.*

ideal solid *(noun)*

Any one of five solids whose faces are congruent regular polygons and whose polyhedral angles are all congruent.

- *Understanding "ideal solid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ideal solid" during the group presentation.*

---

kitchen cabinet *(noun)*

An inner circle of unofficial advisors to the head of a government.

- *In class, the teacher used "kitchen cabinet" to mean an inner circle of unofficial advisors to the head....*
- *Understanding "kitchen cabinet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knock cold *(verb)*

Knock unconscious or senseless.

- *The boxing champion knocked out his opponent in a few seconds.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "knock cold" in real sentences.*

---

logic operation *(noun)*

An operation that follows the rules of symbolic logic.

- *They discussed "logic operation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "logic operation" means with a simple example.*

---

mainstream *(noun)*

The prevailing current of thought.

- *His thinking was in the American mainstream.*
- *They discussed "mainstream" during the group presentation.*

---

milk chocolate *(noun)*

Chocolate made from chocolate liquor with sugar and cocoa butter and powdered milk solids and vanilla and (usually) lecithin; the most common form of chocolate for eating; used in chocolate candy and baking and coatings.

- *The article explained what "milk chocolate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk chocolate."*

---

mortgage application *(noun)*

An application for a mortgage loan.

- *In class, the teacher used "mortgage application" to mean an application for a mortgage loan.*
- *They discussed "mortgage application" during the group presentation.*

---

occasions *(noun)*

Something you have to do.

- *He minded his own specialized occasions.*
- *It was needed only on special occasions.*

---

oral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or affecting or for use in the mouth.

- *Oral hygiene.*
- *An oral thermometer.*

---

peoples *(noun)*

The human beings of a particular nation or community or ethnic group.

- *The indigenous peoples of Australia.*
- *He looked up "peoples" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personal relation *(noun)*

A relation between persons.

- *He looked up "personal relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personal relation" to mean a relation between persons.*

---

pin number *(noun)*

A number you choose and use to gain access to various accounts.

- *In class, the teacher used "pin number" to mean a number you choose and use to gain access to....*

- *They discussed “pin number” during the group presentation.*

pot metal *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and lead used especially for making large pots.

- *Understanding “pot metal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pot metal” during the group presentation.*

printing business *(noun)*

A company that does commercial printing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “printing business.”*
- *He looked up “printing business” because he had never seen it before.*

printing company *(noun)*

A company that does commercial printing.

- *He looked up “printing company” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “printing company” during the group presentation.*

psychology department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in psychology.

- *They discussed “psychology department” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “psychology department” to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*

pull out all the stops *(verb)*

Use all resources available.

- *The organizers pulled out all the stops for the centennial meeting.*
- *She tried to use “pull out all the stops” carefully so everyone would understand.*

pure tone *(noun)*

A steady sound without overtones.

- *They tested his hearing with pure tones of different frequencies.*
- *Understanding “pure tone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pursue *(verb)*

Carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in.

- *She pursued many activities.*
- *The police car pursued the suspected attacker.*

quest after *(verb)*

Go in search of or hunt for.

- *She tried to use “quest after” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “quest after” and when to wait.*

radical sign *(noun)*

A sign indicating the extraction of a root.

- *The article explained what “radical sign” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “radical sign” during the group presentation.*

re-explore *(verb)*

Explore anew.

- *We need to re-explore Colonialism.*
- *Can you use “re-explore” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

realise *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *In everyday English, people use “realise” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “realise” in real sentences.*

removing *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Can you use "removing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "removing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

requirement *(noun)*

Something that is required in advance.

- *The requirements of his work affected his health.*
- *Allow farmers to buy their requirements under favorable conditions.*

---

rip *(noun)*

An opening made forcibly as by pulling apart.

- *There was a rip in his pants.*
- *He gave the envelope a vigorous rip.*

---

rip out *(verb)*

Burst out with a violent or profane utterance.

- *Ripped out a vicious oath.*
- *Ripped out with an oath.*

---

rip up *(verb)*

Tear into shreds.

- *The coach explained when to use "rip up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rip up" in real sentences.*

---

salt-free diet *(noun)*

A diet that limits the intake of salt (sodium chloride); often used in treating hypertension or edema or certain other disorders.

- *The article explained what "salt-free diet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salt-free diet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

segment *(noun)*

One of the parts into which something naturally divides.

- *A segment of an orange.*
- *Finished the final segment of the road.*

---

self-praise *(noun)*

Speaking of yourself in superlatives.

- *They discussed "self-praise" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "self-praise" means with a simple example.*

---

side of beef *(noun)*

Dressed half of a beef carcass.

- *Understanding "side of beef" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "side of beef" to mean dressed half of a beef carcass.*

---

soft ice cream *(noun)*

Dessert resembling ice cream but with a boiled custard base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft ice cream."*
- *He looked up "soft ice cream" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stable factor *(noun)*

A coagulation factor formed in the kidney under the influence of vitamin K.

- *He looked up "stable factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stable factor" during the group presentation.*

---

steel gray *(noun)*

Slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.

- *In class, the teacher used "steel gray" to mean slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.*
- *They discussed "steel gray" during the group presentation.*

---

tap water *(noun)*

Water directly from the spigot.

- *He looked up "tap water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tap water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tear gas *(noun)*

A gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does not damage them; used in dispersing crowds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tear gas."*
- *He looked up "tear gas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turn of phrase *(noun)*

A distinctive spoken or written expression.

- *John's succinct turn of phrase persuaded her that it would not be a good idea.*
- *The article explained what "turn of phrase" means with a simple example.*

---

underground press *(noun)*

A system of clandestine printing and distribution of dissident or banned literature.

- *He looked up "underground press" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "underground press" during the group presentation.*

---

va *(noun)*

The United States federal department responsible for the interests of military veterans; created in 1989.

- *They discussed "va" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "va" means with a simple example.*

---

vice-presidential term *(noun)*

The tenure of a vice president.

- *He looked up "vice-presidential term" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vice-presidential term" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virtually *(adverb)*

(of actions or states) slightly short of or not quite accomplished; all but.

- *Virtually all the parties signed the contract.*
- *The strike virtually paralyzed the city.*

---

visual signal *(noun)*

A signal that involves visual communication.

- *He looked up "visual signal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual signal."*

---

waited *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *She tried to use "waited" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "waited" when talking about this idea.*

---

warren *(noun)*

A series of connected underground tunnels occupied by rabbits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warren."*
- *He looked up "warren" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white knight *(noun)*

A company that is a friendly acquirer in a takeover.

- *He looked up "white knight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white knight" to mean a company that is a friendly acquirer in a takeover.*

yea *(noun)*

An affirmative.

- *The yeas have it.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yea."*

aimed *(verb)*

Direct (a remark) toward an intended goal.

- *He aimed his fists towards his opponent's face.*
- *She tried to use "aimed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

air-breathing *(adjective)*

Deriving oxygen from the air.

- *He studied respiration in marine air-breathing vertebrates.*
- *Large air-breathing ichthyosaurs had hydrofoils.*

arguing *(noun)*

A contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement.

- *They discussed "arguing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arguing."*

beliefs *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *He looked up "beliefs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beliefs."*

biological science *(noun)*

The science that studies living organisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biological science."*
- *The article explained what "biological science" means with a simple example.*

breathing room *(noun)*

Sufficient room for easy breathing or movement.

- *Moved to the country to find breathing room.*
- *The article explained what "breathing room" means with a simple example.*

brick in *(verb)*

Wall up with brick.

- *She tried to use "brick in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "brick in" in real sentences.*

brick up *(verb)*

Wall up with brick.

- *The coach explained when to use "brick up" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "brick up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

calendar month *(noun)*

One of the twelve divisions of the calendar year.

- *He paid the bill last month.*
- *He looked up "calendar month" because he had never seen it before.*

carter administration *(noun)*

The executive under President Carter.

- *They discussed "carter administration" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carter administration" to mean the executive under president carter.*

conservation of charge *(noun)*

The principle that the total electric charge of a system remains constant despite changes inside the system.

- *In class, the teacher used "conservation of charge" to mean the principle that the total electric charge of a....*
- *He looked up "conservation of charge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

critical angle *(noun)*

The smallest angle of incidence for which light is totally reflected.

- *Understanding "critical angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "critical angle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

designated *(verb)*

Indicate a place, direction, person, or thing; either spatially or figuratively.

- *The coach explained when to use "designated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "designated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

executive routine *(noun)*

A routine that coordinates the operation of subroutines.

- *Understanding "executive routine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "executive routine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

father's day *(noun)*

US: third Sunday in June.

- *He looked up "father's day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "father's day."*

---

firing line *(noun)*

The most advanced and responsible group in an activity.

- *The firing line is where the action is.*
- *The article explained what "firing line" means with a simple example.*

---

firing party *(noun)*

A squad formed to fire volleys at a military funeral or to carry out a military execution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firing party."*
- *Understanding "firing party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fiscal year *(noun)*

Any accounting period of 12 months.

- *They discussed "fiscal year" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fiscal year" because he had never seen it before.*

---

focusing *(noun)*

The concentration of attention or energy on something.

- *He looked up "focusing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "focusing" to mean the concentration of attention or energy on something.*

---

forgive *(verb)*

Stop blaming or grant forgiveness.

- *She cannot forgive him for forgetting her birthday.*
- *I forgive you your debt.*

---

guidelines *(noun)*

A detailed plan or explanation to guide you in setting standards or determining a course of action.

- *The article explained what "guidelines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "guidelines" during the group presentation.*

---

hosted *(verb)*

Be the host of or for.

- *We hosted 4 couples last night.*

- *He did not know how to use "hosted" until he saw an example.*

---

inquiry *(noun)*

An instance of questioning.

- *They discussed "inquiry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "inquiry" means with a simple example.*

---

international law enforcement agency *(noun)*

An international administrative unit responsible for law enforcement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international law enforcement agency."*
- *He looked up "international law enforcement agency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

law of conservation of energy *(noun)*

The fundamental principle of physics that the total energy of an isolated system is constant despite internal changes.

- *The article explained what "law of conservation of energy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "law of conservation of energy" during the group presentation.*

---

legislative council *(noun)*

A unicameral legislature.

- *Understanding "legislative council" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "legislative council" means with a simple example.*

---

li *(noun)*

A soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group; the lightest metal known; occurs in several minerals.

- *The article explained what "li" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "li" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

library routine *(noun)*

A debugged routine that is maintained in a program library.

- *The article explained what "library routine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "library routine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

literary review *(noun)*

A review devoted to literary criticism.

- *In class, the teacher used "literary review" to mean a review devoted to literary criticism.*
- *The article explained what "literary review" means with a simple example.*

---

low-salt diet *(noun)*

A diet that limits the intake of salt (sodium chloride); often used in treating hypertension or edema or certain other disorders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low-salt diet."*
- *He looked up "low-salt diet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maintaining *(verb)*

Keep in a certain state, position, or activity; e.g.,.

- *In everyday English, people use "maintaining" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "maintaining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

make a clean breast of *(verb)*

Admit or acknowledge a wrongdoing or error.

- *The coach explained when to use "make a clean breast of" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "make a clean breast of" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

make bold *(verb)*

Take upon oneself; act presumptuously, without permission.

- *He did not know how to use "make bold" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "make bold" in real sentences.*

---

nevertheless *(adverb)*

Despite anything to the contrary (usually following a concession).

- *While we disliked each other, nevertheless we agreed.*
- *She spoke "nevertheless," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

newspapers *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes newspapers.

- *Murdoch owns many newspapers.*
- *He looked up "newspapers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

one-seventh *(noun)*

One part in seven equal parts.

- *He looked up "one-seventh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "one-seventh" to mean one part in seven equal parts.*

---

opera company *(noun)*

A company that produces operas.

- *In class, the teacher used "opera company" to mean a company that produces operas.*
- *The article explained what "opera company" means with a simple example.*

---

opinion poll *(noun)*

An inquiry into public opinion conducted by interviewing a random sample of people.

- *They discussed "opinion poll" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "opinion poll" means with a simple example.*

---

order of the purple heart *(noun)*

A United States military decoration awarded to any member of the armed forces who is wounded in action.

- *He looked up "order of the purple heart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order of the purple heart."*

---

oxygen *(noun)*

A nonmetallic bivalent element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless nonflammable diatomic gas; constitutes 21 percent of the atmosphere by volume; the most abundant element in the earth's crust.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxygen" to mean a nonmetallic bivalent element that is normally a....*
- *The article explained what "oxygen" means with a simple example.*

---

passing tone *(noun)*

A nonharmonic note inserted for transition between harmonic notes.

- *The article explained what "passing tone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passing tone."*

---

physical chemistry *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry dealing with the physical properties of chemical substances.

- *They discussed "physical chemistry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "physical chemistry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poem *(noun)*

A composition written in metrical feet forming rhythmical lines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poem."*
- *He looked up "poem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pound sign *(noun)*

A symbol for a unit of currency (especially for the pound sterling in Great Britain).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pound sign."*
- *He looked up "pound sign" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promises *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *Learners should practice how to use “promises” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “promises” and when to wait.*

---

public utility *(noun)*

A company that performs a public service; subject to government regulation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “public utility.”*
- *They discussed “public utility” during the group presentation.*

---

quotes *(noun)*

A passage or expression that is quoted or cited.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quotes.”*
- *He looked up “quotes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

random sample *(noun)*

A sample in which every element in the population has an equal chance of being selected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “random sample.”*
- *He looked up “random sample” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ratings *(noun)*

An appraisal of the value of something.

- *He looked up “ratings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ratings.”*

---

reads *(verb)*

Have or contain a certain wording or form.

- *The passage reads as follows.*
- *He did not know how to use “reads” until he saw an example.*

---

red clay *(noun)*

Clay whose redness results from iron oxide.

- *He looked up “red clay” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “red clay” to mean clay whose redness results from iron oxide.*

---

representative sample *(noun)*

The population is divided into strata and a random sample is taken from each stratum.

- *They discussed “representative sample” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “representative sample” means with a simple example.*

---

romance language *(noun)*

The group of languages derived from Latin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “romance language.”*
- *They discussed “romance language” during the group presentation.*

---

russia leather *(noun)*

A smooth leather tanned with willow, birch, or oak, and scented on the flesh side with birch oil.

- *Understanding “russia leather” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “russia leather.”*

---

screw *(verb)*

Cause to penetrate, as with a circular motion.

- *Drive in screws or bolts.*
- *Screw the bottle cap on.*

---

screw up *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *The pianist screwed up the difficult passage in the second movement.*
- *Emotions were screwed up.*

short ton *(noun)*

A United States unit of weight equivalent to 2000 pounds.

- *They discussed "short ton" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "short ton."*

soft-cast steel *(noun)*

Steel with less than 0.15% carbon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft-cast steel."*
- *They discussed "soft-cast steel" during the group presentation.*

speed trap *(noun)*

A trap arranged on a roadway for catching speeders.

- *He looked up "speed trap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speed trap."*

spoken communication *(noun)*

(language) communication by word of mouth.

- *He recorded the spoken language of the streets.*
- *He looked up "spoken communication" because he had never seen it before.*

stay of execution *(noun)*

An order whereby a judgment is precluded from being executed for a specific period of time.

- *Understanding "stay of execution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stay of execution."*

suggesting *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *She tried to use "suggesting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "suggesting" when talking about this idea.*

terrorist organization *(noun)*

A political movement that uses terror as a weapon to achieve its goals.

- *They discussed "terrorist organization" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terrorist organization."*

tissue paper *(noun)*

A soft thin (usually translucent) paper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tissue paper."*
- *The article explained what "tissue paper" means with a simple example.*

waste one's time *(verb)*

Be lazy or idle.

- *Can you use "waste one's time" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "waste one's time" until he saw an example.*

abc *(noun)*

The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).

- *In class, the teacher used "abc" to mean the elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).*
- *The article explained what "abc" means with a simple example.*

air corps *(noun)*

Formerly the airborne division of the United States Army.

- *They discussed "air corps" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air corps."*

apple butter *(noun)*

Thick dark spicy puree of apples.

- *In class, the teacher used “apple butter” to mean thick dark spicy puree of apples.*
- *The article explained what “apple butter” means with a simple example.*

---

applying *(verb)*

Refer (a word or name) to a person or thing.

- *The coach explained when to use “applying” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “applying” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

battle fleet *(noun)*

A fleet of warships prepared for battle.

- *Understanding “battle fleet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “battle fleet.”*

---

beneath *(adverb)*

In or to a place that is lower.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “beneath” naturally.*
- *Using “beneath” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

brick over *(verb)*

Wall up with brick.

- *In everyday English, people use “brick over” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “brick over” in real sentences.*

---

church calendar *(noun)*

A calendar of the Christian year indicating the dates of fasts and festivals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “church calendar.”*
- *He looked up “church calendar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

consistently *(adverb)*

In a systematic or consistent manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “consistently” naturally.*
- *Using “consistently” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

conversion *(noun)*

A change in the units or form of an expression:.

- *Conversion from Fahrenheit to Centigrade.*
- *His conversion to the Catholic faith.*

---

cut of beef *(noun)*

Cut of meat from beef cattle.

- *The article explained what “cut of beef” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cut of beef” to mean cut of meat from beef cattle.*

---

direct sum *(noun)*

A union of two disjoint sets in which every element is the sum of an element from each of the disjoint sets.

- *In class, the teacher used “direct sum” to mean a union of two disjoint sets in which every element....*
- *They discussed “direct sum” during the group presentation.*

---

er *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; occurs with yttrium.

- *They discussed “er” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “er” means with a simple example.*

---

exclusively *(adverb)*

Without any others being included or involved.

- *He works for Mr. Smith exclusively.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “exclusively” naturally.*

---

export *(verb)*

Cause to spread in another part of the world.

- *The Russians exported Marxism to Africa.*
- *We export less than we import and have a negative trade balance.*

---

false belief *(noun)*

A misconception resulting from incorrect reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used “false belief” to mean a misconception resulting from incorrect reasoning.*
- *Understanding “false belief” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fastest *(adverb)*

Most quickly.

- *He answered “fastest,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “fastest” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

fixed-cycle operation *(noun)*

An operation that is completed in a specified number of regularly timed execution cycles.

- *He looked up “fixed-cycle operation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fixed-cycle operation.”*

---

formerly *(adverb)*

At a previous time.

- *Place “formerly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “formerly” naturally.*

---

gather *(verb)*

Look for (food) in nature.

- *Our ancestors gathered nuts in the Fall.*
- *Gather some stones.*

---

habit *(noun)*

The general form or mode of growth (especially of a plant or crystal).

- *A shrub of spreading habit.*
- *It was their habit to dine at 7 every evening.*

---

high-protein diet *(noun)*

A diet high in plant and animal proteins; used to treat malnutrition or to increase muscle mass.

- *He looked up “high-protein diet” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “high-protein diet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot sauce *(noun)*

A pungent peppery sauce.

- *He looked up “hot sauce” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hot sauce” to mean a pungent peppery sauce.*

---

identity element *(noun)*

An operator that leaves unchanged the element on which it operates.

- *The identity under numerical multiplication is 1.*
- *Understanding “identity element” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indicates *(verb)*

To state or express briefly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “indicates” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “indicates” until he saw an example.*

---

irish republican army *(noun)*

A militant organization of Irish nationalists who used terrorism and guerilla warfare in an effort to drive British forces from Northern Ireland and achieve a united independent Ireland.

- *The article explained what "irish republican army" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irish republican army" to mean a militant organization of irish nationalists who....*

---

israeli defense force *(noun)*

The ground and air and naval forces of Israel.

- *Understanding "israeli defense force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "israeli defense force."*

---

keep one's distance *(verb)*

Stay clear of, avoid.

- *Keep your hands off my wife!*
- *Keep your distance from this man–he is dangerous.*

---

knocked *(verb)*

Sound like a car engine that is firing too early.

- *He knocked the glass clear across the room.*
- *In everyday English, people use "knocked" when talking about this idea.*

---

legal relation *(noun)*

A professional relation that is regulated by law (as between a lawyer and a client).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal relation."*
- *Understanding "legal relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lowest common multiple *(noun)*

The smallest multiple that is exactly divisible by every member of a set of numbers.

- *The least common multiple of 12 and 18 is 36.*
- *The article explained what "lowest common multiple" means with a simple example.*

---

meal ticket *(noun)*

A source of income or livelihood.

- *They discussed "meal ticket" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "meal ticket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mexican spanish *(noun)*

The dialect of Spanish spoken in Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican spanish."*
- *Understanding "mexican spanish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

modern jazz *(noun)*

Any of various styles of jazz that appeared after 1940.

- *Understanding "modern jazz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "modern jazz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naval *(adjective)*

Connected with or belonging to or used in a navy.

- *Naval history.*
- *Naval commander.*

---

neighbors *(noun)*

A nearby object of the same kind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neighbors."*
- *Understanding "neighbors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phase transition *(noun)*

A change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to another without a change in chemical composition.

- *He looked up "phase transition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phase transition."*

---

picks *(noun)*

The quantity of a crop that is harvested.

- *They used picks and sledges to break the rocks.*
- *He looked up "picks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipe down *(verb)*

Become quiet or quieter.

- *She tried to use "pipe down" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pipe down" until he saw an example.*

---

positive feedback *(noun)*

Feedback in phase with (augmenting) the input.

- *He looked up "positive feedback" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "positive feedback."*

---

printing process *(noun)*

Reproduction by applying ink to paper as for publication.

- *In class, the teacher used "printing process" to mean reproduction by applying ink to paper as for....*
- *The article explained what "printing process" means with a simple example.*

---

process printing *(noun)*

A method of printing colored reproductions from halftone plates.

- *In class, the teacher used "process printing" to mean a method of printing colored reproductions from....*
- *The article explained what "process printing" means with a simple example.*

---

professional relation *(noun)*

The relation that exists when one person requests and is granted professional help from a qualified source.

- *They discussed "professional relation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "professional relation" means with a simple example.*

---

relate *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *How are these two observations related?*
- *I cannot relate these events at all.*

---

roman mile *(noun)*

An ancient Roman unit of length equivalent to 1620 yards.

- *In class, the teacher used "roman mile" to mean an ancient roman unit of length equivalent to 1620....*
- *The article explained what "roman mile" means with a simple example.*

---

savings and loan *(noun)*

A thrift institution that is required by law to make a certain percentage of its loans as home mortgages.

- *In class, the teacher used "savings and loan" to mean a thrift institution that is required by law to....*
- *Understanding "savings and loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seal oil *(noun)*

A pale yellow to red-brown fatty oil obtained from seal blubber; used in making soap and dressing leather and as a lubricant.

- *The article explained what "seal oil" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seal oil."*

---

shield of david *(noun)*

A six-pointed star formed from two equilateral triangles; an emblem symbolizing Judaism.

- *Understanding "shield of david" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shield of david" to mean a six-pointed star formed from two equilateral....*

south african dutch *(noun)*

An official language of the Republic of South Africa; closely related to Dutch and Flemish.

- *The article explained what "south african dutch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south african dutch."*

spectrum line *(noun)*

An isolated component of a spectrum formed by radiation at a uniform frequency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectrum line."*
- *They discussed "spectrum line" during the group presentation.*

suggestions *(noun)*

A proposal offered for acceptance or rejection.

- *They discussed "suggestions" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "suggestions" because he had never seen it before.*

supplied *(verb)*

Give what is desired or needed, especially support, food or sustenance.

- *'It doesn't matter,' he supplied.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "supplied" in real sentences.*

terrorist cell *(noun)*

A cell of terrorists (usually 3 to 5 members).

- *To insure operational security the members of adjacent terrorist cells usually don't know each other or the identity of their leadership.*
- *Understanding "terrorist cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thousand and one nights *(noun)*

A collection of folktales in Arabic dating from the 10th century.

- *He looked up "thousand and one nights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thousand and one nights."*

toilet paper *(noun)*

A soft thin absorbent paper for use in toilets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilet paper."*
- *He looked up "toilet paper" because he had never seen it before.*

trial impression *(noun)*

(printing) an impression made to check for errors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trial impression."*
- *They discussed "trial impression" during the group presentation.*

won ton *(noun)*

A Chinese dumpling filled with spiced minced pork; usually served in soup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "won ton."*
- *They discussed "won ton" during the group presentation.*

written symbol *(noun)*

A written or printed symbol.

- *They discussed "written symbol" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "written symbol" means with a simple example.*

acquired taste *(noun)*

A preference that is only acquired after considerable experience.

- *Martinis are an acquired taste.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acquired taste."*

actively *(adverb)*

In an active manner.

- *He participated actively in the war.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "actively" naturally.*

---

applies *(verb)*

Refer (a word or name) to a person or thing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "applies" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "applies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

basic principle *(noun)*

Principles from which other truths can be derived.

- *Let's get down to basics.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basic principle" to mean principles from which other truths can be derived.*

---

beyond a shadow of a doubt *(adverb)*

In a manner or to a degree that could not be doubted.

- *His guilt was established beyond a shadow of a doubt.*
- *She spoke "beyond a shadow of a doubt," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

bold face *(noun)*

A typeface with thick heavy lines.

- *Understanding "bold face" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bold face" means with a simple example.*

---

brazilian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Brazil or the people of Brazil.

- *Would you call this situation "brazilian"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brazilian."*

---

breathing space *(noun)*

Sufficient room for easy breathing or movement.

- *Moved to the country to find breathing room.*
- *He looked up "breathing space" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brush on *(verb)*

Apply with a brush.

- *Brush butter on the roast.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brush on" when talking about this idea.*

---

burden *(noun)*

An onerous or difficult concern.

- *The burden of responsibility.*
- *He looked up "burden" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carries *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *The painting of Mary carries motherly love.*
- *Sound carries well over water.*

---

chocolate kiss *(noun)*

A kiss that consists of a conical bite-sized piece of chocolate.

- *He looked up "chocolate kiss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chocolate kiss."*

---

colour scheme *(noun)*

A planned combination of colors.

- *The color scheme for this room was determined by an interior decorator.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colour scheme.”*

complain *(verb)*

Make a formal accusation; bring a formal charge.

- *The plaintiff's lawyer complained that he defendant had physically abused his client.*
- *My mother complains all day.*

complaints *(noun)*

An expression of grievance or resentment.

- *Understanding “complaints” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “complaints” during the group presentation.*

describing *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *Learners should practice how to use “describing” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “describing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

differently *(adverb)*

In another and different manner.

- *Very soon you will know differently.*
- *Place “differently” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

directions *(noun)*

A message describing how something is to be done.

- *He gave directions faster than she could follow them.*
- *Understanding “directions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

discipline *(noun)*

A system of rules of conduct or method of practice.

- *He quickly learned the discipline of prison routine.*
- *For such a plan to work requires discipline.*

divine right *(noun)*

The doctrine that kings derive their right to rule directly from God and are not accountable to their subjects; rebellion is the worst of political crimes.

- *The doctrine of the divine right of kings was enunciated by the Stuarts in Britain in the 16th century.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “divine right.”*

economic commission for latin america *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with economic development in Latin America.

- *They discussed “economic commission for latin america” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “economic commission for latin america” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

egg cream *(noun)*

Made of milk and flavored syrup with soda water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “egg cream.”*
- *They discussed “egg cream” during the group presentation.*

essay *(noun)*

An analytic or interpretive literary composition.

- *The article explained what “essay” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “essay” to mean an analytic or interpretive literary composition.*

explaining *(verb)*

Serve as a reason or cause or justification of.

- *In everyday English, people use “explaining” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “explaining” in real sentences.*

fire pit *(noun)*

A pit whose floor is incandescent lava.

- *The fire pit of the crater.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire pit."*

food and agriculture organization *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the international organization of food and agriculture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food and agriculture organization."*
- *They discussed "food and agriculture organization" during the group presentation.*

furthermore *(adverb)*

In addition.

- *Computer chess games are getting cheaper all the time; furthermore, their quality is improving.*
- *Using "furthermore" can make your explanation more exact.*

graphic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the graphic arts; - British Book News.

- *The etchings, drypoints, lithographs, and engravings which together form his graphic work.*
- *A graphic presentation of the data.*

ground bass *(noun)*

A short melody in the bass that is constantly repeated.

- *Understanding "ground bass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ground bass" during the group presentation.*

ground beef *(noun)*

Beef that has been ground.

- *The article explained what "ground beef" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ground beef" to mean beef that has been ground.*

hosts *(noun)*

A technical name for the bread used in the service of Mass or Holy Communion.

- *The article explained what "hosts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hosts" to mean a technical name for the bread used in the service....*

instant coffee *(noun)*

Dehydrated coffee that can be made into a drink by adding hot water.

- *The advantages of instant coffee are speed of preparation and long shelf life.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instant coffee."*

instantly *(adverb)*

Without delay or hesitation; with no time intervening.

- *She spoke "instantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "instantly" can make your explanation more exact.*

leo *(noun)*

A zodiacal constellation in northern hemisphere between Cancer and Virgo.

- *Understanding "leo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leo" to mean a zodiacal constellation in northern hemisphere....*

light opera *(noun)*

A short amusing opera.

- *They discussed "light opera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "light opera" to mean a short amusing opera.*

line of inquiry *(noun)*

An ordering of questions so as to develop a particular argument.

- *He looked up "line of inquiry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "line of inquiry" during the group presentation.*

---

maker *(noun)*

A business engaged in manufacturing some product.

- *In class, the teacher used "maker" to mean a business engaged in manufacturing some product.*
- *They discussed "maker" during the group presentation.*

---

mystery novel *(noun)*

Novel in which the reader is challenged to solve a puzzle before the detective explains it at the end.

- *The article explained what "mystery novel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mystery novel."*

---

nuclear physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies the internal structure of atomic nuclei.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear physics."*
- *They discussed "nuclear physics" during the group presentation.*

---

old style calendar *(noun)*

The solar calendar introduced in Rome in 46 b.c. by Julius Caesar and slightly modified by Augustus, establishing the 12-month year of 365 days with each 4th year having 366 days and the months having 31 or 30 days except for February.

- *In class, the teacher used "old style calendar" to mean the solar calendar introduced in rome in 46 b.c. by....*
- *Understanding "old style calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palm *(noun)*

A linear unit based on the length or width of the human hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "palm" to mean a linear unit based on the length or width of the....*
- *The article explained what "palm" means with a simple example.*

---

peace treaty *(noun)*

A treaty to cease hostilities.

- *Peace came on November 11th.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peace treaty."*

---

photograph *(verb)*

Undergo being photographed in a certain way.

- *Children photograph well.*
- *I photographed the scene of the accident.*

---

pole *(noun)*

One of two divergent or mutually exclusive opinions.

- *They are at opposite poles.*
- *They are poles apart.*

---

psychological moment *(noun)*

The most appropriate time for achieving a desired effect.

- *They discussed "psychological moment" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "psychological moment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

public opinion poll *(noun)*

An inquiry into public opinion conducted by interviewing a random sample of people.

- *He looked up "public opinion poll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "public opinion poll" during the group presentation.*

---

public utility company *(noun)*

A company that performs a public service; subject to government regulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "public utility company" to mean a company that performs a public service; subject....*
- *Understanding "public utility company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

publishing firm *(noun)*

A firm in the publishing business.

- *The article explained what "publishing firm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "publishing firm" to mean a firm in the publishing business.*

reality principle *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the ego; the principle that as a child grows it becomes aware of the real environment and the need to accommodate to it.

- *Understanding "reality principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reality principle" to mean (psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the....*

reception *(noun)*

The manner in which something is greeted.

- *She did not expect the cold reception she received from her superiors.*
- *The tight end made a great reception on the 20 yard line.*

reducing agent *(noun)*

A substance capable of bringing about the reduction of another substance as it itself is oxidized; used in photography to lessen the density of a negative or print by oxidizing some of the loose silver.

- *He looked up "reducing agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reducing agent."*

rely upon *(verb)*

Put trust in with confidence.

- *She is someone you can really rely on when times get rough.*
- *You can rely on his discretion.*

reviewed *(verb)*

Look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events); remember.

- *She reviewed her achievements with pride.*
- *I reviewed the material before the test.*

root beer *(noun)*

Carbonated drink containing extracts of roots and herbs.

- *He looked up "root beer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "root beer."*

san francisco bay *(noun)*

A bay of the Pacific in western California.

- *He looked up "san francisco bay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "san francisco bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

secured *(verb)*

Fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug.

- *In everyday English, people use "secured" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "secured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

serial *(noun)*

A serialized set of programs.

- *He looked up "serial" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serial."*

shed *(verb)*

Cause or allow (a solid substance) to flow or run out or over.

- *He shed his image as a pushy boss.*
- *Shed your clothes.*

snake *(noun)*

A long faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near the equator stretching between Virgo and Cancer.

- *Understanding "snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snake" to mean a long faint constellation in the southern....*

---

solar constant *(noun)*

The rate at which radiant solar energy is received at the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere.

- *They discussed "solar constant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "solar constant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

speak of the devil *(verb)*

Mention someone's name who just then appears.

- *She tried to use "speak of the devil" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "speak of the devil" and when to wait.*

---

subsequently *(adverb)*

Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

- *He apologized subsequently.*
- *He answered "subsequently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

substance *(noun)*

The real physical matter of which a person or thing consists.

- *DNA is the substance of our genes.*
- *The immune response recognizes invading substances.*

---

suggestion *(noun)*

A proposal offered for acceptance or rejection.

- *It was a suggestion we couldn't refuse.*
- *The picnic was her suggestion.*

---

surface chemistry *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry that studies processes occurring at interfaces between phases (especially those between liquid and gas).

- *The article explained what "surface chemistry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surface chemistry" to mean the branch of chemistry that studies processes....*

---

syndrome *(noun)*

A complex of concurrent things.

- *Every word has a syndrome of meanings.*
- *They discussed "syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

temple orange *(noun)*

Large sweet easily-peeled Florida fruit with deep orange rind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temple orange."*
- *He looked up "temple orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

topic sentence *(noun)*

A sentence that states the topic of its paragraph.

- *In class, the teacher used "topic sentence" to mean a sentence that states the topic of its paragraph.*
- *They discussed "topic sentence" during the group presentation.*

---

united states liquid unit *(noun)*

A liquid unit officially adopted in the United States Customary System.

- *They discussed "united states liquid unit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "united states liquid unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

urban legend *(noun)*

A story that appears mysteriously and spreads spontaneously in various forms and is usually false; contains elements of humor or horror and is popularly believed to be true.

- *The article explained what "urban legend" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urban legend" to mean a story that appears mysteriously and spreads....*

---

usage *(noun)*

The customary manner in which a language (or a form of a language) is spoken or written.

- *English usage.*
- *A usage borrowed from French.*

---

accounting standard *(noun)*

A principle that governs current accounting practice and that is used as a reference to determine the appropriate treatment of complex transactions.

- *He looked up "accounting standard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accounting standard."*

---

appeals *(verb)*

Take a court case to a higher court for review.

- *The idea of a vacation appeals to me.*
- *The coach explained when to use "appeals" and when to wait.*

---

associate in arts *(noun)*

An associate degree in arts.

- *The article explained what "associate in arts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "associate in arts."*

---

at any expense *(adverb)*

Regardless of the cost involved.

- *Using "at any expense" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "at any expense" in the final chapter.*

---

biology *(noun)*

The science that studies living organisms.

- *The biology of viruses.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biology."*

---

briefly *(adverb)*

In a concise manner; in a few words.

- *She replied briefly.*
- *Briefly, we have a problem.*

---

brown sauce *(noun)*

A sauce based on soy sauce.

- *The article explained what "brown sauce" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brown sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brush off *(verb)*

Bar from attention or consideration.

- *Can you use "brush off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "brush off" and when to wait.*

---

christmas eve *(noun)*

The day before Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas eve" to mean the day before christmas.*
- *The article explained what "christmas eve" means with a simple example.*

---

commonwealth of independent states *(noun)*

An alliance made up of states that had been Soviet Socialist Republics in the Soviet Union prior to its dissolution in Dec 1991.

- *The article explained what "commonwealth of independent states" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commonwealth of independent states" to mean an alliance made up of states that had been soviet....*

competing *(verb)*

Compete for something; engage in a contest; measure oneself against others.

- *Learners should practice how to use "competing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "competing" when talking about this idea.*

dig in *(verb)*

Occupy a trench or secured area.

- *In everyday English, people use "dig in" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "dig in" until he saw an example.*

dig out *(verb)*

Remove, harvest, or recover by digging.

- *Dig salt.*
- *Dig coal.*

dig up *(verb)*

Find by digging in the ground.

- *Dig salt.*
- *Dig coal.*

drug enforcement administration *(noun)*

Federal agency responsible for enforcing laws and regulations governing narcotics and controlled substances; goal is to immobilize drug trafficking organizations.

- *Understanding "drug enforcement administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "drug enforcement administration" during the group presentation.*

eagles *(noun)*

An emblem representing power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eagles."*
- *He looked up "eagles" because he had never seen it before.*

fifty percent *(noun)*

A half expressed as a percentage.

- *They discussed "fifty percent" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fifty percent" because he had never seen it before.*

fluid *(noun)*

A substance that is fluid at room temperature and pressure.

- *He looked up "fluid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluid" to mean a substance that is fluid at room temperature and....*

folk *(noun)*

People in general (often used in the plural).

- *They're just country folk.*
- *Folks around here drink moonshine.*

gop *(noun)*

The younger of two major political parties in the United States; GOP is an acronym for grand old party.

- *Understanding "gop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gop."*

grab sample *(noun)*

A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period as feasible.

- *In class, the teacher used "grab sample" to mean a single sample or measurement taken at a specific....*
- *The article explained what "grab sample" means with a simple example.*

ho *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; occurs together with yttrium; forms highly magnetic compounds.

- *They discussed "ho" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ho" means with a simple example.*

---

imagination *(noun)*

The ability to form mental images of things or events.

- *He could still hear her in his imagination.*
- *Popular imagination created a world of demons.*

---

inner circle *(noun)*

An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.

- *He looked up "inner circle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inner circle."*

---

inside passage *(noun)*

A naturally protected waterway from Seattle to Skagway in southeastern Alaska.

- *He looked up "inside passage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inside passage."*

---

interpretation *(noun)*

An explanation that results from interpreting something.

- *The report included his interpretation of the forensic evidence.*
- *The edict was subject to many interpretations.*

---

knowledge domain *(noun)*

The content of a particular field of knowledge.

- *He looked up "knowledge domain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "knowledge domain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leaf *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *She leafed through the volume.*
- *Leaf through a book.*

---

loads *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *The system broke down under excessive loads.*
- *The article explained what "loads" means with a simple example.*

---

longest *(adverb)*

For the most time.

- *She stayed longest.*
- *She spoke "longest," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

magic spell *(noun)*

A verbal formula believed to have magical force.

- *He whispered a spell as he moved his hands.*
- *The article explained what "magic spell" means with a simple example.*

---

mental representation *(noun)*

A presentation to the mind in the form of an idea or image.

- *In class, the teacher used "mental representation" to mean a presentation to the mind in the form of an idea....*
- *The article explained what "mental representation" means with a simple example.*

---

municipal government *(noun)*

The government of a municipality.

- *They discussed "municipal government" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "municipal government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

national guard bureau *(noun)*

The agency that administers the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard; provides liaison between the Army and the Air Force and various National Guard units.

- *They discussed "national guard bureau" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national guard bureau" to mean the agency that administers the army national guard....*

---

perry *(noun)*

A fermented and often effervescent beverage made from juice of pears; similar in taste to hard cider.

- *He looked up "perry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perry" to mean a fermented and often effervescent beverage made....*

---

plates *(noun)*

A main course served on a plate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plates."*
- *They discussed "plates" during the group presentation.*

---

portrait *(noun)*

A word picture of a person's appearance and character.

- *The photographer made excellent portraits.*
- *The article explained what "portrait" means with a simple example.*

---

press corps *(noun)*

A group of journalists representing different publications who all cover the same topics.

- *The White House press corps.*
- *In class, the teacher used "press corps" to mean a group of journalists representing different....*

---

radical cell *(noun)*

A cell of terrorists (usually 3 to 5 members).

- *To insure operational security the members of adjacent terrorist cells usually don't know each other or the identity of their leadership.*
- *He looked up "radical cell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rare-earth element *(noun)*

Any element of the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through 71).

- *They discussed "rare-earth element" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rare-earth element" because he had never seen it before.*

---

real irish republican army *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group that broke away in 1997 when the mainstream Provisional IRA proposed a cease-fire; has continued terrorist activities in opposition to any peace agreement.

- *They discussed "real irish republican army" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "real irish republican army" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reminds *(verb)*

Put in the mind of someone.

- *The coach explained when to use "reminds" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "reminds" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rock candy *(noun)*

Sugar in large hard clear crystals on a string.

- *In class, the teacher used "rock candy" to mean sugar in large hard clear crystals on a string.*
- *Understanding "rock candy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roman catholic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *The Roman Catholic Church.*
- *Would you call this situation "roman catholic"? Explain why.*

---

roman print *(noun)*

A typeface used in ancient Roman inscriptions.

- *Understanding "roman print" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman print" to mean a typeface used in ancient roman inscriptions.*

---

ron *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *They discussed "ron" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ron" means with a simple example.*

---

safely *(adverb)*

With safety; in a safe manner.

- *We are safely out of there.*
- *She spoke "safely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

silver wedding anniversary *(noun)*

The 25th wedding anniversary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver wedding anniversary."*
- *He looked up "silver wedding anniversary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

social gathering *(noun)*

A gathering for the purpose of promoting fellowship.

- *In class, the teacher used "social gathering" to mean a gathering for the purpose of promoting fellowship.*
- *Understanding "social gathering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock symbol *(noun)*

The letters used to identify listed companies on the securities exchanges where they are traded.

- *In class, the teacher used "stock symbol" to mean the letters used to identify listed companies on....*
- *He looked up "stock symbol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sue *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *In everyday English, people use "sue" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "sue" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

suspension point *(noun)*

(usually plural) one of a series of points indicating that something has been omitted or that the sentence is incomplete.

- *They discussed "suspension point" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suspension point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

targeted *(verb)*

Intend (something) to move towards a certain goal.

- *She tried to use "targeted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "targeted" when talking about this idea.*

---

the great charter *(noun)*

The royal charter of political rights given to rebellious English barons by King John in 1215.

- *They discussed "the great charter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "the great charter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theories *(noun)*

A tentative insight into the natural world; a concept that is not yet verified but that if true would explain certain facts or phenomena.

- *Theories can incorporate facts and laws and tested hypotheses.*
- *The article explained what "theories" means with a simple example.*

---

three-quarters *(noun)*

Three of four equal parts.

- *He looked up "three-quarters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-quarters."*

---

unity *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *He took measures to insure the territorial unity of Croatia.*
- *They discussed "unity" during the group presentation.*

---

victoria falls *(noun)*

A large waterfall on the border between Argentina and Brazil.

- *They discussed "victoria falls" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "victoria falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viewers *(noun)*

The audience reached by television.

- *Television viewers.*
- *They discussed "viewers" during the group presentation.*

---

abilities *(noun)*

Possession of the qualities (especially mental qualities) required to do something or get something done.

- *Understanding "abilities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abilities" to mean possession of the qualities (especially mental....*

---

apple juice *(noun)*

The juice of apples.

- *He looked up "apple juice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apple juice."*

---

arc *(noun)*

A continuous portion of a circle.

- *He looked up "arc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arc."*

---

bass voice *(noun)*

The lowest adult male singing voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bass voice."*
- *Understanding "bass voice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beaten *(adjective)*

Formed or made thin by hammering.

- *Beaten gold.*
- *A "beaten" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bond rating *(noun)*

An evaluation by a rating company of the probability that a particular bond issue will default.

- *The bonds of highest quality are said to have bond ratings of AAA.*
- *He looked up "bond rating" because he had never seen it before.*

---

branches *(noun)*

A division of some larger or more complex organization.

- *He broke off one of the branches.*
- *He looked up "branches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemical element *(noun)*

Any of the more than 100 known substances (of which 92 occur naturally) that cannot be separated into simpler substances and that singly or in combination constitute all matter.

- *He looked up "chemical element" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical element."*

chips *(noun)*

Strips of potato fried in deep fat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chips."*
- *He looked up "chips" because he had never seen it before.*

chocolate cake *(noun)*

Cake containing chocolate.

- *Understanding "chocolate cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chocolate cake" during the group presentation.*

climb-down *(noun)*

A retraction of a previously held position.

- *Understanding "climb-down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "climb-down" because he had never seen it before.*

closest *(adverb)*

(superlative of 'near' or 'close') within the shortest distance.

- *Using "closest" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "closest" in the final chapter.*

commercial treaty *(noun)*

A treaty governing commerce between two or more nations.

- *The article explained what "commercial treaty" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commercial treaty" to mean a treaty governing commerce between two or more nations.*

commonwealth of nations *(noun)*

An association of nations consisting of the United Kingdom and several former British colonies that are now sovereign states but still pay allegiance to the British Crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commonwealth of nations."*
- *He looked up "commonwealth of nations" because he had never seen it before.*

communist economy *(noun)*

The managed economy of a communist state.

- *The article explained what "communist economy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "communist economy" during the group presentation.*

correctly *(adverb)*

In an accurate manner.

- *The flower had been correctly depicted by his son.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "correctly" in the final chapter.*

criteria *(noun)*

The ideal in terms of which something can be judged.

- *They discussed "criteria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "criteria" because he had never seen it before.*

death warrant *(noun)*

A warrant to execute the death sentence.

- *The article explained what "death warrant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death warrant."*

declined *(verb)*

Show unwillingness towards.

- *He declined to join the group on a hike.*
- *She tried to use "declined" carefully so everyone would understand.*

difficulties *(noun)*

A factor causing trouble in achieving a positive result or tending to produce a negative result.

- *Serious difficulties were encountered in obtaining a pure reagent.*
- *Grappling with financial difficulties.*

---

dinner theater *(noun)*

A theater at which dinner is included in the price of admission.

- *They discussed "dinner theater" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dinner theater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dish *(noun)*

An activity that you like or at which you are superior.

- *Marriage was scarcely his dish.*
- *We gave them a set of dishes for a wedding present.*

---

dish out *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Dole out some money.*
- *Shell out pocket money for the children.*

---

dish up *(verb)*

Provide (usually but not necessarily food).

- *She dished out the soup at 8 P.M.*
- *Can you use "dish up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

divine law *(noun)*

A law that is believed to come directly from God.

- *They discussed "divine law" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "divine law" means with a simple example.*

---

egyptian *(noun)*

The ancient and now extinct language of Egypt under the Pharaohs; written records date back to 3000 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egyptian."*
- *He looked up "egyptian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

evaluation *(noun)*

An appraisal of the value of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "evaluation" to mean an appraisal of the value of something.*
- *Understanding "evaluation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eye candy *(noun)*

Visual images that are pleasing to see but are intellectually undemanding.

- *He wanted to put some eye candy on their web site.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eye candy" to mean visual images that are pleasing to see but are....*

---

fence in *(verb)*

Surround with a wall in order to fortify.

- *We fenced in our yard.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fence in" and when to wait.*

---

filter paper *(noun)*

A porous unsized paper used for filtering.

- *Understanding "filter paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "filter paper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fiscal policy *(noun)*

A government policy for dealing with the budget (especially with taxation and borrowing).

- *In class, the teacher used "fiscal policy" to mean a government policy for dealing with the budget....*

- *The article explained what "fiscal policy" means with a simple example.*

forcing *(verb)*

To cause to do through pressure or necessity, by physical, moral or intellectual means :.

- *Learners should practice how to use "forcing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "forcing" when talking about this idea.*

fortune telling *(noun)*

The art or gift of prophecy (or the pretense of prophecy) by supernatural means.

- *In class, the teacher used "fortune telling" to mean the art or gift of prophecy (or the pretense of....*
- *The article explained what "fortune telling" means with a simple example.*

genetic engineering *(noun)*

The technology of preparing recombinant DNA in vitro by cutting up DNA molecules and splicing together fragments from more than one organism.

- *He looked up "genetic engineering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetic engineering."*

gradually *(adverb)*

In a gradual manner.

- *The snake moved gradually toward its victim.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "gradually" in the final chapter.*

habits *(noun)*

The general form or mode of growth (especially of a plant or crystal).

- *Owls have nocturnal habits.*
- *They discussed "habits" during the group presentation.*

hair stroke *(noun)*

A very fine line in writing or printing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hair stroke" to mean a very fine line in writing or printing.*
- *The article explained what "hair stroke" means with a simple example.*

hang by a thread *(verb)*

Depend on a small thing or be at risk.

- *His life now hangs by a thread.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hang by a thread" in real sentences.*

hard rubber *(noun)*

A hard nonresilient rubber formed by vulcanizing natural rubber.

- *The article explained what "hard rubber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hard rubber" to mean a hard nonresilient rubber formed by vulcanizing....*

hawaii time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 10th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 150th meridian west; used in Hawaii and the western Aleutian Islands.

- *He looked up "hawaii time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawaii time."*

highlight *(noun)*

The most interesting or memorable part.

- *The highlight of the tour was our visit to the Vatican.*
- *He looked up "highlight" because he had never seen it before.*

home folk *(noun)*

Folks from your own home town.

- *The article explained what "home folk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "home folk" during the group presentation.*

investigations *(noun)*

An inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities.

- *The article explained what "investigations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investigations."*

---

ken *(noun)*

Range of what one can know or understand.

- *Beyond my ken.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ken" to mean range of what one can know or understand.*

---

kentucky wonder *(noun)*

Flat-podded green bean.

- *They discussed "kentucky wonder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kentucky wonder" means with a simple example.*

---

legally *(adverb)*

By law; conforming to the law.

- *He acted legally.*
- *She spoke "legally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

lied *(noun)*

A German art song of the 19th century for voice and piano.

- *In class, the teacher used "lied" to mean a german art song of the 19th century for voice and....*
- *The article explained what "lied" means with a simple example.*

---

listened *(verb)*

Pay close attention to; give heed to.

- *The coach explained when to use "listened" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "listened" until he saw an example.*

---

living arrangement *(noun)*

An arrangement to allow people (or ideas) to coexist.

- *They discussed "living arrangement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "living arrangement" to mean an arrangement to allow people (or ideas) to coexist.*

---

loan translation *(noun)*

An expression introduced into one language by translating it from another language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan translation."*
- *The article explained what "loan translation" means with a simple example.*

---

loose sentence *(noun)*

A complex sentence in which the main clause comes first and the subordinate clause follows.

- *The article explained what "loose sentence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loose sentence" to mean a complex sentence in which the main clause comes....*

---

manufacturer *(noun)*

A business engaged in manufacturing some product.

- *The article explained what "manufacturer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "manufacturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medal of honor *(noun)*

The highest U.S. military decoration awarded for bravery and valor in action 'above and beyond the call of duty'.

- *He looked up "medal of honor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medal of honor" to mean the highest u.s. military decoration awarded for....*

---

meters *(verb)*

Stamp with a meter indicating the postage.

- *She tried to use "meters" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "meters" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nail *(verb)*

Attach something somewhere by means of nails.

- *Nail the board onto the wall.*
- *He nailed down a spot at Harvard.*

---

negotiations *(noun)*

A discussion intended to produce an agreement.

- *He looked up "negotiations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negotiations."*

---

nonsense *(noun)*

A message that seems to convey no meaning.

- *The article explained what "nonsense" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nonsense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

object recognition *(noun)*

The visual perception of familiar objects.

- *In class, the teacher used "object recognition" to mean the visual perception of familiar objects.*
- *They discussed "object recognition" during the group presentation.*

---

operational *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a process or series of actions for achieving a result.

- *Operational difficulties.*
- *They assumed their operational positions.*

---

output signal *(noun)*

Signal that comes out of an electronic system.

- *The article explained what "output signal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "output signal" to mean signal that comes out of an electronic system.*

---

pass judgment *(verb)*

Form a critical opinion of.

- *We shouldn't pass judgment on other people.*
- *Can you use "pass judgment" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pension off *(verb)*

Let go from employment with an attractive pension.

- *The director was pensioned off when he got senile.*
- *Can you use "pension off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

phoenix *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Tucana and Sculptor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoenix."*
- *He looked up "phoenix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilot bread *(noun)*

Very hard unsalted biscuit or bread; a former ship's staple.

- *Understanding "pilot bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pilot bread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plot element *(noun)*

A component or element of the plot of a story.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plot element."*
- *He looked up "plot element" because he had never seen it before.*

psychological science *(noun)*

The science of mental life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychological science."*
- *He looked up "psychological science" because he had never seen it before.*

put differently *(adverb)*

Otherwise stated.

- *Using "put differently" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "put differently" naturally.*

quoted *(verb)*

Refer to for illustration or proof.

- *He quoted the Bible to her.*
- *The coach explained when to use "quoted" and when to wait.*

reception line *(noun)*

A line of people (hosts and guests of honor) who welcome the guests at a reception party.

- *The article explained what "reception line" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reception line" during the group presentation.*

relating *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *She tried to use "relating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "relating" and when to wait.*

removal firm *(noun)*

A company that moves the possessions of a family or business from one site to another.

- *Understanding "removal firm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "removal firm" to mean a company that moves the possessions of a family or....*

repeatedly *(adverb)*

Several time.

- *It must be washed repeatedly.*
- *Using "repeatedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

sea bass *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a saltwater fish of the family Serranidae.

- *Understanding "sea bass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea bass" to mean the lean flesh of a saltwater fish of the family....*

short-handled *(adjective)*

Having a short handle.

- *A "short-handled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "short-handled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

snap at *(verb)*

Bite off with a quick bite.

- *The dog snapped off a piece of cloth from the intruder's pants.*
- *Can you use "snap at" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

solid-state physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies the properties of materials in the solid state: electrical conduction in crystals of semiconductors and metals; superconductivity; photoconductivity.

- *In class, the teacher used "solid-state physics" to mean the branch of physics that studies the properties....*
- *He looked up "solid-state physics" because he had never seen it before.*

swedish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Sweden or its people or culture or language.

- *The Swedish King.*
- *Swedish punch.*

---

swiss *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Switzerland or its people or culture.

- *The Swiss army.*
- *A "swiss" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tear apart *(verb)*

Express a totally negative opinion of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tear apart" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tear apart" when talking about this idea.*

---

transmission channel *(noun)*

A path over which electrical signals can pass.

- *A channel is typically what you rent from a telephone company.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transmission channel."*

---

twist around *(verb)*

Practice sophistry; change the meaning of or be vague about in order to mislead or deceive.

- *Don't twist my words.*
- *The coach explained when to use "twist around" and when to wait.*

---

virgin birth *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that Jesus Christ had no human father; Christians believe that Jesus's birth fulfilled Old Testament prophecies and was attended by miracles; the Nativity is celebrated at Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used "virgin birth" to mean the theological doctrine that jesus christ had no....*
- *The article explained what "virgin birth" means with a simple example.*

---

vital capacity *(noun)*

The maximum amount of air that can be exhaled after a maximum inhalation (usually tested with a spirometer); used to determine the condition of lung tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "vital capacity" to mean the maximum amount of air that can be exhaled after....*
- *He looked up "vital capacity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

web log *(noun)*

A shared on-line journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experiences and hobbies.

- *Postings on a blog are usually in chronological order.*
- *In class, the teacher used "web log" to mean a shared on-line journal where people can post....*

---

additionally *(adverb)*

In addition, by way of addition; furthermore.

- *He serves additionally as the CEO.*
- *He answered "additionally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

army corps *(noun)*

An army unit usually consisting of two or more divisions and their support.

- *He looked up "army corps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "army corps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beef stock *(noun)*

A stock made with beef.

- *He looked up "beef stock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beef stock" to mean a stock made with beef.*

---

beta *(noun)*

The 2nd letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *He looked up "beta" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "beta" to mean the 2nd letter of the greek alphabet.*

---

big bang theory *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the universe originated sometime between 10 billion and 20 billion years ago from the cataclysmic explosion of a small volume of matter at extremely high density and temperature.

- *They discussed "big bang theory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "big bang theory" means with a simple example.*

---

big-bang theory *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the universe originated sometime between 10 billion and 20 billion years ago from the cataclysmic explosion of a small volume of matter at extremely high density and temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "big-bang theory" to mean (cosmology) the theory that the universe originated....*
- *They discussed "big-bang theory" during the group presentation.*

---

blowing *(noun)*

Processing that involves blowing a gas.

- *He looked up "blowing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blowing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blowing up *(noun)*

A severe rebuke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blowing up."*
- *He looked up "blowing up" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boston brown bread *(noun)*

Dark steamed bread made of cornmeal wheat and flour with molasses and soda and milk or water.

- *They discussed "boston brown bread" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "boston brown bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bureau of intelligence and research *(noun)*

An agency that is the primary source in the State Department for interpretive analyses of global developments and focal point for policy issues and activities of the Intelligence Community.

- *Understanding "bureau of intelligence and research" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bureau of intelligence and research" because he had never seen it before.*

---

candy bar *(noun)*

A candy shaped as a bar.

- *He looked up "candy bar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candy bar."*

---

catch phrase *(noun)*

A phrase that has become a catchword.

- *Understanding "catch phrase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catch phrase" to mean a phrase that has become a catchword.*

---

cave *(verb)*

Hollow out as if making a cave or opening.

- *Can you use "cave" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cave" and when to wait.*

---

chemical formula *(noun)*

A representation of a substance using symbols for its constituent elements.

- *He looked up "chemical formula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemical formula" to mean a representation of a substance using symbols for....*

---

co-vary *(verb)*

Vary in the same time period (of two random variables).

- *In everyday English, people use "co-vary" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "co-vary" until he saw an example.*

communicate *(verb)*

Be in verbal contact; interchange information or ideas.

- *He and his sons haven't communicated for years.*
- *Do you communicate well with your advisor?*

contract under seal *(noun)*

A contract that is signed and has the (wax) seal of the signer attached.

- *They discussed "contract under seal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contract under seal."*

convicted *(verb)*

Find or declare guilty.

- *The man was convicted of fraud and sentenced.*
- *He did not know how to use "convicted" until he saw an example.*

cultures *(noun)*

A particular society at a particular time and place.

- *They discussed "cultures" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cultures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

demonstrate *(verb)*

March in protest; take part in a demonstration.

- *Thousands demonstrated against globalization during the meeting of the most powerful economic nations in Seattle.*
- *The experiment demonstrated the instability of the compound.*

department of the treasury *(noun)*

The federal department that collects revenue and administers federal finances; the Treasury Department was created in 1789.

- *The article explained what "department of the treasury" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "department of the treasury" to mean the federal department that collects revenue and....*

departments *(noun)*

A specialized division of a large organization.

- *The article explained what "departments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "departments" to mean a specialized division of a large organization.*

depend *(verb)*

Be contingent upon (something that is elided).

- *That depends.*
- *Depend on your family in times of crisis.*

depend on *(verb)*

Be dependent on, as for support or maintenance.

- *Elderly parents often depend on their adult children.*
- *Your grade will depends on your homework.*

drug enforcement agency *(noun)*

Federal agency responsible for enforcing laws and regulations governing narcotics and controlled substances; goal is to immobilize drug trafficking organizations.

- *They discussed "drug enforcement agency" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drug enforcement agency" to mean federal agency responsible for enforcing laws and....*

e'er *(adverb)*

At all times; all the time and on every occasion.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "e'er" naturally.*
- *Place "e'er" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

eighth *(noun)*

Position eight in a countable series of things.

- *The article explained what "eighth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eighth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

experiments *(verb)*

To conduct a test or investigation.

- *The coach explained when to use "experiments" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "experiments" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fa *(noun)*

The syllable naming the fourth (subdominant) note of the diatonic scale in solmization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fa."*
- *They discussed "fa" during the group presentation.*

---

fifth column *(noun)*

A subversive group that supports the enemy and engages in espionage or sabotage; an enemy in your midst.

- *The article explained what "fifth column" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fifth column" during the group presentation.*

---

finishing touch *(noun)*

A final touch; a crowning achievement; a culmination.

- *Understanding "finishing touch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "finishing touch" means with a simple example.*

---

fish house punch *(noun)*

A punch made of rum and brandy and water or tea sweetened with sugar syrup.

- *Understanding "fish house punch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish house punch" to mean a punch made of rum and brandy and water or tea....*

---

forty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and four.

- *In class, the teacher used "forty" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and four.*
- *The article explained what "forty" means with a simple example.*

---

genetic map *(noun)*

Graphical representation of the arrangement of genes on a chromosome.

- *They discussed "genetic map" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genetic map" means with a simple example.*

---

germans *(noun)*

The standard German language; developed historically from West Germanic.

- *They discussed "germans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germans."*

---

gulf of california *(noun)*

A gulf to the west of the mainland of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "gulf of california" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gulf of california" during the group presentation.*

---

hr *(noun)*

A period of time equal to 1/24th of a day.

- *Understanding "hr" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hr" means with a simple example.*

---

ice-cream cake *(noun)*

Ice cream molded to look like a cake.

- *He looked up "ice-cream cake" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "ice-cream cake" during the group presentation.*

influenced *(verb)*

Have and exert influence or effect.

- *The artist's work influenced the young painter.*
- *In everyday English, people use "influenced" when talking about this idea.*

internal angle *(noun)*

The angle inside two adjacent sides of a polygon.

- *Understanding "internal angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "internal angle" during the group presentation.*

kidding *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *The coach explained when to use "kidding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "kidding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

knee-length *(adjective)*

Extending to the knee.

- *Would you call this situation "knee-length"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "knee-length."*

legal instrument *(noun)*

(law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right.

- *In class, the teacher used "legal instrument" to mean (law) a document that states some contractual....*
- *He looked up "legal instrument" because he had never seen it before.*

letter of intent *(noun)*

Any letter expressing an intention to take (or forgo) some action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letter of intent."*
- *Understanding "letter of intent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liquid measure *(noun)*

A unit of capacity for liquids (for measuring the volumes of liquids or their containers).

- *In class, the teacher used "liquid measure" to mean a unit of capacity for liquids (for measuring the....*
- *The article explained what "liquid measure" means with a simple example.*

mechanical advantage *(noun)*

The ratio of the force exerted by a machine to the force applied to it.

- *Understanding "mechanical advantage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mechanical advantage" to mean the ratio of the force exerted by a machine to the....*

mechanical engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the design and construction and operation of machinery.

- *He looked up "mechanical engineering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mechanical engineering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mental faculty *(noun)*

One of the inherent cognitive or perceptual powers of the mind.

- *They discussed "mental faculty" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mental faculty" to mean one of the inherent cognitive or perceptual powers....*

mentally *(adverb)*

In your mind.

- *He suffered mentally.*
- *He answered "mentally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

movement for revenge *(noun)*

An organization of Muslims in India who killed Hindus in September 2002; believed to have ties with Muslim terrorists in Pakistan.

- *He looked up "movement for revenge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "movement for revenge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

national socialist *(adjective)*

Relating to a form of socialism.

- *The national socialist party came to power in Germany in 1933.*
- *The speaker chose "national socialist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nuclear chemistry *(noun)*

The chemistry of radioactive substances.

- *He looked up "nuclear chemistry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear chemistry" to mean the chemistry of radioactive substances.*

---

one-eighth *(noun)*

One part in eight equal parts.

- *He looked up "one-eighth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-eighth."*

---

oral stage *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the first sexual and social stage of an infant's development; the mouth is the focus of the libido and satisfaction comes from suckling and chewing and biting.

- *He looked up "oral stage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oral stage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

partner relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of partners to act in one another's best interests.

- *Understanding "partner relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "partner relation" means with a simple example.*

---

pass with flying colors *(verb)*

Succeed at easily.

- *You will pass with flying colors.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pass with flying colors" in real sentences.*

---

passion fruit *(noun)*

Egg-shaped tropical fruit of certain passionflower vines; used for sherbets and confectionery and drinks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passion fruit."*
- *Understanding "passion fruit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peace corps *(noun)*

A civilian organization sponsored by the United States government; helps people in developing countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peace corps."*
- *He looked up "peace corps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personality assessment *(noun)*

A questionnaire that is supposed to yield a description of a person's personality traits.

- *A personality inventory is a direct test of personality, as contrasted with a projective test.*
- *Understanding "personality assessment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pic *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *He looked up "pic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pic" during the group presentation.*

---

pointing *(verb)*

Intend (something) to move towards a certain goal.

- *She tried to use "pointing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pointing" until he saw an example.*

---

pointing out *(noun)*

Indication by demonstration.

- *In class, the teacher used "pointing out" to mean indication by demonstration.*
- *They discussed "pointing out" during the group presentation.*

---

precisely *(adverb)*

Indicating exactness or preciseness.

- *He was doing precisely (or exactly) what she had told him to do.*
- *She always expressed herself precisely.*

---

printing unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for printing.

- *They discussed "printing unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "printing unit" means with a simple example.*

---

proposals *(noun)*

The act of making a proposal.

- *They discussed "proposals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "proposals" means with a simple example.*

---

protests *(noun)*

A formal and solemn declaration of objection.

- *He shouted his protests at the umpire.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protests" to mean a formal and solemn declaration of objection.*

---

resist *(verb)*

Express opposition through action or words.

- *The trees resisted her.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "resist" in real sentences.*

---

shed light on *(verb)*

Make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear.

- *He did not know how to use "shed light on" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shed light on" and when to wait.*

---

shoulder-to-shoulder *(adverb)*

Side by side and close together.

- *The troops marched shoulder-to-shoulder.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "shoulder-to-shoulder" in the final chapter.*

---

silver star medal *(noun)*

A United States military decoration for gallantry in action.

- *Understanding "silver star medal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "silver star medal" during the group presentation.*

---

snap off *(verb)*

Break a piece from a whole.

- *Can you use "snap off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "snap off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

socialist party *(noun)*

A political party in the United States formed in 1900 to advocate socialism.

- *The article explained what "socialist party" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "socialist party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

solely *(adverb)*

Without any others being included or involved.

- *Did it solely for money.*
- *Place "solely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

steady state theory *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the universe maintains a constant average density with matter created to fill the void left by galaxies that are receding from each other.

- *The steady state theory has been abandoned in favor of the big bang theory.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steady state theory" to mean (cosmology) the theory that the universe maintains....*

steam coal *(noun)*

Coal suitable for use under steam boilers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam coal."*
- *He looked up "steam coal" because he had never seen it before.*

strategic warning *(noun)*

(military) a warning prior to the start of a threatening act.

- *He looked up "strategic warning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strategic warning" during the group presentation.*

temperature reduction *(noun)*

The process of becoming cooler; a falling temperature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temperature reduction."*
- *He looked up "temperature reduction" because he had never seen it before.*

treasury department *(noun)*

The federal department that collects revenue and administers federal finances; the Treasury Department was created in 1789.

- *They discussed "treasury department" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treasury department" to mean the federal department that collects revenue and....*

unemployment line *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting for employment.

- *They discussed "unemployment line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unemployment line" because he had never seen it before.*

us fish and wildlife service *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of the Interior that conserves and protects fish and wildlife and their habitats; assesses the environmental impact of pesticides and nuclear power site and hydroelectric dams and thermal pollution.

- *In class, the teacher used "us fish and wildlife service" to mean an agency in the department of the interior that....*
- *The article explained what "us fish and wildlife service" means with a simple example.*

wondered *(verb)*

Place in doubt or express doubtful speculation.

- *She wondered whether it would snow tonight.*
- *He wondered who had built this beautiful church.*

world council of churches *(noun)*

An ecumenical organization of Protestant and eastern churches; intended to promote unity and cooperation in religious and secular matters.

- *The article explained what "world council of churches" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "world council of churches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wrap *(verb)*

Arrange or fold as a cover or protection.

- *Wrap the baby before taking her out.*
- *Wrap the present.*

wrap up *(verb)*

Arrange or fold as a cover or protection.

- *Wrap the baby before taking her out.*
- *Wrap the present.*

---

angel cake *(noun)*

A light sponge cake made without egg yolks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angel cake."*
- *He looked up "angel cake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appeals court *(noun)*

A court whose jurisdiction is to review decisions of lower courts or agencies.

- *They discussed "appeals court" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "appeals court" because he had never seen it before.*

---

armed islamic group *(noun)*

A terrorist organization of Islamic extremists whose violent activities began in 1992; aims to overthrow the secular Algerian regime and replace it with an Islamic state.

- *Understanding "armed islamic group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armed islamic group" to mean a terrorist organization of islamic extremists....*

---

biological agent *(noun)*

Any bacterium or virus or toxin that could be used in biological warfare.

- *Understanding "biological agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biological agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boot out *(verb)*

Put out or expel from a place.

- *She tried to use "boot out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "boot out" until he saw an example.*

---

bucks *(verb)*

To strive with determination.

- *She tried to use "bucks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bucks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bull session *(noun)*

An informal discussion (usually among men).

- *They discussed "bull session" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bull session" means with a simple example.*

---

camps *(noun)*

A group of people living together in a camp.

- *China has many camps for political prisoners.*
- *He looked up "camps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cheese pizza *(noun)*

Pizza with lots of cheese.

- *They discussed "cheese pizza" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cheese pizza" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coastal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a coast.

- *Coastal erosion.*
- *Coastal marshes.*

---

commentary *(noun)*

A written explanation or criticism or illustration that is added to a book or other textual material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commentary."*

- *The article explained what "commentary" means with a simple example.*

congressional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to congress.

- *Congressional hearing.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "congressional."*

court of appeals *(noun)*

A court whose jurisdiction is to review decisions of lower courts or agencies.

- *He looked up "court of appeals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "court of appeals" during the group presentation.*

deemed *(verb)*

Keep in mind or convey as a conviction or view.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deemed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deemed" and when to wait.*

dinner jacket *(noun)*

Semiformal evening dress for men.

- *Understanding "dinner jacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dinner jacket" means with a simple example.*

double replacement reaction *(noun)*

A chemical reaction between two compounds where the positive ion of one compound is exchanged with the positive ion of another compound.

- *Understanding "double replacement reaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double replacement reaction" to mean a chemical reaction between two compounds where the....*

educational institution *(noun)*

An institution dedicated to education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "educational institution."*
- *They discussed "educational institution" during the group presentation.*

exploration *(noun)*

A systematic consideration.

- *He called for a careful exploration of the consequences.*
- *They discussed "exploration" during the group presentation.*

face-amount certificate company *(noun)*

A regulated investment company that pays a stated amount to certificate holders on a stated maturity date.

- *He looked up "face-amount certificate company" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face-amount certificate company" to mean a regulated investment company that pays a stated....*

federal bureau of investigation *(noun)*

A federal law enforcement agency that is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice.

- *He looked up "federal bureau of investigation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal bureau of investigation."*

filling *(noun)*

Any material that fills a space or container.

- *When he yawned I could see the gold fillings in his teeth.*
- *An informal British term for 'filling' is 'stopping'.*

fishing license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to fish during a specified period of time.

- *The article explained what "fishing license" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fishing license" during the group presentation.*

flip over *(verb)*

Turn upside down, or throw so as to reverse.

- *Flip over the pork chop.*
- *Turn over the pancakes.*

---

foot-ton *(noun)*

2240 foot-pounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "foot-ton" to mean 2240 foot-pounds.*
- *He looked up "foot-ton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

for all practical purposes *(adverb)*

In every practical sense.

- *To all intents and purposes the case is closed.*
- *The rest are for all practical purposes useless.*

---

foreign terrorist organization *(noun)*

A political movement that uses terror as a weapon to achieve its goals.

- *The article explained what "foreign terrorist organization" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreign terrorist organization."*

---

i samuel *(noun)*

The first of two books in the Old Testament that tell of Saul and David.

- *He looked up "i samuel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "i samuel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insight *(noun)*

The clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation.

- *Understanding "insight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "insight" means with a simple example.*

---

iron trap *(noun)*

A trap from which there is no escape.

- *They discussed "iron trap" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "iron trap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meals *(noun)*

The food served and eaten at one time.

- *Understanding "meals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meals" to mean the food served and eaten at one time.*

---

national volunteers association *(noun)*

An all-male organization begun in 1925 to foster nationalism in India's Hindus.

- *In class, the teacher used "national volunteers association" to mean an all-male organization begun in 1925 to foster....*
- *Understanding "national volunteers association" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

natural language processing application *(noun)*

An application program that deals with natural language text.

- *In class, the teacher used "natural language processing application" to mean an application program that deals with natural....*
- *They discussed "natural language processing application" during the group presentation.*

---

negative feedback *(noun)*

Feedback in opposite phase with (decreasing) the input.

- *Understanding "negative feedback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "negative feedback" means with a simple example.*

---

o'er *(adverb)*

Throughout a period of time.

- *The narrator describes the scene "o'er" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "o'er" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

overnight *(adverb)*

Happening in a short time or with great speed.

- *These solutions cannot be found overnight!*
- *The fish marinates overnight.*

---

partially *(adverb)*

In part; in some degree; not wholly.

- *He was partially paralyzed.*
- *He answered "partially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

party to the transaction *(noun)*

A party of people taking a role in legal proceedings.

- *In class, the teacher used "party to the transaction" to mean a party of people taking a role in legal proceedings.*
- *The article explained what "party to the transaction" means with a simple example.*

---

phase angle *(noun)*

A particular point in the time of a cycle; measured from some arbitrary zero and expressed as an angle.

- *In class, the teacher used "phase angle" to mean a particular point in the time of a cycle; measured....*
- *Understanding "phase angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phrase structure *(noun)*

The grammatical arrangement of words in sentences.

- *He looked up "phrase structure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phrase structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pie *(noun)*

A prehistoric unrecorded language that was the ancestor of all Indo-European languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "pie" to mean a prehistoric unrecorded language that was the....*
- *They discussed "pie" during the group presentation.*

---

platforms *(noun)*

A document stating the aims and principles of a political party.

- *In class, the teacher used "platforms" to mean a document stating the aims and principles of a....*
- *The article explained what "platforms" means with a simple example.*

---

pocket bread *(noun)*

Usually small round bread that can open into a pocket for filling.

- *In class, the teacher used "pocket bread" to mean usually small round bread that can open into a....*
- *They discussed "pocket bread" during the group presentation.*

---

populations *(noun)*

The people who inhabit a territory or state.

- *Understanding "populations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "populations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poster *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *A poster advertised the coming attractions.*
- *The article explained what "poster" means with a simple example.*

---

pr *(noun)*

A promotion intended to create goodwill for a person or institution.

- *He looked up "pr" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pr" during the group presentation.*

practically *(adverb)*

(degree adverb used before a noun phrase) for all practical purposes but not completely.

- *Practically everything in Hinduism is the manifestation of a god.*
- *Practically the first thing I saw when I got off the train.*

qualify *(verb)*

Describe or portray the character or the qualities or peculiarities of.

- *Qualify these remarks.*
- *Can you use "qualify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ram *(verb)*

Strike or drive against with a heavy impact.

- *Ram the gate with a sledgehammer.*
- *She rammed her mind into focus.*

ranging *(adjective)*

Wandering freely.

- *At night in bed...his slowly ranging thoughts...encountered her.*
- *Students compared "ranging" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

scenario *(noun)*

A postulated sequence of possible events.

- *Planners developed several scenarios in case of an attack.*
- *The scenario is France during the Reign of Terror.*

scientific agriculture *(noun)*

The application of soil and plant sciences to land management and crop production.

- *In class, the teacher used "scientific agriculture" to mean the application of soil and plant sciences to land....*
- *Understanding "scientific agriculture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

side dish *(noun)*

A dish that is served with, but is subordinate to, a main course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "side dish."*
- *The article explained what "side dish" means with a simple example.*

snake eyes *(noun)*

Expressions used when when two dice are thrown and both come up showing one spot.

- *He looked up "snake eyes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake eyes."*

spreading *(noun)*

The opening of a subject to widespread discussion and debate.

- *The article explained what "spreading" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spreading."*

stand pat *(verb)*

Refuse to abandon one's opinion or belief.

- *Can you use "stand pat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stand pat" and when to wait.*

straight-backed *(adverb)*

In a straight-backed manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "straight-backed" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "straight-backed," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

sustainable *(adjective)*

Capable of being sustained.

- *The speaker chose "sustainable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sustainable" when it is capable of being sustained.*

---

themes *(noun)*

The subject matter of a conversation or discussion.

- *He looked up "themes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "themes" during the group presentation.*

---

to boot *(adverb)*

In addition, by way of addition; furthermore.

- *The narrator describes the scene "to boot" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "to boot" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

united states treasury *(noun)*

The federal department that collects revenue and administers federal finances; the Treasury Department was created in 1789.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states treasury" to mean the federal department that collects revenue and....*
- *They discussed "united states treasury" during the group presentation.*

---

absolute pitch *(noun)*

The ability to identify the pitch of a tone.

- *The article explained what "absolute pitch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolute pitch" to mean the ability to identify the pitch of a tone.*

---

acknowledge *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *We must acknowledge the kindness she showed towards us.*
- *She acknowledged that she might have forgotten.*

---

advisory *(noun)*

An announcement that usually advises or warns the public of some threat.

- *A frost advisory.*
- *They discussed "advisory" during the group presentation.*

---

appeals board *(noun)*

A board of officials that are not judicial but are appointed to hear appeals.

- *He looked up "appeals board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "appeals board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artificial language *(noun)*

A language that is deliberately created for a specific purpose.

- *Understanding "artificial language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artificial language."*

---

bank charter *(noun)*

A charter authorizing the operation of a bank.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank charter."*
- *They discussed "bank charter" during the group presentation.*

---

biology department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in biology.

- *They discussed "biology department" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biology department" means with a simple example.*

---

bits *(noun)*

A small amount of solid food; a mouthful.

- *There are 8 bits in a byte.*

- *Understanding "bits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

board of appeals *(noun)*

A board of officials that are not judicial but are appointed to hear appeals.

- *The article explained what "board of appeals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "board of appeals" to mean a board of officials that are not judicial but are....*

broadcast medium *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates via telecommunications.

- *In class, the teacher used "broadcast medium" to mean a medium that disseminates via telecommunications.*
- *Understanding "broadcast medium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

building permit *(noun)*

A document authorizing the holder to construct a building of a particular kind on a particular lot.

- *They discussed "building permit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "building permit" means with a simple example.*

bullet vote *(verb)*

Vote cumulatively and distribute the votes according to some principle.

- *The coach explained when to use "bullet vote" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bullet vote" until he saw an example.*

cancel *(noun)*

A notation cancelling a previous sharp or flat.

- *Understanding "cancel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cancel" because he had never seen it before.*

carpet *(noun)*

A natural object that resembles or suggests a carpet.

- *A carpet of flowers.*
- *The larvae of some moths spin a web that resembles a carpet.*

chocolate ice cream *(noun)*

Ice cream flavored with chocolate.

- *They discussed "chocolate ice cream" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chocolate ice cream" means with a simple example.*

clue *(noun)*

Evidence that helps to solve a problem.

- *They discussed "clue" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clue" means with a simple example.*

clue in *(verb)*

Provide someone with a clue.

- *Can you clue me in?*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clue in" in real sentences.*

consecutive *(adverb)*

In a consecutive manner.

- *We numbered the papers consecutively.*
- *Place "consecutive" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

contents *(noun)*

A list of divisions (chapters or articles) and the pages on which they start.

- *He emptied the contents of his pockets.*
- *Understanding "contents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

defense mechanism *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an unconscious process that tries to reduce the anxiety associated with instinctive desires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense mechanism."*
- *Understanding "defense mechanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

department of biology *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in biology.

- *He looked up "department of biology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of biology."*

department of commerce and labor *(noun)*

A former executive department of the United States government; created in 1903 and split into two departments in 1913.

- *They discussed "department of commerce and labor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "department of commerce and labor" means with a simple example.*

detective story *(noun)*

A narrative about someone who investigates crimes and obtains evidence leading to their resolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "detective story" to mean a narrative about someone who investigates crimes....*
- *The article explained what "detective story" means with a simple example.*

domain of a function *(noun)*

(mathematics) the set of values of the independent variable for which a function is defined.

- *In class, the teacher used "domain of a function" to mean (mathematics) the set of values of the independent....*
- *They discussed "domain of a function" during the group presentation.*

double quotes *(noun)*

A pair of quotation marks.

- *Understanding "double quotes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double quotes" to mean a pair of quotation marks.*

experimental condition *(noun)*

The procedure that is varied in order to estimate a variable's effect by comparison with a control condition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "experimental condition."*
- *He looked up "experimental condition" because he had never seen it before.*

flip side *(noun)*

A different aspect of something (especially the opposite aspect).

- *The flip side of your positive qualities sometimes get out of control.*
- *On the flip side of partnerships he talked about their competition.*

folk song *(noun)*

A song that is traditionally sung by the common people of a region and forms part of their culture.

- *They discussed "folk song" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folk song."*

food manufacturer *(noun)*

A person who manufactures food products.

- *The article explained what "food manufacturer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "food manufacturer" to mean a person who manufactures food products.*

frequency distribution *(noun)*

A distribution of observed frequencies of occurrence of the values of a variable.

- *In class, the teacher used "frequency distribution" to mean a distribution of observed frequencies of....*
- *He looked up "frequency distribution" because he had never seen it before.*

golden wedding anniversary *(noun)*

The 50th wedding anniversary.

- *The article explained what “golden wedding anniversary” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “golden wedding anniversary.”*

---

gospel *(noun)*

A doctrine that is believed to be of great importance.

- *Newton’s writings were gospel for those who followed.*
- *His word was gospel.*

---

grand opera *(noun)*

Opera in which all the text is sung.

- *They discussed “grand opera” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “grand opera” because he had never seen it before.*

---

graphic design *(noun)*

Visual communication by a skillful combination of text and pictures in advertisements, magazines, books, etc.

- *Understanding “graphic design” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “graphic design” to mean visual communication by a skillful combination of....*

---

grid *(noun)*

A pattern of regularly spaced horizontal and vertical lines.

- *Understanding “grid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “grid” during the group presentation.*

---

grows *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *He grows vegetables in his backyard.*
- *The coach explained when to use “grows” and when to wait.*

---

gulf coast *(noun)*

A seashore of the Gulf of Mexico.

- *He looked up “gulf coast” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gulf coast.”*

---

heating *(noun)*

The process of becoming warmer; a rising temperature.

- *The heating system wasn’t working.*
- *They have radiant heating.*

---

holy war warriors *(noun)*

A paramilitary terrorist organization of militant Muslims in Indonesia; wages a jihad against Christians in Indonesia; subscribes to the Wahhabi creed of Islam.

- *They discussed “holy war warriors” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “holy war warriors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

identification *(noun)*

The process of recognizing something or someone by remembering.

- *The thief’s identification was followed quickly by his arrest.*
- *Identification of the gun was an important clue.*

---

in great confusion *(adverb)*

In disorderly haste.

- *She spoke “in great confusion,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered “in great confusion,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

lap up *(verb)*

Take up with the tongue.

- *The cat lapped up the milk.*
- *She tried to use “lap up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

law of volumes *(noun)*

(physics) the density of an ideal gas at constant pressure varies inversely with the temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of volumes" to mean (physics) the density of an ideal gas at constant....*
- *Understanding "law of volumes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leaf form *(noun)*

Any of the various shape that leaves of plants can assume.

- *In class, the teacher used "leaf form" to mean any of the various shape that leaves of plants can....*
- *The article explained what "leaf form" means with a simple example.*

meat hook *(noun)*

A strong pointed hook from which the carcasses of animals are hung.

- *In class, the teacher used "meat hook" to mean a strong pointed hook from which the carcasses of....*
- *They discussed "meat hook" during the group presentation.*

metropolitan *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of a metropolis.

- *Metropolitan area.*
- *Would you call this situation "metropolitan"? Explain why.*

mines *(verb)*

Get from the earth by excavation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mines" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "mines" carefully so everyone would understand.*

oral contract *(noun)*

An agreement that is not in writing and is not signed by the parties but is a real existing contract that lacks only the formal requirement of a memorandum to render it enforceable in litigation.

- *He looked up "oral contract" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oral contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

palm oil *(noun)*

Oil from nuts of oil palms especially the African oil palm.

- *Understanding "palm oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "palm oil" during the group presentation.*

palm reading *(noun)*

Telling fortunes by lines on the palm of the hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "palm reading" to mean telling fortunes by lines on the palm of the hand.*
- *They discussed "palm reading" during the group presentation.*

parallel operation *(noun)*

The simultaneous execution of two or more operations.

- *In class, the teacher used "parallel operation" to mean the simultaneous execution of two or more operations.*
- *The article explained what "parallel operation" means with a simple example.*

patent *(noun)*

An official document granting a right or privilege.

- *He looked up "patent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patent" to mean an official document granting a right or privilege.*

pole star *(noun)*

The brightest star in Ursa Minor; at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper; the northern axis of the earth points toward it.

- *In class, the teacher used "pole star" to mean the brightest star in ursa minor; at the end of the....*
- *The article explained what "pole star" means with a simple example.*

pot cheese *(noun)*

Mild white cheese made from curds of soured skim milk.

- *Understanding "pot cheese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pot cheese" during the group presentation.*

---

pull one's weight *(verb)*

Do one's share in a common task.

- *Bob has never pulled his weight, and we all have to work harder to make up for his laziness.*
- *Can you use "pull one's weight" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ram down *(verb)*

Strike or drive against with a heavy impact.

- *Ram the gate with a sledgehammer.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ram down" in real sentences.*

---

reference manual *(noun)*

A manual containing information organized in a summary manner.

- *They discussed "reference manual" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reference manual" to mean a manual containing information organized in a....*

---

reverse fault *(noun)*

A geological fault in which the upper side appears to have been pushed upward by compression.

- *He looked up "reverse fault" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reverse fault" during the group presentation.*

---

roman catholic church *(noun)*

The Christian Church based in the Vatican and presided over by a pope and an episcopal hierarchy.

- *They discussed "roman catholic church" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roman catholic church" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sacred writing *(noun)*

Writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.

- *Understanding "sacred writing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sacred writing" to mean writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.*

---

sadly *(adverb)*

With sadness; in a sad manner.

- *'She died last night,' he said sadly.*
- *Sadly he died before he could see his grandchild.*

---

sauce louis *(noun)*

Mayonnaise and heavy cream combined with chopped green pepper and green onion seasoned with chili sauce and Worcestershire sauce and lemon juice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauce louis."*
- *The article explained what "sauce louis" means with a simple example.*

---

shell corporation *(noun)*

A company that is incorporated but has no assets or operations.

- *He looked up "shell corporation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shell corporation."*

---

significance *(noun)*

The message that is intended or expressed or signified.

- *The significance of a red traffic light.*
- *Do not underestimate the significance of nuclear power.*

---

sits *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *The White House sits on Pennsylvania Avenue.*

- *Can you use “sits” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

snake oil *(noun)*

Communication (written or spoken) intended to deceive.

- *He looked up “snake oil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “snake oil” during the group presentation.*

---

space biology *(noun)*

The branch of biology concerned with the effects of outer space on living organisms and the search for extraterrestrial life.

- *They discussed “space biology” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “space biology” to mean the branch of biology concerned with the effects of....*

---

spray *(noun)*

A quantity of small objects flying through the air.

- *A spray of bullets.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spray.”*

---

steel trap *(noun)*

An acute intelligence (an analogy based on the well-known sharpness of steel traps).

- *He’s as sharp as a steel trap.*
- *A mind like a steel trap.*

---

stepped line *(noun)*

A headline with the top line flush left and succeeding lines indented to the right.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stepped line.”*
- *He looked up “stepped line” because he had never seen it before.*

---

string cheese *(noun)*

Cheese formed in long strings twisted together.

- *Understanding “string cheese” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “string cheese.”*

---

structural *(adjective)*

Relating to or having or characterized by structure.

- *Structural engineer.*
- *Structural errors.*

---

suite *(noun)*

The group following and attending to some important person.

- *Understanding “suite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “suite” because he had never seen it before.*

---

toilet roll *(noun)*

A roll of toilet paper.

- *Understanding “toilet roll” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “toilet roll” to mean a roll of toilet paper.*

---

tropical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the tropics, or either tropic.

- *Tropical year.*
- *Students compared “tropical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

turkish coffee *(noun)*

A drink made from pulverized coffee beans; usually sweetened.

- *He looked up “turkish coffee” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “turkish coffee” during the group presentation.*

---

vintage *(noun)*

A season's yield of wine from a vineyard.

- *In class, the teacher used "vintage" to mean a season's yield of wine from a vineyard.*
- *Understanding "vintage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warned *(verb)*

Notify of danger, potential harm, or risk.

- *The director warned him that he might be fired.*
- *The doctor warned me about the dangers of smoking.*

---

wave angle *(noun)*

The angle of arrival (or departure) of a radio wave with respect to the axis of an antenna array.

- *Understanding "wave angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wave angle."*

---

wolf pack *(noun)*

A group of submarines operating together in attacking enemy convoys.

- *They discussed "wolf pack" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wolf pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yellow delicious *(noun)*

A sweet eating apple with yellow skin.

- *They discussed "yellow delicious" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow delicious" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accounting firm *(noun)*

A firm of accountants who provide accounting and auditing services for a fee.

- *They discussed "accounting firm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accounting firm."*

---

acquisition agreement *(noun)*

Contract governing the merger of two or more companies.

- *They discussed "acquisition agreement" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acquisition agreement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apple sauce *(noun)*

Puree of stewed apples usually sweetened and spiced.

- *They discussed "apple sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "apple sauce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

artistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of art or artists.

- *His artistic background.*
- *The speaker chose "artistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aviation *(noun)*

The aggregation of a country's military aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aviation."*
- *They discussed "aviation" during the group presentation.*

---

baby-boom generation *(noun)*

The larger than expected generation in United States born shortly after World War II.

- *Understanding "baby-boom generation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "baby-boom generation" means with a simple example.*

---

black humor *(noun)*

The juxtaposition of morbid and farcical elements (in writing or drama) to give a disturbing effect.

- *He looked up “black humor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “black humor” during the group presentation.*

---

bless *(verb)*

Make the sign of the cross over someone in order to call on God for protection; consecrate.

- *The dying man blessed his son.*
- *In everyday English, people use “bless” when talking about this idea.*

---

celebrating *(verb)*

Behave as expected during of holidays or rites.

- *After the exam, the students were celebrating.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “celebrating” in real sentences.*

---

charging *(verb)*

To make a rush at or sudden attack upon, as in battle.

- *He saw Jess charging at him with a pitchfork.*
- *He came charging into my office.*

---

chemicals *(noun)*

Material produced by or used in a reaction involving changes in atoms or molecules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chemicals.”*
- *The article explained what “chemicals” means with a simple example.*

---

chocolate egg *(noun)*

Egg-shaped chocolate candy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chocolate egg.”*
- *He looked up “chocolate egg” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chuck out *(verb)*

Put out or expel from a place.

- *She tried to use “chuck out” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “chuck out” until he saw an example.*

---

cinema *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates moving pictures.

- *This story would be good cinema.*
- *The article explained what “cinema” means with a simple example.*

---

collective farm *(noun)*

A farm operated collectively.

- *Understanding “collective farm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “collective farm” to mean a farm operated collectively.*

---

commercial instrument *(noun)*

A document of or relating to commerce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commercial instrument.”*
- *The article explained what “commercial instrument” means with a simple example.*

---

contrary *(noun)*

A relation of direct opposition.

- *Public opinion to the contrary he is not guilty.*
- *In class, the teacher used “contrary” to mean a relation of direct opposition.*

---

cooking chocolate *(noun)*

Pure unsweetened chocolate used in baking and icings and sauces and candy.

- *Understanding “cooking chocolate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “cooking chocolate” because he had never seen it before.*

corporations *(noun)*

A business firm whose articles of incorporation have been approved in some state.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporations."*
- *He looked up "corporations" because he had never seen it before.*

couch *(verb)*

Formulate in a particular style or language.

- *She tried to use "couch" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "couch" in real sentences.*

crush *(verb)*

To compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition.

- *Crush an aluminum can.*
- *The car crushed the toy.*

customs service *(noun)*

The agency of the Treasury Department that enforces import tariffs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "customs service."*
- *The article explained what "customs service" means with a simple example.*

dam *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

- *In class, the teacher used "dam" to mean a metric unit of length equal to ten meters.*
- *The article explained what "dam" means with a simple example.*

dam up *(verb)*

Obstruct with, or as if with, a dam.

- *Dam the gorges of the Yangtse River.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dam up" when talking about this idea.*

decrease *(noun)*

A process of becoming smaller or shorter.

- *There was a decrease in his temperature as the fever subsided.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decrease" to mean a process of becoming smaller or shorter.*

default option *(noun)*

An option that is selected automatically unless an alternative is specified.

- *He looked up "default option" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "default option."*

defeated *(noun)*

People who are defeated.

- *The Romans had no pity for the defeated.*
- *Understanding "defeated" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

defensive attitude *(noun)*

An attitude of defensiveness (especially in the phrase 'on the defensive').

- *They discussed "defensive attitude" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defensive attitude" to mean an attitude of defensiveness (especially in the....*

derived function *(noun)*

The result of mathematical differentiation; the instantaneous change of one quantity relative to another; df(x)/dx.

- *The article explained what "derived function" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "derived function" to mean the result of mathematical differentiation; the....*

ethnic joke *(noun)*

A joke at the expense of some ethnic group.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethnic joke" to mean a joke at the expense of some ethnic group.*
- *He looked up "ethnic joke" because he had never seen it before.*

garbage down *(verb)*

Eat a large amount of food quickly.

- *The children gobbled down most of the birthday cake.*
- *In everyday English, people use "garbage down" when talking about this idea.*

golden delicious *(noun)*

A sweet eating apple with yellow skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden delicious" to mean a sweet eating apple with yellow skin.*
- *The article explained what "golden delicious" means with a simple example.*

grammar *(noun)*

The branch of linguistics that deals with syntax and morphology (and sometimes also deals with semantics).

- *They discussed "grammar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grammar" to mean the branch of linguistics that deals with syntax....*

interest-bearing *(adjective)*

Of financial obligations on which interest is paid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "interest-bearing."*
- *Would you call this situation "interest-bearing"? Explain why.*

internal representation *(noun)*

A presentation to the mind in the form of an idea or image.

- *He looked up "internal representation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "internal representation" during the group presentation.*

layers *(noun)*

An abstract place usually conceived as having depth.

- *A simile has at least two layers of meaning.*
- *Understanding "layers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lens *(noun)*

(metaphor) a channel through which something can be seen or understood.

- *The writer is the lens through which history can be seen.*
- *Understanding "lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line of destiny *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates how successful you will be.

- *They discussed "line of destiny" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of destiny."*

liquid diet *(noun)*

A diet of foods that can be served in liquid or strained form (plus custards or puddings); prescribed after certain kinds of surgery.

- *He looked up "liquid diet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liquid diet" to mean a diet of foods that can be served in liquid or....*

magnetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by magnetism.

- *Magnetic forces.*
- *The hard disk is covered with a thin coat of magnetic material.*

metres *(noun)*

The basic unit of length adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites (approximately 1.094 yards).

- *Understanding "metres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “metres.”*

naval forces *(noun)*

An organization of military vessels belonging to a country and available for sea warfare.

- *He looked up “naval forces” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “naval forces” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

noble gas *(noun)*

Any of the chemically inert gaseous elements of the helium group in the periodic table.

- *They discussed “noble gas” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “noble gas” means with a simple example.*

notion *(noun)*

A vague idea in which some confidence is placed.

- *The theatrical notion of disguise is associated with disaster in his stories.*
- *Buttons and needles are notions.*

on the contrary *(adverb)*

Contrary to expectations.

- *He didn’t stay home; on the contrary, he went out with his friends.*
- *He answered “on the contrary,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

orange juice *(noun)*

Bottled or freshly squeezed juice of oranges.

- *Understanding “orange juice” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “orange juice.”*

partial *(noun)*

A harmonic with a frequency that is a multiple of the fundamental frequency.

- *They discussed “partial” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “partial.”*

piss *(noun)*

Informal terms for urination.

- *The article explained what “piss” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “piss.”*

placing *(verb)*

Put into a certain place or abstract location.

- *She tried to use “placing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “placing” and when to wait.*

quarter pound *(noun)*

4 ounces avoirdupois.

- *He looked up “quarter pound” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “quarter pound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reminded *(verb)*

Put in the mind of someone.

- *Learners should practice how to use “reminded” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “reminded” carefully so everyone would understand.*

rocket fuel *(noun)*

An explosive charge that propels a rocket.

- *He looked up “rocket fuel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rocket fuel.”*

sacred text *(noun)*

Writing that is venerated for the worship of a deity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacred text."*
- *Understanding "sacred text" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

savings and loan association *(noun)*

A thrift institution that is required by law to make a certain percentage of its loans as home mortgages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savings and loan association."*
- *He looked up "savings and loan association" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sharp-pointed *(adjective)*

Having a sharp point.

- *Students compared "sharp-pointed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sharp-pointed" when it is having a sharp point.*

---

shine *(verb)*

Be bright by reflecting or casting light.

- *His talent shines.*
- *Shine the light on that window, please.*

---

shoulder flash *(noun)*

Something worn on the shoulder of a military uniform as an emblem of a division etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoulder flash" to mean something worn on the shoulder of a military....*
- *They discussed "shoulder flash" during the group presentation.*

---

simultaneously *(adverb)*

At the same instant.

- *They spoke simultaneously.*
- *She spoke "simultaneously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

spring-loaded *(adjective)*

Containing a compressed spring that presses one part against another.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spring-loaded."*
- *Would you call this situation "spring-loaded"? Explain why.*

---

substitute *(noun)*

A person or thing that takes or can take the place of another.

- *In class, the teacher used "substitute" to mean a person or thing that takes or can take the place....*
- *The article explained what "substitute" means with a simple example.*

---

tactics *(noun)*

The branch of military science dealing with detailed maneuvers to achieve objectives set by strategy.

- *The article explained what "tactics" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tactics."*

---

thai *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the languages of the Thai people.

- *Thai tones.*
- *Different Thai tribes live in the north.*

---

to the contrary *(adverb)*

Contrary to expectations.

- *He didn't stay home; on the contrary, he went out with his friends.*
- *He answered "to the contrary," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

treasure *(noun)*

A collection of precious things.

- *The trunk held all her meager treasures.*
- *The pirates hid their treasure on a small island in the West Indies.*

---

trophy *(noun)*

An award for success in war or hunting.

- *In class, the teacher used "trophy" to mean an award for success in war or hunting.*
- *They discussed "trophy" during the group presentation.*

---

tropical year *(noun)*

The time for the earth to make one revolution around the sun, measured between two vernal equinoxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tropical year."*
- *The article explained what "tropical year" means with a simple example.*

---

villages *(noun)*

A community of people smaller than a town.

- *The article explained what "villages" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "villages" during the group presentation.*

---

whole meal bread *(noun)*

Bread made with whole wheat flour.

- *Understanding "whole meal bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "whole meal bread" during the group presentation.*

---

acid-wash *(verb)*

Wash with acid so as to achieve a bleached look.

- *Acid-wash blue jeans.*
- *He did not know how to use "acid-wash" until he saw an example.*

---

affects *(verb)*

Connect closely and often incriminatingly.

- *This new ruling affects your business.*
- *The medicine affects my heart rate.*

---

angel food cake *(noun)*

A light sponge cake made without egg yolks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angel food cake."*
- *Understanding "angel food cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apologize *(verb)*

Acknowledge faults or shortcomings or failing.

- *I apologized for being late.*
- *He apologized for the many typoes.*

---

approached *(verb)*

Make advances to someone, usually with a proposal or suggestion.

- *I was approached by the President to serve as his adviser in foreign matters.*
- *In everyday English, people use "approached" when talking about this idea.*

---

ash *(noun)*

The residue that remains when something is burned.

- *He looked up "ash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ash" during the group presentation.*

---

associate in applied science *(noun)*

An associate degree in applied science.

- *Understanding "associate in applied science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "associate in applied science" during the group presentation.*

beef tea *(noun)*

An extract of beef (given to people who are ill).

- *He looked up "beef tea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beef tea."*

benjamin *(noun)*

Gum resin used especially in treating skin irritation.

- *Understanding "benjamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benjamin."*

birth certificate *(noun)*

A copy of the official document giving details of a person's birth.

- *Understanding "birth certificate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "birth certificate" because he had never seen it before.*

bloody mary *(noun)*

A cocktail made with vodka and spicy tomato juice.

- *In class, the teacher used "bloody mary" to mean a cocktail made with vodka and spicy tomato juice.*
- *He looked up "bloody mary" because he had never seen it before.*

boxing day *(noun)*

First weekday after Christmas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boxing day."*
- *The article explained what "boxing day" means with a simple example.*

bubble *(noun)*

A speculative scheme that depends on unstable factors that the planner cannot control.

- *A real estate bubble.*
- *He didn't want to burst the newcomer's bubble.*

bulk large *(verb)*

Hang over, as of something threatening, dark, or menacing.

- *Can you use "bulk large" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bulk large" and when to wait.*

by fits and starts *(adverb)*

Intermittently.

- *He worked on his book by fits and starts.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "by fits and starts" in the final chapter.*

call on the carpet *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *The mother scolded the child for entering a stranger's car.*
- *The deputy ragged the Prime Minister.*

candy apple *(noun)*

An apple that is covered with a candy-like substance (usually caramelized sugar).

- *The article explained what "candy apple" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "candy apple" to mean an apple that is covered with a candy-like....*

chinese brown sauce *(noun)*

A sauce based on soy sauce.

- *Understanding "chinese brown sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinese brown sauce" to mean a sauce based on soy sauce.*

cold rubber *(noun)*

A rubber made at low temperatures (5 degrees Centigrade) which is tougher than conventional rubber and is often used in car tires.

- *In class, the teacher used "cold rubber" to mean a rubber made at low temperatures (5 degrees....*
- *He looked up "cold rubber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

communications security establishment *(noun)*

Canadian agency that gathers communications intelligence and assist law enforcement and security agencies.

- *Understanding "communications security establishment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "communications security establishment" to mean canadian agency that gathers communications....*

---

compound number *(noun)*

A quantity expressed in two different units.

- *Understanding "compound number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compound number" to mean a quantity expressed in two different units.*

---

connecting *(verb)*

Join by means of communication equipment.

- *She tried to use "connecting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "connecting" and when to wait.*

---

decides *(verb)*

Reach, make, or come to a decision about something.

- *The vote in New Hampshire often decides the outcome of the Presidential election.*
- *Can you use "decides" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

department of defense laboratory system *(noun)*

A defense laboratory that provides essential services in fundamental science for national security and environmental protection and provides technologies that contribute to industrial competitiveness.

- *They discussed "department of defense laboratory system" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "department of defense laboratory system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

distinguished service order *(noun)*

A British military decoration for special service in action.

- *They discussed "distinguished service order" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distinguished service order" to mean a british military decoration for special service....*

---

drawn butter *(noun)*

Butter made clear by heating and removing the sediment of milk solids.

- *He looked up "drawn butter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drawn butter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dressing down *(noun)*

A severe scolding.

- *The article explained what "dressing down" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dressing down" during the group presentation.*

---

emergency alert system *(noun)*

A federal warning system that is activated by FEMA; enables the President to take over the United States airwaves to warn the whole country of major catastrophic events.

- *He looked up "emergency alert system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "emergency alert system" during the group presentation.*

---

experimental method *(noun)*

The use of controlled observations and measurements to test hypotheses.

- *They discussed "experimental method" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "experimental method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

food grain *(noun)*

Foodstuff prepared from the starchy grains of cereal grasses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food grain."*

- *He looked up "food grain" because he had never seen it before.*

food turner *(noun)*

Cooking utensil having a flat flexible part and a long handle; used for turning or serving food.

- *In class, the teacher used "food turner" to mean cooking utensil having a flat flexible part and a....*
- *They discussed "food turner" during the group presentation.*

free verse *(noun)*

Unrhymed verse without a consistent metrical pattern.

- *The article explained what "free verse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "free verse" to mean unrhymed verse without a consistent metrical pattern.*

from scratch *(adverb)*

From the beginning, especially without relying on resources or other advantages.

- *He baked the torte from scratch.*
- *She built her business up from scratch.*

fundamental measure *(noun)*

One of the four quantities that are the basis of systems of measurement.

- *The article explained what "fundamental measure" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fundamental measure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gm *(noun)*

A metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.

- *Understanding "gm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gm" during the group presentation.*

greek architecture *(noun)*

The architecture of ancient Greece.

- *They discussed "greek architecture" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "greek architecture" because he had never seen it before.*

hammer in *(verb)*

Teach by drills and repetition.

- *He did not know how to use "hammer in" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hammer in" and when to wait.*

hammer out *(verb)*

Discuss vehemently in order to reach a solution or an agreement.

- *The leaders of the various Middle Eastern countries are trying to hammer out a peace agreement.*
- *She tried to use "hammer out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hosting *(verb)*

Be the host of or for.

- *She tried to use "hosting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hosting" and when to wait.*

identification number *(noun)*

A numeral or string of numerals that is used for identification.

- *She refused to give them her Social Security number.*
- *The article explained what "identification number" means with a simple example.*

in good spirits *(adverb)*

Without losing equilibrium.

- *Place "in good spirits" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in good spirits" in the final chapter.*

infinite *(noun)*

The unlimited expanse in which everything is located.

- *The boundless regions of the infinite.*
- *Understanding "infinite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

input signal *(noun)*

Signal going into an electronic system.

- *In class, the teacher used "input signal" to mean signal going into an electronic system.*
- *Understanding "input signal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inter *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inter" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "inter" when talking about this idea.*

interior angle *(noun)*

The angle inside two adjacent sides of a polygon.

- *They discussed "interior angle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "interior angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iranian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Iran or its people or language or culture.

- *Iranian mountains.*
- *Iranian security police.*

layer cake *(noun)*

Cake having layers held together by a sweet filling and usually covered with frosting.

- *They discussed "layer cake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "layer cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

legislature *(noun)*

Persons who make or amend or repeal laws.

- *The article explained what "legislature" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "legislature" during the group presentation.*

line of verse *(noun)*

A single line of words in a poem.

- *Understanding "line of verse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line of verse" to mean a single line of words in a poem.*

makers *(noun)*

A business engaged in manufacturing some product.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "makers."*
- *He looked up "makers" because he had never seen it before.*

manhattan *(noun)*

A cocktail made with whiskey and sweet vermouth with a dash of bitters.

- *Understanding "manhattan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manhattan."*

milk punch *(noun)*

A punch made of spirits and milk and sugar and spices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk punch."*
- *He looked up "milk punch" because he had never seen it before.*

milk shake *(noun)*

Frothy drink of milk and flavoring and sometimes fruit or ice cream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk shake."*
- *He looked up "milk shake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moreover *(adverb)*

In addition.

- *The cellar was dark; moreover, mice nested there.*
- *Using "moreover" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

mutual understanding *(noun)*

Sympathy of each person for the other.

- *In class, the teacher used "mutual understanding" to mean sympathy of each person for the other.*
- *The article explained what "mutual understanding" means with a simple example.*

---

naval unit *(noun)*

A military unit that is part of a navy.

- *Understanding "naval unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naval unit" to mean a military unit that is part of a navy.*

---

net ton *(noun)*

A United States unit of weight equivalent to 2000 pounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "net ton" to mean a united states unit of weight equivalent to 2000....*
- *The article explained what "net ton" means with a simple example.*

---

parade *(noun)*

An extended (often showy) succession of persons or things.

- *A parade of strollers on the mall.*
- *A parade of witnesses.*

---

patch test *(noun)*

A test to determine allergic sensitivity by applying small pads soaked with allergen to the unbroken skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "patch test" to mean a test to determine allergic sensitivity by....*
- *They discussed "patch test" during the group presentation.*

---

patent law *(noun)*

That branch of jurisprudence that studies the laws governing patents.

- *In class, the teacher used "patent law" to mean that branch of jurisprudence that studies the laws....*
- *They discussed "patent law" during the group presentation.*

---

patent system *(noun)*

A legal system for protecting the rights of inventors.

- *They discussed "patent system" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "patent system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pics *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *They discussed "pics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prayer wheel *(noun)*

A cylinder with prayers written on it; each revolution counts as uttering the prayers; used especially by Buddhists in Tibet.

- *In class, the teacher used "prayer wheel" to mean a cylinder with prayers written on it; each....*
- *The article explained what "prayer wheel" means with a simple example.*

---

presidency *(noun)*

The tenure of a president.

- *Andrew Jackson expanded the power of the presidency beyond what was customary before his time.*
- *He looked up "presidency" because he had never seen it before.*

psychological feature *(noun)*

A feature of the mental life of a living organism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychological feature."*
- *He looked up "psychological feature" because he had never seen it before.*

realistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of realism.

- *A realistic system of thought.*
- *A realistic description.*

remarks *(noun)*

A statement that expresses a personal opinion or belief or adds information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remarks."*
- *The article explained what "remarks" means with a simple example.*

roman architecture *(noun)*

The architecture of ancient Rome.

- *Understanding "roman architecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman architecture."*

rough-sand *(verb)*

Sand roughly.

- *Rough-sand the door before painting it.*
- *She tried to use "rough-sand" carefully so everyone would understand.*

russians *(noun)*

The Slavic language that is the official language of Russia.

- *In class, the teacher used "russians" to mean the slavic language that is the official language....*
- *They discussed "russians" during the group presentation.*

scratch out *(verb)*

Strike or cancel by or as if by rubbing or crossing out.

- *Scratch out my name on that list.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scratch out" and when to wait.*

scratch up *(verb)*

Cut the surface of; wear away the surface of.

- *In everyday English, people use "scratch up" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scratch up" until he saw an example.*

search warrant *(noun)*

A warrant authorizing law enforcement officials to search for objects or people involved in the commission of a crime and to produce them in court; the warrant describes the locations where the officials may search.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "search warrant."*
- *They discussed "search warrant" during the group presentation.*

shade *(noun)*

A mental representation of some haunting experience.

- *It is much cooler in the shade.*
- *After several trials he mixed the shade of pink that she wanted.*

shadow cabinet *(noun)*

A group of senior members of the political party that is out of power; these members would probably assume corresponding positions as ministers in the British Cabinet if their party was elected.

- *In class, the teacher used "shadow cabinet" to mean a group of senior members of the political party....*
- *The article explained what "shadow cabinet" means with a simple example.*

sheets *(noun)*

(mathematics) an unbounded two-dimensional shape.

- *He looked up “sheets” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sheets” to mean (mathematics) an unbounded two-dimensional shape.*

---

sometime *(adverb)*

At some indefinite or unstated time.

- *Let’s get together sometime.*
- *Everything has to end sometime.*

---

spirits *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *He was in good spirits.*
- *Understanding “spirits” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strictly *(adverb)*

In a rigorous manner.

- *We talked strictly business.*
- *He answered “strictly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

stuff and nonsense *(noun)*

Senseless talk.

- *Don’t give me that stuff.*
- *Understanding “stuff and nonsense” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teens *(noun)*

The time of life between the ages of 12 and 20.

- *The article explained what “teens” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “teens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thou *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100.

- *He looked up “thou” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thou.”*

---

tom and jerry *(noun)*

Hot rum toddy with a beaten egg.

- *The article explained what “tom and jerry” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tom and jerry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

united states fish and wildlife service *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of the Interior that conserves and protects fish and wildlife and their habitats; assesses the environmental impact of pesticides and nuclear power site and hydroelectric dams and thermal pollution.

- *They discussed “united states fish and wildlife service” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “united states fish and wildlife service” to mean an agency in the department of the interior that....*

---

verse line *(noun)*

A line of metrical text.

- *The article explained what “verse line” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “verse line” during the group presentation.*

---

wanted poster *(noun)*

A public announcement by a law enforcement agency that they desire to question or arrest some person.

- *In class, the teacher used “wanted poster” to mean a public announcement by a law enforcement agency....*
- *The article explained what “wanted poster” means with a simple example.*

---

wine sauce *(noun)*

White or veloute sauce with wine and stock variously seasoned with onions and herbs; for fish or meat.

- *In class, the teacher used "wine sauce" to mean white or veloute sauce with wine and stock....*
- *The article explained what "wine sauce" means with a simple example.*

---

alcohol radical *(noun)*

The chemical group -OH.

- *Understanding "alcohol radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alcohol radical" to mean the chemical group -oh.*

---

at stake *(adverb)*

To be won or lost; at risk.

- *Perhaps a million dollars are at stake.*
- *There is more at stake than your modesty.*

---

bacon *(noun)*

Back and sides of a hog salted and dried or smoked; usually sliced thin and fried.

- *They discussed "bacon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bacon" means with a simple example.*

---

believing *(noun)*

The cognitive process that leads to convictions.

- *Seeing is believing.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "believing."*

---

bread and butter *(noun)*

The financial means whereby one lives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bread and butter."*
- *He looked up "bread and butter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bread knife *(noun)*

A knife used to cut bread.

- *They discussed "bread knife" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bread knife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

british imperial system *(noun)*

A system of weights and measures based on the foot and pound and second and pint.

- *The article explained what "british imperial system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "british imperial system" to mean a system of weights and measures based on the foot....*

---

burst in on *(verb)*

Spring suddenly.

- *He burst upon our conversation.*
- *The coach explained when to use "burst in on" and when to wait.*

---

caps *(noun)*

An upper limit on what is allowed.

- *The article explained what "caps" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cc *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one thousandth of a liter.

- *In class, the teacher used "cc" to mean a metric unit of volume equal to one thousandth of....*
- *They discussed "cc" during the group presentation.*

---

cold duck *(noun)*

Pink sparkling wine originally from Germany.

- *The article explained what "cold duck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cold duck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

collins *(noun)*

Tall iced drink of liquor (usually gin) with fruit juice.

- *In class, the teacher used "collins" to mean tall iced drink of liquor (usually gin) with fruit....*
- *The article explained what "collins" means with a simple example.*

commit suicide *(verb)*

Kill oneself.

- *The terminally ill patient committed suicide.*
- *Can you use "commit suicide" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

compromise *(noun)*

An accommodation in which both sides make concessions.

- *The newly elected congressmen rejected a compromise because they considered it 'business as usual'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compromise" to mean an accommodation in which both sides make concessions.*

congressional record *(noun)*

A published written account of the speeches and debates and votes of the United States Congress.

- *In class, the teacher used "congressional record" to mean a published written account of the speeches and....*
- *Understanding "congressional record" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

copy editing *(noun)*

Putting something into a form suitable for a printer.

- *The article explained what "copy editing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "copy editing" during the group presentation.*

crop *(noun)*

A collection of people or things appearing together.

- *The annual crop of students brings a new crop of ideas.*
- *The latest crop of fashions is about to hit the stores.*

crop up *(verb)*

Appear suddenly or unexpectedly.

- *Can you use "crop up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "crop up" when talking about this idea.*

depend upon *(verb)*

Put trust in with confidence.

- *Your grade will depends on your homework.*
- *She tried to use "depend upon" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dose rate *(noun)*

The quantity of radiation absorbed per unit time.

- *They discussed "dose rate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dose rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elderly *(noun)*

People who are old collectively.

- *The article explained what "elderly" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "elderly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electronics industry *(noun)*

The manufacturers of electronic products considered collectively.

- *The article explained what "electronics industry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronics industry" to mean the manufacturers of electronic products considered....*

fixed-point representation system *(noun)*

A radix numeration system in which the location of the decimal point is fixed by convention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixed-point representation system."*
- *Understanding "fixed-point representation system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

floating-point number *(noun)*

A number represented in floating-point notation.

- *Understanding "floating-point number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "floating-point number" during the group presentation.*

fruit juice *(noun)*

Drink produced by squeezing or crushing fruit.

- *He looked up "fruit juice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fruit juice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grants *(noun)*

A contract granting the right to operate a subsidiary business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grants."*
- *He looked up "grants" because he had never seen it before.*

gulf of mexico *(noun)*

An arm of the Atlantic to the south of the United States and to the east of Mexico.

- *Understanding "gulf of mexico" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gulf of mexico" during the group presentation.*

hawaii standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 10th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 150th meridian west; used in Hawaii and the western Aleutian Islands.

- *The article explained what "hawaii standard time" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hawaii standard time" to mean standard time in the 10th time zone west of....*

heart cherry *(noun)*

Large heart-shaped sweet cherry with soft flesh.

- *They discussed "heart cherry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heart cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

horse opera *(noun)*

A film about life in the western United States during the period of exploration and development.

- *Understanding "horse opera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "horse opera" during the group presentation.*

identity operator *(noun)*

An operator that leaves unchanged the element on which it operates.

- *The identity under numerical multiplication is 1.*
- *In class, the teacher used "identity operator" to mean an operator that leaves unchanged the element on....*

inform *(verb)*

Impart knowledge of some fact, state or affairs, or event to.

- *I informed him of his rights.*
- *The principles that inform modern teaching.*

ion *(noun)*

A particle that is electrically charged (positive or negative); an atom or molecule or group that has lost or gained one or more electrons.

- *Understanding "ion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ion."*

mathematics *(noun)*

A science (or group of related sciences) dealing with the logic of quantity and shape and arrangement.

- *He looked up "mathematics" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mathematics."*

muslim calendar *(noun)*

The lunar calendar used by Muslims; dates from 622 AD (the year of the Hegira); the beginning of the Muslim year retrogresses through the solar year completing the cycle every 32 years.

- *The article explained what "muslim calendar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muslim calendar" to mean the lunar calendar used by muslims; dates from 622....*

national academy of sciences *(noun)*

An honorary American society of scientists created by President Lincoln during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "national academy of sciences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "national academy of sciences" during the group presentation.*

naval division *(noun)*

A group of ships of similar type.

- *The article explained what "naval division" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naval division" to mean a group of ships of similar type.*

northern spy *(noun)*

Large late-ripening apple with skin striped with yellow and red.

- *In class, the teacher used "northern spy" to mean large late-ripening apple with skin striped with....*
- *Understanding "northern spy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

odds and ends *(noun)*

A motley assortment of things.

- *They discussed "odds and ends" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odds and ends" to mean a motley assortment of things.*

palm sunday *(noun)*

Sunday before Easter.

- *Understanding "palm sunday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "palm sunday" means with a simple example.*

point jam *(verb)*

Jam a narrow band of frequencies.

- *We can counter point-jamming effectively.*
- *The coach explained when to use "point jam" and when to wait.*

poster board *(noun)*

A cardboard suitable for making posters.

- *The article explained what "poster board" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poster board" to mean a cardboard suitable for making posters.*

publishing empire *(noun)*

A conglomerate of publishing companies.

- *They discussed "publishing empire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "publishing empire" because he had never seen it before.*

quietly *(adverb)*

With little or no activity or no agitation ('quiet' is a nonstandard variant for 'quietly').

- *Her hands rested quietly in her lap.*
- *The rock star was quietly led out the back door.*

reducing diet *(noun)*

A diet designed to help you lose weight (especially fat).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reducing diet."*
- *He looked up "reducing diet" because he had never seen it before.*

revolutionary group *(noun)*

A political unit organized to promote revolution.

- *He looked up "revolutionary group" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revolutionary group" to mean a political unit organized to promote revolution.*

salad *(noun)*

Food mixtures either arranged on a plate or tossed and served with a moist dressing; usually consisting of or including greens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salad."*
- *The article explained what "salad" means with a simple example.*

sends *(verb)*

To cause or order to be taken, directed, or transmitted to another place.

- *Can you use "sends" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sends" carefully so everyone would understand.*

serial operation *(noun)*

The sequential execution of operations one after another.

- *They discussed "serial operation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serial operation."*

shade off *(verb)*

Cast a shadow over.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shade off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shade off" when talking about this idea.*

smiling *(noun)*

A facial expression characterized by turning up the corners of the mouth; usually shows pleasure or amusement.

- *They discussed "smiling" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "smiling" means with a simple example.*

solar physics *(noun)*

The branch of astronomy that deals with the sun.

- *He looked up "solar physics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar physics."*

soup *(noun)*

An unfortunate situation.

- *We're in the soup now.*
- *They discussed "soup" during the group presentation.*

soup up *(verb)*

Make more powerful.

- *He souped up the old cars.*
- *She tried to use "soup up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stating *(verb)*

Indicate through a symbol, formula, etc.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stating" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stating" and when to wait.*

universal gas constant *(noun)*

(physics) the universal constant in the gas equation: pressure times volume = R times temperature; equal to 8.3143 joules per kelvin per mole.

- *In class, the teacher used "universal gas constant" to mean (physics) the universal constant in the gas....*
- *They discussed "universal gas constant" during the group presentation.*

vegetables *(noun)*

Edible seeds or roots or stems or leaves or bulbs or tubers or nonsweet fruits of any of numerous herbaceous plant.

- *Understanding “vegetables” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “vegetables” means with a simple example.*

---

verse form *(noun)*

A composition written in metrical feet forming rhythmical lines.

- *The article explained what “verse form” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “verse form.”*

---

welsh *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Wales or its people or their language.

- *The Welsh coast.*
- *Welsh syntax.*

---

aboard *(adverb)*

On first or second or third base.

- *Their second homer with Bob Allison aboard.*
- *Anchored close aboard another ship.*

---

absolute frequency *(noun)*

The number of observations in a given statistical category.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “absolute frequency.”*
- *He looked up “absolute frequency” because he had never seen it before.*

---

abstract *(noun)*

A concept or idea not associated with any specific instance.

- *He loved her only in the abstract–not in person.*
- *In class, the teacher used “abstract” to mean a concept or idea not associated with any specific....*

---

accent *(noun)*

The usage or vocabulary that is characteristic of a specific group of people.

- *He has a strong German accent.*
- *He couldn’t suppress his contemptuous accent.*

---

admission day *(noun)*

In some states of the United States: a legal holiday commemorating the day the state was admitted to the Union.

- *The article explained what “admission day” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “admission day.”*

---

advisory board *(noun)*

A board appointed to advise the chief administrator.

- *They discussed “advisory board” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “advisory board” to mean a board appointed to advise the chief administrator.*

---

blank *(noun)*

A blank character used to separate successive words in writing or printing.

- *He looked up “blank” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blank.”*

---

blowing gas *(noun)*

The gas leaving a generator during a blow period.

- *The article explained what “blowing gas” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blowing gas” to mean the gas leaving a generator during a blow period.*

---

contacts *(noun)*

A channel for communication between groups.

- *He used his business contacts to get an introduction to the governor.*
- *They forget to solder the contacts.*

conviction *(noun)*

An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence.

- *The conviction came as no surprise.*
- *He looked up "conviction" because he had never seen it before.*

corn oil *(noun)*

Oil from the germs of corn grains.

- *He looked up "corn oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn oil."*

corrupt *(verb)*

Place under suspicion or cast doubt upon.

- *Socrates was accused of corrupting young men.*
- *Corrupt the morals.*

customs union *(noun)*

An association of nations to promote free trade within the union and set common tariffs for nations that are not members.

- *They discussed "customs union" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "customs union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

department of veterans affairs *(noun)*

The United States federal department responsible for the interests of military veterans; created in 1989.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of veterans affairs."*
- *They discussed "department of veterans affairs" during the group presentation.*

duration *(noun)*

The property of enduring or continuing in time.

- *The ceremony was of short duration.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duration" to mean the property of enduring or continuing in time.*

external angle *(noun)*

The supplement of an interior angle of a polygon.

- *Understanding "external angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "external angle" means with a simple example.*

fifteen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of fourteen and one.

- *They discussed "fifteen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fifteen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

floating policy *(noun)*

An insurance policy covering loss of movable property (e.g. jewelry) regardless of its location.

- *He looked up "floating policy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floating policy."*

graduated *(adjective)*

Marked with or divided into degrees.

- *The speaker chose "graduated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "graduated" approach may work better in this case.*

harsh on *(verb)*

Criticize harshly.

- *The teacher keeps harshing on the same kid.*
- *Can you use "harsh on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

honey cake *(noun)*

A spicy cake partially sweetened with honey.

- *They discussed "honey cake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "honey cake" to mean a spicy cake partially sweetened with honey.*

---

horn in *(verb)*

Search or inquire in a meddlesome way.

- *She tried to use "horn in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "horn in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

imagination image *(noun)*

A mental image produced by the imagination.

- *They discussed "imagination image" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "imagination image" means with a simple example.*

---

ingredients *(noun)*

An abstract part of something.

- *He looked up "ingredients" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ingredients."*

---

instruction *(noun)*

A message describing how something is to be done.

- *Our instruction was carefully programmed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "instruction" to mean a message describing how something is to be done.*

---

inventory *(noun)*

A collection of resources.

- *They carried a vast inventory of hardware.*
- *They stopped selling in exact sizes in order to reduce inventory.*

---

investigated *(verb)*

Investigate scientifically.

- *The district attorney's office investigated reports of possible irregularities.*
- *In everyday English, people use "investigated" when talking about this idea.*

---

invitation *(noun)*

A request (spoken or written) to participate or be present or take part in something.

- *An invitation to lunch.*
- *She threw the invitation away.*

---

justify *(verb)*

Show to be reasonable or provide adequate ground for.

- *Justify the margins.*
- *She tried to use "justify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

law-makers *(noun)*

Persons who make or amend or repeal laws.

- *He looked up "law-makers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "law-makers" to mean persons who make or amend or repeal laws.*

---

lean on *(verb)*

Rest on for support.

- *You can lean on me if you get tired.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lean on" when talking about this idea.*

---

legislative assembly *(noun)*

Persons who make or amend or repeal laws.

- *The article explained what "legislative assembly" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "legislative assembly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

like thunder *(adverb)*

With great speed or effort or intensity.

- *Drove like crazy.*
- *Worked like hell to get the job done.*

---

lions club *(noun)*

Club dedicated to promoting responsible citizenship and good government and community and national and international welfare.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lions club."*
- *He looked up "lions club" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magnetic north *(noun)*

The direction in which a compass needle points.

- *They discussed "magnetic north" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "magnetic north" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minute of arc *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to a 60th of a degree.

- *The article explained what "minute of arc" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "minute of arc" during the group presentation.*

---

newspaper column *(noun)*

An article giving opinions or perspectives.

- *They discussed "newspaper column" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "newspaper column" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

noble metal *(noun)*

Any metal that is resistant to corrosion or oxidation.

- *They discussed "noble metal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "noble metal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

norman *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Normandy.

- *Norman beaches.*
- *The Norman Invasion in 1066.*

---

organ *(noun)*

A periodical that is published by a special interest group.

- *The organ of the communist party.*
- *The Census Bureau is an organ of the Commerce Department.*

---

patrol *(noun)*

A detachment used for security or reconnaissance.

- *He looked up "patrol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patrol."*

---

pearl *(noun)*

A shape that is spherical and small.

- *He looked up "pearl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pearl" to mean a shape that is spherical and small.*

---

pepper *(verb)*

Attack and bombard with or as if with missiles.

- *Pepper the soup.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pepper" and when to wait.*

---

pig it *(verb)*

Live like a pig, in squalor.

- *In everyday English, people use "pig it" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "pig it" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pig out *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pig out" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pig out" when talking about this idea.*

---

pile up *(verb)*

Arrange into piles or stacks.

- *She piled up her books in my living room.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pile up" when talking about this idea.*

---

pilot experiment *(noun)*

A preliminary experiment whose outcome can lead to a more extensive experiment.

- *They discussed "pilot experiment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilot experiment" to mean a preliminary experiment whose outcome can lead to....*

---

plant substance *(noun)*

Material derived from plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plant substance."*
- *He looked up "plant substance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pleasure principle *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the id; the principle that an infant seeks gratification and fails to distinguish fantasy from reality.

- *The article explained what "pleasure principle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pleasure principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plug *(verb)*

Fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug.

- *Plug the hole.*
- *Students must plug away at this problem.*

---

plug in *(verb)*

Plug into an outlet.

- *Please plug in the toaster!*
- *In everyday English, people use "plug in" when talking about this idea.*

---

plug into *(verb)*

Plug into an outlet.

- *Please plug in the toaster!*
- *She tried to use "plug into" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

powder method *(noun)*

A process for identifying minerals or crystals; a small rod is coated with a powdered form of the substance and subjected to suitably modified X-rays; the pattern of diffracted rings is used for identification.

- *He looked up "powder method" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powder method."*

---

provision *(noun)*

The cognitive process of thinking about what you will do in the event of something happening.

- *He accepted subject to one provision.*
- *They discussed "provision" during the group presentation.*

---

regulatory agency *(noun)*

A governmental agency that regulates businesses in the public interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regulatory agency."*
- *He looked up "regulatory agency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

requiring *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *The coach explained when to use "requiring" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "requiring" in real sentences.*

---

royal charter *(noun)*

A charter granted by the sovereign (especially in Great Britain).

- *Understanding "royal charter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "royal charter" means with a simple example.*

---

salad days *(noun)*

The best time of youth.

- *He looked up "salad days" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salad days" to mean the best time of youth.*

---

san diego bay *(noun)*

A bay of the Pacific in southern California.

- *He looked up "san diego bay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "san diego bay" to mean a bay of the pacific in southern california.*

---

seed cake *(noun)*

A sweet cake flavored with sesame or caraway seeds and lemon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seed cake."*
- *He looked up "seed cake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shy away from *(verb)*

Avoid having to deal with some unpleasant task.

- *I shy away from this task.*
- *She tried to use "shy away from" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

silver bullet *(noun)*

A simple guaranteed solution for a difficult problem.

- *No silver bullet can make the world safe from terrorism.*
- *The article explained what "silver bullet" means with a simple example.*

---

sound perception *(noun)*

The perception of sound as a meaningful phenomenon.

- *He looked up "sound perception" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sound perception" during the group presentation.*

---

statistical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to statistics.

- *Statistical population.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "statistical."*

---

succeeded *(verb)*

Attain success or reach a desired goal.

- *The enterprise succeeded.*
- *We succeeded in getting tickets to the show.*

---

sugar candy *(noun)*

Made by boiling pure sugar until it hardens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar candy."*
- *He looked up "sugar candy" because he had never seen it before.*

superior skill *(noun)*

More than ordinary ability.

- *In class, the teacher used "superior skill" to mean more than ordinary ability.*
- *The article explained what "superior skill" means with a simple example.*

syrian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Syria or its people or culture.

- *The Syrian government.*
- *Would you call this situation "syrian"? Explain why.*

thunder *(verb)*

To make or produce a loud noise.

- *The river thundered below.*
- *The bus thundered down the road.*

triple cream *(noun)*

Fresh soft French cheese containing at least 72% fat.

- *Understanding "triple cream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "triple cream" means with a simple example.*

up the stairs *(adverb)*

On a floor above.

- *They lived upstairs.*
- *Place "up the stairs" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

addresses *(noun)*

The manner of speaking to another individual.

- *He looked up "addresses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "addresses."*

air bubble *(noun)*

A bubble of air.

- *Understanding "air bubble" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air bubble" means with a simple example.*

alaska standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 9th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 135th meridian west; used in Hawaii and most of Alaska.

- *The article explained what "alaska standard time" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alaska standard time" during the group presentation.*

alpha iron *(noun)*

A magnetic allotrope of iron; stable below 906 degrees centigrade.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha iron" to mean a magnetic allotrope of iron; stable below 906....*
- *Understanding "alpha iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arrow *(noun)*

A mark to indicate a direction or relation.

- *The article explained what "arrow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arrow" during the group presentation.*

automatic pilot *(noun)*

A cognitive state in which you act without self-awareness.

- *She went about her chores on automatic pilot.*
- *Too much of the writing seems to have been done on automatic pilot.*

ba *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

- *The article explained what "ba" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ba" during the group presentation.*

---

beef neck *(noun)*

A cut of beef from the neck of the animal.

- *They discussed "beef neck" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beef neck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bend *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

- *A bend of his elbow.*
- *A bend in the road.*

---

bureau of justice statistics *(noun)*

The agency in the Department of Justice that is the primary source of criminal justice statistics for federal and local policy makers.

- *The article explained what "bureau of justice statistics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureau of justice statistics" to mean the agency in the department of justice that is the....*

---

cage in *(verb)*

Confine in a cage.

- *The animal was caged.*
- *He did not know how to use "cage in" until he saw an example.*

---

cause to be perceived *(verb)*

Have perceptible qualities.

- *The coach explained when to use "cause to be perceived" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cause to be perceived" in real sentences.*

---

circles *(noun)*

An unofficial association of people or groups.

- *The machine punched out metal circles.*
- *The article explained what "circles" means with a simple example.*

---

clear liquid diet *(noun)*

A diet of fluids with minimal residues (fat-free broth or strained fruit juices or gelatin); cannot be used for more than one day postoperative.

- *The article explained what "clear liquid diet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clear liquid diet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combine *(noun)*

A consortium of independent organizations formed to limit competition by controlling the production and distribution of a product or service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combine."*
- *He looked up "combine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consciousness *(noun)*

An alert cognitive state in which you are aware of yourself and your situation.

- *He lost consciousness.*
- *His sudden consciousness of the problem he faced.*

---

cotton cake *(noun)*

The solid matter remaining after oil has been pressed from cottonseeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotton cake."*
- *They discussed "cotton cake" during the group presentation.*

---

cream sauce *(noun)*

White sauce made with cream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cream sauce."*

- *Understanding "cream sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disc *(noun)*

Something with a round shape resembling a flat circular plate.

- *They discussed "disc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disc."*

---

do the dishes *(verb)*

Wash dishes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "do the dishes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "do the dishes" when talking about this idea.*

---

down the stairs *(adverb)*

On a floor below.

- *The tenants live downstairs.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "down the stairs" in the final chapter.*

---

dozens *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *They discussed "dozens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dozens."*

---

eagle *(noun)*

An emblem representing power.

- *The Roman eagle.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eagle" to mean an emblem representing power.*

---

embassy *(noun)*

An ambassador and his entourage collectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "embassy" to mean an ambassador and his entourage collectively.*
- *The article explained what "embassy" means with a simple example.*

---

ethics committee *(noun)*

A committee appointed to consider ethical issues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethics committee."*
- *They discussed "ethics committee" during the group presentation.*

---

fish and chips *(noun)*

Fried fish and french-fried potatoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish and chips" to mean fried fish and french-fried potatoes.*
- *He looked up "fish and chips" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fitted *(adjective)*

Being the right size and shape to fit as desired.

- *A fitted overcoat.*
- *He quickly assembled the fitted pieces.*

---

fruit punch *(noun)*

A punch made of fruit juices mixed with water or soda water (with or without alcohol).

- *In class, the teacher used "fruit punch" to mean a punch made of fruit juices mixed with water or....*
- *They discussed "fruit punch" during the group presentation.*

---

heating oil *(noun)*

A petroleum product used for fuel.

- *In class, the teacher used "heating oil" to mean a petroleum product used for fuel.*
- *He looked up "heating oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hit parade *(noun)*

A ranked list of the songs that are most popular at a given time.

- *In class, the teacher used "hit parade" to mean a ranked list of the songs that are most popular at....*
- *They discussed "hit parade" during the group presentation.*

holy roman empire *(noun)*

A political entity in Europe that began with the papal coronation of Otto I as the first emperor in 962 and lasted until 1806 when it was dissolved by Napoleon.

- *They discussed "holy roman empire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "holy roman empire" because he had never seen it before.*

house of commons *(noun)*

The lower house of the British parliament.

- *They discussed "house of commons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house of commons."*

households *(noun)*

A social unit living together.

- *In class, the teacher used "households" to mean a social unit living together.*
- *The article explained what "households" means with a simple example.*

hp *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to 746 watts.

- *In class, the teacher used "hp" to mean a unit of power equal to 746 watts.*
- *The article explained what "hp" means with a simple example.*

iconic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the characteristics on an icon.

- *A "iconic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "iconic."*

ii samuel *(noun)*

The second of two books of the Old Testament that tell of Saul and David.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ii samuel."*
- *They discussed "ii samuel" during the group presentation.*

in circles *(adverb)*

Without making progress.

- *The candidates talked in circles.*
- *Place "in circles" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

in fiscal matters *(adverb)*

In financial matters.

- *Fiscally irresponsible.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in fiscal matters" in the final chapter.*

in low spirits *(adverb)*

In a dejected manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in low spirits" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "in low spirits" in the final chapter.*

irish bull *(noun)*

Obscene words for unacceptable behavior.

- *I put up with a lot of bullshit from that jerk.*
- *What he said was mostly bull.*

jewish calendar *(noun)*

(Judaism) the calendar used by the Jews; dates from 3761 BC (the assumed date of the Creation of the world); a lunar year of 354 days is adjusted to the solar year by periodic leap years.

- *Understanding "jewish calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jewish calendar" means with a simple example.*

---

johnny cake *(noun)*

Cornbread usually cooked pancake-style on a griddle (chiefly New England).

- *In class, the teacher used "johnny cake" to mean cornbread usually cooked pancake-style on a griddle....*
- *They discussed "johnny cake" during the group presentation.*

---

keen *(noun)*

A funeral lament sung with loud wailing.

- *They discussed "keen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keen."*

---

leaf fat *(noun)*

Fat lining the abdomen and kidneys in hogs which is used to make lard.

- *They discussed "leaf fat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "leaf fat" means with a simple example.*

---

lean against *(verb)*

Rest on for support.

- *You can lean on me if you get tired.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lean against" when talking about this idea.*

---

legislative branch *(noun)*

The branch of the United States government that has the power of legislating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legislative branch."*
- *Understanding "legislative branch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lip *(noun)*

An impudent or insolent rejoinder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lip."*
- *He looked up "lip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mere *(noun)*

A small pond of standing water.

- *They discussed "mere" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mere" means with a simple example.*

---

movement of holy warriors *(noun)*

An Islamic fundamentalist group in Pakistan that fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s; now operates as a terrorist organization primarily in Kashmir and seeks Kashmir's accession by Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "movement of holy warriors" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movement of holy warriors."*

---

mt *(noun)*

A unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.

- *The article explained what "mt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mt" during the group presentation.*

---

mud *(verb)*

Soil with mud, muck, or mire.

- *She tried to use "mud" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "mud" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

murphy *(noun)*

An edible tuber native to South America; a staple food of Ireland.

- *They discussed "murphy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "murphy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

naval engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the design and construction and operation of ships.

- *The article explained what "naval engineering" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "naval engineering" during the group presentation.*

observation *(noun)*

The act of noticing or paying attention.

- *He reported his observations to the mayor.*
- *Understanding "observation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

operates *(verb)*

Direct or control; projects, businesses, etc.

- *In everyday English, people use "operates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "operates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

owe *(verb)*

Be indebted to, in an abstract or intellectual sense.

- *This new theory owes much to Einstein's Relativity Theory.*
- *She owes me $200.*

permitted *(verb)*

Allow the presence of or allow (an activity) without opposing or prohibiting.

- *Children are not permitted beyond this point.*
- *She permitted her son to visit her estranged husband.*

personal identification number *(noun)*

A number you choose and use to gain access to various accounts.

- *The article explained what "personal identification number" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "personal identification number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phenomenon *(noun)*

Any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning.

- *They discussed "phenomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenomenon."*

pig-a-back *(adverb)*

On the back or shoulder or astraddle on the hip.

- *She spoke "pig-a-back," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "pig-a-back" can make your explanation more exact.*

printing concern *(noun)*

A company that does commercial printing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "printing concern."*
- *Understanding "printing concern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prospect *(noun)*

The visual percept of a region.

- *His prospects as a writer are excellent.*
- *He looked up "prospect" because he had never seen it before.*

regulatory authority *(noun)*

A governmental agency that regulates businesses in the public interest.

- *They discussed "regulatory authority" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "regulatory authority" means with a simple example.*

reportedly *(adverb)*

According to reports or other information.

- *She was reportedly his mistress for many years.*
- *He answered "reportedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

roman pace *(noun)*

An ancient Roman unit of length (4.85 English feet) measured as the distance from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when next it touches the ground.

- *He looked up "roman pace" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman pace" to mean an ancient roman unit of length (4.85 english feet)....*

---

sandwich *(verb)*

Insert or squeeze tightly between two people or objects.

- *She was sandwiched in her airplane seat between two fat men.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sandwich" when talking about this idea.*

---

scratch along *(verb)*

Manage one's existence barely.

- *In everyday English, people use "scratch along" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scratch along" until he saw an example.*

---

seeks *(verb)*

Try to locate or discover, or try to establish the existence of.

- *She always seeks to do good in the world.*
- *A liquid seeks its own level.*

---

sentences *(noun)*

The period of time a prisoner is imprisoned.

- *He always spoke in grammatical sentences.*
- *Understanding "sentences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sexually *(adverb)*

With respect to sexuality.

- *Sexually ambiguous.*
- *Reproduce sexually.*

---

side of bacon *(noun)*

Salted and cured abdominal wall of a side of pork.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "side of bacon."*
- *He looked up "side of bacon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

socialist economy *(noun)*

An economic system based on state ownership of capital.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "socialist economy."*
- *He looked up "socialist economy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

south southeast *(noun)*

The compass point midway between south and southeast.

- *The article explained what "south southeast" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south southeast."*

---

south-southeast *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the south southeast.

- *Place "south-southeast" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "south-southeast" naturally.*

---

theory of gravity *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that any two particles of matter attract one another with a force directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

- *Understanding "theory of gravity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "theory of gravity" means with a simple example.*

to be precise *(adverb)*

In actual fact.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to be precise" naturally.*
- *Using "to be precise" can make your explanation more exact.*

understands *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *She understands French.*
- *Can you use "understands" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

wedding reception *(noun)*

A reception for wedding guests held after the wedding.

- *They discussed "wedding reception" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wedding reception."*

wisdom literature *(noun)*

Any of the biblical books (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus) that are considered to contain wisdom.

- *He looked up "wisdom literature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisdom literature."*

abstract thought *(noun)*

Thinking that is coherent and logical.

- *They discussed "abstract thought" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abstract thought" means with a simple example.*

academic relation *(noun)*

A professional relation between instructors and those they instruct.

- *The article explained what "academic relation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "academic relation" to mean a professional relation between instructors and....*

agreements *(noun)*

The statement (oral or written) of an exchange of promises.

- *They discussed "agreements" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "agreements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american federation of labor *(noun)*

A federation of North American labor unions that merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

- *Understanding "american federation of labor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american federation of labor."*

appreciation *(noun)*

An expression of gratitude.

- *He expressed his appreciation in a short note.*
- *An appreciation of 30% in the value of real estate.*

banner *(noun)*

A newspaper headline that runs across the full page.

- *In class, the teacher used "banner" to mean a newspaper headline that runs across the full page.*
- *Understanding "banner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bearing metal *(noun)*

An alloy (often of lead or tin base) used for bearings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bearing metal."*
- *Understanding "bearing metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black pepper *(noun)*

Pepper that is ground from whole peppercorns with husks on.

- *They discussed "black pepper" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black pepper" to mean pepper that is ground from whole peppercorns with....*

bureau of justice assistance *(noun)*

The bureau in the Department of Justice that assists local criminal justice systems to reduce or prevent crime and violence and drug abuse.

- *He looked up "bureau of justice assistance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureau of justice assistance" to mean the bureau in the department of justice that....*

central thai *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *They discussed "central thai" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central thai."*

chamber of commerce *(noun)*

An association of businessmen to protect and promote business interests.

- *In class, the teacher used "chamber of commerce" to mean an association of businessmen to protect and....*
- *He looked up "chamber of commerce" because he had never seen it before.*

change intensity *(verb)*

Increase or decrease in intensity.

- *Can you use "change intensity" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "change intensity" and when to wait.*

charm *(noun)*

A verbal formula believed to have magical force.

- *Inscribed around its base is a charm in Balinese.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charm."*

chemical weapons convention *(noun)*

A global treaty banning the production or acquisition or stockpiling or transfer or use of chemical weapons.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemical weapons convention" to mean a global treaty banning the production or....*
- *He looked up "chemical weapons convention" because he had never seen it before.*

come out of the closet *(verb)*

To state openly and publicly one's homosexuality.

- *This actor outed last year.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come out of the closet" in real sentences.*

cookies *(noun)*

A short line of text that a web site puts on your computer's hard drive when you access the web site.

- *They discussed "cookies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cookies."*

cross-classification *(noun)*

Classification according to more than one attribute at the same time.

- *The cross-classification of cases was done by age and sex.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cross-classification."*

demanded *(verb)*

Request urgently and forcefully.

- *The boss demanded that he be fired immediately.*
- *She demanded to see the manager.*

detective agency *(noun)*

An agency that makes inquiries for its clients.

- *In class, the teacher used "detective agency" to mean an agency that makes inquiries for its clients.*
- *Understanding "detective agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

distinguished service cross *(noun)*

A United States Army decoration for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distinguished service cross."*
- *The article explained what "distinguished service cross" means with a simple example.*

---

easter *(noun)*

A Christian celebration of the Resurrection of Christ; celebrated on the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

- *Understanding "easter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "easter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electoral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to elections.

- *Electoral process.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "electoral."*

---

eleven *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of ten and one.

- *The article explained what "eleven" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eleven" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of ten and one.*

---

emily post *(noun)*

United States female author who wrote a book and a syndicated newspaper column on etiquette (1872-1960).

- *He looked up "emily post" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emily post."*

---

entity *(noun)*

That which is perceived or known or inferred to have its own distinct existence (living or nonliving).

- *The article explained what "entity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entity" to mean that which is perceived or known or inferred to....*

---

false alarm *(noun)*

A warning that is given about something that fails to occur.

- *In class, the teacher used "false alarm" to mean a warning that is given about something that fails....*
- *Understanding "false alarm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feminist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or advocating equal rights for women.

- *Feminist critique.*
- *A "feminist" approach may work better in this case.*

---

field-crop *(adjective)*

Of or relating to field crops.

- *Field-crop management.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "field-crop."*

---

finger-spell *(verb)*

Communicate by means of specific gestures, as an alternative to sign language.

- *Learners should practice how to use "finger-spell" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "finger-spell" when talking about this idea.*

---

firing squad *(noun)*

A squad formed to fire volleys at a military funeral or to carry out a military execution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firing squad."*
- *He looked up "firing squad" because he had never seen it before.*

flash in the pan *(noun)*

Someone who enjoys transient success but then fails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flash in the pan."*
- *The article explained what "flash in the pan" means with a simple example.*

french dressing *(noun)*

Oil and vinegar with mustard and garlic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french dressing."*
- *He looked up "french dressing" because he had never seen it before.*

gospel according to john *(noun)*

The last of the four Gospels in the New Testament.

- *Understanding "gospel according to john" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gospel according to john" during the group presentation.*

gospel truth *(noun)*

An unquestionable truth.

- *His word was gospel.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gospel truth."*

half-and-half dressing *(noun)*

Half mayonnaise and half vinaigrette seasoned with minced garlic and mashed anchovies and grated Parmesan cheese; especially good for combination salads.

- *Understanding "half-and-half dressing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "half-and-half dressing" because he had never seen it before.*

ham *(noun)*

An unskilled actor who overacts.

- *He looked up "ham" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ham."*

head and shoulders above *(adverb)*

Outstandingly superior to.

- *In intelligence he was head and shoulders above the others in his class.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "head and shoulders above" in the final chapter.*

instruction book *(noun)*

A book of directions for using or operating some piece of equipment.

- *The article explained what "instruction book" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instruction book."*

interface *(noun)*

The overlap where two theories or phenomena affect each other or have links with each other.

- *The interface between chemistry and biology.*
- *The article explained what "interface" means with a simple example.*

ios *(noun)*

The closest of Jupiter's moons; has active volcanoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ios."*
- *Understanding "ios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

james madison *(noun)*

4th President of the United States; member of the Continental Congress and rapporteur at the Constitutional Convention in 1776; helped frame the Bill of Rights (1751-1836).

- *They discussed "james madison" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "james madison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

judge advocate general *(noun)*

The senior legal advisor to a branch of the military.

- *He looked up "judge advocate general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "judge advocate general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

judicial system *(noun)*

The system of law courts that administer justice and constitute the judicial branch of government.

- *He looked up "judicial system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "judicial system" during the group presentation.*

lieutenant colonel *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the United States Army or Air Force or Marines holding a rank above major and below colonel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lieutenant colonel."*
- *Understanding "lieutenant colonel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

linear a *(noun)*

An undeciphered writing system used in Crete in the 17th century B.C.

- *Understanding "linear a" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "linear a" because he had never seen it before.*

logical system *(noun)*

A system of reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used "logical system" to mean a system of reasoning.*
- *Understanding "logical system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

look-alike *(noun)*

Someone who closely resembles a famous person (especially an actor).

- *He looked up "look-alike" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "look-alike."*

manhattan project *(noun)*

A former United States executive agency that was responsible for developing atomic bombs during World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manhattan project."*
- *The article explained what "manhattan project" means with a simple example.*

map maker *(noun)*

A person who makes maps.

- *Understanding "map maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "map maker" means with a simple example.*

mg *(noun)*

A light silver-white ductile bivalent metallic element; in pure form it burns with brilliant white flame; occurs naturally only in combination (as in magnesite and dolomite and carnallite and spinel and olivine).

- *Understanding "mg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mg" during the group presentation.*

miracle man *(noun)*

A person who claims or is alleged to perform miracles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miracle man."*
- *Understanding "miracle man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nov-latin *(noun)*

An artificial language based on Latin.

- *Understanding "nov-latin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nov-latin" to mean an artificial language based on latin.*

oliver stone *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1946).

- *In class, the teacher used "oliver stone" to mean united states filmmaker (born in 1946).*

- *He looked up “oliver stone” because he had never seen it before.*

operational cell *(noun)*

A terrorist cell that performs clandestine activities.

- *He looked up “operational cell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “operational cell.”*

oral communication *(noun)*

(language) communication by word of mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used “oral communication” to mean (language) communication by word of mouth.*
- *Understanding “oral communication” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peer group *(noun)*

Contemporaries of the same status.

- *The article explained what “peer group” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peer group.”*

pilots *(noun)*

Something that serves as a model or a basis for making copies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilots.”*
- *The article explained what “pilots” means with a simple example.*

positive identification *(noun)*

Evidence proving that you are who you say you are; evidence establishing that you are among the group of people already known to the system; recognition by the system leads to acceptance.

- *A system for positive identification can prevent the use of a single identity by several people.*
- *The article explained what “positive identification” means with a simple example.*

predicted *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *Learners should practice how to use “predicted” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “predicted” until he saw an example.*

preventing *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *The coach explained when to use “preventing” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “preventing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

prof *(noun)*

Someone who is a member of the faculty at a college or university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prof.”*
- *They discussed “prof” during the group presentation.*

provisions *(noun)*

A stock or supply of foods.

- *In class, the teacher used “provisions” to mean a stock or supply of foods.*
- *The article explained what “provisions” means with a simple example.*

public lecture *(noun)*

A speech that is open to the public.

- *He attended a lecture on telecommunications.*
- *They discussed “public lecture” during the group presentation.*

reminder *(noun)*

A message that helps you remember something.

- *He ignored his wife’s reminders.*
- *Understanding “reminder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ridge *(noun)*

A long narrow natural elevation or striation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ridge."*
- *He looked up "ridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert robinson *(noun)*

English chemist noted for his studies of molecular structures in plants (1886-1975).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert robinson" to mean english chemist noted for his studies of molecular....*
- *Understanding "robert robinson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santa anna *(noun)*

Mexican general who tried to crush the Texas revolt and who lost battles to Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War (1795-1876).

- *The article explained what "santa anna" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa anna" to mean mexican general who tried to crush the texas revolt....*

---

scholars *(noun)*

A learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines.

- *They discussed "scholars" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scholars" to mean a learned person (especially in the humanities);....*

---

scratch test *(noun)*

A test to determine allergic sensitivity to various substances by applying them to scratches in the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "scratch test" to mean a test to determine allergic sensitivity to various....*
- *The article explained what "scratch test" means with a simple example.*

---

semi-sweet chocolate *(noun)*

Chocolate liquor with cocoa butter and small amounts of sugar and vanilla; lecithin is usually added.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semi-sweet chocolate."*
- *He looked up "semi-sweet chocolate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sharp tongue *(noun)*

A bitter or critical manner of speaking.

- *Understanding "sharp tongue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sharp tongue" during the group presentation.*

---

sitting duck *(noun)*

A defenseless victim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sitting duck."*
- *He looked up "sitting duck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sounded *(verb)*

Announce by means of a sound.

- *The coach explained when to use "sounded" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "sounded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

southeast by south *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of southeast.

- *Understanding "southeast by south" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "southeast by south" means with a simple example.*

---

table of contents *(noun)*

A list of divisions (chapters or articles) and the pages on which they start.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table of contents."*
- *He looked up "table of contents" because he had never seen it before.*

---

talk through one's hat *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *The coach explained when to use "talk through one's hat" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "talk through one's hat" until he saw an example.*

---

tends *(verb)*

Have a tendency or disposition to do or be something; be inclined.

- *She tends to be nervous before her lectures.*
- *She tends to the children.*

---

tribe *(noun)*

A social division of (usually preliterate) people.

- *In class, the teacher used "tribe" to mean a social division of (usually preliterate) people.*
- *The article explained what "tribe" means with a simple example.*

---

trouble maker *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.

- *They discussed "trouble maker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trouble maker" means with a simple example.*

---

victorian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Queen Victoria of Great Britain or to the age in which she ruled.

- *Victorian morals.*
- *The speaker chose "victorian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

washing day *(noun)*

A day set aside for doing household laundry.

- *They discussed "washing day" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "washing day" to mean a day set aside for doing household laundry.*

---

word salad *(noun)*

Jumble of incoherent speech as sometimes heard in schizophrenia.

- *The article explained what "word salad" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "word salad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xi *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of ten and one.

- *The article explained what "xi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xi" during the group presentation.*

---

ace *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *The article explained what "ace" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ace."*

---

agenda item *(noun)*

One of the items to be considered.

- *The article explained what "agenda item" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agenda item" to mean one of the items to be considered.*

---

alarm bell *(noun)*

The sound of an alarm (usually a bell).

- *In class, the teacher used "alarm bell" to mean the sound of an alarm (usually a bell).*
- *He looked up "alarm bell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arms manufacturer *(noun)*

Someone who manufactures arms and munitions.

- *Understanding "arms manufacturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arms manufacturer" to mean someone who manufactures arms and munitions.*

artistic movement *(noun)*

A group of artists who agree on general principles.

- *He looked up "artistic movement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "artistic movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

artwork *(noun)*

Photographs or other visual representations in a printed publication.

- *The publisher was responsible for all the artwork in the book.*
- *He looked up "artwork" because he had never seen it before.*

attraction *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *Her personality held a strange attraction for him.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attraction."*

babe *(noun)*

A very young child (birth to 1 year) who has not yet begun to walk or talk.

- *He looked up "babe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "babe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bathroom tissue *(noun)*

A soft thin absorbent paper for use in toilets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathroom tissue."*
- *Understanding "bathroom tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blank space *(noun)*

A blank area.

- *Write your name in the space provided.*
- *Understanding "blank space" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bread-and-butter issue *(noun)*

An issue whose settlement will affect financial resources.

- *In class, the teacher used "bread-and-butter issue" to mean an issue whose settlement will affect financial....*
- *The article explained what "bread-and-butter issue" means with a simple example.*

burst upon *(verb)*

Spring suddenly.

- *He burst upon our conversation.*
- *The coach explained when to use "burst upon" and when to wait.*

candy kiss *(noun)*

Any of several bite-sized candies.

- *They discussed "candy kiss" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "candy kiss" because he had never seen it before.*

catherine *(noun)*

Empress of Russia who greatly increased the territory of the empire (1729-1796).

- *They discussed "catherine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "catherine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catherine i *(noun)*

Empress of Russia who succeeded her husband Peter the Great (1684-1727).

- *He looked up "catherine i" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "catherine i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cheese sauce *(noun)*

White sauce with grated cheese.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheese sauce" to mean white sauce with grated cheese.*
- *He looked up "cheese sauce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consecutive operation *(noun)*

The sequential execution of operations one after another.

- *They discussed "consecutive operation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "consecutive operation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

constitutional convention *(noun)*

The convention of United States statesmen who drafted the United States Constitution in 1787.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constitutional convention."*
- *They discussed "constitutional convention" during the group presentation.*

---

deciding *(noun)*

The cognitive process of reaching a decision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deciding."*
- *He looked up "deciding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defender *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defender."*
- *They discussed "defender" during the group presentation.*

---

dental *(noun)*

A consonant articulated with the tip of the tongue near the gum ridge.

- *Understanding "dental" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dental" during the group presentation.*

---

department of mathematics *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in mathematics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of mathematics."*
- *Understanding "department of mathematics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desert soil *(noun)*

A type of soil that develops in arid climates.

- *Understanding "desert soil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "desert soil" means with a simple example.*

---

diplomatic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of diplomacy.

- *Diplomatic immunity.*
- *The hostess averted a confrontation with a diplomatic chenage of subject.*

---

divisions *(noun)*

An army unit large enough to sustain combat.

- *Two infantry divisions were held in reserve.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divisions" to mean an army unit large enough to sustain combat.*

---

down easter *(noun)*

A native or resident of Maine.

- *In class, the teacher used "down easter" to mean a native or resident of maine.*
- *The article explained what "down easter" means with a simple example.*

---

drug dealer *(noun)*

An unlicensed dealer in illegal drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drug dealer."*

- *The article explained what "drug dealer" means with a simple example.*

---

drum *(noun)*

A bulging cylindrical shape; hollow with flat ends.

- *He could hear the drums before he heard the fifes.*
- *Understanding "drum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drum out *(verb)*

Remove from a position or office.

- *Learners should practice how to use "drum out" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drum out" when talking about this idea.*

---

east southeast *(noun)*

The compass point midway between east and southeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east southeast."*
- *He looked up "east southeast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

easter day *(noun)*

The day (in March or April) on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

- *He looked up "easter day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "easter day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

est *(noun)*

Standard time in the 5th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 75th meridian; used in the eastern United States.

- *Understanding "est" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "est" during the group presentation.*

---

establishing *(verb)*

Establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment.

- *He did not know how to use "establishing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "establishing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

first sergeant *(noun)*

A sergeant in the Army above the rank of staff sergeant and below master sergeant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first sergeant."*
- *Understanding "first sergeant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fruit bat *(noun)*

Large Old World bat of warm and tropical regions that feeds on fruit.

- *The article explained what "fruit bat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fruit bat."*

---

generic *(noun)*

A wine that is a blend of several varieties of grapes with no one grape predominating; a wine that does not carry the name of any specific grape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "generic."*
- *He looked up "generic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

george vancouver *(noun)*

English navigator remembered for his exploration of the Pacific coast of North America (1757-1798).

- *In class, the teacher used "george vancouver" to mean english navigator remembered for his exploration of....*
- *Understanding "george vancouver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandma *(noun)*

The mother of your father or mother.

- *He looked up "grandma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandma."*

---

green salad *(noun)*

Tossed salad composed primarily of salad greens.

- *He looked up "green salad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green salad."*

handful *(noun)*

The quantity that can be held in the hand.

- *Only a handful of responses were received.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handful" to mean the quantity that can be held in the hand.*

happily *(adverb)*

In an unexpectedly lucky way.

- *Happily he was not injured.*
- *They shouted happily.*

homework problem *(noun)*

A problem that students are assigned to do outside of class.

- *They discussed "homework problem" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "homework problem" because he had never seen it before.*

howard carter *(noun)*

Englishman and Egyptologist who in 1922 discovered and excavated the tomb of Tutankhamen (1873-1939).

- *He looked up "howard carter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "howard carter."*

hybrid *(noun)*

A composite of mixed origin.

- *The vice-presidency is a hybrid of administrative and legislative offices.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hybrid" to mean a composite of mixed origin.*

in the adjacent house *(adverb)*

At or in or to the adjacent residence.

- *The criminal had been living next door all this time.*
- *She spoke "in the adjacent house," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

indigenous language *(noun)*

A language that originated in a specified place and was not brought to that place from elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indigenous language."*
- *He looked up "indigenous language" because he had never seen it before.*

iranian language *(noun)*

The modern Persian language spoken in Iran.

- *He looked up "iranian language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "iranian language" during the group presentation.*

lip service *(noun)*

An expression of agreement that is not supported by real conviction.

- *In class, the teacher used "lip service" to mean an expression of agreement that is not supported by....*
- *Understanding "lip service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lip-read *(verb)*

Interpret by lipreading; of deaf people.

- *She tried to use "lip-read" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "lip-read" until he saw an example.*

logical thinking *(noun)*

Thinking that is coherent and logical.

- *The article explained what "logical thinking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "logical thinking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maryland chicken *(noun)*

Chicken fried than oven-baked and served with milk gravy.

- *They discussed "maryland chicken" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maryland chicken" to mean chicken fried than oven-baked and served with milk....*

---

mathematics department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in mathematics.

- *Understanding "mathematics department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mathematics department."*

---

milk powder *(noun)*

Dehydrated milk.

- *Understanding "milk powder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "milk powder" means with a simple example.*

---

molecular *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by or consisting of molecules.

- *Molecular structure.*
- *Molecular oxygen.*

---

mother-of-pearl *(noun)*

The iridescent internal layer of a mollusk shell.

- *Understanding "mother-of-pearl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mother-of-pearl" to mean the iridescent internal layer of a mollusk shell.*

---

nearest *(adverb)*

(superlative of 'near' or 'close') within the shortest distance.

- *That was the time he came nearest to death.*
- *Place "nearest" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

noon *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *He looked up "noon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noon" to mean the middle of the day.*

---

north northwest *(noun)*

The compass point that is midway between north and northwest.

- *The article explained what "north northwest" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "north northwest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

north-northwest *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the north-northwest.

- *Place "north-northwest" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "north-northwest" in the final chapter.*

---

northwest by north *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of northwest.

- *Understanding "northwest by north" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "northwest by north" because he had never seen it before.*

---

northwest by west *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of northwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "northwest by west" to mean the compass point that is one point west of northwest.*
- *Understanding "northwest by west" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nowadays *(noun)*

The period of time that is happening now; any continuous stretch of time including the moment of speech.

- *In class, the teacher used "nowadays" to mean the period of time that is happening now; any....*
- *Understanding "nowadays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

open sandwich *(noun)*

Sandwich without a covering slice of bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open sandwich."*
- *He looked up "open sandwich" because he had never seen it before.*

openly *(adverb)*

In an open way.

- *He openly flaunted his affection for his sister.*
- *Using "openly" can make your explanation more exact.*

oral phase *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the first sexual and social stage of an infant's development; the mouth is the focus of the libido and satisfaction comes from suckling and chewing and biting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oral phase."*
- *Understanding "oral phase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

overview *(noun)*

A general summary of a subject.

- *The treasurer gave a brief overview of the financial consequences.*
- *They discussed "overview" during the group presentation.*

pairs *(noun)*

A poker hand with 2 cards of the same value.

- *The article explained what "pairs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

palestinian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the area of Palestine and its inhabitants.

- *Palestinian guerrillas.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "palestinian" when it is of or relating to the area of palestine and its....*

poems *(noun)*

A composition written in metrical feet forming rhythmical lines.

- *Understanding "poems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "poems" means with a simple example.*

possibilities *(noun)*

A tentative insight into the natural world; a concept that is not yet verified but that if true would explain certain facts or phenomena.

- *This room has great possibilities.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "possibilities."*

potato *(noun)*

An edible tuber native to South America; a staple food of Ireland.

- *The article explained what "potato" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "potato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potter *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *The old lady is pottering around in the garden.*
- *The coach explained when to use "potter" and when to wait.*

pound cake *(noun)*

Rich loaf cake made of a pound each of butter and sugar and flour.

- *Understanding "pound cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pound cake."*

---

preference *(noun)*

The right or chance to choose.

- *My own preference is for good literature.*
- *His sexual preferences.*

---

proportion *(noun)*

The relation between things (or parts of things) with respect to their comparative quantity, magnitude, or degree.

- *An inordinate proportion of the book is given over to quotations.*
- *A dry martini has a large proportion of gin.*

---

rage *(noun)*

An interest followed with exaggerated zeal.

- *It was all the rage that season.*
- *His face turned red with rage.*

---

red pepper *(noun)*

Very hot red peppers; usually long and thin; some very small.

- *The article explained what "red pepper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red pepper" to mean very hot red peppers; usually long and thin; some....*

---

reflects *(verb)*

To throw or bend back (from a surface).

- *This action reflects his true beliefs.*
- *Drive carefully–the wet road reflects.*

---

relative frequency *(noun)*

The ratio of the number of observations in a statistical category to the total number of observations.

- *He looked up "relative frequency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relative frequency."*

---

russian dressing *(noun)*

Mayonnaise with horseradish grated onion and chili sauce or catsup; sometimes with caviar added.

- *In class, the teacher used "russian dressing" to mean mayonnaise with horseradish grated onion and chili....*
- *They discussed "russian dressing" during the group presentation.*

---

salad green *(noun)*

Greens suitable for eating uncooked as in salads.

- *He looked up "salad green" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salad green."*

---

scratch paper *(noun)*

Pad for preliminary or hasty writing or notes or sketches etc; is a British term.

- *He looked up "scratch paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scratch paper" to mean pad for preliminary or hasty writing or notes or....*

---

sergeant *(noun)*

An English barrister of the highest rank.

- *They discussed "sergeant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sergeant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

southeast by east *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of southeast.

- *In class, the teacher used "southeast by east" to mean the compass point that is one point east of southeast.*

- *The article explained what "southeast by east" means with a simple example.*

---

stamp *(noun)*

The distinctive form in which a thing is made.

- *More men of his stamp are needed.*
- *He put his stamp on the envelope.*

---

sterling area *(noun)*

The group of countries whose currencies are tied to the British pound sterling.

- *They discussed "sterling area" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sterling area" to mean the group of countries whose currencies are tied to....*

---

surgeon general *(noun)*

The senior medical officer in an Army or Navy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgeon general."*
- *The article explained what "surgeon general" means with a simple example.*

---

sweet cherry *(noun)*

Any of several fruits of cultivated cherry trees that have sweet flesh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet cherry."*
- *The article explained what "sweet cherry" means with a simple example.*

---

take a dive *(verb)*

Pretend to be knocked out, as of a boxer.

- *The coach explained when to use "take a dive" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "take a dive" until he saw an example.*

---

taste-maker *(noun)*

Someone who popularizes a new fashion.

- *Understanding "taste-maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "taste-maker" means with a simple example.*

---

trade barrier *(noun)*

Any regulation or policy that restricts international trade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade barrier."*
- *He looked up "trade barrier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

urge *(verb)*

Force or impel in an indicated direction.

- *I urged him to finish his studies.*
- *In everyday English, people use "urge" when talking about this idea.*

---

urge on *(verb)*

Force or impel in an indicated direction.

- *I urged him to finish his studies.*
- *The coach explained when to use "urge on" and when to wait.*

---

voter *(noun)*

A citizen who has a legal right to vote.

- *Understanding "voter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "voter" to mean a citizen who has a legal right to vote.*

---

west northwest *(noun)*

The compass point midway between west and northwest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west northwest."*
- *They discussed "west northwest" during the group presentation.*

---

witch *(noun)*

A being (usually female) imagined to have special powers derived from the devil.

- *The article explained what "witch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "witch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

word accent *(noun)*

The distribution of stresses within a polysyllabic word.

- *In class, the teacher used "word accent" to mean the distribution of stresses within a polysyllabic word.*
- *They discussed "word accent" during the group presentation.*

---

ally *(noun)*

An associate who provides cooperation or assistance.

- *He's a good ally in fight.*
- *Understanding "ally" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ally with *(verb)*

Unite formally; of interest groups or countries.

- *The coach explained when to use "ally with" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ally with" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

archives *(noun)*

Collection of records especially about an institution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archives."*
- *He looked up "archives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

array *(verb)*

Lay out orderly or logically in a line or as if in a line.

- *In everyday English, people use "array" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "array" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bay leaf *(noun)*

Dried leaf of the bay laurel.

- *In class, the teacher used "bay leaf" to mean dried leaf of the bay laurel.*
- *The article explained what "bay leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

beer maker *(noun)*

Someone who brews beer or ale from malt and hops and water.

- *Understanding "beer maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beer maker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belly *(noun)*

A part that bulges deeply.

- *The belly of a sail.*
- *In the belly of the ship.*

---

bobby jones *(noun)*

United States golfer (1902-1971).

- *The article explained what "bobby jones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bobby jones" to mean united states golfer (1902-1971).*

---

bridges *(noun)*

United States labor leader who organized the longshoremen (1901-1990).

- *He looked up "bridges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bridges" during the group presentation.*

---

buffalo bill *(noun)*

United States showman famous for his Wild West Show (1846-1917).

- *He looked up "buffalo bill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "buffalo bill" during the group presentation.*

---

bullet hole *(noun)*

A hole made by a bullet passing through it.

- *In class, the teacher used "bullet hole" to mean a hole made by a bullet passing through it.*
- *The article explained what "bullet hole" means with a simple example.*

---

catherine the great *(noun)*

Empress of Russia who greatly increased the territory of the empire (1729-1796).

- *The article explained what "catherine the great" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "catherine the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

civilians *(noun)*

A nonmilitary citizen.

- *Understanding "civilians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "civilians" during the group presentation.*

---

cliff *(noun)*

A steep high face of rock.

- *He stood on a high cliff overlooking the town.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cliff" to mean a steep high face of rock.*

---

cognitive state *(noun)*

The state of a person's cognitive processes.

- *The article explained what "cognitive state" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cognitive state" during the group presentation.*

---

coin silver *(noun)*

A silver of the degree of purity established for making legal silver coins.

- *Understanding "coin silver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coin silver" means with a simple example.*

---

colored hearing *(noun)*

A form of chromesthesia in which experiences of color accompany auditory stimuli.

- *He looked up "colored hearing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colored hearing."*

---

column inch *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for advertising space.

- *In class, the teacher used "column inch" to mean a unit of measurement for advertising space.*
- *The article explained what "column inch" means with a simple example.*

---

conflicts *(noun)*

A disagreement or argument about something important.

- *They discussed "conflicts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conflicts" means with a simple example.*

---

conversion factor *(noun)*

Factor by which a quantity that is expressed in one set of units must be multiplied in order to convert it into another set of units.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conversion factor."*
- *He looked up "conversion factor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

declaration *(noun)*

A formal public statement.

- *A declaration of independence.*
- *His declaration of innocence.*

dental school *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to degrees in dentistry.

- *He looked up "dental school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dental school" to mean a graduate school offering study leading to degrees....*

distinction *(noun)*

A discrimination between things as different and distinct.

- *It is necessary to make a distinction between love and infatuation.*
- *It has the distinction of being the cheapest restaurant in town.*

dragons *(noun)*

A fiercely vigilant and unpleasant woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "dragons" to mean a fiercely vigilant and unpleasant woman.*
- *Understanding "dragons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

draws *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *They discussed "draws" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "draws" means with a simple example.*

electoral system *(noun)*

A legal system for making democratic choices.

- *Understanding "electoral system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electoral system" because he had never seen it before.*

examined *(verb)*

Observe, check out, and look over carefully or inspect.

- *The customs agent examined the baggage.*
- *In everyday English, people use "examined" when talking about this idea.*

facial *(adjective)*

Of or concerning the face.

- *A facial massage.*
- *Facial hair.*

faithful *(noun)*

A group of people who adhere to a common faith and habitually attend a given church.

- *They discussed "faithful" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "faithful" because he had never seen it before.*

fig *(noun)*

A diagram or picture illustrating textual material.

- *The area covered can be seen from Figure 2.*
- *He looked up "fig" because he had never seen it before.*

formal logic *(noun)*

Any logical system that abstracts the form of statements away from their content in order to establish abstract criteria of consistency and validity.

- *They discussed "formal logic" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formal logic."*

freeze off *(verb)*

Reject with contempt.

- *The coach explained when to use "freeze off" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "freeze off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

george walker bush *(noun)*

43rd President of the United States; son of George Herbert Walker Bush (born in 1946).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george walker bush."*
- *The article explained what "george walker bush" means with a simple example.*

gift wrap *(noun)*

Attractive wrapping paper suitable for wrapping gifts.

- *In class, the teacher used "gift wrap" to mean attractive wrapping paper suitable for wrapping gifts.*
- *Understanding "gift wrap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gift-wrap *(verb)*

Wrap (a gift) attractively.

- *Can you use "gift-wrap" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "gift-wrap" and when to wait.*

glass ceiling *(noun)*

A ceiling based on attitudinal or organizational bias in the work force that prevents minorities and women from advancing to leadership positions.

- *They discussed "glass ceiling" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "glass ceiling" because he had never seen it before.*

gospel according to mark *(noun)*

The shortest of the four Gospels in the New Testament.

- *He looked up "gospel according to mark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gospel according to mark."*

green pepper *(noun)*

A sweet pepper that becomes red when ripe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green pepper."*
- *He looked up "green pepper" because he had never seen it before.*

hardest *(adverb)*

To the full extent possible; all the way.

- *Using "hardest" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hardest" naturally.*

heart surgeon *(noun)*

A specialist in cardiology; a specialist in the structure and function and disorders of the heart.

- *The article explained what "heart surgeon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heart surgeon" during the group presentation.*

high noon *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *Understanding "high noon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high noon" to mean the middle of the day.*

implications *(noun)*

A meaning that is not expressly stated but can be inferred.

- *His resignation had political implications.*
- *Understanding "implications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

import *(noun)*

An imported person brought from a foreign country.

- *The lead role was played by an import from Sweden.*
- *They are descendants of indentured importees.*

james mason *(noun)*

English film actor (1909-1984).

- *He looked up "james mason" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "james mason" to mean english film actor (1909-1984).*

jewish calendar month *(noun)*

A month in the Jewish calendar.

- *Understanding "jewish calendar month" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jewish calendar month" to mean a month in the jewish calendar.*

language barrier *(noun)*

Barrier to communication resulting from speaking different languages.

- *The article explained what "language barrier" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "language barrier" to mean barrier to communication resulting from speaking....*

leaf shape *(noun)*

Any of the various shape that leaves of plants can assume.

- *The article explained what "leaf shape" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leaf shape" to mean any of the various shape that leaves of plants can....*

lemon *(noun)*

A distinctive tart flavor characteristic of lemons.

- *They discussed "lemon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon."*

lung-like *(adjective)*

Performing functions similar to those performed by lungs.

- *Students compared "lung-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "lung-like"? Explain why.*

media consultant *(noun)*

Someone who advises about the use of communication media.

- *They discussed "media consultant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "media consultant" to mean someone who advises about the use of communication....*

mental confusion *(noun)*

A mental state characterized by a lack of clear and orderly thought and behavior.

- *A confusion of impressions.*
- *The article explained what "mental confusion" means with a simple example.*

mighty *(adverb)*

(Southern regional intensive) very; to a great degree.

- *The baby is mighty cute.*
- *He's mighty tired.*

national rifle association *(noun)*

A powerful lobby that advocates the right to own and bear arms and rejects any gun regulation by the government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national rifle association."*
- *They discussed "national rifle association" during the group presentation.*

ore *(noun)*

A mineral that contains metal that is valuable enough to be mined.

- *Understanding "ore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ore."*

organic evolution *(noun)*

(biology) the sequence of events involved in the evolutionary development of a species or taxonomic group of organisms.

- *He looked up "organic evolution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organic evolution."*

os *(noun)*

A hard brittle blue-grey or blue-black metallic element that is one of the platinum metals; the heaviest metal known.

- *He looked up "os" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "os" during the group presentation.*

---

parker house roll *(noun)*

Yeast-raised dinner roll made by folding a disk of dough before baking.

- *In class, the teacher used "parker house roll" to mean yeast-raised dinner roll made by folding a disk of....*
- *They discussed "parker house roll" during the group presentation.*

---

patent application *(noun)*

An application for sole rights to an invention.

- *Understanding "patent application" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patent application."*

---

pennsylvania dutch *(noun)*

A dialect of High German spoken in parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

- *In class, the teacher used "pennsylvania dutch" to mean a dialect of high german spoken in parts of....*
- *He looked up "pennsylvania dutch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pig lead *(noun)*

Lead that is cast in pigs.

- *Understanding "pig lead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pig lead" means with a simple example.*

---

poorly *(adverb)*

('ill' is often used as a combining form) in a poor or improper or unsatisfactory manner; not well.

- *The team played poorly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "poorly" in the final chapter.*

---

pose *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *We don't know the woman who posed for Leonardo so often.*
- *This poses an interesting question.*

---

potter around *(verb)*

Move around aimlessly.

- *Can you use "potter around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "potter around" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pounds per square inch *(noun)*

A unit of pressure.

- *The article explained what "pounds per square inch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pounds per square inch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

provider *(noun)*

Someone who provides the means for subsistence.

- *They discussed "provider" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "provider" means with a simple example.*

---

public defender *(noun)*

A lawyer who represents indigent defendants at public expense.

- *In class, the teacher used "public defender" to mean a lawyer who represents indigent defendants at....*
- *Understanding "public defender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purely *(adverb)*

Restricted to something.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "purely" naturally.*
- *Place "purely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

railroad engineer *(noun)*

The operator of a railway locomotive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad engineer."*
- *He looked up "railroad engineer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rap group *(noun)*

A gathering of people holding a rap session.

- *In class, the teacher used "rap group" to mean a gathering of people holding a rap session.*
- *He looked up "rap group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resident commissioner *(noun)*

The representative of Puerto Rico in the United States House of Representatives.

- *Understanding "resident commissioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "resident commissioner" means with a simple example.*

---

richard wright *(noun)*

United States writer whose work is concerned with the oppression of African Americans (1908-1960).

- *He looked up "richard wright" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "richard wright" during the group presentation.*

---

rule of grammar *(noun)*

A linguistic rule for the syntax of grammatical utterances.

- *Understanding "rule of grammar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rule of grammar" to mean a linguistic rule for the syntax of grammatical....*

---

salad oil *(noun)*

Any of several edible vegetable oils that can be used in salad dressings.

- *The article explained what "salad oil" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salad oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sam adams *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader and patriot; an organizer of the Boston Tea Party and signer of the Declaration of Independence (1722-1803).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sam adams."*
- *Understanding "sam adams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scientific discipline *(noun)*

A particular branch of scientific knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scientific discipline."*
- *They discussed "scientific discipline" during the group presentation.*

---

seemingly *(adverb)*

From appearances alone; ; ; -Thomas Hardy.

- *The child is seemingly healthy but the doctor is concerned.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "seemingly" naturally.*

---

senators *(noun)*

A member of a senate.

- *The article explained what "senators" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senators" to mean a member of a senate.*

---

severely *(adverb)*

To a severe or serious degree.

- *A severely impaired heart.*
- *Peered severely over her glasses.*

shark *(noun)*

A person who is unusually skilled in certain ways.

- *A card shark.*
- *The article explained what "shark" means with a simple example.*

solar calendar *(noun)*

A calendar based on solar cycles.

- *They discussed "solar calendar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar calendar" to mean a calendar based on solar cycles.*

southwest *(noun)*

The direction corresponding to the southwestward compass point.

- *In class, the teacher used "southwest" to mean the direction corresponding to the southwestward....*
- *The article explained what "southwest" means with a simple example.*

speech perception *(noun)*

The auditory perception (and comprehension) of speech.

- *They discussed "speech perception" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "speech perception" means with a simple example.*

swedish iron *(noun)*

Wrought iron of high purity made in Sweden.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swedish iron."*
- *Understanding "swedish iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swiss roll *(noun)*

Thin sheet of sponge cake spread with jelly and then rolled up to make a cylindrical cake.

- *He looked up "swiss roll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swiss roll" to mean thin sheet of sponge cake spread with jelly and....*

tales *(noun)*

A message that tells the particulars of an act or occurrence or course of events; presented in writing or drama or cinema or as a radio or television program.

- *The article explained what "tales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tales."*

tea leaf *(noun)*

Dried leaves of the tea shrub; used to make tea.

- *The store shelves held many different kinds of tea.*
- *They threw the tea into Boston harbor.*

technically *(adverb)*

According to the exact meaning; according to the facts.

- *Technically, a bank's reserves belong to the stockholders.*
- *Technically, the term is no longer used by experts.*

thomas nelson page *(noun)*

United States diplomat and writer about the Old South (1853-1922).

- *Understanding "thomas nelson page" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thomas nelson page" because he had never seen it before.*

traditions *(noun)*

An inherited pattern of thought or action.

- *The article explained what "traditions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traditions" to mean an inherited pattern of thought or action.*

unfortunate person *(noun)*

A person who suffers misfortune.

- *He looked up "unfortunate person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unfortunate person" during the group presentation.*

---

vertical union *(noun)*

A labor union that admits all workers in a given industry irrespective of their craft.

- *The article explained what "vertical union" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vertical union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veterans of foreign wars *(noun)*

An organization of United States war veterans.

- *Understanding "veterans of foreign wars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "veterans of foreign wars" during the group presentation.*

---

visual purple *(noun)*

A red photopigment in the retinal rods of vertebrates; dissociates into retinene by light.

- *In class, the teacher used "visual purple" to mean a red photopigment in the retinal rods of....*
- *The article explained what "visual purple" means with a simple example.*

---

wash leather *(noun)*

Piece of chamois used for cleaning and polishing.

- *Understanding "wash leather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wash leather" means with a simple example.*

---

watches *(verb)*

Be vigilant, be on the lookout or be careful.

- *Can you use "watches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "watches" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

academic requirement *(noun)*

A requirement for admission to or completion of an academic program.

- *In class, the teacher used "academic requirement" to mean a requirement for admission to or completion of an....*
- *Understanding "academic requirement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accent mark *(noun)*

A diacritical mark used to indicate stress or placed above a vowel to indicate a special pronunciation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accent mark."*
- *Understanding "accent mark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advise *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *I advised him that the rent was due.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "advise" in real sentences.*

---

alexander pope *(noun)*

English poet and satirist (1688-1744).

- *In class, the teacher used "alexander pope" to mean english poet and satirist (1688-1744).*
- *The article explained what "alexander pope" means with a simple example.*

---

american revolutionary leader *(noun)*

A nationalist leader in the American Revolution and in the creation of the United States.

- *Understanding "american revolutionary leader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american revolutionary leader" to mean a nationalist leader in the american revolution and....*

---

anthony wayne *(noun)*

American general during the American Revolution (1745-1796).

- *They discussed "anthony wayne" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthony wayne."*

apple pie *(noun)*

Pie (with a top crust) containing sliced apples and sugar.

- *He looked up "apple pie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apple pie."*

arms-runner *(noun)*

A smuggler of guns.

- *In class, the teacher used "arms-runner" to mean a smuggler of guns.*
- *The article explained what "arms-runner" means with a simple example.*

aspect ratio *(noun)*

The ratio of the width to the height of a tv picture.

- *The article explained what "aspect ratio" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aspect ratio" during the group presentation.*

barrier island *(noun)*

A long narrow sandy island (wider than a reef) running parallel to the shore.

- *In class, the teacher used "barrier island" to mean a long narrow sandy island (wider than a reef)....*
- *Understanding "barrier island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bee *(noun)*

A social gathering to carry out some communal task or to hold competitions.

- *In class, the teacher used "bee" to mean a social gathering to carry out some communal task....*
- *Understanding "bee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beta iron *(noun)*

An allotrope of iron that is the same as alpha iron except that it is nonmagnetic; stable between 768 and 906 degrees centigrade.

- *Understanding "beta iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beta iron" because he had never seen it before.*

blade apple *(noun)*

Small yellow to orange fruit of the Barbados gooseberry cactus used in desserts and preserves and jellies.

- *He looked up "blade apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blade apple" during the group presentation.*

bloody shame *(noun)*

A Bloody Mary made without alcohol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloody shame."*
- *The article explained what "bloody shame" means with a simple example.*

bread sauce *(noun)*

Creamy white sauce made with bread instead of flour and seasoned with cloves and onion.

- *The article explained what "bread sauce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bread sauce" to mean creamy white sauce made with bread instead of flour....*

british house of commons *(noun)*

The lower house of the British parliament.

- *Understanding "british house of commons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "british house of commons" means with a simple example.*

bye-bye *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bye-bye."*
- *He looked up "bye-bye" because he had never seen it before.*

cabin boy *(noun)*

A young man acting as a servant on a ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabin boy."*
- *Understanding "cabin boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

certified milk *(noun)*

Milk from dairies regulated by an authorized medical milk commission.

- *In class, the teacher used "certified milk" to mean milk from dairies regulated by an authorized....*
- *The article explained what "certified milk" means with a simple example.*

challenged *(verb)*

Raise a formal objection in a court of law.

- *She challenged his claims.*
- *Fischer challenged Spassky to a match.*

chance variable *(noun)*

A variable quantity that is random.

- *He looked up "chance variable" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chance variable."*

chemical mechanism *(noun)*

The atomic process that occurs during a chemical reaction.

- *He determined unique mechanisms for the photochemical reactions.*
- *The article explained what "chemical mechanism" means with a simple example.*

citizenship day *(noun)*

Celebrated in the United States.

- *Understanding "citizenship day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "citizenship day" because he had never seen it before.*

club sandwich *(noun)*

Made with three slices of usually toasted bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "club sandwich."*
- *He looked up "club sandwich" because he had never seen it before.*

coffee substitute *(noun)*

A drink resembling coffee that is sometimes substituted for it.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffee substitute" to mean a drink resembling coffee that is sometimes....*
- *The article explained what "coffee substitute" means with a simple example.*

concrete representation *(noun)*

A representation of an abstract idea in concrete terms.

- *In class, the teacher used "concrete representation" to mean a representation of an abstract idea in concrete terms.*
- *The article explained what "concrete representation" means with a simple example.*

consisting *(verb)*

Be consistent in form, tenor, or character; be congruous.

- *In everyday English, people use "consisting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "consisting" in real sentences.*

cult *(noun)*

A system of religious beliefs and rituals.

- *Devoted to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin.*
- *It was a satanic cult.*

dakota *(noun)*

The Siouan language spoken by the Dakota.

- *He looked up “dakota” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dakota.”*

---

demand for identification *(noun)*

As by a sentry.

- *In class, the teacher used “demand for identification” to mean as by a sentry.*
- *Understanding “demand for identification” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disagree *(verb)*

Be of different opinions.

- *She disagrees with her husband on many questions.*
- *She tried to use “disagree” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

drill in *(verb)*

Teach by drills and repetition.

- *She tried to use “drill in” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “drill in” until he saw an example.*

---

exports *(verb)*

Cause to spread in another part of the world.

- *In everyday English, people use “exports” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “exports” in real sentences.*

---

floating-point operation *(noun)*

An arithmetic operation performed on floating-point numbers.

- *In class, the teacher used “floating-point operation” to mean an arithmetic operation performed on floating-point....*
- *Understanding “floating-point operation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folk writer *(noun)*

A writer of folktales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “folk writer.”*
- *They discussed “folk writer” during the group presentation.*

---

food stamp *(noun)*

A government-issued stamp that can be used in exchange for food.

- *The article explained what “food stamp” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “food stamp” during the group presentation.*

---

four-part harmony *(noun)*

Harmony in which each chord has four notes that create four melodic lines.

- *He looked up “four-part harmony” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “four-part harmony” during the group presentation.*

---

fr *(noun)*

A radioactive element of the alkali-metal group discovered as a disintegration product of actinium.

- *In class, the teacher used “fr” to mean a radioactive element of the alkali-metal group....*
- *The article explained what “fr” means with a simple example.*

---

george mason *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader from Virginia whose objections led to the drafting of the Bill of Rights (1725-1792).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “george mason.”*
- *The article explained what “george mason” means with a simple example.*

---

governing board *(noun)*

A board that manages the affairs of an institution.

- *The article explained what “governing board” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “governing board.”*

graduated table *(noun)*

An ordered reference standard.

- *The article explained what "graduated table" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graduated table."*

graham bread *(noun)*

Bread made of graham (whole wheat) flour.

- *Understanding "graham bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graham bread."*

grid metal *(noun)*

A kind of hard lead that is used for grids in storage batteries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grid metal."*
- *He looked up "grid metal" because he had never seen it before.*

importantly *(adverb)*

In an important way or to an important degree.

- *More importantly, Weber held that the manifold meaning attached to the event by the social scientist could alter his definition of the concrete event itself.*
- *For centuries jellies have figured importantly among English desserts, particularly upon festive occasion.*

indicating *(verb)*

To state or express briefly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "indicating" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "indicating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

intend *(verb)*

Have in mind as a purpose.

- *She was intended to become the director.*
- *What do his words intend?*

jimmy carter *(noun)*

39th President of the United States (1924-).

- *They discussed "jimmy carter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jimmy carter" to mean 39th president of the united states (1924-).*

karen *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the Thailand and Burmese borderlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karen."*
- *They discussed "karen" during the group presentation.*

landscape architecture *(noun)*

The branch of architecture dealing with the arrangement of land and buildings for human use and enjoyment.

- *He looked up "landscape architecture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "landscape architecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lasted *(verb)*

Continue to live through hardship or adversity.

- *The bad weather lasted for three days.*
- *Can you use "lasted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

law of closure *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that there is an innate tendency to perceive incomplete objects as complete and to close or fill gaps and to perceive asymmetric stimuli as symmetric.

- *He looked up "law of closure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "law of closure" during the group presentation.*

linear b *(noun)*

A syllabic script used in Greece in the 13th century B.C.

- *The article explained what “linear b” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “linear b” during the group presentation.*

---

liquid crystal *(noun)*

A liquid exhibiting properties of a crystal that are not shown by ordinary liquids.

- *He looked up “liquid crystal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liquid crystal.”*

---

literary criticism *(noun)*

A written evaluation of a work of literature.

- *The article explained what “literary criticism” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “literary criticism” during the group presentation.*

---

lord chancellor *(noun)*

The highest officer of the Crown who is head of the judiciary and who presides in the House of Lords.

- *He looked up “lord chancellor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lord chancellor” during the group presentation.*

---

machine politician *(noun)*

A politician who belongs to a small clique that controls a political party for private rather than public ends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “machine politician.”*
- *He looked up “machine politician” because he had never seen it before.*

---

management consultant *(noun)*

Adviser to business about efficient management practices.

- *In class, the teacher used “management consultant” to mean adviser to business about efficient management....*
- *The article explained what “management consultant” means with a simple example.*

---

mentions *(noun)*

A remark that calls attention to something or someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mentions.”*
- *The article explained what “mentions” means with a simple example.*

---

meter *(verb)*

Stamp with a meter indicating the postage.

- *Meter the mail.*
- *Meter the flow of water.*

---

mine pig *(noun)*

Pig iron made entirely from ore.

- *The article explained what “mine pig” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mine pig.”*

---

moral principle *(noun)*

The principles of right and wrong that are accepted by an individual or a social group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moral principle.”*
- *The article explained what “moral principle” means with a simple example.*

---

most importantly *(adverb)*

Above and beyond all other consideration.

- *Place “most importantly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “most importantly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

mutual opposition *(noun)*

A relation between two opposite attributes or tendencies.

- *He looked up “mutual opposition” because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "mutual opposition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

negative identification *(noun)*

Evidence proving that you are not who you say you are not; evidence establishing that you are not among a group of people already known to the system; recognition by the system leads to rejection.

- *A system for negative identification can prevent the use of multiple identities by a single person.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negative identification."*

normal curve *(noun)*

A symmetrical curve representing the normal distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "normal curve" to mean a symmetrical curve representing the normal....*
- *Understanding "normal curve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

norman french *(noun)*

The medieval Norman dialect of Old French.

- *They discussed "norman french" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norman french" to mean the medieval norman dialect of old french.*

norman-french *(noun)*

The medieval Norman dialect of Old French.

- *In class, the teacher used "norman-french" to mean the medieval norman dialect of old french.*
- *The article explained what "norman-french" means with a simple example.*

office of naval intelligence *(noun)*

The military intelligence agency that provides for the intelligence and counterintelligence and investigative and security requirements of the United States Navy.

- *Understanding "office of naval intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "office of naval intelligence."*

old faithful *(noun)*

A geyser in Yellowstone National Park that erupts for about 4 minutes about every 65 minutes.

- *Understanding "old faithful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "old faithful" during the group presentation.*

open-face sandwich *(noun)*

Sandwich without a covering slice of bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open-face sandwich."*
- *They discussed "open-face sandwich" during the group presentation.*

parliamentary agent *(noun)*

A person who is employed to look after the affairs of businesses that are affected by legislation of the British Parliament.

- *He looked up "parliamentary agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parliamentary agent."*

parts inventory *(noun)*

An inventory of replacement parts.

- *Understanding "parts inventory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parts inventory" during the group presentation.*

police sergeant *(noun)*

A lawman with the rank of sergeant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police sergeant."*
- *He looked up "police sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*

political entity *(noun)*

A unit with political responsibilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "political entity" to mean a unit with political responsibilities.*
- *He looked up "political entity" because he had never seen it before.*

potatoes *(noun)*

An edible tuber native to South America; a staple food of Ireland.

- *The article explained what "potatoes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potatoes" to mean an edible tuber native to south america; a staple....*

pour down *(verb)*

Drink down entirely.

- *He downed three martinis before dinner.*
- *She tried to use "pour down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

prevented *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *Can you use "prevented" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prevented" and when to wait.*

primary care physician *(noun)*

The physician who provides primary care.

- *The primary care physician acts as a gatekeeper to the medical system.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primary care physician."*

radiation pattern *(noun)*

Graphical representation (in polar or Cartesian coordinates) of the spatial distribution of radiation from an antenna as a function of angle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiation pattern."*
- *He looked up "radiation pattern" because he had never seen it before.*

ray robinson *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who won the world middleweight championship five times and the world welterweight championship once (1921-1989).

- *Understanding "ray robinson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ray robinson" means with a simple example.*

relief printing *(noun)*

Printing from a plate with raised characters.

- *Understanding "relief printing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "relief printing" means with a simple example.*

return on invested capital *(noun)*

(corporate finance) the amount, expressed as a percentage, that is earned on a company's total capital calculated by dividing the total capital into earnings before interest, taxes, or dividends are paid.

- *The article explained what "return on invested capital" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "return on invested capital" to mean (corporate finance) the amount, expressed as a....*

revised version *(noun)*

A British revision of the Authorized Version.

- *In class, the teacher used "revised version" to mean a british revision of the authorized version.*
- *Understanding "revised version" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rocket engineer *(noun)*

An engineer who builds and tests rockets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocket engineer."*
- *He looked up "rocket engineer" because he had never seen it before.*

rogers *(noun)*

United States psychologist who developed client-centered therapy (1902-1987).

- *He looked up "rogers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rogers."*

roman calendar *(noun)*

The lunar calendar in use in ancient Rome; replaced by the Julian calendar in 46 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman calendar."*
- *They discussed "roman calendar" during the group presentation.*

---

roster *(noun)*

A list of names.

- *They discussed "roster" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saint matthew *(noun)*

(New Testament) disciple of Jesus; traditionally considered to be the author of the first Gospel.

- *They discussed "saint matthew" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "saint matthew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saint patrick *(noun)*

Apostle and patron saint of Ireland; an English missionary to Ireland in the 5th century.

- *They discussed "saint patrick" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "saint patrick" means with a simple example.*

---

seal of approval *(noun)*

An indication of approved or superior status.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seal of approval."*
- *The article explained what "seal of approval" means with a simple example.*

---

security consultant *(noun)*

An adviser about alarm systems to prevent burglaries.

- *The article explained what "security consultant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "security consultant" to mean an adviser about alarm systems to prevent burglaries.*

---

selfish person *(noun)*

A person who is unusually selfish.

- *They discussed "selfish person" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "selfish person" means with a simple example.*

---

sergeant-at-law *(noun)*

An English barrister of the highest rank.

- *Understanding "sergeant-at-law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sergeant-at-law" because he had never seen it before.*

---

servant *(noun)*

A person working in the service of another (especially in the household).

- *The state cannot be a servant of the church.*
- *The article explained what "servant" means with a simple example.*

---

smash up *(verb)*

Damage or destroy as if by violence.

- *In everyday English, people use "smash up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "smash up" in real sentences.*

---

socialist labor party *(noun)*

A political party in the United States; formed in 1874 to advocate the peaceful introduction of socialism.

- *They discussed "socialist labor party" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "socialist labor party" to mean a political party in the united states; formed in....*

---

spot jam *(verb)*

Jam a single frequency.

- *This operator is spot-jammed.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "spot jam" in real sentences.*

---

strictly speaking *(adverb)*

In actual fact.

- *Properly speaking, they are not husband and wife.*
- *He answered "strictly speaking," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

surprisingly *(adverb)*

In an amazing manner; to everyone's surprise.

- *He was surprisingly friendly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "surprisingly" naturally.*

---

tall tale *(noun)*

An improbable (unusual or incredible or fanciful) story.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tall tale."*
- *He looked up "tall tale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teenager *(noun)*

A juvenile between the onset of puberty and maturity.

- *The article explained what "teenager" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "teenager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thoroughly *(adverb)*

Completely and absolutely ('good' is sometimes used informally for 'thoroughly').

- *We searched the files thoroughly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "thoroughly" in the final chapter.*

---

time slot *(noun)*

A time assigned on a schedule or agenda.

- *The TV program has a new time slot.*
- *An aircraft landing slot.*

---

tweeted *(verb)*

Make a weak, chirping sound.

- *The coach explained when to use "tweeted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "tweeted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vi *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vi."*
- *He looked up "vi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

victorian age *(noun)*

A period in British history during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century; her character and moral standards restored the prestige of the British monarchy but gave the era a prudish reputation.

- *In class, the teacher used "victorian age" to mean a period in british history during the reign of....*
- *They discussed "victorian age" during the group presentation.*

---

water witch *(noun)*

Someone who uses a divining rod to find underground water.

- *In class, the teacher used "water witch" to mean someone who uses a divining rod to find underground....*
- *He looked up "water witch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weekend warrior *(noun)*

A reservist who fulfills the military obligation on weekends.

- *The article explained what "weekend warrior" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "weekend warrior" during the group presentation.*

white potato *(noun)*

An edible tuber native to South America; a staple food of Ireland.

- *He looked up "white potato" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white potato."*

will rogers *(noun)*

United States humorist remembered for his homespun commentary on politics and American society (1879-1935).

- *Understanding "will rogers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "will rogers" to mean united states humorist remembered for his homespun....*

wont *(noun)*

An established custom.

- *In class, the teacher used "wont" to mean an established custom.*
- *The article explained what "wont" means with a simple example.*

advances *(noun)*

A tentative suggestion designed to elicit the reactions of others.

- *She rejected his advances.*
- *The article explained what "advances" means with a simple example.*

american revised version *(noun)*

A revised version of the King James Version.

- *In class, the teacher used "american revised version" to mean a revised version of the king james version.*
- *The article explained what "american revised version" means with a simple example.*

applied scientist *(noun)*

A person who uses scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

- *The article explained what "applied scientist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "applied scientist" to mean a person who uses scientific knowledge to solve....*

appointment calendar *(noun)*

A book containing a calendar and space to keep a record of appointments.

- *They discussed "appointment calendar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "appointment calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

approve *(verb)*

Judge to be right or commendable; think well of.

- *I approve of his educational policies.*
- *In everyday English, people use "approve" when talking about this idea.*

architect *(noun)*

Someone who creates plans to be used in making something (such as buildings).

- *The article explained what "architect" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "architect" to mean someone who creates plans to be used in making....*

authorized version *(noun)*

An English translation of the Bible published in 1611.

- *The article explained what "authorized version" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "authorized version" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue ridge *(noun)*

A range of the Appalachians extending from southern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue ridge."*
- *They discussed "blue ridge" during the group presentation.*

brick cheese *(noun)*

Semisoft sweet American cheese from whole milk in a brick form.

- *In class, the teacher used "brick cheese" to mean semisoft sweet american cheese from whole milk in a....*
- *The article explained what "brick cheese" means with a simple example.*

---

bride *(noun)*

A woman participant in her own marriage ceremony.

- *Understanding "bride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bride" means with a simple example.*

---

bride-to-be *(noun)*

A woman who is engaged to be married.

- *Understanding "bride-to-be" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bride-to-be" because he had never seen it before.*

---

broadcast journalist *(noun)*

A journalist who broadcasts on radio or television.

- *Understanding "broadcast journalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "broadcast journalist" means with a simple example.*

---

bulk mail *(noun)*

Mail consisting of large numbers of identical items (circulars or advertisements) sent to individual addresses at less than 1st-class rates and paid for in one lot.

- *They discussed "bulk mail" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bulk mail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butler *(noun)*

A manservant (usually the head servant of a household) who has charge of wines and the table.

- *In class, the teacher used "butler" to mean a manservant (usually the head servant of a....*
- *The article explained what "butler" means with a simple example.*

---

caribbean language *(noun)*

The family of languages spoken by the Carib.

- *They discussed "caribbean language" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "caribbean language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cartoon *(noun)*

A humorous or satirical drawing published in a newspaper or magazine.

- *Understanding "cartoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cartoon" means with a simple example.*

---

chick *(noun)*

Informal terms for a (young) woman.

- *He looked up "chick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chocolate candy *(noun)*

Candy made with chocolate.

- *They discussed "chocolate candy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chocolate candy" means with a simple example.*

---

chocolate sauce *(noun)*

Sauce made with unsweetened chocolate or cocoa and sugar and water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chocolate sauce."*
- *The article explained what "chocolate sauce" means with a simple example.*

---

cognitive process *(noun)*

(psychology) the performance of some composite cognitive activity; an operation that affects mental contents.

- *The process of thinking.*

- *The cognitive operation of remembering.*

coke *(noun)*

Carbon fuel produced by distillation of coal.

- *He looked up "coke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coke."*

combined dna index system *(noun)*

The DNA file maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combined dna index system."*
- *They discussed "combined dna index system" during the group presentation.*

confirmation *(noun)*

Making something valid by formally ratifying or confirming it.

- *Confirmation of the appointment.*
- *Fossils provided further confirmation of the evolutionary theory.*

conservation of electricity *(noun)*

The principle that the total electric charge of a system remains constant despite changes inside the system.

- *The article explained what "conservation of electricity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conservation of electricity" to mean the principle that the total electric charge of a....*

date stamp *(verb)*

Stamp with a date.

- *The package is dated November 24.*
- *He did not know how to use "date stamp" until he saw an example.*

dental gold *(noun)*

An alloy of gold used in dentistry.

- *In class, the teacher used "dental gold" to mean an alloy of gold used in dentistry.*
- *The article explained what "dental gold" means with a simple example.*

diamond wedding anniversary *(noun)*

The 60th wedding anniversary.

- *In class, the teacher used "diamond wedding anniversary" to mean the 60th wedding anniversary.*
- *The article explained what "diamond wedding anniversary" means with a simple example.*

drum major *(noun)*

The leader of a marching band or drum corps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drum major."*
- *They discussed "drum major" during the group presentation.*

dump *(noun)*

A coarse term for defecation.

- *An ammunition dump.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dump" to mean a coarse term for defecation.*

duo *(noun)*

A pair who associate with one another.

- *He looked up "duo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duo."*

dynamics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics concerned with the forces that cause motions of bodies.

- *He looked up "dynamics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dynamics" during the group presentation.*

editorial department *(noun)*

The department of a publishing business that edits material for publication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "editorial department."*
- *He looked up "editorial department" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elephant *(noun)*

The symbol of the Republican Party; introduced in cartoons by Thomas Nast in 1874.

- *The article explained what "elephant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elephant" to mean the symbol of the republican party; introduced in....*

---

essays *(noun)*

An analytic or interpretive literary composition.

- *He looked up "essays" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "essays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fathers *(noun)*

A person who founds or establishes some institution.

- *Keep the faith of our forefathers.*
- *The tennis fathers ruled in her favor.*

---

focuses *(noun)*

The concentration of attention or energy on something.

- *He looked up "focuses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "focuses."*

---

fold *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

- *A fold in the napkin.*
- *He gave the napkins a double fold.*

---

fold up *(verb)*

Bend or lay so that one part covers the other.

- *Fold up the newspaper.*
- *The bed folds in a jiffy.*

---

freak out *(noun)*

A wild delusion (especially one induced by a hallucinogenic drug).

- *The article explained what "freak out" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freak out."*

---

gently *(adverb)*

With little weight or force.

- *A gently sloping terrain.*
- *He talked gently to the injured animal.*

---

grief *(noun)*

Something that causes great unhappiness.

- *Her death was a great grief to John.*
- *The article explained what "grief" means with a simple example.*

---

harrison *(noun)*

English actor on stage and in films (1908-1990).

- *In class, the teacher used "harrison" to mean english actor on stage and in films (1908-1990).*
- *Understanding "harrison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

historically *(adverb)*

With respect to history.

- *This is historically interesting.*
- *Historically they have never coexisted peacefully.*

---

house servant *(noun)*

A servant who is paid to perform menial tasks around the household.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house servant."*
- *Understanding "house servant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hughes *(noun)*

United States jurist who served as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1862-1948).

- *Understanding "hughes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hughes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

influential person *(noun)*

A person whose actions and opinions strongly influence the course of events.

- *Understanding "influential person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "influential person" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kg *(noun)*

One thousand grams; the basic unit of mass adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *In class, the teacher used "kg" to mean one thousand grams; the basic unit of mass adopted....*
- *Understanding "kg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

labels *(noun)*

A brief description given for purposes of identification.

- *The article explained what "labels" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labels."*

---

lady jane grey *(noun)*

Queen of England for nine days in 1553; she was quickly replaced by Mary Tudor and beheaded for treason (1537-1554).

- *They discussed "lady jane grey" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lady jane grey" to mean queen of england for nine days in 1553; she was....*

---

layout *(noun)*

A plan or design of something that is laid out.

- *He looked up "layout" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "layout."*

---

legal separation *(noun)*

A judicial decree regulating the rights and responsibilities of a married couple living apart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal separation."*
- *The article explained what "legal separation" means with a simple example.*

---

leo iii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 795 to 816 who in 800 crowned Charlemagne emperor of the Romans (750-816).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leo iii."*
- *The article explained what "leo iii" means with a simple example.*

---

liberal democrat party *(noun)*

A political party in Great Britain; formerly the Liberal Party; advocates reforms and improvement of the conditions of working people.

- *In class, the teacher used "liberal democrat party" to mean a political party in great britain; formerly the....*
- *He looked up "liberal democrat party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lodge *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lodge."*
- *He looked up "lodge" because he had never seen it before.*

lodge in *(verb)*

Live (in a certain place).

- *She tried to use "lodge in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lodge in" in real sentences.*

lord high chancellor *(noun)*

The highest officer of the Crown who is head of the judiciary and who presides in the House of Lords.

- *Understanding "lord high chancellor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lord high chancellor" because he had never seen it before.*

lords *(noun)*

A person who has general authority over others.

- *Understanding "lords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lords" means with a simple example.*

marine corps *(noun)*

An amphibious division of the United States Navy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine corps."*
- *They discussed "marine corps" during the group presentation.*

mathematics teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches mathematics.

- *In class, the teacher used "mathematics teacher" to mean someone who teaches mathematics.*
- *He looked up "mathematics teacher" because he had never seen it before.*

merchant *(noun)*

A businessperson engaged in retail trade.

- *He looked up "merchant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "merchant."*

myth *(noun)*

A traditional story accepted as history; serves to explain the world view of a people.

- *In class, the teacher used "myth" to mean a traditional story accepted as history; serves to....*
- *Understanding "myth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

objectives *(noun)*

The goal intended to be attained (and which is believed to be attainable).

- *Understanding "objectives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "objectives" to mean the goal intended to be attained (and which is....*

particles *(noun)*

A function word that can be used in English to form phrasal verbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "particles."*
- *The article explained what "particles" means with a simple example.*

pastor *(noun)*

A person authorized to conduct religious worship.

- *They discussed "pastor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pastor" means with a simple example.*

permanently *(adverb)*

For a long time without essential change.

- *He is permanently disabled.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "permanently" in the final chapter.*

pink slip *(noun)*

Official notice that you have been fired from your job.

- *In class, the teacher used "pink slip" to mean official notice that you have been fired from your job.*
- *The article explained what "pink slip" means with a simple example.*

---

pockets *(noun)*

A small isolated group of people.

- *They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.*
- *The battle was won except for cleaning up pockets of resistance.*

---

predict *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *In everyday English, people use "predict" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "predict" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

presenting *(verb)*

Give an exhibition of to an interested audience.

- *Can you use "presenting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "presenting" when talking about this idea.*

---

prints *(noun)*

The text appearing in a book, newspaper, or other printed publication.

- *Paw prints were everywhere.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prints" to mean the text appearing in a book, newspaper, or other....*

---

provincial *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an official in charge of an ecclesiastical province acting under the superior general of a religious order.

- *The general of the Jesuits receives monthly reports from the provincials.*
- *They discussed "provincial" during the group presentation.*

---

public servant *(noun)*

Someone who holds a government position (either by election or appointment).

- *Understanding "public servant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "public servant" during the group presentation.*

---

samuel johnson *(noun)*

English writer and lexicographer (1709-1784).

- *In class, the teacher used "samuel johnson" to mean english writer and lexicographer (1709-1784).*
- *The article explained what "samuel johnson" means with a simple example.*

---

securities and exchange commission *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that oversees the exchange of securities to protect investors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "securities and exchange commission."*
- *He looked up "securities and exchange commission" because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-report inventory *(noun)*

A personality inventory in which a person is asked which of a list of traits and characteristics describe her or him or to indicate which behaviors and hypothetical choices he or she would make.

- *They discussed "self-report inventory" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "self-report inventory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

separately *(adverb)*

Apart from others.

- *She spoke "separately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "separately" in the final chapter.*

---

sergeant first class *(noun)*

A sergeant in the Army above the rank of staff sergeant and below master sergeant.

- *The article explained what "sergeant first class" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sergeant first class."*

---

sergeant major *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer serving as chief administrative officer of a headquarters unit of the Army.

- *He looked up "sergeant major" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sergeant major" during the group presentation.*

---

shaw *(noun)*

United States physician and suffragist (1847-1919).

- *The article explained what "shaw" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shaw" during the group presentation.*

---

societies *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *Understanding "societies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "societies" means with a simple example.*

---

south southwest *(noun)*

The compass point midway between south and southwest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south southwest."*
- *They discussed "south southwest" during the group presentation.*

---

south-southwest *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the south southwest.

- *She spoke "south-southwest," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "south-southwest" in the final chapter.*

---

southwest by south *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "southwest by south" to mean the compass point that is one point south of southwest.*
- *Understanding "southwest by south" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stamp act *(noun)*

An act passed by the British Parliament in 1756 that raised revenue from the American Colonies by a duty in the form of a stamp required on all newspapers and legal or commercial documents; opposition by the Colonies resulted in the repeal of the act in 1766.

- *They discussed "stamp act" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stamp act" to mean an act passed by the british parliament in 1756....*

---

stock farmer *(noun)*

Farmer who breed or raises livestock.

- *They discussed "stock farmer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stock farmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

straight arrow *(noun)*

A frank and honest person.

- *They discussed "straight arrow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "straight arrow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

structural iron *(noun)*

Iron that has been cast or worked in structural shapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "structural iron."*
- *He looked up "structural iron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of tragedy.

- *Tragic hero.*
- *Students compared "tragic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

turn one's stomach *(verb)*

Upset and make nauseated.

- *The smell of the food turned the pregnant woman's stomach.*
- *She tried to use "turn one's stomach" carefully so everyone would understand.*

underneath *(adverb)*

On the lower or downward side; on the underside of.

- *A chest of drawers all scratched underneath.*
- *We could see the original painting underneath.*

us marine corps *(noun)*

An amphibious division of the United States Navy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "us marine corps."*
- *He looked up "us marine corps" because he had never seen it before.*

variable star *(noun)*

A star that varies noticeably in brightness.

- *He looked up "variable star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variable star" to mean a star that varies noticeably in brightness.*

wash one's hands *(verb)*

To absolve oneself of responsibility or future blame.

- *I wash my hands of this.*
- *Can you use "wash one's hands" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

water lemon *(noun)*

The edible yellow fruit of the Jamaica honeysuckle.

- *Understanding "water lemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "water lemon" means with a simple example.*

western sandwich *(noun)*

A sandwich made from a western omelet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western sandwich."*
- *The article explained what "western sandwich" means with a simple example.*

widow *(noun)*

A woman whose husband is dead especially one who has not remarried.

- *Understanding "widow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "widow" because he had never seen it before.*

william morris *(noun)*

English poet and craftsman (1834-1896).

- *They discussed "william morris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "william morris" because he had never seen it before.*

wives *(noun)*

A married woman; a man's partner in marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "wives" to mean a married woman; a man's partner in marriage.*
- *They discussed "wives" during the group presentation.*

women's army corps *(noun)*

An army corps that was organized in World War II but is no longer a separate branch of the United States Army.

- *Understanding "women's army corps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "women's army corps" to mean an army corps that was organized in world war ii....*

administrator *(noun)*

The party appointed by a probate court to distribute the estate of someone who dies without a will or without naming an executor.

- *They discussed "administrator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "administrator."*

alaska native *(noun)*

A member or descendant of any of the aboriginal peoples of Alaska.

- *He looked up "alaska native" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alaska native."*

allied *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or denoting the Allies in World War I.

- *An allied offensive.*
- *The Allied powers.*

altogether *(adverb)*

To a complete degree or to the full or entire extent ('whole' is often used informally for 'wholly').

- *It was not altogether her fault.*
- *An altogether new approach.*

arrest warrant *(noun)*

A warrant authorizing law enforcement officials to apprehend an offender and bring that person to court.

- *He looked up "arrest warrant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arrest warrant" during the group presentation.*

assess *(verb)*

Estimate the value of (property) for taxation.

- *Our house hasn't been assessed in years.*
- *The coach explained when to use "assess" and when to wait.*

avoided *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Learners should practice how to use "avoided" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "avoided" and when to wait.*

avoiding *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *In everyday English, people use "avoiding" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "avoiding" in real sentences.*

beard *(verb)*

Go along the rim, like a beard around the chin.

- *Houses bearded the top of the heights.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beard" in real sentences.*

bitter orange *(noun)*

Highly acidic orange used especially in marmalade.

- *He looked up "bitter orange" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter orange."*

black olive *(noun)*

Olives picked ripe and cured in brine then dried or pickled or preserved canned or in oil.

- *He looked up "black olive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black olive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brains *(noun)*

The brain of certain animals used as meat.

- *He's got plenty of brains but no common sense.*

- *The article explained what "brains" means with a simple example.*

brush aside *(verb)*

Bar from attention or consideration.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brush aside" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "brush aside" until he saw an example.*

buffalo indian *(noun)*

A member of one of the tribes of American Indians who lived a nomadic life following the buffalo in the Great Plains of North America.

- *Understanding "buffalo indian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "buffalo indian" because he had never seen it before.*

burger *(noun)*

A sandwich consisting of a fried cake of minced beef served on a bun, often with other ingredients.

- *They discussed "burger" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "burger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catch one's breath *(verb)*

Take a short break from one's activities in order to relax.

- *He did not know how to use "catch one's breath" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "catch one's breath" when talking about this idea.*

chemical substance *(noun)*

Material produced by or used in a reaction involving changes in atoms or molecules.

- *He looked up "chemical substance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemical substance" to mean material produced by or used in a reaction....*

church of christ scientist *(noun)*

Protestant denomination founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church of christ scientist."*
- *Understanding "church of christ scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

closed curve *(noun)*

A curve (such as a circle) having no endpoints.

- *The article explained what "closed curve" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "closed curve" during the group presentation.*

commented *(verb)*

Provide interlinear explanations for words or phrases.

- *He commented the paper of his colleague.*
- *She tried to use "commented" carefully so everyone would understand.*

concentrate *(noun)*

A concentrated example of something.

- *The concentrate of contemporary despair.*
- *He looked up "concentrate" because he had never seen it before.*

concentrate on *(verb)*

Center upon.

- *He did not know how to use "concentrate on" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "concentrate on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

continent *(noun)*

One of the large landmasses of the earth.

- *There are seven continents.*
- *Pioneers had to cross the continent on foot.*

cookie *(noun)*

A short line of text that a web site puts on your computer's hard drive when you access the web site.

- *He looked up "cookie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cookie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corn sugar *(noun)*

Dextrose made by hydrolysis of cornstarch.

- *He looked up "corn sugar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn sugar" to mean dextrose made by hydrolysis of cornstarch.*

curse *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *The taxi driver who felt he didn't get a high enough tip cursed the passenger.*
- *The bad witch cursed the child.*

defence mechanism *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an unconscious process that tries to reduce the anxiety associated with instinctive desires.

- *The article explained what "defence mechanism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "defence mechanism" during the group presentation.*

detective novel *(noun)*

Novel in which the reader is challenged to solve a puzzle before the detective explains it at the end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detective novel."*
- *The article explained what "detective novel" means with a simple example.*

easter card *(noun)*

A card expressing an Easter greeting.

- *In class, the teacher used "easter card" to mean a card expressing an easter greeting.*
- *The article explained what "easter card" means with a simple example.*

epic poetry *(noun)*

Poetry celebrating the deeds of some hero.

- *Understanding "epic poetry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "epic poetry" because he had never seen it before.*

ethical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical study of ethics.

- *Ethical codes.*
- *Ethical theories.*

ethnic minority *(noun)*

A group that has different national or cultural traditions from the majority of the population.

- *He looked up "ethnic minority" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethnic minority."*

excellence *(noun)*

An outstanding feature; something in which something or someone excels.

- *A center of manufacturing excellence.*
- *He looked up "excellence" because he had never seen it before.*

federal protective service *(noun)*

An agency in the General Services Administration that is a security organization to provide a safe environment where Federal agencies can conduct their business.

- *They discussed "federal protective service" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal protective service" to mean an agency in the general services administration....*

flame *(noun)*

The process of combustion of inflammable materials producing heat and light and (often) smoke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flame."*
- *The article explained what "flame" means with a simple example.*

---

flame up *(verb)*

Burn brightly.

- *The coach explained when to use "flame up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "flame up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

freely *(adverb)*

In a free manner.

- *The painting featured freely brushed strokes.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "freely" in the final chapter.*

---

fruits *(noun)*

The consequence of some effort or action.

- *The article explained what "fruits" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fruits" to mean the consequence of some effort or action.*

---

gentleman-at-arms *(noun)*

One of 40 gentlemen who attend the British sovereign on state occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentleman-at-arms."*
- *He looked up "gentleman-at-arms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

graduation *(noun)*

A line (as on a vessel or ruler) that marks a measurement.

- *The ruler had 16 graduations per inch.*
- *Understanding "graduation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gravity fault *(noun)*

An inclined fault in which the hanging wall appears to have slipped downward relative to the footwall.

- *Understanding "gravity fault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravity fault."*

---

grey sole *(noun)*

Greyish-white flesh of a flatfish.

- *In class, the teacher used "grey sole" to mean greyish-white flesh of a flatfish.*
- *The article explained what "grey sole" means with a simple example.*

---

hint *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *The article explained what "hint" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hint" during the group presentation.*

---

hostile *(noun)*

Troops belonging to the enemy's military forces.

- *The platoon ran into a pack of hostiles.*
- *He looked up "hostile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

house of lords *(noun)*

The upper house of the British parliament.

- *They discussed "house of lords" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house of lords" to mean the upper house of the british parliament.*

---

hunger march *(noun)*

A march of protest or demonstration by the unemployed.

- *He looked up "hunger march" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hunger march" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inhabitants *(noun)*

A person who inhabits a particular place.

- *The article explained what "inhabitants" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "inhabitants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ink *(noun)*

A liquid used for printing or writing or drawing.

- *He looked up "ink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ink" to mean a liquid used for printing or writing or drawing.*

ion exchange *(noun)*

A process in which ions are exchanged between a solution and an insoluble (usually resinous) solid; widely used in industrial processing.

- *They discussed "ion exchange" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ion exchange" to mean a process in which ions are exchanged between a....*

lead ore *(noun)*

Ore containing lead.

- *Understanding "lead ore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lead ore" because he had never seen it before.*

learning curve *(noun)*

A graph showing the rate of learning (especially a graph showing the amount recalled as a function of the number of attempts to recall).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "learning curve."*
- *They discussed "learning curve" during the group presentation.*

legends *(noun)*

A story about mythical or supernatural beings or events.

- *In class, the teacher used "legends" to mean a story about mythical or supernatural beings or events.*
- *They discussed "legends" during the group presentation.*

lieutenant junior grade *(noun)*

An officer holding a commissioned rank in the United States Navy or United States Coast Guard; below lieutenant and above ensign.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lieutenant junior grade."*
- *He looked up "lieutenant junior grade" because he had never seen it before.*

logical operation *(noun)*

An operation that follows the rules of symbolic logic.

- *In class, the teacher used "logical operation" to mean an operation that follows the rules of symbolic logic.*
- *Understanding "logical operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

magazines *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes magazines.

- *Tripped over a pile of magazines.*
- *They discussed "magazines" during the group presentation.*

monkey *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *He did not know how to use "monkey" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "monkey" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

nest *(noun)*

A gang of people (criminals or spies or terrorists) assembled in one locality.

- *A nest of thieves.*
- *A machine-gun nest.*

new testament *(noun)*

The collection of books of the Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, the Pauline and other epistles, and Revelation; composed soon after Christ's death; the second half of the Christian Bible.

- *They discussed "new testament" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new testament" to mean the collection of books of the gospels, acts of the....*

---

news leak *(noun)*

Unauthorized (especially deliberate) disclosure of confidential information.

- *Understanding "news leak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "news leak" to mean unauthorized (especially deliberate) disclosure of....*

---

nicely *(adverb)*

In a nice way.

- *A nicely painted house.*
- *She spoke "nicely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

ninth *(noun)*

Position nine in a countable series of things.

- *Going into the ninth they were a run ahead.*
- *They discussed "ninth" during the group presentation.*

---

notable *(noun)*

A celebrity who is an inspiration to others.

- *The article explained what "notable" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notable" to mean a celebrity who is an inspiration to others.*

---

one-ninth *(noun)*

One part in nine equal parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "one-ninth" to mean one part in nine equal parts.*
- *He looked up "one-ninth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

optical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving light or optics.

- *Optical supplies.*
- *An optical illusion.*

---

organic chemistry *(noun)*

The chemistry of compounds containing carbon (originally defined as the chemistry of substances produced by living organisms but now extended to substances synthesized artificially).

- *The article explained what "organic chemistry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "organic chemistry" during the group presentation.*

---

outlook *(noun)*

A habitual or characteristic mental attitude that determines how you will interpret and respond to situations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outlook."*
- *Understanding "outlook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

programmes *(noun)*

An integrated course of academic studies.

- *They discussed "programmes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "programmes" means with a simple example.*

---

progressive aspect *(noun)*

The aspect of a verb that expresses its on-going action.

- *The article explained what "progressive aspect" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "progressive aspect" to mean the aspect of a verb that expresses its on-going action.*

---

prospects *(noun)*

The visual percept of a region.

- *His prospects as a writer are excellent.*

- *They discussed "prospects" during the group presentation.*

---

reign *(noun)*

The period during which a monarch is sovereign.

- *During the reign of Henry VIII.*
- *He was helpless under the reign of his egotism.*

---

sectors *(noun)*

A social group that forms part of the society or the economy.

- *The article explained what "sectors" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sectors" to mean a social group that forms part of the society or....*

---

servant girl *(noun)*

A girl who is a servant.

- *The article explained what "servant girl" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "servant girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serving dish *(noun)*

A dish used for serving food.

- *He looked up "serving dish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serving dish" to mean a dish used for serving food.*

---

sir robert robinson *(noun)*

English chemist noted for his studies of molecular structures in plants (1886-1975).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir robert robinson" to mean english chemist noted for his studies of molecular....*
- *The article explained what "sir robert robinson" means with a simple example.*

---

soldier of fortune *(noun)*

A person hired to fight for another country than their own.

- *Understanding "soldier of fortune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "soldier of fortune" during the group presentation.*

---

southwest by west *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of southwest.

- *Understanding "southwest by west" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "southwest by west" means with a simple example.*

---

span *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *The parking lot spans 3 acres.*
- *The novel spans three centuries.*

---

spencer *(noun)*

English philosopher and sociologist who applied the theory of natural selection to human societies (1820-1903).

- *Understanding "spencer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spencer" during the group presentation.*

---

structural steel *(noun)*

A strong steel that is rolled into shapes that are used in construction.

- *In class, the teacher used "structural steel" to mean a strong steel that is rolled into shapes that are....*
- *The article explained what "structural steel" means with a simple example.*

---

taste perception *(noun)*

The sensation that results when taste buds in the tongue and throat convey information about the chemical composition of a soluble stimulus.

- *The candy left him with a bad taste.*
- *The melon had a delicious taste.*

---

tear sheet *(noun)*

A sheet that can be easily torn out of a publication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tear sheet."*
- *The article explained what "tear sheet" means with a simple example.*

testament *(noun)*

A legal document declaring a person's wishes regarding the disposal of their property when they die.

- *He stated his political testament.*
- *His easy victory was a testament to his skill.*

thomas hunt morgan *(noun)*

United States biologist who formulated the chromosome theory of heredity (1866-1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas hunt morgan."*
- *The article explained what "thomas hunt morgan" means with a simple example.*

tobacco user *(noun)*

A person who smokes tobacco.

- *He looked up "tobacco user" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tobacco user."*

toll-free *(adjective)*

Having no toll levied for its use.

- *A toll-free road.*
- *A toll-free telephone number.*

tom collins *(noun)*

Tall iced drink of liquor (usually gin) with fruit juice.

- *Understanding "tom collins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tom collins" because he had never seen it before.*

west southwest *(noun)*

The compass point midway between west and southwest.

- *The article explained what "west southwest" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west southwest."*

ab *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

- *The article explained what "ab" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ab" during the group presentation.*

addressing *(verb)*

Greet, as with a prescribed form, title, or name.

- *The coach explained when to use "addressing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "addressing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

allegedly *(adverb)*

According to what has been alleged.

- *He was on trial for allegedly murdering his wife.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "allegedly" in the final chapter.*

ar *(noun)*

A unit of surface area equal to 100 square meters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ar."*
- *Understanding "ar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

assure *(verb)*

Inform positively and with certainty and confidence.

- *I assured him that traveling to Cambodia was safe.*
- *The airline tried to reassure the customers that the planes were safe.*

---

bad fairy *(noun)*

A fairy that tends to cause harm.

- *Understanding "bad fairy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bad fairy."*

---

bag of tricks *(noun)*

A supply of ways of accomplishing something.

- *Every good mechanic has a large bag of tricks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bag of tricks."*

---

batteries *(noun)*

A collection of related things intended for use together.

- *The article explained what "batteries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "batteries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

be intimate *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *Were you ever intimate with this man?*
- *The coach explained when to use "be intimate" and when to wait.*

---

biological clock *(noun)*

An innate mechanism in living organisms that controls the periodicity of many physiological functions.

- *They discussed "biological clock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "biological clock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boundary condition *(noun)*

(mathematics) a condition specified for the solution to a set of differential equations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boundary condition."*
- *The article explained what "boundary condition" means with a simple example.*

---

candy egg *(noun)*

Egg-shaped candy.

- *Understanding "candy egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candy egg."*

---

catherine ii *(noun)*

Empress of Russia who greatly increased the territory of the empire (1729-1796).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catherine ii."*
- *They discussed "catherine ii" during the group presentation.*

---

chambers *(noun)*

English architect (1723-1796).

- *The chambers of his heart were healthy.*
- *The article explained what "chambers" means with a simple example.*

---

cheat on *(verb)*

Be sexually unfaithful to one's partner in marriage.

- *She cheats on her husband.*
- *She tried to use "cheat on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

classical greek *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken and written in Attica and Athens and Ionia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classical greek."*
- *Understanding "classical greek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

classical latin *(noun)*

The language of educated people in ancient Rome.

- *Latin is a language as dead as dead can be. It killed the ancient Romans–and now it's killing me.*
- *They discussed "classical latin" during the group presentation.*

closet queen *(noun)*

A negative term for a homosexual man who chooses not to reveal his sexual orientation.

- *In class, the teacher used "closet queen" to mean a negative term for a homosexual man who chooses....*
- *The article explained what "closet queen" means with a simple example.*

cognitive content *(noun)*

The sum or range of what has been perceived, discovered, or learned.

- *They discussed "cognitive content" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cognitive content" to mean the sum or range of what has been perceived,....*

compact *(verb)*

Make more compact by or as if by pressing.

- *This powder compacts easily.*
- *He did not know how to use "compact" until he saw an example.*

consulting *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *She tried to use "consulting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "consulting" and when to wait.*

control freak *(noun)*

Someone with a compulsive desire to exert control over situations and people.

- *Understanding "control freak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "control freak" during the group presentation.*

demo *(noun)*

A visual presentation showing how something works.

- *The lecture was accompanied by dramatic demonstrations.*
- *The lecturer shot off a pistol as a demonstration of the startle response.*

demon *(noun)*

An evil supernatural being.

- *He worked like a demon to finish the job on time.*
- *She's a demon at math.*

diplomatic minister *(noun)*

A diplomat representing one government to another; ranks below ambassador.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diplomatic minister."*
- *They discussed "diplomatic minister" during the group presentation.*

draw a blank *(verb)*

Be unable to remember.

- *I'm drawing a blank.*
- *Can you use "draw a blank" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

duke of edinburgh *(noun)*

Englishman and husband of Elizabeth II (born 1921).

- *He looked up "duke of edinburgh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "duke of edinburgh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dust jacket *(noun)*

A paper jacket for a book; a jacket on which promotional information is usually printed.

- *Understanding "dust jacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dust jacket."*

easter sunday *(noun)*

The day (in March or April) on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

- *He looked up "easter sunday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "easter sunday" during the group presentation.*

elder *(noun)*

A person who is older than you are.

- *Understanding "elder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elder" because he had never seen it before.*

expertise *(noun)*

Skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expertise."*
- *He looked up "expertise" because he had never seen it before.*

fairy story *(noun)*

A story about fairies; told to amuse children.

- *Understanding "fairy story" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fairy story" means with a simple example.*

feed grain *(noun)*

Grain grown for cattle feed.

- *They discussed "feed grain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "feed grain" means with a simple example.*

fish-liver oil *(noun)*

A fatty oil obtained from the livers of various fish.

- *They discussed "fish-liver oil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish-liver oil" to mean a fatty oil obtained from the livers of various fish.*

fly ash *(noun)*

Fine solid particles of ash that are carried into the air when fuel is combusted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly ash."*
- *They discussed "fly ash" during the group presentation.*

frozen foods *(noun)*

Food preserved by freezing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frozen foods."*
- *Understanding "frozen foods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gambling system *(noun)*

A system of rules for placing bets that is believed to lead to winning.

- *He has a perfect gambling system at roulette.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gambling system" to mean a system of rules for placing bets that is believed....*

grass roots *(noun)*

The essential foundation or source.

- *The problem was attacked at the grass roots.*
- *The article explained what "grass roots" means with a simple example.*

gray sole *(noun)*

Greyish-white flesh of a flatfish.

- *Understanding "gray sole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "gray sole" during the group presentation.*

gross ton *(noun)*

A British unit of weight equivalent to 2240 pounds.

- *The article explained what "gross ton" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gross ton."*

group dynamics *(noun)*

The branch of social psychology that studies the psychodynamics of interaction in social groups.

- *They discussed "group dynamics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "group dynamics" means with a simple example.*

halfway *(adverb)*

At half the distance; at the middle.

- *He was halfway down the ladder when he fell.*
- *Place "halfway" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

holmes *(noun)*

A fictitious detective in stories by A. Conan Doyle.

- *In class, the teacher used "holmes" to mean a fictitious detective in stories by a. conan doyle.*
- *They discussed "holmes" during the group presentation.*

independent variable *(noun)*

(statistics) a variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables.

- *Understanding "independent variable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independent variable."*

independently *(adverb)*

On your own; without outside help.

- *The children worked on the project independently.*
- *Using "independently" can make your explanation more exact.*

indication *(noun)*

A datum about some physical state that is presented to a user by a meter or similar instrument.

- *The barometer gave clear indications of an approaching storm.*
- *An indication of foul play.*

insisted *(verb)*

Be emphatic or resolute and refuse to budge.

- *In everyday English, people use "insisted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "insisted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

instances *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *Understanding "instances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "instances" means with a simple example.*

intensive *(noun)*

A modifier that has little meaning except to intensify the meaning it modifies.

- *The article explained what "intensive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intensive" to mean a modifier that has little meaning except to....*

intimate *(noun)*

Someone to whom private matters are confided.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intimate."*
- *They discussed "intimate" during the group presentation.*

islamic calendar *(noun)*

The lunar calendar used by Muslims; dates from 622 AD (the year of the Hegira); the beginning of the Muslim year retrogresses through the solar year completing the cycle every 32 years.

- *In class, the teacher used "islamic calendar" to mean the lunar calendar used by muslims; dates from 622....*
- *The article explained what "islamic calendar" means with a simple example.*

---

lbs *(noun)*

16 ounces avoirdupois.

- *The article explained what "lbs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lbs" to mean 16 ounces avoirdupois.*

---

lemon oil *(noun)*

Fragrant yellow oil obtained from the lemon peel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon oil."*
- *He looked up "lemon oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letters patent *(noun)*

An official document granting a right or privilege.

- *The article explained what "letters patent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "letters patent" during the group presentation.*

---

linear unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of length.

- *They discussed "linear unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "linear unit" means with a simple example.*

---

meat pie *(noun)*

Pie made with meat or fowl enclosed in pastry or covered with pastry or biscuit dough.

- *They discussed "meat pie" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meat pie" to mean pie made with meat or fowl enclosed in pastry or....*

---

merit system *(noun)*

The system of employing and promoting civil servants on the basis of ability.

- *In class, the teacher used "merit system" to mean the system of employing and promoting civil....*
- *The article explained what "merit system" means with a simple example.*

---

monkey around *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *She tried to use "monkey around" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "monkey around" in real sentences.*

---

nigerian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Nigeria.

- *The Nigerian capital used to be Lagos.*
- *A Nigerian novelist won the Nobel Prize for literature this year.*

---

norman thomas *(noun)*

United States socialist who was a candidate for president six times (1884-1968).

- *The article explained what "norman thomas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "norman thomas" during the group presentation.*

---

observe *(verb)*

Observe with care or pay close attention to.

- *She observed that his presentation took up too much time.*
- *Please observe the reaction of these two chemicals.*

---

oil-water interface *(noun)*

An interface forming the boundary between the non-miscible liquids oil and water.

- *The article explained what "oil-water interface" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oil-water interface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old testament *(noun)*

The collection of books comprising the sacred scripture of the Hebrews and recording their history as the chosen people; the first half of the Christian Bible.

- *In class, the teacher used "old testament" to mean the collection of books comprising the sacred....*
- *He looked up "old testament" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ore bed *(noun)*

A stratum of ore.

- *The article explained what "ore bed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ore bed."*

---

panels *(noun)*

A committee appointed to judge a competition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panels."*
- *He looked up "panels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phil anderson *(noun)*

United States physicist who studied the electronic structure of magnetic and disordered systems (1923-).

- *They discussed "phil anderson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phil anderson."*

---

physical entity *(noun)*

An entity that has physical existence.

- *Understanding "physical entity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "physical entity" during the group presentation.*

---

pin bone *(noun)*

Part of the sirloin between the flat bone and the porterhouse.

- *They discussed "pin bone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pin bone."*

---

politically *(adverb)*

With regard to social relationships involving authority.

- *Politically correct clothing.*
- *Politically organized units.*

---

president harrison *(noun)*

23rd President of the United States (1833-1901).

- *He looked up "president harrison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "president harrison" during the group presentation.*

---

presumably *(adverb)*

By reasonable assumption.

- *Presumably, he missed the train.*
- *He answered "presumably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

problem-oriented language *(noun)*

A language whose statements resemble terminology of the user.

- *He looked up "problem-oriented language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "problem-oriented language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

proves *(verb)*

Put to the test, as for its quality, or give experimental use to.

- *He did not know how to use "proves" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "proves" and when to wait.*

pull the plug *(verb)*

Prevent from happening or continuing.

- *The government pulled the plug on spending.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pull the plug" and when to wait.*

real matrix *(noun)*

A matrix whose elements are all real numbers.

- *The article explained what "real matrix" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "real matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

realm *(noun)*

A knowledge domain that you are interested in or are communicating about.

- *It was a limited realm of discourse.*
- *The realm of the occult.*

riot act *(noun)*

A former English law requiring mobs to disperse after a magistrate reads the law to them.

- *I read him the riot act.*
- *He looked up "riot act" because he had never seen it before.*

ripped *(verb)*

Criticize or abuse strongly and violently.

- *The candidate ripped into his opponent mercilessly.*
- *The curtain ripped from top to bottom.*

roman emperor *(noun)*

Sovereign of the Roman Empire.

- *The article explained what "roman emperor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roman emperor" during the group presentation.*

rope in *(verb)*

Divide by means of a rope.

- *The police roped off the area where the crime occurred.*
- *The agent had roped in several customers.*

rope up *(verb)*

Attach to one another, for safety.

- *The mountaineers roped up when they started the final ascent.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rope up" when talking about this idea.*

salt-rising bread *(noun)*

White wheat bread raised by a salt-tolerant bacterium in a mixture of salt and either cornmeal or potato pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salt-rising bread."*
- *He looked up "salt-rising bread" because he had never seen it before.*

shadows *(noun)*

An indication that something has been present.

- *They discussed "shadows" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shadows" because he had never seen it before.*

shark oil *(noun)*

A fatty yellow to brown oil obtained from the livers of sharks; used for dressing leather and as a source of vitamin A.

- *They discussed "shark oil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shark oil" to mean a fatty yellow to brown oil obtained from the....*

shout *(noun)*

A loud utterance; often in protest or opposition.

- *They discussed "shout" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shout" to mean a loud utterance; often in protest or opposition.*

---

shout out *(verb)*

Utter in a very loud voice.

- *In everyday English, people use "shout out" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shout out" in real sentences.*

---

skip-bomb *(verb)*

Attack with delayed release bombs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "skip-bomb" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "skip-bomb" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

spectacular *(noun)*

A lavishly produced performance.

- *They put on a Christmas spectacular.*
- *They discussed "spectacular" during the group presentation.*

---

spirits of wine *(noun)*

Rectified ethyl alcohol.

- *In class, the teacher used "spirits of wine" to mean rectified ethyl alcohol.*
- *The article explained what "spirits of wine" means with a simple example.*

---

spreading factor *(noun)*

An enzyme (trade name Hyazyme) that splits hyaluronic acid and so lowers its viscosity and increases the permeability of connective tissue and the absorption of fluids.

- *Understanding "spreading factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spreading factor" means with a simple example.*

---

staff sergeant *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer ranking above corporal and below sergeant first class in the Army or Marines or above airman 1st class in the Air Force.

- *They discussed "staff sergeant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "staff sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swedish mile *(noun)*

A Swedish unit of length equivalent to 10 km.

- *Understanding "swedish mile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "swedish mile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a practical subject that is organized according to scientific principles.

- *Technological development.*
- *Students compared "technological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

temporarily *(adverb)*

For a limited time only; not permanently.

- *He will work here temporarily.*
- *He was brought out of retirement temporarily.*

---

traditionally *(adverb)*

According to tradition; in a traditional manner.

- *Traditionally, we eat fried foods on Hanukah.*
- *Place "traditionally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

treats *(verb)*

Provide with choice or abundant food or drink.

- *The new book treats the history of China.*

- *He did not know how to use "treats" until he saw an example.*

---

vital principle *(noun)*

A hypothetical force to which the functions and qualities peculiar to living things are sometimes ascribed.

- *In class, the teacher used "vital principle" to mean a hypothetical force to which the functions and....*
- *He looked up "vital principle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

war bride *(noun)*

Bride of a serviceman during wartime.

- *He looked up "war bride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war bride."*

---

war widow *(noun)*

A woman whose husband has died in war.

- *He looked up "war widow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "war widow" during the group presentation.*

---

weed killer *(noun)*

A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth.

- *He looked up "weed killer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "weed killer" during the group presentation.*

---

whites *(noun)*

The white part of an egg; the nutritive and protective gelatinous substance surrounding the yolk consisting mainly of albumin dissolved in water.

- *She separated the whites from the yolks of several eggs.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whites" to mean the white part of an egg; the nutritive and....*

---

widow woman *(noun)*

A woman whose husband is dead especially one who has not remarried.

- *He looked up "widow woman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "widow woman" to mean a woman whose husband is dead especially one who....*

---

accomplish *(verb)*

To gain with effort.

- *In everyday English, people use "accomplish" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "accomplish" in real sentences.*

---

alexander hamilton *(noun)*

United States statesman and leader of the Federalists; as the first Secretary of the Treasury he establish a federal bank; was mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr (1755-1804).

- *He looked up "alexander hamilton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexander hamilton."*

---

apology *(noun)*

An expression of regret at having caused trouble for someone.

- *He wrote a letter of apology to the hostess.*
- *It was an apology for a meal.*

---

associate in nursing *(noun)*

An associate degree in nursing.

- *They discussed "associate in nursing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "associate in nursing."*

---

attributed *(verb)*

Decide as to where something belongs in a scheme.

- *We attributed this quotation to Shakespeare.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "attributed" in real sentences.*

---

beg *(verb)*

Dodge, avoid answering, or take for granted.

- *Beg the question.*
- *Beg the point in the discussion.*

---

beg off *(verb)*

Ask for permission to be released from an engagement.

- *Can you use "beg off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "beg off" until he saw an example.*

---

broad interpretation *(noun)*

An interpretation of the U.S. constitution holding that the spirit of the times and the needs of the nation can legitimately influence judicial decisions (particularly decisions of the Supreme Court).

- *He looked up "broad interpretation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broad interpretation."*

---

charles joseph clark *(noun)*

Canadian politician who served as prime minister (1939-).

- *Understanding "charles joseph clark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles joseph clark."*

---

chicken liver *(noun)*

Liver of a chicken used as meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken liver."*
- *He looked up "chicken liver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cognitive operation *(noun)*

(psychology) the performance of some composite cognitive activity; an operation that affects mental contents.

- *The cognitive operation of remembering.*
- *The article explained what "cognitive operation" means with a simple example.*

---

color sergeant *(noun)*

A sergeant in a color guard who carries one of the colors.

- *He looked up "color sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "color sergeant" to mean a sergeant in a color guard who carries one of the....*

---

comeback *(noun)*

A quick reply to a question or remark (especially a witty or critical one).

- *They discussed "comeback" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "comeback" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conspiracy of silence *(noun)*

A conspiracy not to talk about some situation or event.

- *There was a conspiracy of silence about police brutality.*
- *They discussed "conspiracy of silence" during the group presentation.*

---

consulting company *(noun)*

A firm of experts providing professional advice to an organization for a fee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consulting company."*
- *He looked up "consulting company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cos *(noun)*

Lettuce with long dark-green leaves in a loosely packed elongated head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cos."*
- *He looked up "cos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crops *(noun)*

A collection of people or things appearing together.

- *They discussed “crops” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “crops” because he had never seen it before.*

---

declare *(verb)*

Proclaim one’s support, sympathy, or opinion for or against.

- *His wife declared at once for moving to the West Coast.*
- *He declared that he needed more money to carry out the task he was charged with.*

---

designers *(noun)*

A person who devises plots or intrigues.

- *He looked up “designers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “designers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

detect *(verb)*

Discover or determine the existence, presence, or fact of.

- *She detected high levels of lead in her drinking water.*
- *In everyday English, people use “detect” when talking about this idea.*

---

dimensions *(noun)*

A construct whereby objects or individuals can be distinguished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dimensions.”*
- *Understanding “dimensions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dip into *(verb)*

Read selectively; read only certain passages from a text.

- *He did not know how to use “dip into” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “dip into” and when to wait.*

---

divine comedy *(noun)*

A narrative epic poem written by Dante.

- *He looked up “divine comedy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “divine comedy” to mean a narrative epic poem written by dante.*

---

dot *(noun)*

A very small circular shape.

- *Draw lines between the dots.*
- *The article explained what “dot” means with a simple example.*

---

dylan *(noun)*

Celtic god of the waves; son of Arianrhod.

- *Understanding “dylan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dylan.”*

---

employee stock ownership plan *(noun)*

A program under which employees regularly accumulate shares and may ultimately assume control of the company.

- *He looked up “employee stock ownership plan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “employee stock ownership plan” during the group presentation.*

---

exit poll *(noun)*

A poll of voters as they leave the voting place; usually taken by news media in order to predict the outcome of an election.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exit poll.”*
- *He looked up “exit poll” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fashion consultant *(noun)*

Someone who advises you about fashionable clothing.

- *The article explained what “fashion consultant” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “fashion consultant” during the group presentation.*

filing *(noun)*

The entering of a legal document into the public record.

- *I have some filing to do.*
- *The article explained what "filing" means with a simple example.*

folk singer *(noun)*

A singer of folk songs.

- *He looked up "folk singer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folk singer."*

foul up *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *In everyday English, people use "foul up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "foul up" in real sentences.*

frankly *(adverb)*

(used as intensives reflecting the speaker's attitude) it is sincerely the case that.

- *Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.*
- *Using "frankly" can make your explanation more exact.*

freezing *(noun)*

The withdrawal of heat to change something from a liquid to a solid.

- *In class, the teacher used "freezing" to mean the withdrawal of heat to change something from a....*
- *They discussed "freezing" during the group presentation.*

from head to toe *(adverb)*

At all points from head to foot.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "from head to toe" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "from head to toe" in the final chapter.*

fundamental frequency *(noun)*

The lowest tone of a harmonic series.

- *They discussed "fundamental frequency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fundamental frequency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

george vi *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India from 1936 to 1947; he succeeded Edward VIII (1895-1952).

- *In class, the teacher used "george vi" to mean king of great britain and ireland and emperor of....*
- *They discussed "george vi" during the group presentation.*

graph *(noun)*

A visual representation of the relations between certain quantities plotted with reference to a set of axes.

- *Understanding "graph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graph" to mean a visual representation of the relations between....*

green olive *(noun)*

Olives picked green and pickled in brine; infrequently stuffed with e.g. pimento.

- *In class, the teacher used "green olive" to mean olives picked green and pickled in brine;....*
- *The article explained what "green olive" means with a simple example.*

guardian angel *(noun)*

An angel believed to have special affection for a particular individual.

- *Understanding "guardian angel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "guardian angel" because he had never seen it before.*

higher cognitive process *(noun)*

Cognitive processes that presuppose the availability of knowledge and put it to use.

- *In class, the teacher used "higher cognitive process" to mean cognitive processes that presuppose the....*
- *Understanding "higher cognitive process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in an elaborate way *(adverb)*

With elaboration.

- *It was elaborately spelled out.*
- *Place "in an elaborate way" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

interact *(verb)*

Act together or towards others or with others.

- *He should interact more with his colleagues.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interact" in real sentences.*

---

italian dressing *(noun)*

A vinaigrette with garlic and herbs: oregano and basil and dill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italian dressing."*
- *He looked up "italian dressing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

james clark ross *(noun)*

British explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic; located the north magnetic pole in 1831; discovered the Ross Sea in Antarctica; nephew of Sir John Ross (1800-1862).

- *In class, the teacher used "james clark ross" to mean british explorer of the arctic and antarctic;....*
- *He looked up "james clark ross" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john reed *(noun)*

United States journalist who reported on the October Revolution from Petrograd in 1917; founded the Communist Labor Party in America in 1919; is buried in the Kremlin in Moscow (1887-1920).

- *The article explained what "john reed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john reed" to mean united states journalist who reported on the....*

---

joseph campbell *(noun)*

United States mythologist (1904-1987).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph campbell."*
- *He looked up "joseph campbell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

judging *(noun)*

The cognitive process of reaching a decision or drawing conclusions.

- *In class, the teacher used "judging" to mean the cognitive process of reaching a decision or....*
- *The article explained what "judging" means with a simple example.*

---

lemon drop *(noun)*

A hard candy with lemon flavor and a yellow color and (usually) the shape of a lemon.

- *In class, the teacher used "lemon drop" to mean a hard candy with lemon flavor and a yellow color....*
- *They discussed "lemon drop" during the group presentation.*

---

lewis henry morgan *(noun)*

United States anthropologist who studied the Seneca (1818-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "lewis henry morgan" to mean united states anthropologist who studied the seneca....*
- *The article explained what "lewis henry morgan" means with a simple example.*

---

lord todd *(noun)*

Scottish chemist noted for his research into the structure of nucleic acids (born in 1907).

- *He looked up "lord todd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lord todd" to mean scottish chemist noted for his research into the....*

---

man-made fiber *(noun)*

Fiber created from natural materials or by chemical processes.

- *In class, the teacher used "man-made fiber" to mean fiber created from natural materials or by chemical....*

- *Understanding "man-made fiber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

master sergeant *(noun)*

A senior noncommissioned officer in the Army or Marines.

- *They discussed "master sergeant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "master sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*

median *(noun)*

The value below which 50% of the cases fall.

- *He looked up "median" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "median" to mean the value below which 50% of the cases fall.*

medieval *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to the Middle Ages.

- *Medieval scholars.*
- *Medieval times.*

murders *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *She tried to use "murders" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "murders" in real sentences.*

naval commander *(noun)*

Naval officer in command of a fleet of warships.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval commander" to mean naval officer in command of a fleet of warships.*
- *He looked up "naval commander" because he had never seen it before.*

naval engineer *(noun)*

A naval officer responsible for the operation and maintenance of the ship's engines.

- *The article explained what "naval engineer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naval engineer."*

ne *(noun)*

The compass point midway between north and east; at 45 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ne."*
- *Understanding "ne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

new year's eve *(noun)*

The last day of the year.

- *They discussed "new year's eve" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "new year's eve" because he had never seen it before.*

nuclear regulatory commission *(noun)*

An independent federal agency created in 1974 to license and regulate nuclear power plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear regulatory commission."*
- *Understanding "nuclear regulatory commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

old bailey *(noun)*

The central criminal court in London.

- *The article explained what "old bailey" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old bailey" to mean the central criminal court in london.*

olive oil *(noun)*

Oil from olives.

- *They discussed "olive oil" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olive oil."*

on the dot *(adverb)*

Just as it should be.

- *Using "on the dot" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "on the dot," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

orientation *(noun)*

A predisposition in favor of something.

- *Showed a Marxist orientation.*
- *Understanding "orientation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

owen *(noun)*

Welsh industrialist and social reformer who founded cooperative communities (1771-1858).

- *The article explained what "owen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "owen" to mean welsh industrialist and social reformer who founded....*

---

pack rat *(noun)*

Someone who collects things that have been discarded by others.

- *In class, the teacher used "pack rat" to mean someone who collects things that have been....*
- *The article explained what "pack rat" means with a simple example.*

---

parallel processing *(noun)*

Simultaneous processing by two or more processing units.

- *In class, the teacher used "parallel processing" to mean simultaneous processing by two or more processing units.*
- *He looked up "parallel processing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potato skin *(noun)*

Crisp fried potato peeling.

- *He looked up "potato skin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potato skin" to mean crisp fried potato peeling.*

---

powder technique *(noun)*

A process for identifying minerals or crystals; a small rod is coated with a powdered form of the substance and subjected to suitably modified X-rays; the pattern of diffracted rings is used for identification.

- *They discussed "powder technique" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "powder technique" means with a simple example.*

---

printed symbol *(noun)*

A written or printed symbol.

- *In class, the teacher used "printed symbol" to mean a written or printed symbol.*
- *He looked up "printed symbol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rabbit *(noun)*

Flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or domesticated) eaten as food.

- *He looked up "rabbit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbit."*

---

rational number *(noun)*

An integer or a fraction.

- *The article explained what "rational number" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rational number" to mean an integer or a fraction.*

---

rats *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *He looked up "rats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rats" to mean a person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.*

---

reflection factor *(noun)*

The fraction of radiant energy that is reflected from a surface.

- *He looked up “reflection factor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reflection factor.”*

rental collection *(noun)*

A collection of books that can be rented by readers in return for a small daily fee.

- *In class, the teacher used “rental collection” to mean a collection of books that can be rented by readers....*
- *The article explained what “rental collection” means with a simple example.*

revised standard version *(noun)*

A revision of the American Standard Version.

- *They discussed “revised standard version” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “revised standard version” because he had never seen it before.*

richard john roberts *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in England) honored for his discovery that some genes contain introns (born in 1943).

- *They discussed “richard john roberts” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “richard john roberts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rope off *(verb)*

Divide by means of a rope.

- *The police roped off the area where the crime occurred.*
- *He did not know how to use “rope off” until he saw an example.*

savage *(noun)*

A cruelly rapacious person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “savage.”*
- *Understanding “savage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

servers *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is to serve at table (as in a restaurant).

- *He looked up “servers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “servers.”*

shooter *(noun)*

A person who shoots (usually with respect to their ability to shoot).

- *A poor shooter.*
- *He looked up “shooter” because he had never seen it before.*

siblings *(noun)*

A person’s brother or sister.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “siblings.”*
- *They discussed “siblings” during the group presentation.*

someday *(adverb)*

Some unspecified time in the future.

- *Someday you will understand my actions.*
- *Place “someday” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

spam *(noun)*

A canned meat made largely from pork.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spam.”*
- *He looked up “spam” because he had never seen it before.*

spiritual domain *(noun)*

A belief that there is a realm controlled by a divine spirit.

- *The article explained what “spiritual domain” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “spiritual domain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stack *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *In class, the teacher used "stack" to mean (often followed by 'of') a large number or amount....*
- *The article explained what "stack" means with a simple example.*

stack up *(verb)*

Arrange into piles or stacks.

- *In everyday English, people use "stack up" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "stack up" until he saw an example.*

stance *(noun)*

A rationalized mental attitude.

- *Understanding "stance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stance" means with a simple example.*

sterling silver *(noun)*

A silver alloy with no more than 7.5% copper.

- *They discussed "sterling silver" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sterling silver" means with a simple example.*

sticks and stone *(noun)*

A general term for building materials.

- *The article explained what "sticks and stone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sticks and stone" to mean a general term for building materials.*

surgical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving or used in surgery.

- *Surgical instruments.*
- *Surgical intervention.*

sweet potato *(noun)*

The edible tuberous root of the sweet potato vine which is grown widely in warm regions of the United States.

- *They discussed "sweet potato" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sweet potato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swiss cheese *(noun)*

Hard pale yellow cheese with many holes from Switzerland.

- *He looked up "swiss cheese" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swiss cheese" to mean hard pale yellow cheese with many holes from....*

symbols *(noun)*

An arbitrary sign (written or printed) that has acquired a conventional significance.

- *The article explained what "symbols" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symbols."*

thesis *(noun)*

An unproved statement put forward as a premise in an argument.

- *Understanding "thesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thesis."*

thomas jonathan jackson *(noun)*

General in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War whose troops at the first Battle of Bull Run stood like a stone wall (1824-1863).

- *Understanding "thomas jonathan jackson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thomas jonathan jackson" during the group presentation.*

tide over *(verb)*

Suffice for a period between two points.

- *The coach explained when to use "tide over" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tide over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

toe the line *(verb)*

Do what is expected.

- *In everyday English, people use "toe the line" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "toe the line" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tone poem *(noun)*

An orchestral composition based on literature or folk tales.

- *The article explained what "tone poem" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tone poem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

united states marine corps *(noun)*

An amphibious division of the United States Navy.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states marine corps" to mean an amphibious division of the united states navy.*
- *He looked up "united states marine corps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wallace *(noun)*

English writer noted for his crime novels (1875-1932).

- *The article explained what "wallace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wallace" to mean english writer noted for his crime novels (1875-1932).*

---

weekends *(noun)*

A time period usually extending from Friday night through Sunday; more loosely defined as any period of successive days including one and only one Sunday.

- *Understanding "weekends" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "weekends" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white lead ore *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of lead carbonate that is an important source of lead.

- *The article explained what "white lead ore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white lead ore" to mean a mineral consisting of lead carbonate that is an....*

---

year dot *(noun)*

As long ago as anyone can remember.

- *He has been a conductor since the year dot.*
- *In class, the teacher used "year dot" to mean as long ago as anyone can remember.*

---

aging *(noun)*

The organic process of growing older and showing the effects of increasing age.

- *Understanding "aging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aging" means with a simple example.*

---

alternatives *(noun)*

One of a number of things from which only one can be chosen.

- *Understanding "alternatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alternatives" means with a simple example.*

---

anyways *(adverb)*

Used to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous statement.

- *He answered "anyways," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "anyways," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

argues *(verb)*

Present reasons and arguments.

- *The evidence argues for your claim.*

- *He did not know how to use “argues” until he saw an example.*

---

auto maker *(noun)*

A business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

- *They discussed “auto maker” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “auto maker” because he had never seen it before.*

---

backwards *(adverb)*

In a manner or order or direction the reverse of normal.

- *Place “backwards” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “backwards” in the final chapter.*

---

beauty consultant *(noun)*

Someone who gives you advice about your personal appearance.

- *They discussed “beauty consultant” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “beauty consultant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bi *(noun)*

A heavy brittle diamagnetic trivalent metallic element (resembles arsenic and antimony chemically); usually recovered as a by-product from ores of other metals.

- *They discussed “bi” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bi” to mean a heavy brittle diamagnetic trivalent metallic....*

---

bread maker *(noun)*

Someone who bakes bread or cake.

- *Understanding “bread maker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bread maker” to mean someone who bakes bread or cake.*

---

bread-bin *(noun)*

A container used to keep bread or cake in.

- *He looked up “bread-bin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bread-bin.”*

---

british house of lords *(noun)*

The upper house of the British parliament.

- *Understanding “british house of lords” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “british house of lords” during the group presentation.*

---

brooks *(noun)*

United States literary critic and historian (1886-1963).

- *Understanding “brooks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brooks.”*

---

bust up *(verb)*

Smash or break forcefully.

- *The kid busted up the car.*
- *He did not know how to use “bust up” until he saw an example.*

---

bust-up *(noun)*

A serious quarrel (especially one that ends a friendship).

- *In class, the teacher used “bust-up” to mean a serious quarrel (especially one that ends a....*
- *Understanding “bust-up” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canadian bacon *(noun)*

From a boned strip of cured loin.

- *In class, the teacher used “canadian bacon” to mean from a boned strip of cured loin.*
- *He looked up “canadian bacon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpet bomb *(verb)*

Bomb a large area systematically and extensively.

- *The U.S. decided to carpet bomb Vietnam.*
- *Can you use "carpet bomb" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

charles stuart *(noun)*

Son of James I who was King of England and Scotland and Ireland; was deposed and executed by Oliver Cromwell (1600-1649).

- *They discussed "charles stuart" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "charles stuart" means with a simple example.*

---

cope with *(verb)*

Satisfy or fulfill.

- *He did not know how to use "cope with" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "cope with" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

counted *(verb)*

Show consideration for; take into account.

- *The coach explained when to use "counted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "counted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

curse word *(noun)*

Profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger.

- *Understanding "curse word" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "curse word" during the group presentation.*

---

diplomatic mission *(noun)*

A mission serving diplomatic ends.

- *He looked up "diplomatic mission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "diplomatic mission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

editors *(noun)*

A person responsible for the editorial aspects of publication; the person who determines the final content of a text (especially of a newspaper or magazine).

- *In class, the teacher used "editors" to mean a person responsible for the editorial aspects of....*
- *He looked up "editors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

edwards *(noun)*

American theologian whose sermons and writings stimulated a period of renewed interest in religion in America (1703-1758).

- *Understanding "edwards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edwards."*

---

emperor of rome *(noun)*

Sovereign of the Roman Empire.

- *He looked up "emperor of rome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emperor of rome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european law enforcement organisation *(noun)*

Police organization for the European Union; aims to improve effectiveness and cooperation among European police forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european law enforcement organisation."*
- *Understanding "european law enforcement organisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

experiencing *(verb)*

Go through (mental or physical states or experiences).

- *In everyday English, people use "experiencing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "experiencing" in real sentences.*

---

extending *(verb)*

Span an interval of distance, space or time.

- *Learners should practice how to use “extending” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “extending” when talking about this idea.*

---

farmer-labor party *(noun)*

A former minor political party in the United States in the early 20th century.

- *Understanding “farmer-labor party” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “farmer-labor party” during the group presentation.*

---

figure of merit *(noun)*

A numerical expression representing the efficiency of a given system, material, or procedure.

- *In class, the teacher used “figure of merit” to mean a numerical expression representing the efficiency....*
- *The article explained what “figure of merit” means with a simple example.*

---

filing system *(noun)*

A system of classifying into files (usually arranged alphabetically).

- *He looked up “filing system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “filing system” to mean a system of classifying into files (usually....*

---

finale *(noun)*

The temporal end; the concluding time.

- *They discussed “finale” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “finale” to mean the temporal end; the concluding time.*

---

george edward moore *(noun)*

English philosopher (1873-1958).

- *Understanding “george edward moore” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “george edward moore” because he had never seen it before.*

---

head over heels *(adverb)*

In disorderly haste.

- *We ran head over heels toward the shelter.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “head over heels” in the final chapter.*

---

heels over head *(adverb)*

In disorderly haste.

- *We ran head over heels toward the shelter.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “heels over head” in the final chapter.*

---

high brass *(noun)*

Brass with 35% zinc.

- *The article explained what “high brass” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “high brass.”*

---

ignorance *(noun)*

The lack of knowledge or education.

- *Understanding “ignorance” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ignorance” to mean the lack of knowledge or education.*

---

ignoring *(verb)*

Give little or no attention to.

- *In everyday English, people use “ignoring” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ignoring” in real sentences.*

---

immigrant *(noun)*

A person who comes to a country where they were not born in order to settle there.

- *Understanding “immigrant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “immigrant” means with a simple example.*

in the meantime *(adverb)*

During the intervening time.

- *Meanwhile I will not think about the problem.*
- *Meantime he was attentive to his other interests.*

intermediate *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *In everyday English, people use "intermediate" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "intermediate" until he saw an example.*

ip *(noun)*

The sciences concerned with gathering, manipulating, storing, retrieving, and classifying recorded information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ip."*
- *The article explained what "ip" means with a simple example.*

islamic calendar month *(noun)*

Any lunar month in the Muslim calendar.

- *In class, the teacher used "islamic calendar month" to mean any lunar month in the muslim calendar.*
- *They discussed "islamic calendar month" during the group presentation.*

joins *(noun)*

A set containing all and only the members of two or more given sets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joins."*
- *The article explained what "joins" means with a simple example.*

likewise *(adverb)*

In like or similar manner; ; - Samuel Johnson.

- *Some people have little power to do good, and have likewise little strength to resist evil.*
- *Using "likewise" can make your explanation more exact.*

louis xi *(noun)*

King of France who put down an alliance of unruly nobles and unified France except for Brittany (1423-1483).

- *The article explained what "louis xi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "louis xi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meantime *(noun)*

The time between one event, process, or period and another.

- *Understanding "meantime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meantime" means with a simple example.*

nails *(verb)*

Attach something somewhere by means of nails.

- *Can you use "nails" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "nails" and when to wait.*

nonetheless *(adverb)*

Despite anything to the contrary (usually following a concession).

- *Place "nonetheless" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "nonetheless," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

north northeast *(noun)*

The compass point that is midway between north and northeast.

- *They discussed "north northeast" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "north northeast" because he had never seen it before.*

north-northeast *(adverb)*

To, toward, or in the north-northeast.

- *He answered "north-northeast," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "north-northeast" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

northeast by north *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of northeast.

- *He looked up "northeast by north" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northeast by north" to mean the compass point that is one point north of northeast.*

---

nut *(noun)*

Someone who is so ardently devoted to something that it resembles an addiction.

- *A car nut.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nut."*

---

o'clock *(adverb)*

According to the clock.

- *It's three o'clock in Tokyo now.*
- *She spoke "o'clock," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

operating surgeon *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in surgery.

- *Understanding "operating surgeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "operating surgeon" during the group presentation.*

---

oxygen acid *(noun)*

Any acid that contains oxygen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxygen acid."*
- *They discussed "oxygen acid" during the group presentation.*

---

paul vi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1963 to 1978 who eased restrictions on fasting and on interfaith marriages (1897-1978).

- *They discussed "paul vi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paul vi."*

---

physicians *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *The article explained what "physicians" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "physicians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pig iron *(noun)*

Crude iron tapped from a blast furnace.

- *In class, the teacher used "pig iron" to mean crude iron tapped from a blast furnace.*
- *He looked up "pig iron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poet-singer *(noun)*

A singer of folk songs.

- *They discussed "poet-singer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poet-singer" to mean a singer of folk songs.*

---

powder photography *(noun)*

A process for identifying minerals or crystals; a small rod is coated with a powdered form of the substance and subjected to suitably modified X-rays; the pattern of diffracted rings is used for identification.

- *He looked up "powder photography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "powder photography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pt *(noun)*

A heavy precious metallic element; grey-white and resistant to corroding; occurs in some nickel and copper ores and is also found native in some deposits.

- *In class, the teacher used "pt" to mean a heavy precious metallic element; grey-white and....*

- *They discussed "pt" during the group presentation.*

questioning *(noun)*

A request for information.

- *In class, the teacher used "questioning" to mean a request for information.*
- *The article explained what "questioning" means with a simple example.*

resigned *(verb)*

Leave (a job, post, or position) voluntarily.

- *The chairman resigned when he was found to have misappropriated funds.*
- *The chairman resigned over the financial scandal.*

saints peter and paul *(noun)*

First celebrated in the 3rd century.

- *They discussed "saints peter and paul" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saints peter and paul."*

shanghai *(verb)*

Take (someone) against his will for compulsory service, especially on board a ship.

- *The men were shanghaied after being drugged.*
- *Can you use "shanghai" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sins *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *Can you use "sins" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sins" and when to wait.*

soda *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *In New England they call sodas tonics.*
- *The article explained what "soda" means with a simple example.*

solar dish *(noun)*

A concave mirror that concentrates the rays of the sun; can produce high temperatures.

- *They discussed "solar dish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "solar dish" because he had never seen it before.*

system of measurement *(noun)*

A system of related measures that facilitates the quantification of some particular characteristic.

- *Understanding "system of measurement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "system of measurement" because he had never seen it before.*

thanksgiving *(noun)*

A short prayer of thanks before a meal.

- *The article explained what "thanksgiving" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thanksgiving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thermal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a hot spring.

- *Thermal water.*
- *Thermal movements of molecules.*

vacuum-clean *(verb)*

Clean with a vacuum cleaner.

- *He did not know how to use "vacuum-clean" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "vacuum-clean" carefully so everyone would understand.*

witnessed *(verb)*

Perceive or be contemporaneous with.

- *She witnessed the accident and had to testify in court.*
- *The coach explained when to use "witnessed" and when to wait.*

---

achieving *(verb)*

To gain with effort.

- *Learners should practice how to use "achieving" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "achieving" and when to wait.*

---

alice walker *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1944).

- *In class, the teacher used "alice walker" to mean united states writer (born in 1944).*
- *They discussed "alice walker" during the group presentation.*

---

aliens *(noun)*

A form of life assumed to exist outside the Earth or its atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "aliens" to mean a form of life assumed to exist outside the earth....*
- *The article explained what "aliens" means with a simple example.*

---

analyst *(noun)*

A licensed practitioner of psychoanalysis.

- *Understanding "analyst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "analyst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

applied mathematics *(noun)*

The branches of mathematics that are involved in the study of the physical or biological or sociological world.

- *The article explained what "applied mathematics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "applied mathematics" during the group presentation.*

---

arabic *(noun)*

The Semitic language of the Arabs; spoken in a variety of dialects.

- *He looked up "arabic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arabic."*

---

attention span *(noun)*

The length of time you can concentrate on some idea or activity.

- *Understanding "attention span" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "attention span" means with a simple example.*

---

auto manufacturer *(noun)*

A business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

- *Understanding "auto manufacturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auto manufacturer."*

---

balanced diet *(noun)*

A diet that contains adequate amounts of all the necessary nutrients required for healthy growth and activity.

- *He looked up "balanced diet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "balanced diet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beef tongue *(noun)*

The tongue of a cow eaten as meat.

- *In class, the teacher used "beef tongue" to mean the tongue of a cow eaten as meat.*
- *He looked up "beef tongue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bitter chocolate *(noun)*

Pure unsweetened chocolate used in baking and icings and sauces and candy.

- *Understanding "bitter chocolate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bitter chocolate" means with a simple example.*

---

bolt down *(verb)*

Eat a large amount of food quickly.

- *The children gobbled down most of the birthday cake.*
- *He downed three martinis before dinner.*

---

book of ruth *(noun)*

A book of the Old Testament that tells the story of Ruth who was not an Israelite but who married an Israelite and who stayed with her mother-in-law Naomi after her husband died.

- *The article explained what "book of ruth" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "book of ruth" during the group presentation.*

---

border patrol *(noun)*

A group of officers who patrol the borders of a country.

- *Understanding "border patrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "border patrol" means with a simple example.*

---

buyer *(noun)*

A person who buys.

- *They discussed "buyer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "buyer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calories *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food.

- *He looked up "calories" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calories."*

---

cease *(verb)*

Have an end, in a temporal, spatial, or quantitative sense; either spatial or metaphorical.

- *In everyday English, people use "cease" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "cease" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chemical compound *(noun)*

(chemistry) a substance formed by chemical union of two or more elements or ingredients in definite proportion by weight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical compound."*
- *He looked up "chemical compound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chicken salad *(noun)*

Salad composed primarily of chopped chicken meat.

- *Understanding "chicken salad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chicken salad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chicken scratch *(noun)*

Cramped or illegible handwriting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken scratch."*
- *Understanding "chicken scratch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chicken soup *(noun)*

Soup made from chicken broth.

- *In class, the teacher used "chicken soup" to mean soup made from chicken broth.*
- *He looked up "chicken soup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

civil rights activist *(noun)*

A leader of the political movement dedicated to securing equal opportunity for members of minority groups.

- *The article explained what "civil rights activist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil rights activist."*

civil servant *(noun)*

A public official who is a member of the civil service.

- *In class, the teacher used "civil servant" to mean a public official who is a member of the civil service.*
- *They discussed "civil servant" during the group presentation.*

classical architecture *(noun)*

Architecture influenced by the ancient Greeks or Romans.

- *Understanding "classical architecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "classical architecture" means with a simple example.*

clearing house *(noun)*

A central collection place where banks exchange checks or drafts; participants maintain an account against which credits or debits are posted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clearing house."*
- *The article explained what "clearing house" means with a simple example.*

columbus day *(noun)*

A legal holiday commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

- *In class, the teacher used "columbus day" to mean a legal holiday commemorating the discovery of....*
- *The article explained what "columbus day" means with a simple example.*

compound sentence *(noun)*

A sentence composed of at least two coordinate independent clauses.

- *Understanding "compound sentence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "compound sentence" because he had never seen it before.*

conferences *(noun)*

A discussion among participants who have an agreed (serious) topic.

- *They discussed "conferences" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conferences" to mean a discussion among participants who have an agreed....*

considers *(verb)*

Show consideration for; take into account.

- *The coach explained when to use "considers" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "considers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

corn cake *(noun)*

Baked in a pan or on a griddle (southern and midland).

- *In class, the teacher used "corn cake" to mean baked in a pan or on a griddle (southern and midland).*
- *Understanding "corn cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cost-pull inflation *(noun)*

Inflation caused by an increase in the costs of production.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cost-pull inflation."*
- *The article explained what "cost-pull inflation" means with a simple example.*

cowboys *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowboys" to mean a hired hand who tends cattle and performs other....*
- *The article explained what "cowboys" means with a simple example.*

dairy product *(noun)*

Milk and butter and cheese.

- *In class, the teacher used "dairy product" to mean milk and butter and cheese.*
- *They discussed "dairy product" during the group presentation.*

delta iron *(noun)*

An allotrope of iron that is stable between 1403 degrees centigrade and the melting point (= 1532 degrees).

- *He looked up "delta iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "delta iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deployed *(verb)*

To distribute systematically or strategically.

- *She tried to use "deployed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deployed" and when to wait.*

---

differ *(verb)*

Be of different opinions.

- *I beg to differ!*
- *These two tests differ in only one respect.*

---

divorced man *(noun)*

A man who is divorced from (or separated from) his wife.

- *Understanding "divorced man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "divorced man."*

---

drain the cup *(verb)*

Drink to the last drop.

- *Drink up–there's more wine coming.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drain the cup" when talking about this idea.*

---

drill master *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer who instructs recruits in military marching and discipline.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drill master."*
- *They discussed "drill master" during the group presentation.*

---

east northeast *(noun)*

The compass point midway between northeast and east.

- *They discussed "east northeast" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "east northeast" means with a simple example.*

---

elect *(noun)*

An exclusive group of people.

- *One of the elect who have power inside the government.*
- *The article explained what "elect" means with a simple example.*

---

essence *(noun)*

The choicest or most essential or most vital part of some idea or experience.

- *He looked up "essence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "essence" to mean the choicest or most essential or most vital part....*

---

ethics panel *(noun)*

A committee appointed to consider ethical issues.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethics panel" to mean a committee appointed to consider ethical issues.*
- *Understanding "ethics panel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

executives *(noun)*

A person responsible for the administration of a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "executives."*
- *He looked up "executives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fishing permit *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to fish during a specified period of time.

- *They discussed "fishing permit" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing permit" to mean a license authorizing the bearer to fish during a....*

---

flames *(noun)*

The process of combustion of inflammable materials producing heat and light and (often) smoke.

- *Understanding "flames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flames" during the group presentation.*

---

fork *(noun)*

The region of the angle formed by the junction of two branches.

- *They took the south fork.*
- *Understanding "fork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fortune hunter *(noun)*

A person who seeks wealth through marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fortune hunter."*
- *He looked up "fortune hunter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

francisco villa *(noun)*

Mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).

- *Understanding "francisco villa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "francisco villa" to mean mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).*

---

fruit crush *(noun)*

Drink produced by squeezing or crushing fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fruit crush."*
- *He looked up "fruit crush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundamental principle *(noun)*

Principles from which other truths can be derived.

- *First you must learn the fundamentals.*
- *They discussed "fundamental principle" during the group presentation.*

---

gambling contract *(noun)*

A contract whose performance by one party is contingent on the outcome of a bet; unenforceable by statute in most jurisdictions.

- *They discussed "gambling contract" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gambling contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genetic psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that studies the social and mental development of children.

- *In class, the teacher used "genetic psychology" to mean the branch of psychology that studies the social....*
- *He looked up "genetic psychology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentleman jim *(noun)*

United States heavyweight boxing champion (1866-1933).

- *They discussed "gentleman jim" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gentleman jim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

george harrison *(noun)*

English rock star; lead guitarist of the Beatles (1943-2001).

- *They discussed "george harrison" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "george harrison" means with a simple example.*

---

grocery boy *(noun)*

A delivery boy for groceries.

- *The article explained what "grocery boy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grocery boy" during the group presentation.*

---

grocery list *(noun)*

A list of heterogenous items that someone wants.

- *The union came to the table with a whole grocery list of demands.*
- *The article explained what "grocery list" means with a simple example.*

guinea gold *(noun)*

22-karat gold from which guinea coins were made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guinea gold."*
- *The article explained what "guinea gold" means with a simple example.*

harold i *(noun)*

Illegitimate son of Canute who seized the throne of England in 1037 (died in 1040).

- *The article explained what "harold i" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harold i" to mean illegitimate son of canute who seized the throne of....*

hung jury *(noun)*

A jury that is unable to agree on a verdict (the result is a mistrial).

- *In class, the teacher used "hung jury" to mean a jury that is unable to agree on a verdict (the....*
- *The article explained what "hung jury" means with a simple example.*

hype *(verb)*

Publicize in an exaggerated and often misleading manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hype" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "hype" until he saw an example.*

imperial capacity unit *(noun)*

A unit of measure for capacity officially adopted in the British Imperial System; British units are both dry and wet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperial capacity unit."*
- *They discussed "imperial capacity unit" during the group presentation.*

in essence *(adverb)*

With regard to fundamentals although not concerning details.

- *The narrator describes the scene "in essence" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in essence" naturally.*

india ink *(noun)*

A black liquid ink used for printing or writing or drawing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "india ink."*
- *Understanding "india ink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

insist *(verb)*

Be emphatic or resolute and refuse to budge.

- *I must insist!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "insist" in real sentences.*

inter-group communication *(noun)*

A channel for communication between groups.

- *He looked up "inter-group communication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inter-group communication."*

inter-services intelligence *(noun)*

The Pakistan intelligence agency; a powerful and almost autonomous political and military force; has procured nuclear technology and delivery capabilities; has had strong ties with the Taliban and other militant Islamic groups.

- *He looked up "inter-services intelligence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inter-services intelligence."*

iron chancellor *(noun)*

German statesman under whose leadership Germany was united (1815-1898).

- *They discussed "iron chancellor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iron chancellor" to mean german statesman under whose leadership germany was....*

---

jimmy stewart *(noun)*

United States film actor who portrayed incorruptible but modest heros (1908-1997).

- *He looked up "jimmy stewart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jimmy stewart."*

---

junk *(noun)*

The remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up.

- *Understanding "junk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junk" to mean the remains of something that has been destroyed or....*

---

line of questioning *(noun)*

An ordering of questions so as to develop a particular argument.

- *They discussed "line of questioning" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "line of questioning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

line-shooter *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *They discussed "line-shooter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "line-shooter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lloyd *(noun)*

United States comic actor in silent films; he used physical danger as a source of comedy (1893-1971).

- *Understanding "lloyd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lloyd" means with a simple example.*

---

logical proof *(noun)*

Proof of a logical theorem.

- *They discussed "logical proof" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "logical proof" to mean proof of a logical theorem.*

---

low brass *(noun)*

Brass with 30% (or less) zinc.

- *The article explained what "low brass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "low brass" to mean brass with 30% (or less) zinc.*

---

magazine publisher *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes magazines.

- *He works for a magazine.*
- *Understanding "magazine publisher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

management consulting *(noun)*

A service industry that provides advice to those in charge of running a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "management consulting."*
- *They discussed "management consulting" during the group presentation.*

---

marc *(noun)*

Made from residue of grapes or apples after pressing.

- *They discussed "marc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marc."*

---

mark wayne clark *(noun)*

United States general who was Allied commander in Africa and Italy in World War II and was commander of the United Nations forces in Korea (1896-1984).

- *He looked up "mark wayne clark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mark wayne clark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mathematical group *(noun)*

A set that is closed, associative, has an identity element and every element has an inverse.

- *They discussed "mathematical group" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mathematical group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mirror-image relation *(noun)*

The relation of opposition between crystals or molecules that are reflections of one another.

- *The article explained what "mirror-image relation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mirror-image relation" to mean the relation of opposition between crystals or....*

mob *(noun)*

An association of criminals.

- *In class, the teacher used "mob" to mean an association of criminals.*
- *They discussed "mob" during the group presentation.*

motors *(noun)*

A nonspecific agent that imparts motion.

- *He looked up "motors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "motors" during the group presentation.*

nicholas i *(noun)*

Czar of Russia from 1825 to 1855 who led Russia into the Crimean War (1796-1855).

- *Understanding "nicholas i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicholas i."*

north atlantic treaty *(noun)*

The treaty signed in 1949 by 12 countries that established NATO.

- *Understanding "north atlantic treaty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "north atlantic treaty" during the group presentation.*

northeast by east *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of northeast.

- *He looked up "northeast by east" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "northeast by east" during the group presentation.*

nut case *(noun)*

A whimsically eccentric person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nut case."*
- *The article explained what "nut case" means with a simple example.*

occupation license *(noun)*

A license to pursue a particular occupation.

- *In class, the teacher used "occupation license" to mean a license to pursue a particular occupation.*
- *They discussed "occupation license" during the group presentation.*

oven-ready *(adjective)*

Prepared before sale and ready to be cooked.

- *Students compared "oven-ready" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oven-ready."*

passive *(noun)*

The voice used to indicate that the grammatical subject of the verb is the recipient (not the source) of the action denoted by the verb.

- *'The ball was thrown by the boy' uses the passive voice.*
- *'The ball was thrown' is an abbreviated passive.*

petty officer *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the Navy or Coast Guard with a rank comparable to sergeant in the Army.

- *In class, the teacher used "petty officer" to mean a noncommissioned officer in the navy or coast....*
- *He looked up "petty officer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipeline company *(noun)*

A company that operates oil pipelines for the oil industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipeline company."*
- *He looked up "pipeline company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poison gas *(noun)*

A gas that is poisonous to breath or contact; used in chemical warfare.

- *The article explained what "poison gas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poison gas" to mean a gas that is poisonous to breath or contact; used....*

---

political hack *(noun)*

A politician who belongs to a small clique that controls a political party for private rather than public ends.

- *Understanding "political hack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "political hack" to mean a politician who belongs to a small clique that....*

---

political orientation *(noun)*

An orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation.

- *They discussed "political orientation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political orientation."*

---

portuguese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Portugal or the people of Portugal or their language.

- *Portuguese wines.*
- *The speaker chose "portuguese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pure mathematics *(noun)*

The branches of mathematics that study and develop the principles of mathematics for their own sake rather than for their immediate usefulness.

- *In class, the teacher used "pure mathematics" to mean the branches of mathematics that study and develop....*
- *The article explained what "pure mathematics" means with a simple example.*

---

rabbit food *(noun)*

An uncooked vegetable.

- *He looked up "rabbit food" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rabbit food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rat cheese *(noun)*

Informal names for American cheddar.

- *Understanding "rat cheese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rat cheese" to mean informal names for american cheddar.*

---

reasonably *(adverb)*

To a moderately sufficient extent or degree.

- *The shoes are priced reasonably.*
- *Acted quite reasonably.*

---

red brass *(noun)*

Brass with enough copper to give it a reddish tint; used for plumbing pipe and other brass hardware and in cheap jewelry.

- *He looked up "red brass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "red brass" during the group presentation.*

---

red tide *(noun)*

Seawater that is discolored by large numbers of certain dinoflagellates that produce saxitoxin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red tide."*

- *They discussed "red tide" during the group presentation.*

---

reject *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *His body rejected the liver of the donor.*
- *I reject the idea of starting a war.*

---

releasing factor *(noun)*

A substance produced by the hypothalamus that is capable of accelerating the secretion of a given hormone by the anterior pituitary gland.

- *They discussed "releasing factor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "releasing factor" means with a simple example.*

---

remainder *(noun)*

Something left after other parts have been taken away.

- *There was no remainder.*
- *The article explained what "remainder" means with a simple example.*

---

royal canadian mounted police *(noun)*

The federal police force of Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "royal canadian mounted police" to mean the federal police force of canada.*
- *He looked up "royal canadian mounted police" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salad cream *(noun)*

A creamy salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salad cream."*
- *They discussed "salad cream" during the group presentation.*

---

schemes *(noun)*

A group of independent but interrelated elements comprising a unified whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "schemes" to mean a group of independent but interrelated elements....*
- *The article explained what "schemes" means with a simple example.*

---

sentiment *(noun)*

A personal belief or judgment that is not founded on proof or certainty.

- *They discussed "sentiment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sentiment" to mean a personal belief or judgment that is not founded....*

---

sergeant at arms *(noun)*

An officer (as of a legislature or court) who maintains order and executes commands.

- *The article explained what "sergeant at arms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sergeant at arms" to mean an officer (as of a legislature or court) who....*

---

serial killer *(noun)*

Someone who murders more than three victims one at a time in a relatively short interval.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serial killer."*
- *He looked up "serial killer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

serial processing *(noun)*

Sequential processing by two or more processing units.

- *They discussed "serial processing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "serial processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serial publication *(noun)*

A periodical that appears at scheduled times.

- *Understanding "serial publication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serial publication" to mean a periodical that appears at scheduled times.*

---

servants *(noun)*

A person working in the service of another (especially in the household).

- *He looked up "servants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "servants" during the group presentation.*

---

shipped *(verb)*

Place on board a ship.

- *He did not know how to use "shipped" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "shipped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

simple closed curve *(noun)*

A closed curve that does not intersect itself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simple closed curve."*
- *The article explained what "simple closed curve" means with a simple example.*

---

soda water *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *In New England they call sodas tonics.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soda water" to mean a sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.*

---

soup bowl *(noun)*

A bowl for serving soup.

- *They discussed "soup bowl" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soup bowl" to mean a bowl for serving soup.*

---

soup kitchen *(noun)*

A place where food is dispensed to the needy.

- *They discussed "soup kitchen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soup kitchen."*

---

speed freak *(noun)*

Addict who habitually uses stimulant drugs (especially amphetamines).

- *Understanding "speed freak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "speed freak" during the group presentation.*

---

sr *(noun)*

The unit of solid angle adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sr."*
- *They discussed "sr" during the group presentation.*

---

thanksgiving day *(noun)*

Fourth Thursday in November in the United States; second Monday in October in Canada; commemorates a feast held in 1621 by the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag.

- *They discussed "thanksgiving day" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thanksgiving day" to mean fourth thursday in november in the united states;....*

---

thereby *(adverb)*

By that means or because of that.

- *He knocked over the red wine, thereby ruining the table cloth.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "thereby" in the final chapter.*

---

thomas edward lawrence *(noun)*

Welsh soldier who from 1916 to 1918 organized the Arab revolt against the Turks; he later wrote an account of his adventures (1888-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas edward lawrence" to mean welsh soldier who from 1916 to 1918 organized the....*
- *The article explained what "thomas edward lawrence" means with a simple example.*

---

threshold *(noun)*

The starting point for a new state or experience.

- *On the threshold of manhood.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threshold."*

---

til now *(adverb)*

Used in negative statement to describe a situation that has existed up to this point or up to the present time.

- *The narrator describes the scene "til now" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "til now" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tribal *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of a tribe.

- *Tribal customs.*
- *Would you call this situation "tribal"? Explain why.*

---

tribes *(noun)*

A social division of (usually preliterate) people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribes."*
- *They discussed "tribes" during the group presentation.*

---

us border patrol *(noun)*

The mobile law enforcement arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that detects and prevents illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

- *Understanding "us border patrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "us border patrol" during the group presentation.*

---

vice chancellor *(noun)*

A deputy or assistant to someone bearing the title of chancellor.

- *In class, the teacher used "vice chancellor" to mean a deputy or assistant to someone bearing the title....*
- *The article explained what "vice chancellor" means with a simple example.*

---

writing ink *(noun)*

Any permanent or washable ink used with pens.

- *He looked up "writing ink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "writing ink" during the group presentation.*

---

accommodate *(verb)*

Provide with something desired or needed.

- *Can you accommodate me with a rental car?*
- *This hotel can accommodate 250 guests.*

---

accordingly *(adverb)*

(sentence connectors) because of the reason given.

- *Continued to have severe headaches and accordingly returned to the doctor.*
- *She acted accordingly.*

---

anchor *(noun)*

A central cohesive source of support and stability.

- *Faith is his anchor.*
- *They discussed "anchor" during the group presentation.*

---

apr *(noun)*

The month following March and preceding May.

- *They discussed "apr" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apr" to mean the month following march and preceding may.*

---

ash wednesday *(noun)*

The 7th Wednesday before Easter; the first day of Lent; the day following Mardi Gras ('Fat Tuesday'); a day of fasting and repentance.

- *He looked up "ash wednesday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ash wednesday" to mean the 7th wednesday before easter; the first day of....*

au *(noun)*

A unit of length used for distances within the solar system; equal to the mean distance between the Earth and the Sun (approximately 93 million miles or 150 million kilometers).

- *He looked up "au" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "au" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

audiences *(noun)*

A conference (usually with someone important).

- *The article explained what "audiences" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "audiences" during the group presentation.*

audit program *(noun)*

A listing of audit procedures to be performed in completing an audit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audit program."*
- *The article explained what "audit program" means with a simple example.*

axis *(noun)*

A group of countries in special alliance.

- *The Axis opposed the Allies in World War II.*
- *They discussed "axis" during the group presentation.*

badge *(noun)*

An emblem (a small piece of plastic or cloth or metal) that signifies your status (rank or membership or affiliation etc.).

- *They checked everyone's badge before letting them in.*
- *Wearing a tie was regarded as a badge of respectability.*

basic cognitive process *(noun)*

Cognitive processes involved in obtaining and storing knowledge.

- *The article explained what "basic cognitive process" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "basic cognitive process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bernard *(noun)*

French physiologist noted for research on secretions of the alimentary canal and the glycogenic function of the liver (1813-1878).

- *Understanding "bernard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bernard" because he had never seen it before.*

breathing spell *(noun)*

A short respite.

- *In class, the teacher used "breathing spell" to mean a short respite.*
- *The article explained what "breathing spell" means with a simple example.*

broadcasting *(noun)*

A medium that disseminates via telecommunications.

- *They discussed "broadcasting" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "broadcasting" means with a simple example.*

bs *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in science.

- *The article explained what "bs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cap-a-pie *(adverb)*

At all points from head to foot.

- *He was armed cap-a-pie.*
- *Using "cap-a-pie" can make your explanation more exact.*

charlie parker *(noun)*

United States saxophonist and leader of the bop style of jazz (1920-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charlie parker."*
- *He looked up "charlie parker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cigarette paper *(noun)*

A strong tissue paper that burns evenly and is sufficiently porous to control the burning of the tobacco in a cigarette.

- *Understanding "cigarette paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cigarette paper" to mean a strong tissue paper that burns evenly and is....*

---

closet drama *(noun)*

Drama more suitable for reading that for performing.

- *They discussed "closet drama" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closet drama."*

---

combination salad *(noun)*

Containing meat or chicken or cheese in addition to greens and vegetables.

- *He looked up "combination salad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combination salad."*

---

compound protein *(noun)*

A protein complex combining amino acids with other substances.

- *Understanding "compound protein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compound protein" to mean a protein complex combining amino acids with other....*

---

consultation *(noun)*

A conference (usually with someone important).

- *He had a consultation with the judge.*
- *Frequent consultations with his lawyer.*

---

continental *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or typical of Europe.

- *A Continental breakfast.*
- *The Continental Army.*

---

cotton candy *(noun)*

A candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled to a high temperature.

- *He looked up "cotton candy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotton candy" to mean a candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled....*

---

defense contractor *(noun)*

A contractor concerned with the development and manufacture of systems of defense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense contractor."*
- *They discussed "defense contractor" during the group presentation.*

---

deliberately *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *She was working deliberately.*
- *Place "deliberately" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

delta ray *(noun)*

An electron ejected from matter by ionizing radiation.

- *He looked up "delta ray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "delta ray" during the group presentation.*

---

diana *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) virgin goddess of the hunt and the Moon; counterpart of Greek Artemis.

- *They discussed "diana" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diana."*

dictionary *(noun)*

A reference book containing an alphabetical list of words with information about them.

- *He looked up "dictionary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dictionary."*

dimension *(noun)*

A construct whereby objects or individuals can be distinguished.

- *In class, the teacher used "dimension" to mean a construct whereby objects or individuals can be....*
- *The article explained what "dimension" means with a simple example.*

entrance exam *(noun)*

Examination to determine a candidate's preparation for a course of studies.

- *They discussed "entrance exam" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "entrance exam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entrance examination *(noun)*

Examination to determine a candidate's preparation for a course of studies.

- *The article explained what "entrance examination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entrance examination" to mean examination to determine a candidate's preparation....*

extract *(noun)*

A passage selected from a larger work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extract."*
- *He looked up "extract" because he had never seen it before.*

favorites *(noun)*

Something regarded with special favor or liking.

- *That book is one of my favorites.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "favorites."*

finger-pointing *(noun)*

The imputation of blame.

- *They want all the finger-pointing about intelligence failures to stop.*
- *He looked up "finger-pointing" because he had never seen it before.*

fisher *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is catching fish.

- *They discussed "fisher" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fisher" because he had never seen it before.*

fm *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic metallic element produced by bombarding plutonium with neutrons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fm."*
- *Understanding "fm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

functioning *(noun)*

Process or manner of functioning or operating.

- *In class, the teacher used "functioning" to mean process or manner of functioning or operating.*
- *They discussed "functioning" during the group presentation.*

gary cooper *(noun)*

United States film actor noted for his portrayals of strong silent heroes (1901-1961).

- *They discussed "gary cooper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gary cooper" means with a simple example.*

generic wine *(noun)*

A wine that is a blend of several varieties of grapes with no one grape predominating; a wine that does not carry the name of any specific grape.

- *In class, the teacher used "generic wine" to mean a wine that is a blend of several varieties of....*
- *Understanding "generic wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hero sandwich *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *The article explained what "hero sandwich" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hero sandwich" to mean a large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split....*

---

holders *(noun)*

The person who is in possession of a check or note or bond or document of title that is endorsed to him or to whoever holds it.

- *The article explained what "holders" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

home buyer *(noun)*

Someone buying a house.

- *In class, the teacher used "home buyer" to mean someone buying a house.*
- *They discussed "home buyer" during the group presentation.*

---

ideology *(noun)*

An orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation.

- *Understanding "ideology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ideology" to mean an orientation that characterizes the thinking of a....*

---

idiots *(noun)*

A person of subnormal intelligence.

- *He looked up "idiots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "idiots" to mean a person of subnormal intelligence.*

---

immigrant class *(noun)*

Recent immigrants who are lumped together as a class by their low socioeconomic status in spite of different cultural backgrounds.

- *He looked up "immigrant class" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "immigrant class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in all probability *(adverb)*

With considerable certainty; without much doubt.

- *In all likelihood we are headed for war.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in all probability" naturally.*

---

inclusion *(noun)*

The relation of comprising something.

- *He admired the inclusion of so many ideas in such a short work.*
- *An inclusion in the cytoplasm of the cell.*

---

insects *(noun)*

A person who has a nasty or unethical character undeserving of respect.

- *They discussed "insects" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "insects" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instructor *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is teaching.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instructor."*
- *The article explained what "instructor" means with a simple example.*

---

islamic unity *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic group in Somalia who initially did fundraising for al-Qaeda; responsible for ambushing United States Army Rangers and for terrorist bombings in Ethiopia; believed to have branches in several countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islamic unity."*
- *They discussed "islamic unity" during the group presentation.*

---

italian sandwich *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *They discussed "italian sandwich" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italian sandwich."*

---

keeper *(noun)*

Someone in charge of other people.

- *Am I my brother's keeper?*
- *In class, the teacher used "keeper" to mean someone in charge of other people.*

---

lamb *(noun)*

The flesh of a young domestic sheep eaten as food.

- *He looked up "lamb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamb" to mean the flesh of a young domestic sheep eaten as food.*

---

liar *(noun)*

A person who has lied or who lies repeatedly.

- *He looked up "liar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "liar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

literary composition *(noun)*

Imaginative or creative writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "literary composition" to mean imaginative or creative writing.*
- *He looked up "literary composition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

logical argument *(noun)*

A course of reasoning aimed at demonstrating a truth or falsehood; the methodical process of logical reasoning.

- *He looked up "logical argument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logical argument."*

---

louis vi *(noun)*

King of France whose military victories consolidated his reign (1081-1137).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis vi."*
- *Understanding "louis vi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

machinery *(noun)*

A system of means and activities whereby a social institution functions.

- *The complex machinery of negotiation.*
- *The machinery of command labored and brought forth an order.*

---

man of the cloth *(noun)*

A member of the clergy and a spiritual leader of the Christian Church.

- *Understanding "man of the cloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "man of the cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

measuring unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement.

- *They discussed "measuring unit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "measuring unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

median value *(noun)*

The value below which 50% of the cases fall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "median value."*
- *He looked up "median value" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mineral water *(noun)*

Water naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts or gasses; often effervescent; often used therapeutically.

- *The article explained what "mineral water" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mineral water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

needing *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Always needing friends and money.*
- *The coach explained when to use "needing" and when to wait.*

---

nerve growth factor *(noun)*

A protein that is involved in the growth of peripheral nerve cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "nerve growth factor" to mean a protein that is involved in the growth of....*
- *The article explained what "nerve growth factor" means with a simple example.*

---

observations *(noun)*

The act of noticing or paying attention.

- *He reported his observations to the mayor.*
- *The article explained what "observations" means with a simple example.*

---

palmer *(noun)*

United States golfer (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "palmer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "palmer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peers *(noun)*

A person who is of equal standing with another in a group.

- *The article explained what "peers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

philip anderson *(noun)*

United States physicist who studied the electronic structure of magnetic and disordered systems (1923-).

- *In class, the teacher used "philip anderson" to mean united states physicist who studied the electronic....*
- *The article explained what "philip anderson" means with a simple example.*

---

pill head *(noun)*

A consumer of amphetamine pills.

- *The article explained what "pill head" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pill head."*

---

placement office *(noun)*

An office that finds suitable employment for applicants.

- *The article explained what "placement office" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "placement office" during the group presentation.*

---

platinum *(noun)*

A heavy precious metallic element; grey-white and resistant to corroding; occurs in some nickel and copper ores and is also found native in some deposits.

- *He looked up "platinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "platinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

possess *(verb)*

Have as an attribute, knowledge, or skill.

- *He possesses great knowledge about the Middle East.*
- *What possessed you to buy this house?*

praised *(verb)*

Express approval of.

- *The parents praised their children for their academic performance.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "praised" in real sentences.*

primary care provider *(noun)*

A person who helps in identifying or preventing or treating illness or disability.

- *He looked up "primary care provider" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primary care provider" to mean a person who helps in identifying or preventing or....*

quantity unit *(noun)*

A measure of the quantity of electricity (determined by the amount of an electric current and the time for which it flows).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantity unit."*
- *He looked up "quantity unit" because he had never seen it before.*

questioned *(verb)*

Place in doubt or express doubtful speculation.

- *The suspect was questioned by the police.*
- *We questioned the survivor about the details of the explosion.*

rabbit test *(noun)*

Pregnancy test that involves injecting some of the woman's urine into an unmated female rabbit and later examining the ovaries of the rabbit; presence of corpora lutea indicates that the woman is pregnant.

- *He looked up "rabbit test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbit test."*

refuses *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *In everyday English, people use "refuses" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "refuses" until he saw an example.*

religious cult *(noun)*

A system of religious beliefs and rituals.

- *Devoted to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin.*
- *They discussed "religious cult" during the group presentation.*

resignation *(noun)*

A formal document giving notice of your intention to resign.

- *He submitted his resignation as of next month.*
- *They discussed "resignation" during the group presentation.*

rider *(noun)*

A clause that is appended to a legislative bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "rider" to mean a clause that is appended to a legislative bill.*
- *The article explained what "rider" means with a simple example.*

ritual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of religious rituals.

- *Ritual killing.*
- *A ritual dance of Haiti.*

send packing *(verb)*

Stop associating with.

- *In everyday English, people use "send packing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "send packing" in real sentences.*

side of pork *(noun)*

Dressed half of a hog carcass.

- *Understanding "side of pork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "side of pork" during the group presentation.*

signal-to-noise ratio *(noun)*

The ratio of signal intensity to noise intensity.

- *Understanding "signal-to-noise ratio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "signal-to-noise ratio" during the group presentation.*

slam *(noun)*

An aggressive remark directed at a person like a missile and intended to have a telling effect.

- *The article explained what "slam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slam" to mean an aggressive remark directed at a person like a....*

slam on *(verb)*

Apply carelessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "slam on" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "slam on" in real sentences.*

slip of the tongue *(noun)*

An accidental and usually trivial mistake in speaking.

- *In class, the teacher used "slip of the tongue" to mean an accidental and usually trivial mistake in speaking.*
- *They discussed "slip of the tongue" during the group presentation.*

special court-martial *(noun)*

A court-martial to try soldiers for offenses less serious that than those committed in action; consists of at least three officers.

- *They discussed "special court-martial" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "special court-martial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

square meter *(noun)*

A centare is 1/100th of an are.

- *In class, the teacher used "square meter" to mean a centare is 1/100th of an are.*
- *Understanding "square meter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

state's evidence *(noun)*

Evidence for the prosecution in criminal proceedings.

- *In class, the teacher used "state's evidence" to mean evidence for the prosecution in criminal proceedings.*
- *The article explained what "state's evidence" means with a simple example.*

statistical distribution *(noun)*

(statistics) an arrangement of values of a variable showing their observed or theoretical frequency of occurrence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statistical distribution."*
- *He looked up "statistical distribution" because he had never seen it before.*

superman *(noun)*

A person with great powers and abilities.

- *They discussed "superman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "superman" means with a simple example.*

susan anthony *(noun)*

United States suffragist (1820-1906).

- *They discussed "susan anthony" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "susan anthony" means with a simple example.*

ta *(noun)*

A hard grey lustrous metallic element that is highly resistant to corrosion; occurs in niobite and fergusonite and tantalite.

- *The article explained what “ta” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Travel & Transportation

luggage *(noun)*

The bags and suitcases that you take with you when you travel.

- *Please keep your luggage with you at all times in the airport.*
- *We packed all our luggage into the back of the car.*

---

arrive *(verb)*

To reach the place you are going to.

- *The train will arrive at the station at 9:30.*
- *We arrived at the hotel late at night, so we went straight to bed.*

---

ticket *(noun)*

A small piece of paper or an electronic pass that shows you have paid to travel or to enter a place.

- *I bought two tickets for the movie tonight.*
- *You must show your ticket to the driver when you get on the bus.*

---

airport *(noun)*

A place where planes take off and land, with buildings for passengers.

- *We need to leave early to get to the airport on time.*
- *The airport was crowded with holiday travelers.*

---

passport *(noun)*

An official document that allows you to travel to other countries.

- *Do not forget your passport when you go abroad.*
- *She renewed her passport before the trip.*

---

map *(noun)*

A drawing of an area that shows roads, cities, and other places.

- *We used a map to find the museum.*
- *Can you show me where we are on the map?*

---

subway *(noun)*

An underground train system in a city.

- *I take the subway to work every morning.*
- *The subway is faster than the bus during rush hour.*

---

taxi *(noun)*

A car with a driver that you pay to take you somewhere.

- *We took a taxi from the station to the hotel.*
- *It is hard to find a taxi when it rains.*

---

delay *(noun / verb)*

A situation in which something happens later than planned; to make something late.

- *Our flight had a two-hour delay.*
- *Heavy snow delayed the trains this morning.*

---

seat *(noun)*

A place where you can sit, for example on a bus, train, or plane.

- *Is this seat free?*
- *Please remain in your seat until the plane stops.*

---

driver *(noun)*

A person who drives a vehicle.

- *The bus driver was very friendly.*

- *She is a careful driver.*

---

bridge *(noun)*

A structure built over a river, road, or railway so that people and vehicles can cross.

- *We walked across the bridge to the other side of the river.*
- *The old bridge was closed for repairs.*

---

passenger *(noun)*

A person who travels in a vehicle but is not driving it.

- *The bus was full of passengers.*
- *All passengers must wear a seat belt.*

---

get in *(verb)*

Of trains; move into (a station).

- *In everyday English, people use "get in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "get in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

get about *(verb)*

Move around; move from place to place.

- *How does she get around without a car?*
- *In everyday English, people use "get about" when talking about this idea.*

---

go in *(verb)*

To come or go into.

- *He did not know how to use "go in" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "go in" and when to wait.*

---

on the way *(adverb)*

On a route to some place.

- *Help is on the way.*
- *We saw him on the way to California.*

---

going *(noun)*

Euphemistic expressions for death.

- *Persuading him was easy going.*
- *He looked up "going" because he had never seen it before.*

---

make-up *(noun)*

An event that is substituted for a previously cancelled event.

- *He looked up "make-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "make-up."*

---

good time *(noun)*

A highly pleasurable or exciting experience.

- *We had a good time at the party.*
- *In class, the teacher used "good time" to mean a highly pleasurable or exciting experience.*

---

world *(noun)*

The 3rd planet from the sun; the planet we live on.

- *He sailed around the world.*
- *The Western world.*

---

go up *(verb)*

Go upward with gradual or continuous progress.

- *Go up a ladder.*
- *Can you use "go up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

well out *(verb)*

Flow freely and abundantly.

- *She tried to use "well out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "well out" until he saw an example.*

---

even up *(verb)*

Even up the edges of a stack of paper, in printing.

- *Can you use "even up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "even up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

out of the way *(adverb)*

In a remote location or at a distance from the usual route.

- *The restaurant is top-notch, but a little out of the way.*
- *Such erratic behavior was out of the way for him.*

---

one-off *(noun)*

A happening that occurs only once and is not repeated.

- *He looked up "one-off" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "one-off" to mean a happening that occurs only once and is not repeated.*

---

get going *(verb)*

Begin or set in motion.

- *Get cracking, please!*
- *She tried to use "get going" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

well over *(verb)*

Flow or run over (a limit or brim).

- *Learners should practice how to use "well over" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "well over" and when to wait.*

---

make way *(verb)*

Get out of the way.

- *Make way for the President's motorcade.*
- *In everyday English, people use "make way" when talking about this idea.*

---

new world *(noun)*

The hemisphere that includes North America and South America.

- *Understanding "new world" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "new world" because he had never seen it before.*

---

make off *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *The thief made off with our silver.*
- *He did not know how to use "make off" until he saw an example.*

---

go off *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *The thief made off with our silver.*
- *The explosive devices went off.*

---

go down *(verb)*

Move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way.

- *The temperature is going down.*
- *She will go down as the first feminist.*

---

take off *(verb)*

Get started or set in motion, used figuratively.

- *The project took a long time to get off the ground.*
- *The family took off for Florida.*

---

city *(noun)*

An incorporated administrative district established by state charter.

- *The city raised the tax rate.*
- *Ancient Troy was a great city.*

---

first state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first state."*
- *They discussed "first state" during the group presentation.*

---

lot *(noun)*

A parcel of land having fixed boundaries.

- *He bought a lot on the lake.*
- *A lot of money.*

---

never-never *(noun)*

The remote outback of Australia; unpopulated desert country.

- *We bought a car on the never-never.*
- *They discussed "never-never" during the group presentation.*

---

the city *(noun)*

The part of London situated within the ancient boundaries; the commercial and financial center of London.

- *Understanding "the city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "the city" because he had never seen it before.*

---

top *(noun)*

The highest or uppermost side of anything.

- *Put your books on top of the desk.*
- *Only the top side of the box was painted.*

---

go under *(verb)*

Disappear beyond the horizon.

- *She tried to use "go under" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "go under" when talking about this idea.*

---

come down *(verb)*

Move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way.

- *The temperature is going down.*
- *The proposal boils down to a compromise.*

---

back end *(noun)*

The side of an object that is opposite its front.

- *In class, the teacher used "back end" to mean the side of an object that is opposite its front.*
- *The article explained what "back end" means with a simple example.*

---

going under *(noun)*

(of a ship) sinking.

- *Understanding "going under" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "going under."*

---

the states *(noun)*

North American republic containing 50 states - 48 conterminous states in North America plus Alaska in northwest North America and the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean; achieved independence in 1776.

- *They discussed "the states" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "the states" to mean north american republic containing 50 states - 48....*

head *(noun)*

The part in the front or nearest the viewer.

- *He was at the head of the column.*
- *He stuck his head out the window.*

old world *(noun)*

The regions of the world that were known to Europeans before the discovery of the Americas.

- *The article explained what "old world" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old world" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

top out *(verb)*

To reach the highest point; attain maximum intensity, activity.

- *Bids for the painting topped out at $50 million.*
- *The financial consultant topped out at age 40 because he was burned out.*

call-in *(noun)*

A telephone call to a radio station or a television station in which the caller participates in the on-going program.

- *In class, the teacher used "call-in" to mean a telephone call to a radio station or a television....*
- *He looked up "call-in" because he had never seen it before.*

side *(noun)*

A surface forming part of the outside of an object.

- *He examined all sides of the crystal.*
- *They always sat on the right side of the church.*

start up *(verb)*

Get going or set in motion.

- *We simply could not start the engine.*
- *Start up the computer.*

call at *(verb)*

Enter a harbor.

- *The ship called in Athens.*
- *In everyday English, people use "call at" when talking about this idea.*

open *(noun)*

A clear or unobstructed space or expanse of land or water.

- *Finally broke out of the forest into the open.*
- *The concert was held in the open air.*

end of the world *(noun)*

An unpleasant or disastrous destiny.

- *Everyone was aware of the approaching doom but was helpless to avoid it.*
- *That's unfortunate but it isn't the end of the world.*

car *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad.

- *Three cars had jumped the rails.*
- *He needs a car to get to work.*

line up *(verb)*

Form a queue, form a line, stand in line.

- *Customers lined up in front of the store.*
- *The buildings all line up neatly.*

oh *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *They discussed “oh” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “oh” means with a simple example.*

---

start-off *(noun)*

A start given to contestants.

- *In class, the teacher used “start-off” to mean a start given to contestants.*
- *They discussed “start-off” during the group presentation.*

---

stop over *(verb)*

Interrupt a journey temporarily, e.g., overnight.

- *We had to stop over in Venezuela on our flight back from Brazil.*
- *We stopped at Aunt Mary's house.*

---

death *(noun)*

The event of dying or departure from life.

- *Her death came as a terrible shock.*
- *The animal died a painful death.*

---

free state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed “free state” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “free state” means with a simple example.*

---

book up *(verb)*

Book all available places or tickets.

- *The coach explained when to use “book up” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “book up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

come away *(verb)*

Leave in a certain condition.

- *She came away angry.*
- *The coach explained when to use “come away” and when to wait.*

---

show me state *(noun)*

A midwestern state in central United States; a border state during the American Civil War, Missouri was admitted to the Confederacy without actually seceding from the Union.

- *Understanding “show me state” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “show me state” means with a simple example.*

---

started *(verb)*

Move or jump suddenly, as if in surprise or alarm.

- *The U.S. started a war in the Middle East.*
- *Who started this company?*

---

back country *(noun)*

A remote and undeveloped area.

- *The article explained what “back country” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “back country” to mean a remote and undeveloped area.*

---

nice *(noun)*

A city in southeastern France on the Mediterranean; the leading resort on the French Riviera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nice.”*
- *He looked up “nice” because he had never seen it before.*

---

take water *(verb)*

Enter the water.

- *The wild ducks took water.*

- *The coach explained when to use “take water” and when to wait.*

---

close in *(verb)*

Advance or converge on.

- *Darkness enclosed him.*
- *They closed in the porch with a fence.*

---

move in *(verb)*

Of trains; move into (a station).

- *She tried to use “move in” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “move in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

move on *(verb)*

Move forward, also in the metaphorical sense.

- *She tried to use “move on” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “move on” until he saw an example.*

---

north *(noun)*

The United States (especially the northern states during the American Civil War).

- *The North’s superior resources turned the scale.*
- *The article explained what “north” means with a simple example.*

---

move in on *(verb)*

Make intrusive advances towards.

- *In everyday English, people use “move in on” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “move in on” in real sentences.*

---

day book *(noun)*

The daily written record of events (as arrests) in a police station.

- *The article explained what “day book” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “day book.”*

---

high water *(noun)*

The tide when the water is highest.

- *They discussed “high water” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “high water” means with a simple example.*

---

new york *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed “new york” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “new york” means with a simple example.*

---

american state *(noun)*

One of the 50 states of the United States.

- *They discussed “american state” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american state.”*

---

check in *(verb)*

Announce one’s arrival, e.g. at hotels or airports.

- *Can you use “check in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “check in” when talking about this idea.*

---

coming back *(noun)*

The occurrence of a change in direction back in the opposite direction.

- *Understanding “coming back” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coming back” to mean the occurrence of a change in direction back in the....*

---

development *(noun)*

A district that has been developed to serve some purpose.

- *Such land is practical for small park developments.*
- *He congratulated them on their development of a plan to meet the emergency.*

---

move out *(verb)*

Move out of one's old house or office.

- *The teacher took the children out of the classroom.*
- *He did not know how to use "move out" until he saw an example.*

---

move up *(verb)*

Move to a better position in life or to a better job; "She ascended from a life of poverty to one of great.

- *The coach explained when to use "move up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "move up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

no-go area *(noun)*

An area that is dangerous or impossible to enter or to which entry is forbidden.

- *The article explained what "no-go area" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "no-go area" to mean an area that is dangerous or impossible to enter or....*

---

state line *(noun)*

The boundary between two states.

- *They discussed "state line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "state line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

end point *(noun)*

A place where something ends or is complete.

- *The article explained what "end point" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "end point."*

---

fire *(noun)*

The event of something burning (often destructive).

- *They lost everything in the fire.*
- *Hold your fire until you can see the whites of their eyes.*

---

high country *(noun)*

An area lying above the piedmont but below the timberline.

- *In class, the teacher used "high country" to mean an area lying above the piedmont but below the....*
- *The article explained what "high country" means with a simple example.*

---

old country *(noun)*

The country of origin of an immigrant.

- *They discussed "old country" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old country."*

---

used-car *(noun)*

A car that has been previously owned; not a new car.

- *Understanding "used-car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "used-car" means with a simple example.*

---

car part *(noun)*

A component of an automobile.

- *His business is auto parts.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car part."*

---

front *(noun)*

The immediate proximity of someone or something.

- *He was well behaved in front of company.*
- *He put up a bold front.*

---

move into *(verb)*

To come or go into.

- *Can you use "move into" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "move into" and when to wait.*

---

move over *(verb)*

Move in order to make room for someone for something.

- *'Move over,' he told the crowd.*
- *In everyday English, people use "move over" when talking about this idea.*

---

great white way *(noun)*

A street in Manhattan that passes through Times Square; famous for its theaters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great white way."*
- *The article explained what "great white way" means with a simple example.*

---

london *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of England; located on the Thames in southeastern England; financial and industrial and cultural center.

- *Understanding "london" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "london" to mean the capital and largest city of england; located on....*

---

meet *(verb)*

Meet by design; be present at the arrival of.

- *Can you meet me at the train station?*
- *I'll probably see you at the meeting.*

---

move back *(verb)*

Pull back or move away or backward.

- *She tried to use "move back" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "move back" until he saw an example.*

---

bring in *(verb)*

Bring in a new person or object into a familiar environment.

- *In everyday English, people use "bring in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "bring in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

take the air *(verb)*

Take a walk; go for a walk; walk for pleasure.

- *The lovers held hands while walking.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take the air" in real sentences.*

---

city line *(noun)*

The boundary of a city.

- *The article explained what "city line" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city line."*

---

clear *(noun)*

A clear or unobstructed space or expanse of land or water.

- *Investigation showed that he was in the clear.*
- *The article explained what "clear" means with a simple example.*

---

get behind *(verb)*

To lag or linger behind.

- *The coach explained when to use "get behind" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "get behind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

march on *(verb)*

Move forward, also in the metaphorical sense.

- *Time marches on.*
- *She tried to use "march on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bring about *(verb)*

Cause to move into the opposite direction.

- *They brought about the boat when they saw a storm approaching.*
- *The new President must bring about a change in the health care system.*

cut to *(verb)*

Move to another scene when filming.

- *The camera cut to the sky.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cut to" when talking about this idea.*

light year *(noun)*

The distance that light travels in a vacuum in 1 year; 5.88 trillion miles or 9.46 trillion kilometers.

- *They discussed "light year" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "light year" because he had never seen it before.*

light-year *(noun)*

The distance that light travels in a vacuum in 1 year; 5.88 trillion miles or 9.46 trillion kilometers.

- *In class, the teacher used "light-year" to mean the distance that light travels in a vacuum in 1....*
- *The article explained what "light-year" means with a simple example.*

move through *(verb)*

Make a passage or journey from one place to another.

- *The tourists moved through the town and bought up all the souvenirs;.*
- *Some travelers pass through the desert.*

old south *(noun)*

The South of the United States before the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "old south" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "old south" because he had never seen it before.*

take leave *(verb)*

Go away or leave.

- *Learners should practice how to use "take leave" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "take leave" until he saw an example.*

turn back *(verb)*

Force to go away; used both with concrete and metaphoric meanings.

- *The supermarket had to turn back many disappointed customers.*
- *The hikers got into a storm and had to turn back.*

de *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *The article explained what "de" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "de" to mean a mid-atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.*

march out *(verb)*

March out (as from a defile) into open ground.

- *He did not know how to use "march out" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "march out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

meet up with *(verb)*

Meet with by appointment.

- *She met up with her former lover.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "meet up with" in real sentences.*

---

new london *(noun)*

A town in southeastern Connecticut near Long Island Sound; an important whaling center in the 19th century.

- *He looked up "new london" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new london" to mean a town in southeastern connecticut near long island....*

---

on board *(adverb)*

On a ship, train, plane or other vehicle.

- *The narrator describes the scene "on board" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "on board," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

space *(noun)*

An area reserved for some particular purpose.

- *The laboratory's floor space.*
- *They tested his ability to locate objects in space.*

---

top side *(noun)*

The highest or uppermost side of anything.

- *Put your books on top of the desk.*
- *Only the top side of the box was painted.*

---

car company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells automobiles.

- *The article explained what "car company" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car company" to mean a company that makes and sells automobiles.*

---

site *(noun)*

The piece of land on which something is located (or is to be located).

- *A good site for the school.*
- *The sites are determined by highly specific sequences of nucleotides.*

---

co *(noun)*

A state in west central United States in the Rocky Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "co" to mean a state in west central united states in the rocky....*
- *Understanding "co" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

move around *(verb)*

Pass to the other side of.

- *Move around the obstacle.*
- *The coach explained when to use "move around" and when to wait.*

---

car care *(noun)*

Keeping a car in good working order.

- *The article explained what "car care" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "car care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common *(noun)*

A piece of open land for recreational use in an urban area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common."*
- *They discussed "common" during the group presentation.*

---

new town *(noun)*

A planned urban community created in a rural or undeveloped area and designed to be self-sufficient with its own housing and education and commerce and recreation.

- *Understanding "new town" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "new town" means with a simple example.*

second coming *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the reappearance of Jesus as judge for the Last Judgment.

- *The article explained what “second coming” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “second coming” during the group presentation.*

water line *(noun)*

A line marking the level reached by a body of water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water line.”*
- *He looked up “water line” because he had never seen it before.*

white line *(noun)*

A white stripe in the middle of a road to mark traffic lanes.

- *They discussed “white line” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “white line” because he had never seen it before.*

county *(noun)*

(United States) the largest administrative district within a state.

- *The county plans to build a new road.*
- *The county has a population of 12,345 people.*

inside *(noun)*

The inner or enclosed surface of something.

- *In class, the teacher used “inside” to mean the inner or enclosed surface of something.*
- *The article explained what “inside” means with a simple example.*

new york state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used “new york state” to mean a mid-atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.*
- *He looked up “new york state” because he had never seen it before.*

one-way light time *(noun)*

The elapsed time it takes for light (or radio signals) to travel between the Earth and a celestial object.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “one-way light time.”*
- *He looked up “one-way light time” because he had never seen it before.*

service line *(noun)*

The back line bounding each end of a tennis or handball court; when serving the server must not step over this line.

- *The article explained what “service line” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “service line” to mean the back line bounding each end of a tennis or....*

bring down *(verb)*

Move something or somebody to a lower position.

- *Take down the vase from the shelf.*
- *Her playing brought down the house.*

change course *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *Can you use “change course” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “change course” and when to wait.*

go across *(verb)*

Go across or through.

- *In everyday English, people use “go across” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “go across” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

old line state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *Understanding "old line state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "old line state" during the group presentation.*

---

stay in place *(verb)*

Be stationary.

- *In everyday English, people use "stay in place" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "stay in place" until he saw an example.*

---

service area *(noun)*

Place on a highway providing garage services and eating and toilet facilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "service area" to mean place on a highway providing garage services and....*
- *The article explained what "service area" means with a simple example.*

---

break up *(verb)*

To cause to separate and go in different directions.

- *The book dealer would not break the set.*
- *Break up kidney stones.*

---

stay put *(verb)*

Stay put (in a certain place).

- *We are staying in Detroit; we are not moving to Cincinnati.*
- *Stay put in the corner here!*

---

take the road *(verb)*

Give theatrical performances while traveling from town to town.

- *The coach explained when to use "take the road" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "take the road" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

break out *(verb)*

Move away or escape suddenly.

- *Nobody can break out–this prison is high security.*
- *After 1989, peace broke out in the former East Bloc.*

---

cut through *(verb)*

Travel across or pass over.

- *He did not know how to use "cut through" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cut through" in real sentences.*

---

down town *(noun)*

The center of a city.

- *He looked up "down town" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "down town."*

---

light second *(noun)*

The distance light travels in a vacuum in one second; approximately 300,000 kilometers.

- *He looked up "light second" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "light second" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

press on *(verb)*

Continue moving forward.

- *Learners should practice how to use "press on" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "press on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

source *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *Pittsburgh is the source of the Ohio River.*

- *The reporter had two sources for the story.*

---

south side *(noun)*

The side that is on the south.

- *Understanding "south side" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south side."*

---

city of light *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of France; and international center of culture and commerce.

- *In class, the teacher used "city of light" to mean the capital and largest city of france; and....*
- *The article explained what "city of light" means with a simple example.*

---

line of control *(noun)*

A 450-mile line that is supposed to indicate the boundary between the part of Kashmir controlled by India and the part controlled by Pakistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "line of control" to mean a 450-mile line that is supposed to indicate the....*
- *Understanding "line of control" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new york city *(noun)*

The largest city in New York State and in the United States; located in southeastern New York at the mouth of the Hudson river; a major financial and cultural center.

- *He looked up "new york city" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new york city."*

---

west end *(noun)*

The part of west central London containing the main entertainment and shopping areas.

- *Understanding "west end" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "west end" because he had never seen it before.*

---

front end *(noun)*

The side that is forward or prominent.

- *Understanding "front end" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "front end."*

---

green *(noun)*

A piece of open land for recreational use in an urban area.

- *The ball rolled across the green and into the bunker.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green."*

---

day return *(noun)*

A return ticket (at reduced fare) for traveling both ways in the same day.

- *Understanding "day return" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "day return" during the group presentation.*

---

england *(noun)*

A division of the United Kingdom.

- *The article explained what "england" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "england" to mean a division of the united kingdom.*

---

open air *(noun)*

Where the air is unconfined.

- *The concert was held in the open air.*
- *Camping in the open.*

---

stand out *(verb)*

Steer away from shore, of ships.

- *She tried to use "stand out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stand out" and when to wait.*

---

step on *(verb)*

Place or press the foot on.

- *He stepped on the hem of her long gown.*
- *Can you use "step on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

uk *(noun)*

A monarchy in northwestern Europe occupying most of the British Isles; divided into England and Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland; 'Great Britain' is often used loosely to refer to the United Kingdom.

- *Understanding "uk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

used-car lot *(noun)*

A parking lot where a dealer in used-cars displays cars for sale.

- *The article explained what "used-car lot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "used-car lot" during the group presentation.*

---

act of god *(noun)*

A natural and unavoidable catastrophe that interrupts the expected course of events.

- *He discovered that his house was not insured against acts of God.*
- *The article explained what "act of god" means with a simple example.*

---

drive out *(verb)*

Force to go away; used both with concrete and metaphoric meanings.

- *Drive away potential burglars.*
- *Drive away bad thoughts.*

---

drive up *(verb)*

Approach while driving.

- *The truck entered the driveway and drove up towards the house.*
- *Can you use "drive up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

low water *(noun)*

The lowest (farthest) ebb of the tide.

- *They discussed "low water" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "low water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lower *(verb)*

Move something or somebody to a lower position.

- *Lower a rating.*
- *Lower expectations.*

---

north side *(noun)*

The side that is on the north.

- *In class, the teacher used "north side" to mean the side that is on the north.*
- *They discussed "north side" during the group presentation.*

---

playing area *(noun)*

A piece of land prepared for playing a game.

- *The article explained what "playing area" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playing area."*

---

step out *(verb)*

Go outside a room or building for a short period of time.

- *The coach explained when to use "step out" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "step out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

take hold of *(verb)*

Take hold of so as to seize or restrain or stop the motion of.

- *He did not know how to use "take hold of" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take hold of" and when to wait.*

---

china *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *They discussed "china" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "china" means with a simple example.*

---

city of london *(noun)*

The part of London situated within the ancient boundaries; the commercial and financial center of London.

- *In class, the teacher used "city of london" to mean the part of london situated within the ancient....*
- *They discussed "city of london" during the group presentation.*

---

hell *(noun)*

A cause of difficulty and suffering.

- *War is hell.*
- *The hell of battle.*

---

old north state *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old north state."*
- *He looked up "old north state" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red line *(noun)*

A line that is colored red and that bisects an ice hockey rink.

- *The article explained what "red line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red line" to mean a line that is colored red and that bisects an ice....*

---

right bank *(noun)*

The region of Paris on the north bank of the Seine.

- *Understanding "right bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right bank."*

---

send on *(verb)*

Send or ship onward from an intermediate post or station in transit.

- *Can you use "send on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "send on" until he saw an example.*

---

west point *(noun)*

United States Army installation on the west bank of Hudson river to the north of New York City; site of United States Military Academy.

- *They discussed "west point" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "west point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cut away *(verb)*

Move quickly to another scene or focus when filming.

- *'cut away now!' the director shouted.*
- *Cut away the branch that sticks out.*

---

met *(verb)*

Meet by design; be present at the arrival of.

- *I met this really handsome guy at a bar last night!*
- *We met in Singapore.*

---

new england *(noun)*

A region of northeastern United States comprising Maine and New Hampshire and Vermont and Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut.

- *They discussed "new england" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "new england" because he had never seen it before.*

police car *(noun)*

A car in which policemen cruise the streets; equipped with radiotelephonic communications to headquarters.

- *In class, the teacher used "police car" to mean a car in which policemen cruise the streets;...*
- *They discussed "police car" during the group presentation.*

continue *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *She continued in the direction of the hills.*
- *We continued to work into the night.*

fall back *(verb)*

Hang (back) or fall (behind) in movement, progress, development, etc.

- *The enemy fell back.*
- *She tried to use "fall back" carefully so everyone would understand.*

line of fire *(noun)*

The path of a missile discharged from a firearm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of fire."*
- *He looked up "line of fire" because he had never seen it before.*

sign in *(verb)*

Announce one's arrival, e.g. at hotels or airports.

- *She tried to use "sign in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sign in" in real sentences.*

walk in *(verb)*

Enter by walking.

- *She walks in at all hours, as if she lived here.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "walk in" in real sentences.*

west side *(noun)*

The side that is on the west.

- *He looked up "west side" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "west side" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

front line *(noun)*

The line along which opposing armies face each other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "front line."*
- *They discussed "front line" during the group presentation.*

go forward *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *Can you use "go forward" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "go forward" and when to wait.*

human death *(noun)*

A death resulting from an accident or a disaster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human death."*
- *The article explained what "human death" means with a simple example.*

parts *(noun)*

The local environment.

- *He hasn't been seen around these parts in years.*
- *Glue the two parts together.*

stand still *(verb)*

Remain in place; hold still; remain fixed or immobile.

- *Traffic stood still when the funeral procession passed by.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stand still" in real sentences.*

---

west country *(noun)*

The southwestern part of England (including Cornwall and Devon and Somerset).

- *They discussed "west country" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "west country" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drive off *(verb)*

Force to go away; used both with concrete and metaphoric meanings.

- *Drive away potential burglars.*
- *Drive away bad thoughts.*

---

earth *(noun)*

The 3rd planet from the sun; the planet we live on.

- *The Earth moves around the sun.*
- *They dug into the earth outside the church.*

---

fall down *(verb)*

Lose an upright position suddenly.

- *He did not know how to use "fall down" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fall down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

full term *(noun)*

The end of gestation or point at which birth is imminent.

- *A healthy baby born at full term.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full term."*

---

get off the ground *(verb)*

Get started or set in motion, used figuratively.

- *The project took a long time to get off the ground.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get off the ground" when talking about this idea.*

---

goal *(noun)*

The place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

- *The winning goal came with less than a minute left to play.*
- *They discussed "goal" during the group presentation.*

---

running start *(noun)*

A racing start in which the contestants are already in full motion when they pass the starting line.

- *The article explained what "running start" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "running start" to mean a racing start in which the contestants are already....*

---

success *(noun)*

An event that accomplishes its intended purpose.

- *Let's call heads a success and tails a failure.*
- *The election was a remarkable success for the Whigs.*

---

walk about *(verb)*

Walk with no particular goal.

- *We were walking around in the garden.*
- *After breakfast, she walked about in the park.*

---

walk out *(verb)*

Leave abruptly, often in protest or anger.

- *The customer that was not served walked out.*

- *The employees walked out when their demand for better benefits was not met.*

---

walk out of *(verb)*

Leave, usually as an expression of disapproval.

- *She tried to use "walk out of" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "walk out of" until he saw an example.*

---

city center *(noun)*

The central part of a city.

- *He looked up "city center" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "city center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pass on *(verb)*

Move forward, also in the metaphorical sense.

- *She passed the family jewels on to her daughter-in-law.*
- *Pass along the good news.*

---

right stage *(noun)*

The part of the stage on the actor's right as the actor faces the audience.

- *Understanding "right stage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right stage."*

---

send-off *(noun)*

A start given to contestants.

- *In class, the teacher used "send-off" to mean a start given to contestants.*
- *The article explained what "send-off" means with a simple example.*

---

sex change *(noun)*

A change in a person's physical sexual characteristics (as by surgery and hormone treatments).

- *He looked up "sex change" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex change" to mean a change in a person's physical sexual....*

---

stage right *(noun)*

The part of the stage on the actor's right as the actor faces the audience.

- *Understanding "stage right" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage right."*

---

district *(noun)*

A region marked off for administrative or other purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "district" to mean a region marked off for administrative or other....*
- *Understanding "district" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

india *(noun)*

A republic in the Asian subcontinent in southern Asia; second most populous country in the world; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "india."*
- *The article explained what "india" means with a simple example.*

---

mother country *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *They discussed "mother country" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mother country" means with a simple example.*

---

come forward *(verb)*

Make oneself visible; take action.

- *In everyday English, people use "come forward" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come forward" in real sentences.*

---

date line *(noun)*

An imaginary line on the surface of the earth following (approximately) the 180th meridian.

- *In class, the teacher used "date line" to mean an imaginary line on the surface of the earth....*
- *Understanding "date line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

left bank *(noun)*

The region of Paris on the southern bank of the Seine; a center of artistic and student life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left bank."*
- *Understanding "left bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

send around *(verb)*

Forward to others.

- *He is sending around an appeal for funds.*
- *In everyday English, people use "send around" when talking about this idea.*

---

stop dead *(verb)*

Stop moving or become immobilized.

- *She tried to use "stop dead" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stop dead" and when to wait.*

---

three-day event *(noun)*

An equestrian competition; the first day is dressage; the second is cross-country jumping; the third is stadium jumping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-day event."*
- *The article explained what "three-day event" means with a simple example.*

---

eye *(noun)*

An area that is approximately central within some larger region.

- *They were in the eye of the storm.*
- *She has an eye for fresh talent.*

---

sign off *(verb)*

Cease broadcasting; get off the air; as of radio stations.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sign off" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "sign off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

track *(noun)*

A line or route along which something travels or moves.

- *The track of an animal.*
- *The title track of the album.*

---

us army *(noun)*

The army of the United States of America; the agency that organizes and trains soldiers for land warfare.

- *The article explained what "us army" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "us army" during the group presentation.*

---

beat *(noun)*

A regular route for a sentry or policeman.

- *In the old days a policeman walked a beat and knew all his people by name.*
- *He could feel the beat of her heart.*

---

capital *(noun)*

A center that is associated more than any other with some activity or product.

- *The crime capital of Italy.*
- *The drug capital of Columbia.*

---

center line *(noun)*

A line that bisects a plane figure.

- *They discussed "center line" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "center line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

county line *(noun)*

The boundary between two counties.

- *Understanding "county line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "county line" to mean the boundary between two counties.*

---

drive away *(verb)*

Force to go away; used both with concrete and metaphoric meanings.

- *Drive away potential burglars.*
- *Drive away bad thoughts.*

---

make pass *(verb)*

Cause to pass.

- *She passed around the plates.*
- *In everyday English, people use "make pass" when talking about this idea.*

---

pass over *(verb)*

Make a passage or journey from one place to another.

- *Some travelers pass through the desert.*
- *The caravan covered almost 100 miles each day.*

---

station *(noun)*

The position where someone (as a guard or sentry) stands or is assigned to stand.

- *A sentry station.*
- *He started looking for a gas station.*

---

beginning *(noun)*

The event consisting of the start of something.

- *The beginning of the war.*
- *'It was a dark and stormy night' is a hackneyed beginning for a story.*

---

california *(noun)*

A state in the western United States on the Pacific; the 3rd largest state; known for earthquakes.

- *He looked up "california" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california."*

---

central city *(noun)*

The central part of a city.

- *In class, the teacher used "central city" to mean the central part of a city.*
- *They discussed "central city" during the group presentation.*

---

clear the air *(verb)*

Dispel differences or negative emotions.

- *The group called a meeting to finally clear the air.*
- *She tried to use "clear the air" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

club car *(noun)*

Railroad car having a bar and tables and lounge chairs.

- *Understanding "club car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "club car" because he had never seen it before.*

---

east side *(noun)*

The side that is on the east.

- *In class, the teacher used "east side" to mean the side that is on the east.*
- *He looked up "east side" because he had never seen it before.*

far east *(noun)*

A popular expression for the countries of eastern Asia (usually including China and Mongolia and Taiwan and Japan and Korea and Indochina and eastern Siberia).

- *In class, the teacher used "far east" to mean a popular expression for the countries of eastern....*
- *The article explained what "far east" means with a simple example.*

national park *(noun)*

A tract of land declared by the national government to be public property.

- *Understanding "national park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national park."*

pass off *(verb)*

Cause to be circulated and accepted in a false character or identity.

- *She passed the glass off as diamonds.*
- *He passed himself off as a secret agent.*

playing field *(noun)*

A piece of land prepared for playing a game.

- *The home crowd cheered when Princeton took the field.*
- *The government's objective is to insure a genuinely level playing field for American industry and commerce in Europe.*

point source *(noun)*

A concentrated source (especially of radiation or pollution) that is spatially constricted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "point source."*
- *He looked up "point source" because he had never seen it before.*

region *(noun)*

The extended spatial location of something.

- *The farming regions of France.*
- *Regions of outer space.*

travel *(noun)*

The act of going from one place to another.

- *He enjoyed selling but he hated the travel.*
- *In class, the teacher used "travel" to mean the act of going from one place to another.*

travel to *(verb)*

Go to certain places as for sightseeing.

- *Can you use "travel to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "travel to" and when to wait.*

air space *(noun)*

The space in the atmosphere immediately above the earth.

- *Understanding "air space" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "air space" during the group presentation.*

double up *(verb)*

Bend over or curl up, usually with laughter or pain.

- *He doubled and vomited violently.*
- *She tried to use "double up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

left stage *(noun)*

The part of the stage on the actor's left as the actor faces the audience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left stage."*
- *Understanding "left stage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

news event *(noun)*

A newsworthy event.

- *The article explained what "news event" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "news event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pass through *(verb)*

Make a passage or journey from one place to another.

- *The tourists moved through the town and bought up all the souvenirs;.*
- *Some travelers pass through the desert.*

---

stage left *(noun)*

The part of the stage on the actor's left as the actor faces the audience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage left."*
- *Understanding "stage left" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

car park *(noun)*

A lot where cars are parked.

- *He looked up "car park" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car park" to mean a lot where cars are parked.*

---

law of areas *(noun)*

A law concerning the speed at which planets travel; a line connecting a planet to the sun will sweep out equal areas in equal times.

- *Kepler's second law means that a planet's orbital speed changes with its distance from the sun.*
- *The article explained what "law of areas" means with a simple example.*

---

social event *(noun)*

An event characteristic of persons forming groups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social event."*
- *He looked up "social event" because he had never seen it before.*

---

south american country *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the South American continent.

- *The article explained what "south american country" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south american country."*

---

travel time *(noun)*

A period of time spent traveling.

- *Workers were not paid for their travel time between home and factory.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "travel time."*

---

canada *(noun)*

A nation in northern North America; the French were the first Europeans to settle in mainland Canada.

- *The border between the United States and Canada is the longest unguarded border in the world.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canada" to mean a nation in northern north america; the french were....*

---

double over *(verb)*

Bend over or curl up, usually with laughter or pain.

- *He doubled and vomited violently.*
- *Can you use "double over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

episode *(noun)*

A happening that is distinctive in a series of related events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "episode."*
- *He looked up "episode" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fall open *(verb)*

Open involuntarily.

- *His mouth dropped open.*

- *He did not know how to use “fall open” until he saw an example.*

---

field of fire *(noun)*

The area that a weapon or group of weapons can cover effectively with gun fire from a given position.

- *The article explained what “field of fire” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “field of fire” during the group presentation.*

---

green line *(noun)*

The border marking the boundaries of the land that Israel won in its 1948 war of independence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “green line.”*
- *He looked up “green line” because he had never seen it before.*

---

space age *(noun)*

The age beginning with the first space travel; from 1957 to the present.

- *They discussed “space age” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “space age” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walk away *(verb)*

Go away from.

- *The actor walked off before he got his cue.*
- *I got annoyed and just walked off.*

---

way station *(noun)*

A stopping place on a journey.

- *They discussed “way station” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “way station.”*

---

bring outside *(verb)*

Bring outside the body for surgery, of organs.

- *Can you use “bring outside” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “bring outside” when talking about this idea.*

---

main street *(noun)*

Any small town (or the people who inhabit it); generally used to represent parochialism and materialism (after a novel by Sinclair Lewis).

- *Main Street will never vote for a liberal politician.*
- *In class, the teacher used “main street” to mean any small town (or the people who inhabit it);....*

---

property line *(noun)*

The boundary line between two pieces of property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “property line.”*
- *The article explained what “property line” means with a simple example.*

---

train *(noun)*

A series of consequences wrought by an event.

- *It led to a train of disasters.*
- *Express trains don’t stop at Princeton Junction.*

---

building site *(noun)*

A lot on which there are no permanent buildings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “building site.”*
- *He looked up “building site” because he had never seen it before.*

---

goals *(noun)*

The place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

- *In class, the teacher used “goals” to mean the place designated as the end (as of a race or....*
- *The article explained what “goals” means with a simple example.*

---

hotel *(noun)*

A building where travelers can pay for lodging and meals and other services.

- *In class, the teacher used "hotel" to mean a building where travelers can pay for lodging and....*
- *Understanding "hotel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light hour *(noun)*

The distance light travels in a vacuum in one hour; approximately one billion kilometers.

- *In class, the teacher used "light hour" to mean the distance light travels in a vacuum in one hour;....*
- *The article explained what "light hour" means with a simple example.*

---

little rock *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Arkansas in the central part of Arkansas on the Arkansas River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little rock."*
- *The article explained what "little rock" means with a simple example.*

---

long island *(noun)*

An island in southeastern New York; Brooklyn and Queens are on its western end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long island."*
- *They discussed "long island" during the group presentation.*

---

morning star *(noun)*

A planet (usually Venus) seen just before sunrise in the eastern sky.

- *In class, the teacher used "morning star" to mean a planet (usually venus) seen just before sunrise....*
- *The article explained what "morning star" means with a simple example.*

---

near miss *(noun)*

An accidental collision that is narrowly avoided.

- *He looked up "near miss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "near miss."*

---

north american country *(noun)*

Any country on the North American continent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north american country."*
- *They discussed "north american country" during the group presentation.*

---

back of beyond *(noun)*

A very remote and inaccessible place.

- *You'd have to go to the back of beyond to find one of those.*
- *They discussed "back of beyond" during the group presentation.*

---

box number *(noun)*

A mailing address to which answers to a newspaper ad can be sent.

- *Understanding "box number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "box number" to mean a mailing address to which answers to a newspaper....*

---

city district *(noun)*

A district of a town or city.

- *They discussed "city district" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city district" to mean a district of a town or city.*

---

drop down *(verb)*

Fall or descend to a lower place or level.

- *In everyday English, people use "drop down" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drop down" in real sentences.*

---

france *(noun)*

A republic in western Europe; the largest country wholly in Europe.

- *They discussed “france” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “france” to mean a republic in western europe; the largest country....*

---

reach *(noun)*

The limits within which something can be effective.

- *He was beyond the reach of their fire.*
- *Outside the reach of the law.*

---

sea change *(noun)*

A profound transformation.

- *They discussed “sea change” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sea change.”*

---

state capital *(noun)*

The capital city of a political subdivision of a country.

- *The article explained what “state capital” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “state capital” to mean the capital city of a political subdivision of a....*

---

business district *(noun)*

The central area or commercial center of a town or city.

- *Understanding “business district” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “business district” means with a simple example.*

---

european country *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the European continent.

- *The article explained what “european country” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “european country” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

final result *(noun)*

Something that results.

- *He listened for the results on the radio.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “final result.”*

---

middle west *(noun)*

The north central region of the United States (sometimes called the heartland or the breadbasket of America).

- *Understanding “middle west” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “middle west.”*

---

russia *(noun)*

A federation in northeastern Europe and northern Asia; formerly Soviet Russia; since 1991 an independent state.

- *The article explained what “russia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “russia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

starting line *(noun)*

A line indicating the location of the start of a race or a game.

- *In class, the teacher used “starting line” to mean a line indicating the location of the start of a....*
- *He looked up “starting line” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chance event *(noun)*

Anything that happens suddenly or by chance without an apparent cause.

- *In class, the teacher used “chance event” to mean anything that happens suddenly or by chance without....*
- *They discussed “chance event” during the group presentation.*

---

force-land *(verb)*

Make a forced landing.

- *In everyday English, people use “force-land” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “force-land” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

goal line *(noun)*

A line marking each end of the playing field or pitch; where the goals stand.

- *They discussed "goal line" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "goal line" means with a simple example.*

land site *(noun)*

The piece of land on which something is located (or is to be located).

- *A good site for the school.*
- *Understanding "land site" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

low countries *(noun)*

The lowland region of western Europe on the North Sea: Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

- *Understanding "low countries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "low countries" means with a simple example.*

special air service *(noun)*

A specialist regiment of the British army that is trained in commando techniques of warfare and used in clandestine operations (especially against terrorist groups).

- *He looked up "special air service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special air service."*

training college *(noun)*

A school providing training for a special field or profession.

- *The article explained what "training college" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "training college" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

training program *(noun)*

A program designed for training in specific skills.

- *Understanding "training program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "training program" during the group presentation.*

waiting line *(noun)*

A line of people or vehicles waiting for something.

- *They discussed "waiting line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "waiting line" because he had never seen it before.*

west bank *(noun)*

An area between Israel and Jordan on the west bank of the Jordan river; populated largely by Palestinians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west bank."*
- *He looked up "west bank" because he had never seen it before.*

common land *(noun)*

A pasture subject to common use.

- *He looked up "common land" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "common land" during the group presentation.*

county town *(noun)*

The town or city that is the seat of government for a shire.

- *He looked up "county town" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "county town" to mean the town or city that is the seat of government for....*

district line *(noun)*

The boundary between two districts.

- *In class, the teacher used "district line" to mean the boundary between two districts.*
- *The article explained what "district line" means with a simple example.*

fan out *(verb)*

Move outward.

- *The soldiers fanned out.*
- *Can you use "fan out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

field event *(noun)*

A competition that takes place on a field rather than on a running track.

- *Understanding "field event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "field event" because he had never seen it before.*

---

finish *(noun)*

The place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

- *A crowd assembled at the finish.*
- *The boat had a metallic finish.*

---

half-staff *(noun)*

A position some distance below the top of a mast to which a flag is lowered in mourning or to signal distress.

- *He looked up "half-staff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-staff."*

---

road test *(noun)*

A test to insure that a vehicle is roadworthy.

- *Understanding "road test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "road test" during the group presentation.*

---

set ahead *(verb)*

Move forward.

- *He did not know how to use "set ahead" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "set ahead" in real sentences.*

---

straight line *(noun)*

A line traced by a point traveling in a constant direction; a line of zero curvature.

- *The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.*
- *In class, the teacher used "straight line" to mean a line traced by a point traveling in a constant....*

---

fall behind *(verb)*

Hang (back) or fall (behind) in movement, progress, development, etc.

- *In everyday English, people use "fall behind" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "fall behind" until he saw an example.*

---

germany *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *They discussed "germany" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "germany" means with a simple example.*

---

key west *(noun)*

A town on the westernmost of the Florida keys in the Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding "key west" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "key west" during the group presentation.*

---

military position *(noun)*

A point occupied by troops for tactical reasons.

- *He looked up "military position" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military position" to mean a point occupied by troops for tactical reasons.*

---

north star state *(noun)*

A midwestern state.

- *He looked up "north star state" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "north star state" during the group presentation.*

---

red china *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *He looked up "red china" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red china" to mean a communist nation that covers a vast territory in....*

---

south australia *(noun)*

A state in south central Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south australia."*
- *Understanding "south australia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trip *(noun)*

An unintentional but embarrassing blunder.

- *He recited the whole poem without a single trip.*
- *He arranged his robes to avoid a trip-up later.*

---

united states of america *(noun)*

North American republic containing 50 states - 48 conterminous states in North America plus Alaska in northwest North America and the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean; achieved independence in 1776.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states of america" to mean north american republic containing 50 states - 48....*
- *Understanding "united states of america" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deep south *(noun)*

The southeastern region of the United States: South Carolina and Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana; prior to the American Civil War all these states produced cotton and permitted slavery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deep south."*
- *They discussed "deep south" during the group presentation.*

---

japan *(noun)*

A string of more than 3,000 islands to the east of Asia extending 1,300 miles between the Sea of Japan and the western Pacific Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "japan" to mean a string of more than 3,000 islands to the east of....*
- *He looked up "japan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

male *(noun)*

The capital of Maldives in the center of the islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "male."*
- *He looked up "male" because he had never seen it before.*

---

national capital *(noun)*

The capital city of a nation.

- *In class, the teacher used "national capital" to mean the capital city of a nation.*
- *Understanding "national capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

power station *(noun)*

An electrical generating station.

- *The article explained what "power station" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power station" to mean an electrical generating station.*

---

service station *(noun)*

A station where gasoline and oil are sold and facilities are available for repairing or maintaining automobiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service station."*
- *He looked up "service station" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sit up *(verb)*

Change to an upright sitting position.

- *In everyday English, people use "sit up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sit up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

texas *(noun)*

The second largest state; located in southwestern United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "texas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "texas" to mean the second largest state; located in southwestern....*

trip out *(verb)*

Get high, stoned, or drugged.

- *He trips every weekend.*
- *Can you use "trip out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

trip up *(verb)*

Detect a blunder or misstep.

- *The reporter tripped up the senator.*
- *The questions on the test tripped him up.*

trip-up *(noun)*

An unintentional but embarrassing blunder.

- *He arranged his robes to avoid a trip-up later.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trip-up."*

water travel *(noun)*

Travel by water.

- *The article explained what "water travel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "water travel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

final stage *(noun)*

The concluding parts of an event or occurrence.

- *In class, the teacher used "final stage" to mean the concluding parts of an event or occurrence.*
- *The article explained what "final stage" means with a simple example.*

good luck *(noun)*

An unexpected piece of good luck.

- *In class, the teacher used "good luck" to mean an unexpected piece of good luck.*
- *They discussed "good luck" during the group presentation.*

holy *(noun)*

A sacred place of pilgrimage.

- *In class, the teacher used "holy" to mean a sacred place of pilgrimage.*
- *The article explained what "holy" means with a simple example.*

turn of events *(noun)*

An unforeseen development.

- *Events suddenly took an awkward turn.*
- *The article explained what "turn of events" means with a simple example.*

australian state *(noun)*

One of the several states constituting Australia.

- *The article explained what "australian state" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "australian state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

d region *(noun)*

The lowest region of the ionosphere (35 to 50 miles up) that reflects low-frequency radio waves.

- *Understanding "d region" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "d region."*

drop open *(verb)*

Open involuntarily.

- *His mouth dropped open.*
- *Her jaw dropped.*

---

environment *(noun)*

The area in which something exists or lives.

- *He longed for the comfortable environment of his living room.*
- *They discussed "environment" during the group presentation.*

---

international date line *(noun)*

An imaginary line on the surface of the earth following (approximately) the 180th meridian.

- *He looked up "international date line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "international date line" to mean an imaginary line on the surface of the earth....*

---

long beach *(noun)*

A city in southern California located on 8.5 miles of Pacific beachfront; was a resort until oil was discovered in 1921.

- *The article explained what "long beach" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "long beach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medical center *(noun)*

The part of a city where medical facilities are centered.

- *In class, the teacher used "medical center" to mean the part of a city where medical facilities are....*
- *He looked up "medical center" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pop in *(verb)*

Enter briefly.

- *He popped in for two minutes.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pop in" in real sentences.*

---

ran *(verb)*

Cover by running; run a certain distance.

- *She ran 10 miles that day.*
- *The children ran to the store.*

---

social station *(noun)*

Position in a social hierarchy.

- *The British are more aware of social status than Americans are.*
- *The article explained what "social station" means with a simple example.*

---

touch down *(verb)*

Come or bring (a plane) to a landing.

- *The plane touched down at noon.*
- *He did not know how to use "touch down" until he saw an example.*

---

train of thought *(noun)*

The connections that link the various parts of an event or argument together.

- *I couldn't follow his train of thought.*
- *In class, the teacher used "train of thought" to mean the connections that link the various parts of an....*

---

train set *(noun)*

A toy consisting of small models of railroad trains and the track for them to run on.

- *In class, the teacher used "train set" to mean a toy consisting of small models of railroad trains....*
- *The article explained what "train set" means with a simple example.*

---

trial *(noun)*

An annoying or frustrating or catastrophic event.

- *His mother-in-law's visits were a great trial for him.*

- *In the experimental trials the amount of carbon was measured separately.*

catch up *(verb)*

Reach the point where one should be after a delay.

- *I'm trying to catch up with the latest developments in molecular biology.*
- *She tried to use "catch up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

city centre *(noun)*

The central part of a city.

- *He looked up "city centre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "city centre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flight *(noun)*

A scheduled trip by plane between designated airports.

- *I took the noon flight to Chicago.*
- *His flight was an indication of his guilt.*

high-water mark *(noun)*

A line marking the highest level reached.

- *The article explained what "high-water mark" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high-water mark."*

in flight *(adverb)*

Flying through the air.

- *We saw the ducks in flight.*
- *Using "in flight" can make your explanation more exact.*

opening night *(noun)*

The first performance (as of a theatrical production).

- *The opening received good critical reviews.*
- *Understanding "opening night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pay-station *(noun)*

A coin-operated telephone.

- *They discussed "pay-station" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pay-station" means with a simple example.*

south island *(noun)*

The larger but less populous of two main islands of New Zealand; separated from North Island by Cook Strait.

- *In class, the teacher used "south island" to mean the larger but less populous of two main islands of....*
- *Understanding "south island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

still-fish *(verb)*

Fish with the line and bait resting still or stationary in the water.

- *In everyday English, people use "still-fish" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "still-fish" carefully so everyone would understand.*

test drive *(verb)*

Test a vehicle by driving it.

- *I want to test drive the new Porsche.*
- *The coach explained when to use "test drive" and when to wait.*

air station *(noun)*

A base for military aircraft.

- *Understanding "air station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air station" means with a simple example.*

air travel *(noun)*

Travel via aircraft.

- *Air travel involves too much waiting in airports.*
- *If you've time to spare go by air.*

---

mobile *(noun)*

A port in southwestern Alabama on Mobile Bay.

- *Understanding "mobile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mobile" during the group presentation.*

---

power train *(noun)*

Wheelwork consisting of a connected set of rotating gears by which force is transmitted or motion or torque is changed.

- *The fool got his tie caught in the geartrain.*
- *The article explained what "power train" means with a simple example.*

---

travel along *(verb)*

Travel along a certain course.

- *In everyday English, people use "travel along" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "travel along" until he saw an example.*

---

air-drop *(verb)*

Drop (an object) from the air; unload from a plane or helicopter.

- *Learners should practice how to use "air-drop" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "air-drop" until he saw an example.*

---

associated state *(noun)*

A state or territory partly controlled by (but not a possession of) a stronger state but autonomous in internal affairs; protectorates are established by treaty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "associated state."*
- *He looked up "associated state" because he had never seen it before.*

---

car train *(noun)*

A train that transports passengers and their automobiles.

- *Understanding "car train" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "car train" because he had never seen it before.*

---

center stage *(noun)*

The central area on a theater stage.

- *They discussed "center stage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "center stage" means with a simple example.*

---

central park *(noun)*

A large park in Manhattan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central park."*
- *The article explained what "central park" means with a simple example.*

---

cities *(noun)*

An incorporated administrative district established by state charter.

- *They discussed "cities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

natural event *(noun)*

An event that happens.

- *They discussed "natural event" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "natural event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

near-death experience *(noun)*

The experience of being close to death but surviving.

- *They discussed "near-death experience" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "near-death experience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

north island *(noun)*

The smaller but more populous of two main islands of New Zealand; separated from South Island by Cook Strait.

- *He looked up "north island" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north island" to mean the smaller but more populous of two main islands....*

---

pass across *(verb)*

Make a passage or journey from one place to another.

- *Some travelers pass through the desert.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pass across" in real sentences.*

---

police station *(noun)*

A station that serves as headquarters for police in a particular district; serves as a place from which policemen are dispatched and to which arrested persons are brought.

- *He looked up "police station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police station."*

---

red-eye *(verb)*

Travel on an overnight flight.

- *The candidate red-eyed from California to the East Coast the night before the election to give a last stump speech.*
- *He did not know how to use "red-eye" until he saw an example.*

---

sources *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *The reporter had two sources for the story.*
- *He looked up "sources" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wall street *(noun)*

A street in lower Manhattan where the New York Stock Exchange is located; symbol of American finance.

- *They discussed "wall street" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wall street" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle line *(noun)*

The line along which warring troops meet.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle line" to mean the line along which warring troops meet.*
- *He looked up "battle line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bus *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *He always rode the bus to work.*
- *The busbar in this computer can transmit data either way between any two components of the system.*

---

capital of new york *(noun)*

State capital of New York; located in eastern New York State on the west bank of the Hudson river.

- *Understanding "capital of new york" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of new york."*

---

deep space *(noun)*

Any region in space outside the solar system.

- *He looked up "deep space" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deep space."*

---

financial center *(noun)*

The part of a city where financial institutions are centered.

- *He looked up "financial center" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "financial center" during the group presentation.*

fire station *(noun)*

A station housing fire apparatus and firemen.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire station" to mean a station housing fire apparatus and firemen.*
- *The article explained what "fire station" means with a simple example.*

george town *(noun)*

The capital of the Cayman Islands.

- *They discussed "george town" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "george town" because he had never seen it before.*

hot-dog *(verb)*

Perform intricate maneuvers while skiing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hot-dog" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "hot-dog" carefully so everyone would understand.*

light speed *(noun)*

The speed at which light travels in a vacuum; the constancy and universality of the speed of light is recognized by defining it to be exactly 299,792,458 meters per second.

- *They discussed "light speed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "light speed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line of battle *(noun)*

A line formed by troops or ships prepared to deliver or receive an attack.

- *They discussed "line of battle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "line of battle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mine field *(noun)*

A tract of land containing explosive mines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mine field."*
- *He looked up "mine field" because he had never seen it before.*

speed of light *(noun)*

The speed at which light travels in a vacuum; the constancy and universality of the speed of light is recognized by defining it to be exactly 299,792,458 meters per second.

- *He looked up "speed of light" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speed of light" to mean the speed at which light travels in a vacuum; the....*

star sign *(noun)*

(astrology) one of 12 equal areas into which the zodiac is divided.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "star sign."*
- *The article explained what "star sign" means with a simple example.*

throw *(verb)*

To put into a state or activity hastily, suddenly, or carelessly.

- *Throw the car into reverse.*
- *Throw a frisbee.*

white russia *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Europe; formerly a European soviet.

- *He looked up "white russia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white russia."*

business address *(noun)*

The address at which a business is located.

- *In class, the teacher used "business address" to mean the address at which a business is located.*
- *Understanding "business address" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

car insurance *(noun)*

Insurance against loss due to theft or traffic accidents.

- *Understanding "car insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car insurance" to mean insurance against loss due to theft or traffic....*

---

e region *(noun)*

A region of the ionosphere (from 50 to 90 miles up) that reflects radio waves of medium length.

- *The article explained what "e region" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "e region."*

---

fair deal *(noun)*

Fair treatment.

- *He looked up "fair deal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fair deal" during the group presentation.*

---

holy place *(noun)*

A sacred place of pilgrimage.

- *The article explained what "holy place" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holy place" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light minute *(noun)*

The distance light travels in a vacuum in one minute; approximately 18 million kilometers.

- *Understanding "light minute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light minute."*

---

paris *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of France; and international center of culture and commerce.

- *The article explained what "paris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piece of land *(noun)*

An extended area of land.

- *He looked up "piece of land" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piece of land."*

---

pull in *(verb)*

Of trains; move into (a station).

- *The ad pulled in many potential customers.*
- *This pianist pulls huge crowds.*

---

push on *(verb)*

Continue moving forward.

- *He did not know how to use "push on" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "push on" and when to wait.*

---

returned *(verb)*

Return to a previous position; in mathematics.

- *The point returned to the interior of the figure.*
- *The professor returned to his teaching position after serving as Dean.*

---

ride off *(verb)*

Ride away on a horse, for example.

- *He did not know how to use "ride off" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "ride off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

special forces *(noun)*

A division of the United States Army that is specially trained for guerilla fighting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special forces."*

- *Understanding “special forces” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sports car *(noun)*

A small low car with a high-powered engine; usually seats two persons.

- *They discussed “sports car” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sports car” means with a simple example.*

step forward *(verb)*

Make oneself visible; take action.

- *Young people should step to the fore and help their peers.*
- *In everyday English, people use “step forward” when talking about this idea.*

stock car *(noun)*

A car kept in dealers’ stock for regular sales.

- *Understanding “stock car” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stock car” to mean a car kept in dealers’ stock for regular sales.*

take flight *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *He did not know how to use “take flight” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “take flight” and when to wait.*

touch system *(noun)*

Typewriting in which the fingers are trained to hit particular keys; typist can read and type at the same time.

- *Understanding “touch system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “touch system.”*

travel plan *(noun)*

A proposed route of travel.

- *The article explained what “travel plan” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “travel plan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

united states army *(noun)*

The army of the United States of America; the agency that organizes and trains soldiers for land warfare.

- *Understanding “united states army” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “united states army” because he had never seen it before.*

action potential *(noun)*

The local voltage change across the cell wall as a nerve impulse is transmitted.

- *Understanding “action potential” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “action potential.”*

black africa *(noun)*

The region of Africa to the south of the Sahara Desert.

- *The article explained what “black africa” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “black africa” during the group presentation.*

city block *(noun)*

A rectangular area in a city surrounded by streets and usually containing several buildings.

- *He lives in the next block.*
- *In class, the teacher used “city block” to mean a rectangular area in a city surrounded by streets....*

draw in *(verb)*

Of trains; move into (a station).

- *He did not know how to use “draw in” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “draw in” carefully so everyone would understand.*

drop behind *(verb)*

To lag or linger behind.

- *Can you use "drop behind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "drop behind" when talking about this idea.*

---

finish line *(noun)*

A line indicating the location of the finish of a race.

- *They discussed "finish line" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "finish line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grand national *(noun)*

An annual steeplechase run in Liverpool, England.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand national" to mean an annual steeplechase run in liverpool, england.*
- *Understanding "grand national" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

power trip *(noun)*

(slang) a self-aggrandizing action undertaken simply for the pleasure of exercising control over other people.

- *He looked up "power trip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "power trip" during the group presentation.*

---

pull out *(verb)*

Bring, take, or pull out of a container or from under a cover.

- *Pull out a gun.*
- *The mugger pulled a knife on his victim.*

---

push out *(verb)*

Push to thrust outward.

- *She tried to use "push out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "push out" and when to wait.*

---

ring *(noun)*

The sound of a bell ringing; ; ; –E. A. Poe.

- *The distinctive ring of the church bell.*
- *The ringing of the telephone.*

---

space station *(noun)*

A manned artificial satellite in a fixed orbit designed for scientific research.

- *In class, the teacher used "space station" to mean a manned artificial satellite in a fixed orbit....*
- *The article explained what "space station" means with a simple example.*

---

waste *(noun)*

An uninhabited wilderness that is worthless for cultivation.

- *The trackless wastes of the desert.*
- *They collect the waste once a week.*

---

draw up *(verb)*

Cause (a vehicle) to stop.

- *Can you use "draw up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "draw up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

east india *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans between Asia and Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "east india" to mean a group of islands in the indian and pacific oceans....*
- *They discussed "east india" during the group presentation.*

---

happening *(noun)*

An event that happens.

- *In class, the teacher used “happening” to mean an event that happens.*
- *The article explained what “happening” means with a simple example.*

---

head trip *(noun)*

The act of satisfying your own desires and giving yourself pleasure.

- *They discussed “head trip” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “head trip” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lie down *(verb)*

Assume a reclining position.

- *Lie down on the bed until you feel better.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “lie down” in real sentences.*

---

paper round *(noun)*

The route taken when delivering newspapers every day.

- *He looked up “paper round” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paper round.”*

---

pull over *(verb)*

Steer a vehicle to the side of the road.

- *The car pulled over when the ambulance approached at high speed.*
- *In everyday English, people use “pull over” when talking about this idea.*

---

rise up *(verb)*

Stand up on the hind legs, of quadrupeds.

- *Learners should practice how to use “rise up” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “rise up” when talking about this idea.*

---

south africa *(noun)*

A republic at the southernmost part of Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1910; first European settlers were Dutch (known as Boers).

- *The article explained what “south africa” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “south africa” to mean a republic at the southernmost part of africa;....*

---

space travel *(noun)*

A voyage outside the Earth’s atmosphere.

- *He looked up “space travel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “space travel.”*

---

trip line *(noun)*

A light rope used in lumbering to free a dog hook from a log at a distance.

- *The article explained what “trip line” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “trip line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arrived *(verb)*

Reach a destination; arrive by movement or progress.

- *She arrived home at 7 o’clock.*
- *After he published his book, he had arrived.*

---

british capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of England; located on the Thames in southeastern England; financial and industrial and cultural center.

- *They discussed “british capital” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “british capital” to mean the capital and largest city of england; located on....*

---

continues *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *The Archipelago continues for another 500 miles.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “continues” in real sentences.*

draw back *(verb)*

Pull back or move away or backward.

- *He did not know how to use "draw back" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "draw back" in real sentences.*

hotel plan *(noun)*

A plan and a room rate for providing a room and meals to guests at a hotel.

- *The article explained what "hotel plan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hotel plan" to mean a plan and a room rate for providing a room and....*

piece of ground *(noun)*

An extended area of land.

- *He looked up "piece of ground" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piece of ground."*

queen city *(noun)*

The largest city in North Carolina; located in south central North Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen city."*
- *He looked up "queen city" because he had never seen it before.*

tv station *(noun)*

Station for the production and transmission of television broadcasts.

- *He looked up "tv station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tv station" during the group presentation.*

usa *(noun)*

The army of the United States of America; the agency that organizes and trains soldiers for land warfare.

- *They discussed "usa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usa."*

western united states *(noun)*

The region of the United States lying to the west of the Mississippi River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western united states."*
- *They discussed "western united states" during the group presentation.*

change of location *(noun)*

A movement through space that changes the location of something.

- *Understanding "change of location" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "change of location" means with a simple example.*

dead drop *(noun)*

A drop used for the clandestine exchange of intelligence information.

- *A dead drop avoids the need for an intelligence officer and a spy to be present at the same time.*
- *The article explained what "dead drop" means with a simple example.*

double-park *(verb)*

Park a vehicle alongside another.

- *Learners should practice how to use "double-park" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "double-park" carefully so everyone would understand.*

federal district *(noun)*

A district set apart as the seat of government of a federation.

- *They discussed "federal district" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "federal district" means with a simple example.*

hell on earth *(noun)*

Any place of pain and turmoil.

- *The hell of battle.*
- *Understanding "hell on earth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

north africa *(noun)*

An area of northern Africa between the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north africa."*
- *Understanding "north africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

physical education *(noun)*

Training in the development of and care for the human body; stresses athletics; includes hygiene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical education."*
- *They discussed "physical education" during the group presentation.*

progress to *(verb)*

Reach a goal, e.g.,.

- *The coach explained when to use "progress to" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "progress to" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ride away *(verb)*

Ride away on a horse, for example.

- *The coach explained when to use "ride away" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "ride away" until he saw an example.*

top-flight *(adjective)*

Excellent; best possible.

- *Would you call this situation "top-flight"? Explain why.*
- *A "top-flight" approach may work better in this case.*

flight line *(noun)*

Place where airplanes are parked and the maintenance hangars (but not the runways or taxiways).

- *Understanding "flight line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flight line" because he had never seen it before.*

israel *(noun)*

An ancient kingdom of the Hebrew tribes at the southeastern end of the Mediterranean Sea; founded by Saul around 1025 BC and destroyed by the Assyrians in 721 BC.

- *He looked up "israel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "israel."*

light touch *(noun)*

Momentary contact.

- *They discussed "light touch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "light touch" means with a simple example.*

line of flight *(noun)*

The path along which a freely moving object travels through the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of flight."*
- *They discussed "line of flight" during the group presentation.*

public square *(noun)*

An open area at the meeting of two or more streets.

- *Understanding "public square" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "public square" means with a simple example.*

setting *(noun)*

The context and environment in which something is set.

- *The perfect setting for a ghost story.*

- *You can't do that in a university setting.*

---

silver state *(noun)*

A state in the southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "silver state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silver state" means with a simple example.*

---

skills *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *He looked up "skills" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skills."*

---

west africa *(noun)*

An area of western Africa between the Sahara Desert and the Gulf of Guinea.

- *They discussed "west africa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "west africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bus company *(noun)*

A public utility providing local transportation.

- *They discussed "bus company" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bus company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

election district *(noun)*

One of several districts into which a city or town is divided for voting; each contains one polling place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "election district."*
- *He looked up "election district" because he had never seen it before.*

---

field of battle *(noun)*

A region where a battle is being (or has been) fought.

- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field of battle."*

---

florida *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "florida" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "florida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greater new york *(noun)*

The largest city in New York State and in the United States; located in southeastern New York at the mouth of the Hudson river; a major financial and cultural center.

- *The article explained what "greater new york" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "greater new york" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

land of opportunity *(noun)*

A state in south central United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "land of opportunity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "land of opportunity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pull away *(verb)*

Pull back or move away or backward.

- *The limo pulled away from the curb.*
- *He did not know how to use "pull away" until he saw an example.*

---

push away *(verb)*

Push out of the way.

- *She tried to use "push away" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "push away" and when to wait.*

---

street address *(noun)*

The address where a person or organization can be found.

- *The article explained what "street address" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "street address."*

times square *(noun)*

The area of Manhattan around the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue; heart of the New York theater district; site of annual celebration of New Year's.

- *They discussed "times square" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "times square" means with a simple example.*

vehicle *(noun)*

A medium for the expression or achievement of something.

- *His editorials provided a vehicle for his political views.*
- *A congregation is a vehicle of group identity.*

active site *(noun)*

The part of an enzyme or antibody where the chemical reaction occurs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "active site."*
- *He looked up "active site" because he had never seen it before.*

bus stop *(noun)*

A place on a bus route where buses stop to discharge and take on passengers.

- *In class, the teacher used "bus stop" to mean a place on a bus route where buses stop to....*
- *The article explained what "bus stop" means with a simple example.*

car traffic *(noun)*

Cars coming and going.

- *The article explained what "car traffic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car traffic."*

corner *(noun)*

The point where two lines meet or intersect.

- *The corners of a rectangle.*
- *He tripled to the rightfield corner.*

file in *(verb)*

Enter by marching in a file.

- *In everyday English, people use "file in" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "file in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

flight control *(noun)*

Control from ground stations of airplanes in flight by means of messages transmitted to the pilot electronically.

- *They discussed "flight control" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flight control."*

fly by *(verb)*

Pass by while flying.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fly by" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fly by" and when to wait.*

fly on *(verb)*

Continue flying.

- *She tried to use "fly on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fly on" and when to wait.*

french capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of France; and international center of culture and commerce.

- *He looked up "french capital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "french capital" during the group presentation.*

---

greater london *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of England; located on the Thames in southeastern England; financial and industrial and cultural center.

- *In class, the teacher used "greater london" to mean the capital and largest city of england; located on....*
- *They discussed "greater london" during the group presentation.*

---

mexico *(noun)*

A republic in southern North America; became independent from Spain in 1810.

- *The article explained what "mexico" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mexico" during the group presentation.*

---

silver city *(noun)*

A town in southwestern New Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver city" to mean a town in southwestern new mexico.*
- *The article explained what "silver city" means with a simple example.*

---

west germany *(noun)*

A republic in north central Europe on the North Sea; established in 1949 from the zones of Germany occupied by the British and French and Americans after the German defeat; reunified with East Germany in 1990.

- *Understanding "west germany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "west germany" means with a simple example.*

---

bus line *(noun)*

An organization responsible for operating a bus transportation system.

- *In class, the teacher used "bus line" to mean an organization responsible for operating a bus....*
- *The article explained what "bus line" means with a simple example.*

---

bus service *(noun)*

A public utility providing local transportation.

- *They discussed "bus service" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bus service" means with a simple example.*

---

edge in *(verb)*

Push one's way into (a space).

- *The coach explained when to use "edge in" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "edge in" in real sentences.*

---

f region *(noun)*

The highest region of the ionosphere (from 90 to 600 miles up) which contains the highest concentration of free electrons and is most useful for long-range radio transmission.

- *He looked up "f region" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "f region."*

---

field trip *(noun)*

A group excursion (to a museum or the woods or some historic place) for firsthand examination.

- *They discussed "field trip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "field trip" means with a simple example.*

---

file out *(verb)*

March out, in a file.

- *Learners should practice how to use "file out" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "file out" and when to wait.*

---

french region *(noun)*

A geographical subdivision of France.

- *He looked up "french region" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "french region" during the group presentation.*

hotel bill *(noun)*

Statement of charges for staying in a hotel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotel bill."*
- *Understanding "hotel bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

international flight *(noun)*

A flight that takes off in one country and lands in another.

- *In class, the teacher used "international flight" to mean a flight that takes off in one country and lands in....*
- *Understanding "international flight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

new mexico *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States on the Mexican border.

- *They discussed "new mexico" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "new mexico" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sites *(noun)*

The piece of land on which something is located (or is to be located).

- *The sites are determined by highly specific sequences of nucleotides.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sites" to mean the piece of land on which something is located (or....*

somewhere *(noun)*

An indefinite or unknown location.

- *They moved to somewhere in Spain.*
- *The article explained what "somewhere" means with a simple example.*

african country *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the African continent.

- *Understanding "african country" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "african country" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of australia *(noun)*

The capital of Australia; located in southeastern Australia.

- *The article explained what "capital of australia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of australia."*

car seat *(noun)*

A seat in a car.

- *The article explained what "car seat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car seat" to mean a seat in a car.*

dropped *(verb)*

Fall or descend to a lower place or level.

- *Stock prices dropped.*
- *The Giants dropped 11 of their first 13.*

edge up *(verb)*

Push one's way into (a space).

- *Learners should practice how to use "edge up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "edge up" when talking about this idea.*

estate car *(noun)*

A car that has a long body and rear door with space behind rear seat.

- *He looked up "estate car" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estate car."*

fire walking *(noun)*

The ceremony of walking barefoot over hot stones or a bed of embers.

- *The article explained what "fire walking" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fire walking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garden state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state on the Atlantic; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *Understanding "garden state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "garden state" during the group presentation.*

---

lee *(noun)*

The side of something that is sheltered from the wind.

- *He looked up "lee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lee."*

---

port *(verb)*

Turn or go to the port or left side, of a ship.

- *The big ship was slowly porting.*
- *Port the helm.*

---

red-light district *(noun)*

A district with many brothels.

- *He looked up "red-light district" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red-light district."*

---

sides *(noun)*

A surface forming part of the outside of an object.

- *He examined all sides of the crystal.*
- *They painted all four sides of the house.*

---

state of israel *(noun)*

Jewish republic in southwestern Asia at eastern end of Mediterranean; formerly part of Palestine.

- *He looked up "state of israel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state of israel" to mean jewish republic in southwestern asia at eastern end....*

---

supply line *(noun)*

A route over which supplies can be delivered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supply line."*
- *Understanding "supply line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

target area *(noun)*

The location of the target that is to be hit.

- *Understanding "target area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "target area" means with a simple example.*

---

victory *(noun)*

A successful ending of a struggle or contest.

- *A narrow victory.*
- *The general always gets credit for his army's victory.*

---

western australia *(noun)*

A state containing the western third of Australia.

- *He looked up "western australia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "western australia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

britain *(noun)*

A monarchy in northwestern Europe occupying most of the British Isles; divided into England and Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland; 'Great Britain' is often used loosely to refer to the United Kingdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "britain."*

- *He looked up "britain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of india *(noun)*

The capital of India is a division of the old city of Delhi.

- *He looked up "capital of india" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of india."*

---

centre stage *(noun)*

The central area on a theater stage.

- *They discussed "centre stage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "centre stage" means with a simple example.*

---

east africa *(noun)*

A geographical area in eastern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east africa."*
- *He looked up "east africa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emergency *(noun)*

A sudden unforeseen crisis (usually involving danger) that requires immediate action.

- *He never knew what to do in an emergency.*
- *The governor declared a state of emergency.*

---

failure *(noun)*

An event that does not accomplish its intended purpose.

- *The surprise party was a complete failure.*
- *His failure to pass the test.*

---

field of operations *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *The army was in the field awaiting action.*
- *They are outstanding in their field.*

---

holy land *(noun)*

An ancient country in southwestern Asia on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea; a place of pilgrimage for Christianity and Islam and Judaism.

- *The article explained what "holy land" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holy land" to mean an ancient country in southwestern asia on the east....*

---

killing field *(noun)*

(usually plural) an area where many people have died (usually by massacre or genocide during war or violent civil disturbance).

- *He looked up "killing field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "killing field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

place of birth *(noun)*

The place where someone was born.

- *They discussed "place of birth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "place of birth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plane *(noun)*

An aircraft that has a fixed wing and is powered by propellers or jets.

- *The flight was delayed due to trouble with the airplane.*
- *We will refer to the plane of the graph as the X-Y plane.*

---

quarter *(noun)*

A district of a city having some distinguishing character.

- *The Latin Quarter.*
- *A quarter of a pound.*

---

rock island *(noun)*

A town in northwest Illinois on the Mississippi River; site of a Union prison during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "rock island" to mean a town in northwest illinois on the mississippi....*
- *They discussed "rock island" during the group presentation.*

---

roll down *(verb)*

Gather into a huge mass and roll down a mountain, of snow.

- *Can you use "roll down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "roll down" and when to wait.*

---

square deal *(noun)*

Fair treatment.

- *The article explained what "square deal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "square deal" during the group presentation.*

---

stick around *(verb)*

Stay put (in a certain place).

- *Stick around and you will learn something!*
- *He did not know how to use "stick around" until he saw an example.*

---

train oil *(noun)*

A white to brown oil obtained from whale blubber; formerly used as an illuminant.

- *He looked up "train oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "train oil."*

---

wear round *(verb)*

Turn into the wind.

- *Can you use "wear round" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "wear round" and when to wait.*

---

zone *(noun)*

A locally circumscribed place characterized by some distinctive features.

- *In class, the teacher used "zone" to mean a locally circumscribed place characterized by some....*
- *The article explained what "zone" means with a simple example.*

---

central africa *(noun)*

A landlocked country in central Africa; formerly under French control; became independent in 1960.

- *They discussed "central africa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "central africa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

east germany *(noun)*

A republic in north central Europe on the Baltic; established by the Soviet Union in 1954; reunified with West Germany in 1990.

- *He looked up "east germany" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "east germany" during the group presentation.*

---

gas station *(noun)*

A service station that sells gasoline.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas station."*
- *The article explained what "gas station" means with a simple example.*

---

hospital train *(noun)*

A military train built to transport wounded troops to a hospital.

- *Understanding "hospital train" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hospital train" during the group presentation.*

---

mix *(noun)*

An event that combines things in a mixture.

- *A gradual mixture of cultures.*
- *Paste made by a mix of flour and water.*

---

new britain *(noun)*

The largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago; part of Papua New Guinea.

- *The article explained what "new britain" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new britain."*

---

path *(noun)*

A line or route along which something travels or moves.

- *The hurricane demolished houses in its path.*
- *The path of virtue.*

---

public housing *(noun)*

A housing development that is publicly funded and administered for low-income families.

- *Understanding "public housing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public housing."*

---

radio station *(noun)*

Station for the production and transmission of AM or FM radio broadcasts.

- *The article explained what "radio station" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio station" to mean station for the production and transmission of am....*

---

russian capital *(noun)*

A city of central European Russia; formerly capital of both the Soviet Union and Soviet Russia; since 1991 the capital of the Russian Federation.

- *The article explained what "russian capital" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "russian capital" to mean a city of central european russia; formerly capital....*

---

time zone *(noun)*

Any of the 24 regions of the globe (loosely divided by longitude) throughout which the same standard time is used.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time zone."*
- *The article explained what "time zone" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of california *(noun)*

A city in north central California 75 miles to the northeast of San Francisco on the Sacramento River; capital of California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of california."*
- *They discussed "capital of california" during the group presentation.*

---

center of mass *(noun)*

Point representing the mean position of the matter in a body.

- *He looked up "center of mass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "center of mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european russia *(noun)*

The part of Russia that is part of Europe.

- *He looked up "european russia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european russia."*

---

hot spot *(noun)*

A place of political unrest and potential violence.

- *The United States cannot police all of the world's hot spots.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot spot."*

---

live birth *(noun)*

The birth of a living fetus (regardless of the length of gestation).

- *They discussed "live birth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "live birth" because he had never seen it before.*

miles per hour *(noun)*

A speedometer reading for the momentary rate of travel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miles per hour."*
- *He looked up "miles per hour" because he had never seen it before.*

round trip *(noun)*

A trip to some place and back again.

- *They discussed "round trip" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "round trip" because he had never seen it before.*

shoot down *(verb)*

Move quickly and violently.

- *The car tore down the street.*
- *He shot down the student's proposal.*

station of the cross *(noun)*

A representation of any of the 14 stages in Christ's journey to Calvary.

- *He looked up "station of the cross" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "station of the cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bay state *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "bay state" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bay state" to mean a state in new england; one of the original 13 colonies.*

birthday party *(noun)*

A party held on the anniversary of someone's birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birthday party."*
- *The article explained what "birthday party" means with a simple example.*

capital of canada *(noun)*

The capital of Canada (located in southeastern Ontario across the Ottawa river from Quebec).

- *The article explained what "capital of canada" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of canada" to mean the capital of canada (located in southeastern....*

carry forward *(verb)*

Transfer from one time period to the next.

- *She tried to use "carry forward" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "carry forward" and when to wait.*

crowd out *(verb)*

Press, force, or thrust out of a small space.

- *The weeds crowded out the flowers.*
- *Can you use "crowd out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

draw near *(verb)*

Move towards.

- *They are drawing near.*
- *The enemy army came nearer and nearer.*

east coast *(noun)*

The eastern seaboard of the United States (especially the strip between Boston and Washington D.C.).

- *The article explained what "east coast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "east coast" to mean the eastern seaboard of the united states....*

evening star *(noun)*

A planet (usually Venus) seen at sunset in the western sky.

- *He looked up "evening star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evening star" to mean a planet (usually venus) seen at sunset in the....*

---

gold coast *(noun)*

A republic in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea.

- *Ghana was colonized as the Gold Coast by the British.*
- *Chicago's gold coast is along Lake Michigan.*

---

great britain *(noun)*

An island comprising England and Scotland and Wales.

- *In class, the teacher used "great britain" to mean an island comprising england and scotland and wales.*
- *They discussed "great britain" during the group presentation.*

---

jump on *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *Can you use "jump on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "jump on" when talking about this idea.*

---

long plane *(noun)*

A long carpenter's plane used to shape the edges of boards so they will fit together.

- *Understanding "long plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "long plane" during the group presentation.*

---

mexico city *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mexico is a political and cultural and commercial and industrial center; one of the world's largest cities.

- *Understanding "mexico city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mexico city" means with a simple example.*

---

minimum *(noun)*

The point on a curve where the tangent changes from negative on the left to positive on the right.

- *Understanding "minimum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "minimum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

north-south direction *(noun)*

In a direction parallel with lines of longitude.

- *Understanding "north-south direction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north-south direction."*

---

pull up short *(verb)*

Stop abruptly.

- *The police car pulled up short and then turned around fast.*
- *She tried to use "pull up short" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

social function *(noun)*

A vaguely specified social event.

- *A seemingly endless round of social functions.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social function."*

---

south american nation *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the South American continent.

- *Understanding "south american nation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "south american nation" means with a simple example.*

---

coach station *(noun)*

A terminal that serves bus passengers.

- *He looked up "coach station" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "coach station" to mean a terminal that serves bus passengers.*

---

free port *(noun)*

A port open on equal terms to all commercial vessels.

- *The article explained what "free port" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "free port" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

german capital *(noun)*

Capital of Germany located in eastern Germany.

- *Understanding "german capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "german capital" to mean capital of germany located in eastern germany.*

---

north american nation *(noun)*

Any country on the North American continent.

- *In class, the teacher used "north american nation" to mean any country on the north american continent.*
- *Understanding "north american nation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

place-kick *(verb)*

Kick (a ball) from a stationary position, in football.

- *She tried to use "place-kick" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "place-kick" in real sentences.*

---

scotland *(noun)*

One of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; located on the northern part of the island of Great Britain; famous for bagpipes and plaids and kilts.

- *He looked up "scotland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scotland" during the group presentation.*

---

taking apart *(noun)*

The removal of limbs; being cut to pieces.

- *In class, the teacher used "taking apart" to mean the removal of limbs; being cut to pieces.*
- *The article explained what "taking apart" means with a simple example.*

---

train station *(noun)*

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods.

- *In class, the teacher used "train station" to mean terminal where trains load or unload passengers or....*
- *The article explained what "train station" means with a simple example.*

---

wild west *(noun)*

The western United States during its frontier period.

- *The article explained what "wild west" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wild west" during the group presentation.*

---

australian capital *(noun)*

The capital of Australia; located in southeastern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "australian capital" to mean the capital of australia; located in southeastern....*
- *He looked up "australian capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battle born state *(noun)*

A state in the southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "battle born state" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle born state."*

---

boston *(noun)*

State capital and largest city of Massachusetts; a major center for banking and financial services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boston."*
- *Understanding "boston" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ca *(noun)*

A state in the western United States on the Pacific; the 3rd largest state; known for earthquakes.

- *He looked up "ca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ca" during the group presentation.*

capital of france *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of France; and international center of culture and commerce.

- *Understanding "capital of france" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital of france" because he had never seen it before.*

county seat *(noun)*

The town or city that is the seat of government for a county.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "county seat."*
- *He looked up "county seat" because he had never seen it before.*

european nation *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the European continent.

- *Understanding "european nation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "european nation" because he had never seen it before.*

free zone *(noun)*

An area adjoining a port where goods that are intended for reshipment can be received and stored without payment of duties.

- *In class, the teacher used "free zone" to mean an area adjoining a port where goods that are....*
- *The article explained what "free zone" means with a simple example.*

get stuck *(verb)*

Be unable to move further.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get stuck" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get stuck" when talking about this idea.*

heads *(noun)*

The part in the front or nearest the viewer.

- *He is two heads taller than his little sister.*
- *The office was full of secret heads.*

hoping *(verb)*

Travel by means of an aircraft, bus, etc.

- *I am still hoping that all will turn out well.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hoping" when talking about this idea.*

johnson city *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Tennessee.

- *He looked up "johnson city" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johnson city."*

jump off *(verb)*

Jump down from an elevated point.

- *The parachutist didn't want to jump.*
- *Every year, hundreds of people jump off the Golden Gate bridge.*

putting green *(noun)*

An area of closely cropped grass surrounding the hole on a golf course.

- *The ball rolled across the green and into the bunker.*
- *Understanding "putting green" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

re-enter *(verb)*

Enter again.

- *You cannot re-enter the country with this visa.*
- *The coach explained when to use "re-enter" and when to wait.*

---

route *(noun)*

An open way (generally public) for travel or transportation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "route."*
- *They discussed "route" during the group presentation.*

---

south west africa *(noun)*

A republic in southwestern Africa on the south Atlantic coast (formerly called South West Africa); achieved independence from South Africa in 1990; the greater part of Namibia forms part of the high Namibian plateau of South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "south west africa" to mean a republic in southwestern africa on the south....*
- *He looked up "south west africa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

walked *(verb)*

Use one's feet to advance; advance by steps.

- *We walked instead of driving.*
- *Paul walked the streets of Damascus.*

---

grand island *(noun)*

A town in south central Nebraska.

- *The article explained what "grand island" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grand island" to mean a town in south central nebraska.*

---

hotel manager *(noun)*

An owner or manager of hotels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotel manager."*
- *He looked up "hotel manager" because he had never seen it before.*

---

housing development *(noun)*

A residential area of similar dwellings built by property developers and usually under a single management.

- *They live in the new housing development.*
- *He looked up "housing development" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indian capital *(noun)*

The capital of India is a division of the old city of Delhi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian capital."*
- *He looked up "indian capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ireland *(noun)*

An island comprising the republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

- *The article explained what "ireland" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ireland" during the group presentation.*

---

italy *(noun)*

A republic in southern Europe on the Italian Peninsula; was the core of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire between the 4th century BC and the 5th century AD.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italy."*
- *The article explained what "italy" means with a simple example.*

---

kick-start *(verb)*

Start (a motorcycle) by means of a kick starter.

- *Can you use "kick-start" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "kick-start" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lee side *(noun)*

The side of something that is sheltered from the wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lee side."*

- *He looked up “lee side” because he had never seen it before.*

photo opportunity *(noun)*

An occasion that lends itself to (or is deliberately arranged for) taking photographs that provide favorable publicity for those who are photographed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “photo opportunity.”*
- *Understanding “photo opportunity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

power failure *(noun)*

Equipment failure resulting when the supply of power fails.

- *The ice storm caused a power outage.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “power failure.”*

smoke out *(verb)*

Drive out with smoke.

- *Smoke out the bees.*
- *Can you use “smoke out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tea party *(noun)*

A party at which tea is served.

- *In class, the teacher used “tea party” to mean a party at which tea is served.*
- *The article explained what “tea party” means with a simple example.*

american plane *(noun)*

Very large spreading plane tree of eastern and central North America to Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “american plane” to mean very large spreading plane tree of eastern and....*
- *He looked up “american plane” because he had never seen it before.*

capital of red china *(noun)*

Capital of the People’s Republic of China in the Hebei province in northeastern China; 2nd largest Chinese city.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of red china.”*
- *He looked up “capital of red china” because he had never seen it before.*

car port *(noun)*

Garage for one or two cars consisting of a flat roof supported on poles.

- *The article explained what “car port” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “car port” during the group presentation.*

chapter *(noun)*

A series of related events forming an episode.

- *A chapter of disasters.*
- *He read a chapter every night before falling asleep.*

city limit *(noun)*

The limits of the area occupied by a city or town.

- *Understanding “city limit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “city limit.”*

electric car *(noun)*

A car that is powered by electricity.

- *The article explained what “electric car” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “electric car” during the group presentation.*

falling out *(noun)*

A personal or social separation (as between opposing factions).

- *They discussed “falling out” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “falling out.”*

flying start *(noun)*

A racing start in which the contestants are already in full motion when they pass the starting line.

- *The article explained what "flying start" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flying start" to mean a racing start in which the contestants are already....*

journey *(noun)*

The act of traveling from one place to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "journey" to mean the act of traveling from one place to another.*
- *Understanding "journey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

korea *(noun)*

An Asian peninsula (off Manchuria) separating the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan; the Korean name is Dae-Han-Min-Gook or Han-Gook.

- *Understanding "korea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "korea" to mean an asian peninsula (off manchuria) separating the....*

low level flight *(noun)*

Flight at very low altitudes.

- *He looked up "low level flight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "low level flight" during the group presentation.*

mail car *(noun)*

A railway car in which mail is transported and sorted.

- *They discussed "mail car" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mail car" because he had never seen it before.*

max out *(verb)*

Reach a maximum.

- *I maxed out on all my credit cards.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "max out" in real sentences.*

new ireland *(noun)*

An island in the Bismarck Archipelago; part of Papua New Guinea.

- *They discussed "new ireland" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "new ireland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

new jersey *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state on the Atlantic; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "new jersey" to mean a mid-atlantic state on the atlantic; one of the....*
- *Understanding "new jersey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

second coming of christ *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the reappearance of Jesus as judge for the Last Judgment.

- *The article explained what "second coming of christ" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "second coming of christ" during the group presentation.*

turning point *(noun)*

An event marking a unique or important historical change of course or one on which important developments depend.

- *They discussed "turning point" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turning point" because he had never seen it before.*

upper side *(noun)*

The highest or uppermost side of anything.

- *Only the top side of the box was painted.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upper side."*

village green *(noun)*

A village park consisting of a plot of grassy land.

- *They discussed "village green" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "village green" because he had never seen it before.*

---

war zone *(noun)*

A combat zone where military operations are coordinated (especially a designated area in international waters where the rights of neutrals are not respected by nations at war).

- *Understanding "war zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war zone."*

---

break camp *(verb)*

Leave a camp.

- *The hikers decamped before dawn.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "break camp" in real sentences.*

---

capital of japan *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *The article explained what "capital of japan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of japan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of texas *(noun)*

State capital of Texas on the Colorado River; site of the University of Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of texas" to mean state capital of texas on the colorado river; site....*
- *Understanding "capital of texas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

death valley *(noun)*

A desert area that is part of the Mojave Desert in eastern California and southwestern Nevada; contains the lowest point in North America.

- *The article explained what "death valley" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "death valley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eastern united states *(noun)*

The region of the United States lying to the north of the Ohio River and to the east of the Mississippi River.

- *The article explained what "eastern united states" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern united states."*

---

escape *(noun)*

The discharge of a fluid from some container.

- *They tried to stop the escape of gas from the damaged pipe.*
- *He made his escape from the mental hospital.*

---

golden state *(noun)*

A state in the western United States on the Pacific; the 3rd largest state; known for earthquakes.

- *He looked up "golden state" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden state."*

---

housing project *(noun)*

A housing development that is publicly funded and administered for low-income families.

- *Understanding "housing project" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housing project."*

---

labor force *(noun)*

The source of trained people from which workers can be hired.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labor force."*
- *The article explained what "labor force" means with a simple example.*

---

push forward *(verb)*

Push one's way.

- *Can you use "push forward" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "push forward" when talking about this idea.*

crowd together *(verb)*

To gather together in large numbers.

- *Men in straw boaters and waxed mustaches crowded the verandah.*
- *Can you use "crowd together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ma *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *Understanding "ma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ma."*

military vehicle *(noun)*

Vehicle used by the armed forces.

- *They discussed "military vehicle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military vehicle" to mean vehicle used by the armed forces.*

northern europe *(noun)*

The northernmost countries of Europe.

- *Understanding "northern europe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "northern europe" means with a simple example.*

passing *(noun)*

The motion of one object relative to another.

- *Stellar passings can perturb the orbits of comets.*
- *The coach sent in a passing play on third and long.*

space vehicle *(noun)*

A craft capable of traveling in outer space; technically, a satellite around the sun.

- *Understanding "space vehicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "space vehicle" during the group presentation.*

travel agency *(noun)*

An agency that arranges personal travel.

- *The article explained what "travel agency" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "travel agency."*

vision *(noun)*

A religious or mystical experience of a supernatural appearance.

- *He had a vision of the Virgin Mary.*
- *He had a vision of his own death.*

weather station *(noun)*

One of a network of observation posts where meteorological data is recorded.

- *In class, the teacher used "weather station" to mean one of a network of observation posts where....*
- *The article explained what "weather station" means with a simple example.*

asian country *(noun)*

Any one of the nations occupying the Asian continent.

- *In class, the teacher used "asian country" to mean any one of the nations occupying the asian continent.*
- *The article explained what "asian country" means with a simple example.*

battle damage *(noun)*

Loss of military equipment in battle.

- *The article explained what "battle damage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "battle damage" during the group presentation.*

bob about *(verb)*

Move up and down with no specific path.

- *The cork bobbed around in the pool.*
- *She tried to use "bob about" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

british west africa *(noun)*

The former British territories of western Africa, including Nigeria, Cameroon, Gambia, Togo, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast.

- *Understanding "british west africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british west africa."*

---

channel island *(noun)*

Any of a group of British islands in the English Channel off the northern coast of France.

- *He looked up "channel island" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "channel island" during the group presentation.*

---

east-west direction *(noun)*

In a direction parallel with lines of latitude.

- *He looked up "east-west direction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east-west direction."*

---

iran *(noun)*

A theocratic Islamic republic in the Middle East in western Asia; Iran was the core of the ancient empire that was known as Persia until 1935; rich in oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "iran" to mean a theocratic islamic republic in the middle east in....*
- *The article explained what "iran" means with a simple example.*

---

lay over *(verb)*

Interrupt a journey temporarily, e.g., overnight.

- *We had to stop over in Venezuela on our flight back from Brazil.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lay over" and when to wait.*

---

rock bottom *(noun)*

The absolute bottom.

- *Understanding "rock bottom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rock bottom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

test fly *(verb)*

Test a plane.

- *Can you use "test fly" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "test fly" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vehicles *(noun)*

A medium for the expression or achievement of something.

- *They discussed "vehicles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vehicles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virginia *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Minnesota in the heart of the Mesabi Range.

- *They discussed "virginia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "virginia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wear ship *(verb)*

Turn away from the wind.

- *The sailors decided it was time to wear ship.*
- *He did not know how to use "wear ship" until he saw an example.*

---

bowl over *(verb)*

Cause to overturn from an upright or normal position.

- *The cat knocked over the flower vase.*

- *The clumsy customer turned over the vase.*

bus station *(noun)*

A terminal that serves bus passengers.

- *He looked up "bus station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bus station" to mean a terminal that serves bus passengers.*

car loan *(noun)*

A personal loan to purchase an automobile.

- *In class, the teacher used "car loan" to mean a personal loan to purchase an automobile.*
- *They discussed "car loan" during the group presentation.*

centre of mass *(noun)*

Point representing the mean position of the matter in a body.

- *He looked up "centre of mass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "centre of mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

golden mean *(noun)*

The proportional relation between two divisions of line or two dimension of a plane figure such that short : long :: long : (short + long).

- *Understanding "golden mean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "golden mean" during the group presentation.*

great falls *(noun)*

A town in central Montana on the Missouri river; a center of extensive hydroelectric power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great falls."*
- *He looked up "great falls" because he had never seen it before.*

jersey city *(noun)*

A city in northeastern New Jersey (opposite Manhattan).

- *The article explained what "jersey city" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jersey city" to mean a city in northeastern new jersey (opposite manhattan).*

london plane *(noun)*

Very large fast-growing tree much planted as a street tree.

- *He looked up "london plane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "london plane."*

ohio *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *They discussed "ohio" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ohio" because he had never seen it before.*

point of entry *(noun)*

A port in the United States where customs officials are stationed to oversee the entry and exit of people and merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "point of entry."*
- *He looked up "point of entry" because he had never seen it before.*

referred *(verb)*

Send or direct for treatment, information, or a decision.

- *This plant can be referred to a known species.*
- *Can you use "referred" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

air flow *(noun)*

The flow of air.

- *She adjusted the fan so that the airflow was directed right at her.*
- *Understanding "air flow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bob around *(verb)*

Move up and down with no specific path.

- *The cork bobbed around in the pool.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bob around" and when to wait.*

---

bomb *(noun)*

An event that fails badly or is totally ineffectual.

- *Understanding "bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomb."*

---

car pool *(noun)*

A small group of car drivers who arrange to take turns driving while the others are passengers.

- *He looked up "car pool" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "car pool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cycle *(noun)*

A periodically repeated sequence of events.

- *A cycle of reprisal and retaliation.*
- *The never-ending cycle of the seasons.*

---

cycle on *(verb)*

Come to the starting point of a cycle.

- *Can you use "cycle on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "cycle on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

flow of air *(noun)*

The flow of air.

- *She adjusted the fan so that the airflow was directed right at her.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flow of air."*

---

japanese capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *The article explained what "japanese capital" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "japanese capital" during the group presentation.*

---

just the ticket *(noun)*

The appropriate or desirable thing.

- *This car could be just the ticket for a small family.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "just the ticket."*

---

military plane *(noun)*

An aircraft designed and used for combat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military plane."*
- *He looked up "military plane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

planned community *(noun)*

A residential district that is planned for a certain class of residents.

- *The article explained what "planned community" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planned community."*

---

round-trip light time *(noun)*

The elapsed time it takes for a signal to travel from Earth to a spacecraft (or other body) and back to the starting point.

- *They discussed "round-trip light time" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "round-trip light time" means with a simple example.*

---

row *(noun)*

A long continuous strip (usually running horizontally).

- *A mackerel sky filled with rows of clouds.*
- *Rows of barbed wire protected the trenches.*

---

squad car *(noun)*

A car in which policemen cruise the streets; equipped with radiotelephonic communications to headquarters.

- *Understanding "squad car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "squad car" because he had never seen it before.*

---

station agent *(noun)*

The person in charge of a railway station.

- *The article explained what "station agent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "station agent" to mean the person in charge of a railway station.*

---

territory *(noun)*

The geographical area under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state.

- *His questions covered a lot of territory.*
- *He looked up "territory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wales *(noun)*

One of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; during Roman times the region was known as Cambria.

- *In class, the teacher used "wales" to mean one of the four countries that make up the united....*
- *Understanding "wales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell *(noun)*

The sound of a bell being struck.

- *Saved by the bell.*
- *She heard the distant toll of church bells.*

---

british east africa *(noun)*

The former British territories of eastern Africa, including Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

- *He looked up "british east africa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "british east africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of south africa *(noun)*

City in the Transvaal; the seat of the executive branch of the government of South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of south africa" to mean city in the transvaal; the seat of the executive....*
- *Understanding "capital of south africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spain *(noun)*

A parliamentary monarchy in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; a former colonial power.

- *They discussed "spain" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spain."*

---

television station *(noun)*

Station for the production and transmission of television broadcasts.

- *Understanding "television station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "television station" during the group presentation.*

---

transfer of training *(noun)*

Application of a skill learned in one situation to a different but similar situation.

- *Understanding "transfer of training" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transfer of training."*

---

travel agent *(noun)*

Someone who sells or arranges trips or tours for customers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "travel agent."*
- *He looked up "travel agent" because he had never seen it before.*

urban area *(noun)*

A geographical area constituting a city or town.

- *They discussed "urban area" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "urban area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brazil *(noun)*

The largest Latin American country and the largest Portuguese speaking country in the world; located in the central and northeastern part of South America; world's leading coffee exporter.

- *Understanding "brazil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brazil" because he had never seen it before.*

direct flight *(noun)*

A flight with one or more intermediate stops but no change of aircraft.

- *The article explained what "direct flight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "direct flight" during the group presentation.*

fault line *(noun)*

(geology) line determined by the intersection of a geological fault and the earth's surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "fault line" to mean (geology) line determined by the intersection of a....*
- *The article explained what "fault line" means with a simple example.*

field of honor *(noun)*

A region where a battle is being (or has been) fought.

- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*
- *They discussed "field of honor" during the group presentation.*

fixed star *(noun)*

Any star in the Ptolemaic theory of planetary motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "fixed star" to mean any star in the ptolemaic theory of planetary motion.*
- *He looked up "fixed star" because he had never seen it before.*

green bay *(noun)*

A city of eastern Wisconsin on an arm of Lake Michigan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green bay."*
- *The article explained what "green bay" means with a simple example.*

hang back *(verb)*

To lag or linger behind.

- *Can you use "hang back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "hang back" when talking about this idea.*

high-ticket *(adjective)*

Very expensive.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-ticket."*
- *Students compared "high-ticket" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

independence *(noun)*

The successful ending of the American Revolution.

- *They maintained close relations with England even after independence.*
- *Understanding "independence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

industrial park *(noun)*

A tract of land at a distance from city center that is designed for a cluster of businesses and factories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrial park."*
- *They discussed "industrial park" during the group presentation.*

jackson *(noun)*

A town in western Wyoming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jackson."*
- *He looked up "jackson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

match plane *(noun)*

A plane having cutters designed to make the tongues and grooves on the edges of matchboards.

- *They discussed "match plane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "match plane" means with a simple example.*

---

native land *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *Understanding "native land" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "native land" because he had never seen it before.*

---

picture plane *(noun)*

The plane that is in the foreground of a drawing or painting; coextensive with but different from the objective surface of the work.

- *He looked up "picture plane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "picture plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

police squad *(noun)*

A small squad of policemen trained to deal with a particular kind of crime.

- *He looked up "police squad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police squad."*

---

south korea *(noun)*

A republic in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula; established in 1948.

- *The article explained what "south korea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "south korea" during the group presentation.*

---

tips *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *The coach explained when to use "tips" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tips" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

big-ticket *(adjective)*

Very expensive.

- *Big-ticket items like cars and furs.*
- *A big-ticket government program.*

---

capital of florida *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Florida; located in northern Florida.

- *Understanding "capital of florida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capital of florida" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of israel *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of the modern state of Israel (although its status as capital is disputed); it was captured from Jordan in 1967 in the Six Day War; a holy city for Jews and Christians and Muslims; was the capital of an ancient kingdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of israel."*
- *Understanding "capital of israel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clinton *(noun)*

A town in east central Iowa.

- *The article explained what "clinton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinton" to mean a town in east central iowa.*

---

kill zone *(noun)*

An area where a battle has occurred with many fatalities.

- *He looked up "kill zone" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "kill zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kingdom of god *(noun)*

The spiritual domain over which God is sovereign.

- *He looked up "kingdom of god" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kingdom of god" during the group presentation.*

line of vision *(noun)*

An imaginary straight line along which an observer looks.

- *The article explained what "line of vision" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "line of vision" during the group presentation.*

north korea *(noun)*

A communist country in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula; established in 1948.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north korea."*
- *The article explained what "north korea" means with a simple example.*

wake island *(noun)*

An island in the western Pacific between Guam and Hawaii.

- *They discussed "wake island" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wake island" because he had never seen it before.*

aid station *(noun)*

(military) a station located near a combat area for giving first aid to the wounded.

- *In class, the teacher used "aid station" to mean (military) a station located near a combat area for....*
- *The article explained what "aid station" means with a simple example.*

business cycle *(noun)*

Recurring fluctuations in economic activity consisting of recession and recovery and growth and decline.

- *Understanding "business cycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "business cycle."*

capital of mexico *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mexico is a political and cultural and commercial and industrial center; one of the world's largest cities.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of mexico" to mean the capital and largest city of mexico is a....*
- *The article explained what "capital of mexico" means with a simple example.*

creation *(noun)*

The event that occurred at the beginning of something.

- *From its creation the plan was doomed to failure.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creation."*

crown *(noun)*

The top or extreme point of something (usually a mountain or hill).

- *The colonies revolted against the Crown.*
- *Tomorrow my dentist will fit me for a crown.*

flag down *(verb)*

Signal to stop.

- *Let's flag down a cab–it's starting to rain.*
- *The policeman flagged down our car.*

lower limit *(noun)*

The limit on the lower (or southernmost) side of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "lower limit" to mean the limit on the lower (or southernmost) side of....*
- *They discussed "lower limit" during the group presentation.*

personnel *(noun)*

The department responsible for hiring and training and placing employees and for setting policies for personnel management.

- *He looked up "personnel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personnel" to mean the department responsible for hiring and training....*

---

plane figure *(noun)*

A two-dimensional shape.

- *Understanding "plane figure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plane figure" during the group presentation.*

---

revolution *(noun)*

A single complete turn (axial or orbital).

- *The revolution of the earth about the sun takes one year.*
- *The industrial revolution was also a cultural revolution.*

---

season ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for several trips or to attend a season of entertainments; sold at a reduced rate.

- *They discussed "season ticket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "season ticket" means with a simple example.*

---

ticket line *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting to buy tickets.

- *Understanding "ticket line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ticket line" to mean a queue of people waiting to buy tickets.*

---

tournament *(noun)*

A series of jousts between knights contesting for a prize.

- *The article explained what "tournament" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tournament" to mean a series of jousts between knights contesting for a....*

---

united kingdom *(noun)*

A monarchy in northwestern Europe occupying most of the British Isles; divided into England and Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland; 'Great Britain' is often used loosely to refer to the United Kingdom.

- *He looked up "united kingdom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "united kingdom" during the group presentation.*

---

us navy *(noun)*

The navy of the United States of America; the agency that maintains and trains and equips combat-ready naval forces.

- *Understanding "us navy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "us navy" to mean the navy of the united states of america; the....*

---

african nation *(noun)*

Any one of the countries occupying the African continent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african nation."*
- *He looked up "african nation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air wave *(noun)*

A sound wave that is transmitted via air.

- *The article explained what "air wave" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "air wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bear down upon *(verb)*

Sail towards another vessel, of a ship.

- *She tried to use "bear down upon" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bear down upon" and when to wait.*

---

capital of new mexico *(noun)*

Capital of the state of New Mexico; located in north central New Mexico.

- *Understanding “capital of new mexico” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “capital of new mexico” means with a simple example.*

---

crash *(noun)*

A serious accident (usually involving one or more vehicles).

- *They are still investigating the crash of the TWA plane.*
- *His crash through the window.*

---

extreme point *(noun)*

The point located farthest from the middle of something.

- *He looked up “extreme point” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “extreme point.”*

---

first-aid station *(noun)*

A station providing emergency care or treatment before regular medical aid can be obtained.

- *The article explained what “first-aid station” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “first-aid station” to mean a station providing emergency care or treatment....*

---

fly contact *(verb)*

Fly a plane by using visible landmarks or points of reference.

- *Can you use “fly contact” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “fly contact” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

interior *(noun)*

The inner or enclosed surface of something.

- *In class, the teacher used “interior” to mean the inner or enclosed surface of something.*
- *The article explained what “interior” means with a simple example.*

---

orange free state *(noun)*

A province in central South Africa that was colonized by the Boers; named Free State in 1997.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “orange free state.”*
- *He looked up “orange free state” because he had never seen it before.*

---

origin *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *Jupiter was the origin of the radiation.*
- *He comes from good origins.*

---

pakistan *(noun)*

A Muslim republic that occupies the heartland of ancient south Asian civilization in the Indus River valley; formerly part of India; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pakistan.”*
- *They discussed “pakistan” during the group presentation.*

---

peace garden state *(noun)*

A state of north central United States bordering on Canada.

- *He looked up “peace garden state” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “peace garden state” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roads *(noun)*

A partly sheltered anchorage.

- *The article explained what “roads” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “roads.”*

---

shame *(noun)*

An unfortunate development.

- *One mistake brought shame to all his family.*
- *He looked up “shame” because he had never seen it before.*

testing ground *(noun)*

A region resembling a laboratory inasmuch as it offers opportunities for observation and practice and experimentation.

- *The new nation is a testing ground for socioeconomic theories.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "testing ground."*

ticket book *(noun)*

A book of tickets that can be torn out and used.

- *They discussed "ticket book" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ticket book" to mean a book of tickets that can be torn out and used.*

ticket office *(noun)*

The office where tickets of admission are sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "ticket office" to mean the office where tickets of admission are sold.*
- *The article explained what "ticket office" means with a simple example.*

tip *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *Tip the screen upward.*
- *Tip the arrow with the small stone.*

travel iron *(noun)*

A small lightweight iron that can be carried while traveling.

- *He looked up "travel iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "travel iron" during the group presentation.*

border district *(noun)*

District consisting of the area on either side of a border or boundary of a country or an area.

- *He looked up "border district" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "border district."*

bus traffic *(noun)*

Buses coming and going.

- *They discussed "bus traffic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bus traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

car bomb *(noun)*

A bomb placed in a car and wired to explode when the ignition is started or by remote control or by a timing device.

- *Understanding "car bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "car bomb" means with a simple example.*

danger line *(noun)*

A line beyond which it is dangerous to go.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "danger line."*
- *Understanding "danger line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

michigan *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *He looked up "michigan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "michigan" to mean a midwestern state in north central united states....*

plane section *(noun)*

(geometry) the area created by a plane cutting through a solid.

- *The article explained what "plane section" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plane section."*

putting surface *(noun)*

An area of closely cropped grass surrounding the hole on a golf course.

- *Understanding "putting surface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "putting surface."*

---

rural area *(noun)*

An area outside of cities and towns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rural area."*
- *Understanding "rural area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ticket-of-leave *(noun)*

A permit formerly given to convicts allowing them to leave prison under specific restrictions.

- *Understanding "ticket-of-leave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ticket-of-leave" during the group presentation.*

---

tip over *(verb)*

Cause to overturn from an upright or normal position.

- *The cat knocked over the flower vase.*
- *The clumsy customer turned over the vase.*

---

trade route *(noun)*

A route followed by traders (usually in caravans).

- *The article explained what "trade route" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trade route" to mean a route followed by traders (usually in caravans).*

---

turn signal *(noun)*

A blinking light on a motor vehicle that indicates the direction in which the vehicle is about to turn.

- *They discussed "turn signal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turn signal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urban center *(noun)*

A large and densely populated urban area; may include several independent administrative districts.

- *The article explained what "urban center" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urban center" to mean a large and densely populated urban area; may....*

---

wave form *(noun)*

The shape of a wave illustrated graphically by plotting the values of the period quantity against time.

- *The article explained what "wave form" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wave form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

west virginia *(noun)*

A state in east central United States.

- *Understanding "west virginia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west virginia" to mean a state in east central united states.*

---

canadian capital *(noun)*

The capital of Canada (located in southeastern Ontario across the Ottawa river from Quebec).

- *The article explained what "canadian capital" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canadian capital" to mean the capital of canada (located in southeastern....*

---

capital of central africa *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of the Central African Republic.

- *Understanding "capital of central africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of central africa" during the group presentation.*

---

circle around *(verb)*

Move around in a circular motion.

- *The Earth revolves around the Sun.*

- *He did not know how to use "circle around" until he saw an example.*

---

constitution state *(noun)*

A New England state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "constitution state" to mean a new england state; one of the original 13 colonies.*
- *They discussed "constitution state" during the group presentation.*

---

deaths *(noun)*

The event of dying or departure from life.

- *He had two deaths on his conscience.*
- *The article explained what "deaths" means with a simple example.*

---

drop zone *(noun)*

An agreed area where military supplies are dropped to ground troops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drop zone."*
- *He looked up "drop zone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great circle *(noun)*

A circular line on the surface of a sphere formed by intersecting it with a plane passing through the center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great circle."*
- *They discussed "great circle" during the group presentation.*

---

load line *(noun)*

Waterlines to show the level the water should reach when the ship is properly loaded.

- *Understanding "load line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "load line" during the group presentation.*

---

manchester *(noun)*

A city in northwestern England (30 miles to the east of Liverpool); heart of the most densely populated area of England.

- *He looked up "manchester" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "manchester" during the group presentation.*

---

new south wales *(noun)*

An Australian state in southeastern Australia.

- *The article explained what "new south wales" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new south wales."*

---

paper route *(noun)*

The job of delivering newspapers regularly.

- *They discussed "paper route" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paper route" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regions *(noun)*

The extended spatial location of something.

- *The farming regions of France.*
- *Regions of outer space.*

---

rent-a-car *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *Understanding "rent-a-car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rent-a-car" means with a simple example.*

---

sydney *(noun)*

The largest Australian city located in southeastern Australia on the Tasman Sea; state capital of New South Wales; Australia's chief port.

- *Understanding "sydney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sydney" means with a simple example.*

---

tool around *(verb)*

Ride in a car with no particular goal and just for the pleasure of it.

- *We tooled down the street.*
- *He did not know how to use "tool around" until he saw an example.*

---

unknown *(noun)*

An unknown and unexplored region.

- *They came like angels out the unknown.*
- *He looked up "unknown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boat train *(noun)*

A train taking passengers to or from a port.

- *In class, the teacher used "boat train" to mean a train taking passengers to or from a port.*
- *The article explained what "boat train" means with a simple example.*

---

bunch together *(verb)*

Form into a bunch.

- *The frightened children bunched together in the corner of the classroom.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bunch together" and when to wait.*

---

carolina *(noun)*

The area of the states of North Carolina and South Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carolina."*
- *Understanding "carolina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

empire state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empire state."*
- *They discussed "empire state" during the group presentation.*

---

ground zero *(noun)*

The target of a projectile (as a bomb or missile).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground zero."*
- *He looked up "ground zero" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kiss of death *(noun)*

Something that is ruinous.

- *If this were known it would be the kiss of death for my political career.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kiss of death."*

---

mail train *(noun)*

A train that carries mail.

- *The article explained what "mail train" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mail train" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mile-high city *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Colorado; located in central Colorado on the South Platte river.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mile-high city."*
- *The article explained what "mile-high city" means with a simple example.*

---

place of origin *(noun)*

Where something originated or was nurtured in its early existence.

- *The birthplace of civilization.*
- *Understanding "place of origin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

split decision *(noun)*

A boxing decision in which the judges are not unanimous.

- *In class, the teacher used "split decision" to mean a boxing decision in which the judges are not unanimous.*
- *The article explained what "split decision" means with a simple example.*

---

tank car *(noun)*

A freight car that transports liquids or gases in bulk.

- *He looked up "tank car" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tank car" to mean a freight car that transports liquids or gases in bulk.*

---

theatre *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *They discussed "theatre" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theatre."*

---

united states army special forces *(noun)*

A division of the United States Army that is specially trained for guerilla fighting.

- *They discussed "united states army special forces" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "united states army special forces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yard line *(noun)*

In football; line parallel to the goal lines indicating position on the field.

- *In class, the teacher used "yard line" to mean in football; line parallel to the goal lines....*
- *They discussed "yard line" during the group presentation.*

---

air lane *(noun)*

A designated route followed by airplanes in flying from one airport to another.

- *Understanding "air lane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "air lane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

approach path *(noun)*

The final path followed by an aircraft as it is landing.

- *They discussed "approach path" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "approach path" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bomb site *(noun)*

An area in a town that has been devastated by bombs.

- *They opened a parking lot on the bomb site.*
- *The article explained what "bomb site" means with a simple example.*

---

combat area *(noun)*

A military area where combat forces operate.

- *The article explained what "combat area" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combat area" to mean a military area where combat forces operate.*

---

defeat *(noun)*

An unsuccessful ending to a struggle or contest.

- *It was a narrow defeat.*
- *The army's only defeat.*

---

hole-in-the-wall *(noun)*

A small unpretentious out-of-the-way place.

- *His office was a hole-in-the-wall.*
- *The article explained what "hole-in-the-wall" means with a simple example.*

---

jordan *(noun)*

An Arab kingdom in southwestern Asia on the Red Sea.

- *Understanding "jordan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jordan" means with a simple example.*

return ticket *(noun)*

A ticket to a place and back (usually over the same route).

- *He looked up "return ticket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "return ticket."*

sleeping car *(noun)*

A passenger car that has berths for sleeping.

- *The article explained what "sleeping car" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleeping car."*

sound wave *(noun)*

(acoustics) a wave that transmits sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "sound wave" to mean (acoustics) a wave that transmits sound.*
- *Understanding "sound wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

theme park *(noun)*

An amusement park that is organized around some theme (as the world of tomorrow).

- *The article explained what "theme park" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "theme park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

white noise *(noun)*

A noise produced by a stimulus containing all of the audible frequencies of vibration.

- *White noise is a good masking agent.*
- *The article explained what "white noise" means with a simple example.*

capital of ireland *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and major port of the Irish Republic.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of ireland" to mean capital and largest city and major port of the....*
- *The article explained what "capital of ireland" means with a simple example.*

capital of italy *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Italy; on the Tiber; seat of the Roman Catholic Church; formerly the capital of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

- *He looked up "capital of italy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of italy."*

car factory *(noun)*

A factory where automobiles are manufactured.

- *He looked up "car factory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car factory" to mean a factory where automobiles are manufactured.*

country of origin *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *The article explained what "country of origin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "country of origin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crash course *(noun)*

A rapid and intense course of training or research (usually undertaken in an emergency).

- *He took a crash course in Italian on his way to Italy.*
- *His first job was a crash course in survival and in learning how to get along with people.*

golden section *(noun)*

The proportional relation between two divisions of line or two dimension of a plane figure such that short : long :: long : (short + long).

- *In class, the teacher used "golden section" to mean the proportional relation between two divisions of....*
- *He looked up "golden section" because he had never seen it before.*

island of jersey *(noun)*

The largest of the Channel Islands.

- *He looked up "island of jersey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "island of jersey."*

---

italian capital *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Italy; on the Tiber; seat of the Roman Catholic Church; formerly the capital of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

- *He looked up "italian capital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "italian capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

italian region *(noun)*

Italy is divided into 20 regions for administrative purposes.

- *He looked up "italian region" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "italian region" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lift *(noun)*

The event of something being raised upward.

- *Some actresses have more than one face lift.*
- *He gave me a lift home.*

---

motor city *(noun)*

The largest city in Michigan and a major Great Lakes port; center of the United States automobile industry; located in southeastern Michigan on the Detroit river across from Windsor.

- *Understanding "motor city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "motor city" because he had never seen it before.*

---

police academy *(noun)*

An academy for training police officers.

- *In class, the teacher used "police academy" to mean an academy for training police officers.*
- *He looked up "police academy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoulder in *(verb)*

Push one's way in with one's shoulders.

- *Can you use "shoulder in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "shoulder in" when talking about this idea.*

---

tie up *(verb)*

Restrain from moving or operating normally.

- *Traffic is tied up for miles around the bridge where the accident occurred.*
- *Tie down the prisoners.*

---

vehicle traffic *(noun)*

The aggregation of vehicles coming and going in a particular locality.

- *The article explained what "vehicle traffic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vehicle traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visited *(verb)*

Come to see in an official or professional capacity.

- *The governor visited the prison.*
- *The grant administrator visited the laboratory.*

---

zealand *(noun)*

The largest island of Denmark and the site of Copenhagen.

- *The article explained what "zealand" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zealand" during the group presentation.*

---

asian russia *(noun)*

The Russia that is part of Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asian russia."*

- *They discussed "asian russia" during the group presentation.*

block plane *(noun)*

A small plane used on end grains of wood.

- *The article explained what "block plane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "block plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bus driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a bus.

- *In class, the teacher used "bus driver" to mean someone who drives a bus.*
- *The article explained what "bus driver" means with a simple example.*

cable car *(noun)*

A conveyance for passengers or freight on a cable railway.

- *They took a cable car to the top of the mountain.*
- *They discussed "cable car" during the group presentation.*

capital of new jersey *(noun)*

Capital of the state of New Jersey; located in western New Jersey on the Delaware river.

- *The article explained what "capital of new jersey" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of new jersey" to mean capital of the state of new jersey; located in....*

equipment failure *(noun)*

A cessation of normal operation.

- *Understanding "equipment failure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equipment failure" to mean a cessation of normal operation.*

flight of steps *(noun)*

A stairway (set of steps) between one floor or landing and the next.

- *He looked up "flight of steps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flight of steps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gained *(verb)*

Reach a destination, either real or abstract.

- *The stock market gained 24 points today.*
- *The peace movement gained momentum.*

housing estate *(noun)*

A residential area where the houses were all planned and built at the same time.

- *The article explained what "housing estate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "housing estate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

killing zone *(noun)*

An area where a battle has occurred with many fatalities.

- *He looked up "killing zone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "killing zone" to mean an area where a battle has occurred with many....*

line of sight *(noun)*

An imaginary straight line along which an observer looks.

- *Understanding "line of sight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "line of sight" because he had never seen it before.*

new zealand *(noun)*

An independent country within the British Commonwealth; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1907; known for sheep and spectacular scenery.

- *They discussed "new zealand" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "new zealand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ocean trip *(noun)*

An act of traveling by water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ocean trip."*
- *The article explained what "ocean trip" means with a simple example.*

---

plot of land *(noun)*

A small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.

- *A bean plot.*
- *They discussed "plot of land" during the group presentation.*

---

rough *(noun)*

The part of a golf course bordering the fairway where the grass is not cut short.

- *The article explained what "rough" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rough" to mean the part of a golf course bordering the fairway....*

---

tie down *(verb)*

Restrain from independence by an obligation.

- *He was tied down by his work.*
- *Tie down the prisoners.*

---

toronto *(noun)*

The provincial capital and largest city in Ontario (and the largest city in Canada).

- *The article explained what "toronto" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toronto" to mean the provincial capital and largest city in ontario....*

---

trade cycle *(noun)*

Recurring fluctuations in economic activity consisting of recession and recovery and growth and decline.

- *Understanding "trade cycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trade cycle" means with a simple example.*

---

trust territory *(noun)*

A dependent country; administered by another country under the supervision of the United Nations.

- *Understanding "trust territory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trust territory" during the group presentation.*

---

two-wheel *(adjective)*

Of or relating to vehicles with two wheels.

- *A two-wheeled cart.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "two-wheel" when it is of or relating to vehicles with two wheels.*

---

blind side *(noun)*

The side on which your vision is limited or obstructed.

- *Understanding "blind side" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blind side" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bush out *(verb)*

Grow outward.

- *The plant quickly bushed out.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bush out" in real sentences.*

---

flight path *(noun)*

The path of a rocket or projectile or aircraft through the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flight path."*
- *They discussed "flight path" during the group presentation.*

---

french republic *(noun)*

A republic in western Europe; the largest country wholly in Europe.

- *He looked up "french republic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "french republic" during the group presentation.*

---

intelligence cell *(noun)*

A terrorist cell whose members are trained to perform reconnaissance and surveillance.

- *They discussed "intelligence cell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "intelligence cell" means with a simple example.*

---

law of equal areas *(noun)*

A law concerning the speed at which planets travel; a line connecting a planet to the sun will sweep out equal areas in equal times.

- *Kepler's second law means that a planet's orbital speed changes with its distance from the sun.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of equal areas."*

---

lift off *(verb)*

Depart from the ground.

- *The plane took off two hours late.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lift off" and when to wait.*

---

military academy *(noun)*

An academy for training military officers.

- *They discussed "military academy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "military academy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personnel department *(noun)*

The department responsible for hiring and training and placing employees and for setting policies for personnel management.

- *Understanding "personnel department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personnel department" to mean the department responsible for hiring and training....*

---

plot of ground *(noun)*

A small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.

- *A bean plot.*
- *They discussed "plot of ground" during the group presentation.*

---

republic of china *(noun)*

A government on the island of Taiwan established in 1949 by Chiang Kai-shek after the conquest of mainland China by the Communists led by Mao Zedong.

- *Understanding "republic of china" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of china."*

---

ship route *(noun)*

A lane at sea that is a regularly used route for vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ship route."*
- *The article explained what "ship route" means with a simple example.*

---

three-wheel *(adjective)*

Of or relating to vehicles having three wheels.

- *A three-wheel bike.*
- *Students compared "three-wheel" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

united states navy *(noun)*

The navy of the United States of America; the agency that maintains and trains and equips combat-ready naval forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states navy."*
- *They discussed "united states navy" during the group presentation.*

---

west pakistan *(noun)*

A Muslim republic that occupies the heartland of ancient south Asian civilization in the Indus River valley; formerly part of India; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *He looked up "west pakistan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west pakistan" to mean a muslim republic that occupies the heartland of....*

wheel around *(verb)*

Change directions as if revolving on a pivot.

- *They wheeled their horses around and left.*
- *She tried to use "wheel around" carefully so everyone would understand.*

asian nation *(noun)*

Any one of the nations occupying the Asian continent.

- *They discussed "asian nation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "asian nation" means with a simple example.*

capital of iran *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Iran; located in northern Iran.

- *The article explained what "capital of iran" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of iran."*

capital of virginia *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Virginia located in the east central part of the state; was capital of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "capital of virginia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capital of virginia" means with a simple example.*

circuit *(noun)*

The boundary line encompassing an area or object.

- *We took a quick circuit of the park.*
- *A ten-day coach circuit of the island.*

crash land *(verb)*

Make an emergency landing.

- *The coach explained when to use "crash land" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "crash land" until he saw an example.*

crash program *(noun)*

A rapid and intense course of training or research (usually undertaken in an emergency).

- *He took a crash course in Italian on his way to Italy.*
- *His first job was a crash course in survival and in learning how to get along with people.*

domestic flight *(noun)*

A flight that begins and ends in the same country.

- *Understanding "domestic flight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domestic flight."*

drawing-room car *(noun)*

A passenger car for day travel; you pay extra fare for individual chairs.

- *Understanding "drawing-room car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drawing-room car" to mean a passenger car for day travel; you pay extra fare....*

engine failure *(noun)*

Engine does not run.

- *Understanding "engine failure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engine failure."*

gas giant *(noun)*

Any of the four outermost planets in the solar system; much larger than Earth and gaseous in nature (like Jupiter).

- *Understanding "gas giant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gas giant" means with a simple example.*

harm *(noun)*

The occurrence of a change for the worse.

- *He looked up "harm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "harm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inner city *(noun)*

The older and more populated and (usually) poorer central section of a city.

- *They discussed "inner city" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inner city" to mean the older and more populated and (usually) poorer....*

---

jack plane *(noun)*

A carpenter's plane for rough finishing.

- *The article explained what "jack plane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jack plane" to mean a carpenter's plane for rough finishing.*

---

mount up *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *Mount a horse.*
- *She tried to use "mount up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

plane seat *(noun)*

A seat on a commercial airliner.

- *They discussed "plane seat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plane seat."*

---

pleasure ground *(noun)*

A commercially operated park with stalls and shows for amusement.

- *He looked up "pleasure ground" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pleasure ground" to mean a commercially operated park with stalls and shows....*

---

port louis *(noun)*

Capital and chief port of Mauritius; located on the northwestern coast of the island.

- *The article explained what "port louis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "port louis" to mean capital and chief port of mauritius; located on the....*

---

raw deal *(noun)*

Unfair treatment.

- *In class, the teacher used "raw deal" to mean unfair treatment.*
- *They discussed "raw deal" during the group presentation.*

---

republic of india *(noun)*

A republic in the Asian subcontinent in southern Asia; second most populous country in the world; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *He looked up "republic of india" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of india."*

---

retirement community *(noun)*

A planned community for residents who have retired from an active working life.

- *He looked up "retirement community" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "retirement community" during the group presentation.*

---

rush off *(verb)*

Depart in a hurry.

- *He did not know how to use "rush off" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "rush off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rush out *(verb)*

Jump out from a hiding place and surprise (someone).

- *The attackers leapt out from the bushes.*

- *The coach explained when to use "rush out" and when to wait.*

---

smoking car *(noun)*

A passenger car for passengers who wish to smoke.

- *He looked up "smoking car" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smoking car" to mean a passenger car for passengers who wish to smoke.*

---

south carolina *(noun)*

A state in the Deep South; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *Understanding "south carolina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south carolina."*

---

straight ticket *(noun)*

A ballot cast by a voter who votes for all the candidates of one party.

- *He looked up "straight ticket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "straight ticket" during the group presentation.*

---

theatre of war *(noun)*

The entire land, sea, and air area that may become or is directly involved in war operations.

- *In class, the teacher used "theatre of war" to mean the entire land, sea, and air area that may become....*
- *The article explained what "theatre of war" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of ohio *(noun)*

The state capital of Ohio; located in the center of the state; site of Ohio State University.

- *Understanding "capital of ohio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of ohio" during the group presentation.*

---

element *(noun)*

The most favorable environment for a plant or animal.

- *Water is the element of fishes.*
- *The grammatical elements of a sentence.*

---

empire state of the south *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "empire state of the south" to mean a state in southeastern united states; one of the....*
- *He looked up "empire state of the south" because he had never seen it before.*

---

four-wheel *(adjective)*

Of or relating to vehicles with four wheels.

- *A four-wheel drive.*
- *Would you call this situation "four-wheel"? Explain why.*

---

georgia *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "georgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "georgia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hour circle *(noun)*

A great circle on the celestial sphere that passes through both celestial poles.

- *In class, the teacher used "hour circle" to mean a great circle on the celestial sphere that passes....*
- *The article explained what "hour circle" means with a simple example.*

---

north carolina *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "north carolina" to mean a state in southeastern united states; one of the....*
- *They discussed "north carolina" during the group presentation.*

---

pa *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "pa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pa."*

pride of place *(noun)*

The first or highest or most important or most ostentatious place.

- *In class, the teacher used "pride of place" to mean the first or highest or most important or most....*
- *The article explained what "pride of place" means with a simple example.*

shock *(noun)*

An instance of agitation of the earth's crust.

- *The first shock of the earthquake came shortly after noon while workers were at lunch.*
- *He was numb with shock.*

thick *(noun)*

The location of something surrounded by other things.

- *The article explained what "thick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thick" to mean the location of something surrounded by other things.*

threw *(verb)*

To put into a state or activity hastily, suddenly, or carelessly.

- *Jane threw dinner together.*
- *She threw herself forwards.*

wave train *(noun)*

A succession of waves spaced at regular intervals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wave train."*
- *They discussed "wave train" during the group presentation.*

bound off *(verb)*

Bound off one point after another.

- *Can you use "bound off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bound off" and when to wait.*

capital of spain *(noun)*

The capital and largest city situated centrally in Spain; home of an outstanding art museum.

- *Understanding "capital of spain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of spain" to mean the capital and largest city situated centrally in....*

car racing *(noun)*

The sport of racing automobiles.

- *He looked up "car racing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car racing."*

car wheel *(noun)*

A wheel that has a tire and rim and hubcap; used to propel the car.

- *They discussed "car wheel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "car wheel" means with a simple example.*

circle round *(verb)*

Move around in a circular motion.

- *The Earth revolves around the Sun.*
- *The coach explained when to use "circle round" and when to wait.*

east pakistan *(noun)*

A Muslim republic in southern Asia bordered by India to the north and west and east and the Bay of Bengal to the south; formerly part of India and then part of Pakistan; it achieved independence in 1971.

- *In class, the teacher used “east pakistan” to mean a muslim republic in southern asia bordered by....*
- *Understanding “east pakistan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egypt *(noun)*

An ancient empire to the west of Israel; centered on the Nile River and ruled by a Pharaoh; figured in many events described in the Old Testament.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “egypt.”*
- *He looked up “egypt” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fort up *(verb)*

Gather in, or as if in, a fort, as for protection or defense.

- *She tried to use “fort up” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “fort up” and when to wait.*

---

ground noise *(noun)*

Extraneous noise contaminating sound measurements that cannot be separated from the desired signal.

- *They discussed “ground noise” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ground noise.”*

---

los angeles *(noun)*

A city in southern California; motion picture capital of the world; most populous city of California and second largest in the United States.

- *The article explained what “los angeles” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “los angeles” to mean a city in southern california; motion picture....*

---

racing car *(noun)*

A fast car that competes in races.

- *He looked up “racing car” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “racing car.”*

---

refer *(verb)*

Send or direct for treatment, information, or a decision.

- *Refer a patient to a specialist.*
- *Refer a bill to a committee.*

---

rush away *(verb)*

Depart in a hurry.

- *The coach explained when to use “rush away” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “rush away” until he saw an example.*

---

tracks *(noun)*

A line or route along which something travels or moves.

- *In class, the teacher used “tracks” to mean a line or route along which something travels or moves.*
- *They discussed “tracks” during the group presentation.*

---

train ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for a ride on a railroad train.

- *In class, the teacher used “train ticket” to mean a ticket good for a ride on a railroad train.*
- *They discussed “train ticket” during the group presentation.*

---

wash up *(verb)*

Carry somewhere (of water or current or waves).

- *The tide washed up the corpse.*
- *I cook and my husband washes up after dinner.*

---

bus route *(noun)*

The route regularly followed by a passenger bus.

- *The article explained what “bus route” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bus route” to mean the route regularly followed by a passenger bus.*

capital of brazil *(noun)*

The capital of Brazil; a city built on the central plateau and inaugurated in 1960.

- *They discussed "capital of brazil" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of brazil" means with a simple example.*

capital of south korea *(noun)*

The capital of South Korea and the largest city of Asia; located in northwestern South Korea.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of south korea" to mean the capital of south korea and the largest city of....*
- *The article explained what "capital of south korea" means with a simple example.*

city limits *(noun)*

The limits of the area occupied by a city or town.

- *The article explained what "city limits" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city limits" to mean the limits of the area occupied by a city or town.*

coal car *(noun)*

Freight car with fixed sides and no roof; for transporting coal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coal car."*
- *The article explained what "coal car" means with a simple example.*

flash back *(verb)*

Return in time.

- *The film cut back to an earlier event in the story.*
- *He did not know how to use "flash back" until he saw an example.*

illinois *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north-central United States.

- *The article explained what "illinois" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illinois."*

injuries *(noun)*

An accident that results in physical damage or hurt.

- *The article explained what "injuries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "injuries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northern ireland *(noun)*

A division of the United Kingdom located on the northern part of the island of Ireland.

- *The article explained what "northern ireland" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern ireland."*

parking lot *(noun)*

A lot where cars are parked.

- *They discussed "parking lot" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parking lot" means with a simple example.*

population shift *(noun)*

A change in the relative numbers of the different groups of individuals making up a population.

- *They discussed "population shift" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "population shift" to mean a change in the relative numbers of the different....*

replacement *(noun)*

An event in which one thing is substituted for another.

- *The replacement of lost blood by a transfusion of donor blood.*
- *He looked up "replacement" because he had never seen it before.*

thread *(verb)*

To move or cause to move in a sinuous, spiral, or circular course.

- *Thread a needle.*
- *She had her eyebrows threaded.*

---

victoria *(noun)*

A town in southeast Texas to the southeast of San Antonio.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victoria."*
- *He looked up "victoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virginia beach *(noun)*

The largest city in Virginia; long overshadowed by Norfolk but growing rapidly since 1970; with 28 miles of public beaches tourism is a major factor in the economy; site of three United States Navy bases.

- *Understanding "virginia beach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "virginia beach" means with a simple example.*

---

air force academy *(noun)*

An academy for training air force officers.

- *They discussed "air force academy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "air force academy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrival time *(noun)*

The time at which a public conveyance is scheduled to arrive at a given destination.

- *He looked up "arrival time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arrival time" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of north korea *(noun)*

Capital of North Korea and an industrial center.

- *Pyongyang is Korea's oldest city but little of its history has been preserved.*
- *He looked up "capital of north korea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of the united kingdom *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of England; located on the Thames in southeastern England; financial and industrial and cultural center.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of the united kingdom" to mean the capital and largest city of england; located on....*
- *Understanding "capital of the united kingdom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of turkey *(noun)*

The capital of Turkey; located in west-central Turkey; it was formerly known as Angora and is the home of Angora goats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of turkey."*
- *The article explained what "capital of turkey" means with a simple example.*

---

car mirror *(noun)*

A mirror that the driver of a car can use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car mirror."*
- *They discussed "car mirror" during the group presentation.*

---

chase after *(verb)*

Go after with the intent to catch.

- *The policeman chased the mugger down the alley.*
- *The dog chased the rabbit.*

---

crime wave *(noun)*

A sudden rise in the crime rate.

- *They discussed "crime wave" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "crime wave" means with a simple example.*

---

episodes *(noun)*

A happening that is distinctive in a series of related events.

- *Understanding "episodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "episodes" to mean a happening that is distinctive in a series of....*

houses of parliament *(noun)*

The building in which the House of Commons and the House of Lords meet.

- *They discussed "houses of parliament" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "houses of parliament."*

iraq *(noun)*

A republic in the Middle East in western Asia; the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia was in the area now known as Iraq.

- *The article explained what "iraq" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iraq" to mean a republic in the middle east in western asia; the....*

liverpool *(noun)*

A large city in northwestern England; its port is the country's major outlet for industrial exports.

- *He looked up "liverpool" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liverpool."*

muscle into *(verb)*

Force one's way.

- *He muscled into the union.*
- *Can you use "muscle into" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ny *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *The article explained what "ny" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ny" to mean a mid-atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.*

opens *(noun)*

A clear or unobstructed space or expanse of land or water.

- *The article explained what "opens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "opens" to mean a clear or unobstructed space or expanse of land or....*

parking area *(noun)*

A lot where cars are parked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parking area."*
- *They discussed "parking area" during the group presentation.*

raising *(noun)*

The event of something being raised upward.

- *A raising of the land resulting from volcanic activity.*
- *They discussed "raising" during the group presentation.*

soviet union *(noun)*

A former communist country in eastern Europe and northern Asia; established in 1922; included Russia and 14 other soviet socialist republics (Ukraine and Byelorussia and others); officially dissolved 31 December 1991.

- *The article explained what "soviet union" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soviet union" to mean a former communist country in eastern europe and....*

supply route *(noun)*

A route over which supplies can be delivered.

- *He looked up "supply route" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "supply route" during the group presentation.*

take to the woods *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *The burglars escaped before the police showed up.*
- *Can you use "take to the woods" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

time of arrival *(noun)*

The time at which a public conveyance is scheduled to arrive at a given destination.

- *The article explained what "time of arrival" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "time of arrival" to mean the time at which a public conveyance is scheduled....*

---

trip the light fantastic *(verb)*

Move in a pattern; usually to musical accompaniment; do or perform a dance.

- *My husband and I like to dance at home to the radio.*
- *He did not know how to use "trip the light fantastic" until he saw an example.*

---

belt *(noun)*

An elongated region where a specific condition or characteristic is found.

- *A belt of high pressure.*
- *The article explained what "belt" means with a simple example.*

---

black hills *(noun)*

Mountains in western South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black hills."*
- *Understanding "black hills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of pakistan *(noun)*

The capital of Pakistan in the north on a plateau; the site was chosen in 1959.

- *He looked up "capital of pakistan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of pakistan."*

---

ceremony *(noun)*

A formal event performed on a special occasion.

- *A ceremony commemorating Pearl Harbor.*
- *The ceremony of smelling the cork and tasting the wine.*

---

clock up *(verb)*

Record a distance travelled; on planes and cars.

- *He did not know how to use "clock up" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "clock up" when talking about this idea.*

---

dallas *(noun)*

A large commercial and industrial city in northeastern Texas located in the heart of the northern Texas oil fields.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dallas."*
- *He looked up "dallas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

entering *(noun)*

A movement into or inward.

- *Understanding "entering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entering" to mean a movement into or inward.*

---

give chase *(verb)*

Go after with the intent to catch.

- *The policeman chased the mugger down the alley.*
- *The dog chased the rabbit.*

---

head for the hills *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *The burglars escaped before the police showed up.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "head for the hills" in real sentences.*

---

houston *(noun)*

The largest city in Texas; located in southeastern Texas near the Gulf of Mexico; site of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

- *He looked up "houston" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "houston" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

labor pool *(noun)*

The source of trained people from which workers can be hired.

- *In class, the teacher used "labor pool" to mean the source of trained people from which workers can....*
- *He looked up "labor pool" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moscow *(noun)*

A city of central European Russia; formerly capital of both the Soviet Union and Soviet Russia; since 1991 the capital of the Russian Federation.

- *He looked up "moscow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "moscow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

philadelphia *(noun)*

The largest city in Pennsylvania; located in the southeastern part of the state on the Delaware river; site of Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed; site of the University of Pennsylvania.

- *They discussed "philadelphia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philadelphia" to mean the largest city in pennsylvania; located in the....*

---

radio noise *(noun)*

Static at radio wavelengths.

- *The article explained what "radio noise" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio noise" to mean static at radio wavelengths.*

---

railway car *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad.

- *Three cars had jumped the rails.*
- *They discussed "railway car" during the group presentation.*

---

rear back *(verb)*

Rear backwards on its hind legs.

- *The frightened horse reared back.*
- *Can you use "rear back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

skill *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *The skill of a well-trained boxer.*
- *The article explained what "skill" means with a simple example.*

---

society islands *(noun)*

An island group of French Polynesia in the South Pacific to the east of Samoa.

- *Understanding "society islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "society islands" to mean an island group of french polynesia in the south....*

---

soil *(noun)*

The geographical area under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state.

- *American troops were stationed on Japanese soil.*
- *Good agricultural soil.*

---

standing wave *(noun)*

A wave (as a sound wave in a chamber or an electromagnetic wave in a transmission line) in which the ratio of its instantaneous amplitude at one point to that at any other point does not vary with time.

- *The article explained what "standing wave" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "standing wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suck *(verb)*

Draw something in by or as if by a vacuum.

- *Mud was sucking at her feet.*

- *Suck the poison from the place where the snake bit.*

---

approach pattern *(noun)*

The path that is prescribed for an airplane that is preparing to land at an airport.

- *The traffic patterns around O'Hare are very crowded.*
- *They stayed in the pattern until the fog lifted.*

---

bedroom community *(noun)*

A community where many commuters live.

- *The article explained what "bedroom community" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bedroom community" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of michigan *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Michigan; located in southern Michigan on the Grand River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of michigan."*
- *He looked up "capital of michigan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of west virginia *(noun)*

State capital of West Virginia in the central part of the state on the Kanawha river.

- *They discussed "capital of west virginia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capital of west virginia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chase away *(verb)*

Force to go away; used both with concrete and metaphoric meanings.

- *Drive away potential burglars.*
- *Drive away bad thoughts.*

---

irish capital *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and major port of the Irish Republic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish capital."*
- *They discussed "irish capital" during the group presentation.*

---

latin america *(noun)*

The parts of North America and South America to the south of the United States where Romance languages are spoken.

- *In class, the teacher used "latin america" to mean the parts of north america and south america to the....*
- *Understanding "latin america" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

northern territory *(noun)*

A territory in north central Australia.

- *He looked up "northern territory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "northern territory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palace car *(noun)*

A passenger car for day travel; you pay extra fare for individual chairs.

- *Understanding "palace car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palace car."*

---

root *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *Communism's Russian root.*
- *Understanding "root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trail head *(noun)*

The beginning of a trail.

- *Understanding "trail head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trail head" because he had never seen it before.*

---

upper limit *(noun)*

The limit on the upper (or northernmost) side of something.

- *The article explained what "upper limit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upper limit" to mean the limit on the upper (or northernmost) side of....*

---

violent death *(noun)*

An event that causes someone to die.

- *They discussed "violent death" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violent death."*

---

western empire *(noun)*

The western part after the Roman Empire was divided in 395; it lasted only until 476.

- *He looked up "western empire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western empire."*

---

boost up *(verb)*

Push upward.

- *She tried to use "boost up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "boost up" until he saw an example.*

---

bus ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for a ride on a bus.

- *He looked up "bus ticket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bus ticket" during the group presentation.*

---

diamond state *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diamond state."*
- *They discussed "diamond state" during the group presentation.*

---

downtown *(noun)*

The central area or commercial center of a town or city.

- *The heart of Birmingham's downtown.*
- *Understanding "downtown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hop *(verb)*

Travel by means of an aircraft, bus, etc.

- *She hopped a train to Chicago.*
- *He hopped rides all over the country.*

---

hop on *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *The coach explained when to use "hop on" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "hop on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hop out *(verb)*

Get out of quickly.

- *The officer hopped out when he spotted an illegally parked car.*
- *Can you use "hop out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

house of islam *(noun)*

Areas where Muslims are in the majority.

- *The article explained what "house of islam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house of islam" to mean areas where muslims are in the majority.*

---

parking space *(noun)*

A space where an automobile can be parked.

- *Understanding “parking space” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “parking space” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pleasure trip *(noun)*

A journey taken for pleasure.

- *It was merely a pleasure trip.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleasure trip” to mean a journey taken for pleasure.*

---

port of entry *(noun)*

A port in the United States where customs officials are stationed to oversee the entry and exit of people and merchandise.

- *Understanding “port of entry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “port of entry” during the group presentation.*

---

rail off *(verb)*

Separate with a railing.

- *Rail off the crowds from the Presidential palace.*
- *In everyday English, people use “rail off” when talking about this idea.*

---

rush hour *(noun)*

The times at the beginning and end of the working day when many people are traveling to or from work.

- *He looked up “rush hour” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rush hour.”*

---

san francisco *(noun)*

A port in western California near the Golden Gate that is one of the major industrial and transportation centers; it has one of the world’s finest harbors; site of the Golden Gate Bridge.

- *He looked up “san francisco” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “san francisco” during the group presentation.*

---

sweden *(noun)*

A Scandinavian kingdom in the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

- *He looked up “sweden” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sweden” during the group presentation.*

---

syria *(noun)*

An Asian republic in the Middle East at the east end of the Mediterranean; site of some of the world’s most ancient centers of civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used “syria” to mean an asian republic in the middle east at the east....*
- *He looked up “syria” because he had never seen it before.*

---

throwing *(verb)*

To put into a state or activity hastily, suddenly, or carelessly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “throwing” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “throwing” and when to wait.*

---

ticket agent *(noun)*

Someone who sells tickets (e.g., theater seats or travel accommodations).

- *The article explained what “ticket agent” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ticket agent” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unknown region *(noun)*

An unknown and unexplored region.

- *They came like angels out the unknown.*
- *Understanding “unknown region” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

background signal *(noun)*

Extraneous signals that can be confused with the phenomenon to be observed or measured.

- *They got a bad connection and could hardly hear one another over the background signals.*
- *He looked up “background signal” because he had never seen it before.*

cambridge *(noun)*

A city in eastern England on the River Cam; site of Cambridge University.

- *Understanding "cambridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cambridge."*

capital of jordan *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Jordan.

- *They discussed "capital of jordan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of jordan."*

disaster *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *The earthquake was a disaster.*
- *His policies were a disaster.*

flying squad *(noun)*

A mobile group of trained people (police or executives or officials) able to move quickly in the case of emergencies.

- *They discussed "flying squad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flying squad" to mean a mobile group of trained people (police or....*

gary *(noun)*

A city in northwest Indiana on Lake Michigan; steel production.

- *The article explained what "gary" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gary" during the group presentation.*

go forth *(verb)*

Go away from a place.

- *Can you use "go forth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "go forth" and when to wait.*

islamic community *(noun)*

A clandestine group of southeast Asian terrorists organized in 1993 and trained by al-Qaeda; supports militant Muslims in Indonesia and the Philippines and has cells in Singapore and Malaysia and Indonesia.

- *The article explained what "islamic community" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islamic community."*

makeup *(noun)*

An event that is substituted for a previously cancelled event.

- *He missed the test and had to take a makeup.*
- *The two teams played a makeup one week later.*

morgan city *(noun)*

A town in southeast Louisiana to the south of Baton Rouge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morgan city."*
- *The article explained what "morgan city" means with a simple example.*

motor hotel *(noun)*

A hotel for motorists; provides direct access from rooms to parking area.

- *They discussed "motor hotel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motor hotel" to mean a hotel for motorists; provides direct access from....*

republic of south africa *(noun)*

A republic at the southernmost part of Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1910; first European settlers were Dutch (known as Boers).

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of south africa" to mean a republic at the southernmost part of africa;....*
- *Understanding "republic of south africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

soviet russia *(noun)*

Formerly the largest Soviet Socialist Republic in the USSR occupying eastern Europe and northern Asia.

- *They discussed "soviet russia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soviet russia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strike zone *(noun)*

(baseball) the area over home plate between a batter's knees and shoulders through which a pitch must pass in order to be called a strike.

- *In class, the teacher used "strike zone" to mean (baseball) the area over home plate between a....*
- *The article explained what "strike zone" means with a simple example.*

---

tag along *(verb)*

Go along with, often uninvited.

- *My younger brother often tagged along when I went out with my friends.*
- *Can you use "tag along" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

take a hop *(verb)*

Spring back; spring away from an impact.

- *In everyday English, people use "take a hop" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take a hop" in real sentences.*

---

ticket window *(noun)*

A window through which tickets are sold (as from a ticket booth).

- *Understanding "ticket window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ticket window" to mean a window through which tickets are sold (as from a....*

---

angle *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *He angled his way into the room.*
- *In everyday English, people use "angle" when talking about this idea.*

---

arizona *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States; site of the Grand Canyon.

- *In class, the teacher used "arizona" to mean a state in southwestern united states; site of the....*
- *The article explained what "arizona" means with a simple example.*

---

arrive at *(verb)*

Reach a destination, either real or abstract.

- *Learners should practice how to use "arrive at" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "arrive at" when talking about this idea.*

---

bus lane *(noun)*

A traffic lane intended for buses only.

- *He looked up "bus lane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bus lane."*

---

capital of new zealand *(noun)*

The capital of New Zealand.

- *Understanding "capital of new zealand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capital of new zealand" means with a simple example.*

---

channels *(noun)*

Official routes of communication.

- *You have to go through channels.*
- *The fields were crossed with irrigation channels.*

---

comic book *(noun)*

A magazine devoted to comic strips.

- *He looked up "comic book" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "comic book" to mean a magazine devoted to comic strips.*

---

greek capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena (its patron goddess).

- *Understanding "greek capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "greek capital" during the group presentation.*

---

mill about *(verb)*

Move about in a confused manner.

- *He did not know how to use "mill about" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mill about" and when to wait.*

---

oxford *(noun)*

A university town in northern Mississippi; home of William Faulkner.

- *He looked up "oxford" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxford."*

---

south of houston *(noun)*

A district in southwestern Manhattan noted for its shops and restaurants and galleries and artist's lofts.

- *He looked up "south of houston" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "south of houston" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steal away *(verb)*

Leave furtively and stealthily.

- *Can you use "steal away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "steal away" and when to wait.*

---

sucks *(verb)*

Draw something in by or as if by a vacuum.

- *This sucks!*
- *Can you use "sucks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

traffic pattern *(noun)*

The path that is prescribed for an airplane that is preparing to land at an airport.

- *The traffic patterns around O'Hare are very crowded.*
- *They stayed in the pattern until the fog lifted.*

---

travel and entertainment account *(noun)*

An account to which salespersons or executives can charge travel and entertainment expenses.

- *Understanding "travel and entertainment account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "travel and entertainment account" during the group presentation.*

---

western islands *(noun)*

A group of more than 500 islands off the western coast of Scotland.

- *He looked up "western islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western islands."*

---

atlantic city *(noun)*

A city on the Atlantic shore in southeastern New Jersey; a resort and gambling center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atlantic city."*
- *Understanding "atlantic city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

driving license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to drive a motor vehicle.

- *Understanding "driving license" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driving license."*

---

fort worth *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Texas (just to the west of Dallas); a major industrial center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fort worth."*
- *They discussed "fort worth" during the group presentation.*

---

funeral *(noun)*

A ceremony at which a dead person is buried or cremated.

- *Hundreds of people attended his funeral.*
- *They discussed "funeral" during the group presentation.*

---

hit the deck *(verb)*

Fall or drop suddenly, usually to evade some danger.

- *The soldiers hit the dirt when they heard gunfire.*
- *Can you use "hit the deck" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

log up *(verb)*

Record a distance travelled; on planes and cars.

- *Can you use "log up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "log up" and when to wait.*

---

olympic national park *(noun)*

A national park in Washington having rain forests of giant evergreens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olympic national park."*
- *He looked up "olympic national park" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resort *(verb)*

Move, travel, or proceed toward some place.

- *The government resorted to rationing meat.*
- *He did not know how to use "resort" until he saw an example.*

---

saint john *(noun)*

A port in eastern Canada; the largest city in New Brunswick.

- *He looked up "saint john" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saint john" during the group presentation.*

---

string line *(noun)*

Line across a billiard table behind which the cue balls are placed at the start of a game.

- *The article explained what "string line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "string line" to mean line across a billiard table behind which the cue....*

---

victoria land *(noun)*

A mountainous area of Antarctica bounded by the Ross Sea and Wilkes Land.

- *He looked up "victoria land" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victoria land" to mean a mountainous area of antarctica bounded by the....*

---

waste-yard *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *They discussed "waste-yard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "waste-yard" means with a simple example.*

---

wave shape *(noun)*

The shape of a wave illustrated graphically by plotting the values of the period quantity against time.

- *In class, the teacher used "wave shape" to mean the shape of a wave illustrated graphically by....*
- *The article explained what "wave shape" means with a simple example.*

---

al-iraq *(noun)*

A republic in the Middle East in western Asia; the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia was in the area now known as Iraq.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “al-iraq.”*
- *They discussed “al-iraq” during the group presentation.*

---

austin *(noun)*

State capital of Texas on the Colorado River; site of the University of Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used “austin” to mean state capital of texas on the colorado river; site....*
- *Understanding “austin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of south carolina *(noun)*

Capital and largest city in South Carolina; located in central South Carolina.

- *They discussed “capital of south carolina” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “capital of south carolina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combination plane *(noun)*

A woodworking plane that has interchangeable cutters of various shapes.

- *The article explained what “combination plane” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “combination plane” to mean a woodworking plane that has interchangeable....*

---

d-layer *(noun)*

The lowest region of the ionosphere (35 to 50 miles up) that reflects low-frequency radio waves.

- *Understanding “d-layer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “d-layer.”*

---

destruction *(noun)*

An event (or the result of an event) that completely destroys something.

- *He looked up “destruction” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “destruction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ghost town *(noun)*

A deserted settlement (especially in western United States).

- *They discussed “ghost town” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ghost town” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hire car *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *She picked up a hire car at the airport and drove to her hotel.*
- *He looked up “hire car” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hot-wire *(verb)*

Start (a car engine) without a key by bypassing the ignition interlock.

- *The woman who lost the car keys had to hot-wire her van.*
- *He did not know how to use “hot-wire” until he saw an example.*

---

lower egypt *(noun)*

One of the two main administrative districts of Egypt; consists of the Nile delta.

- *He looked up “lower egypt” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lower egypt.”*

---

meets *(verb)*

Meet by design; be present at the arrival of.

- *She tried to use “meets” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “meets” until he saw an example.*

---

melbourne *(noun)*

The capital of Victoria state and 2nd largest Australian city; a financial and commercial center.

- *The article explained what “melbourne” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “melbourne” to mean the capital of victoria state and 2nd largest....*

mill around *(verb)*

Move about in a confused manner.

- *Who is this man that is hanging around the department?*
- *Can you use "mill around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

park avenue *(noun)*

A fashionable residential street in New York City.

- *Understanding "park avenue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "park avenue."*

plane ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for a trip on an airplane.

- *He looked up "plane ticket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "plane ticket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rapid city *(noun)*

A town in southwestern South Dakota in the eastern part of the Black Hills.

- *They discussed "rapid city" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rapid city" because he had never seen it before.*

retirement complex *(noun)*

A planned community for residents who have retired from an active working life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retirement complex."*
- *They discussed "retirement complex" during the group presentation.*

settle down *(verb)*

Settle into a position, usually on a surface or ground.

- *Dust settled on the roofs.*
- *He finally settled down.*

spin around *(verb)*

Revolve quickly and repeatedly around one's own axis.

- *The dervishes whirl around and around without getting dizzy.*
- *Can you use "spin around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

string along *(verb)*

Move or come along.

- *Learners should practice how to use "string along" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "string along" when talking about this idea.*

strip *(noun)*

A relatively long narrow piece of something.

- *He felt a flat strip of muscle.*
- *She did a strip right in front of everyone.*

theatre of operations *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *In class, the teacher used "theatre of operations" to mean a region in which active military operations are in....*
- *They discussed "theatre of operations" during the group presentation.*

administrative district *(noun)*

A district defined for administrative purposes.

- *He looked up "administrative district" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "administrative district."*

air medal *(noun)*

A United States Air Force decoration for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

- *They discussed "air medal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air medal" to mean a united states air force decoration for....*

---

broadcast area *(noun)*

The area over which a radio or tv transmission can be received.

- *Understanding "broadcast area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "broadcast area" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of colorado *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Colorado; located in central Colorado on the South Platte river.

- *Understanding "capital of colorado" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of colorado" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of georgia *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Georgia on the Kura river.

- *They discussed "capital of georgia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of georgia" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of north carolina *(noun)*

Capital of the state of North Carolina; located in the east central part of the North Carolina.

- *The article explained what "capital of north carolina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of north carolina" to mean capital of the state of north carolina; located in....*

---

danger zone *(noun)*

A dangerous area.

- *The article explained what "danger zone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "danger zone" to mean a dangerous area.*

---

detroit *(noun)*

The largest city in Michigan and a major Great Lakes port; center of the United States automobile industry; located in southeastern Michigan on the Detroit river across from Windsor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detroit."*
- *He looked up "detroit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disaster area *(noun)*

A region whose population is affected by a general disaster.

- *Understanding "disaster area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disaster area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

e layer *(noun)*

A region of the ionosphere (from 50 to 90 miles up) that reflects radio waves of medium length.

- *Understanding "e layer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "e layer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunting ground *(noun)*

An area in which game is hunted.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting ground" to mean an area in which game is hunted.*
- *He looked up "hunting ground" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kansas city *(noun)*

A city of northeast Kansas on the Missouri River adjacent to Kansas City, Missouri.

- *He looked up "kansas city" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kansas city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knock *(noun)*

The sound of knocking (as on a door or in an engine or bearing).

- *The knocking grew louder.*

- *The sudden knock floored him.*

---

military ceremony *(noun)*

A formal ceremony performed by military personnel.

- *The article explained what "military ceremony" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "military ceremony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minor planet *(noun)*

Any of numerous small celestial bodies that move around the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor planet."*
- *He looked up "minor planet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paper tape *(noun)*

A long narrow strip of paper.

- *He looked up "paper tape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paper tape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

port of spain *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Trinidad and Tobago on the west coast of the island of Trinidad.

- *The article explained what "port of spain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "port of spain" to mean the capital and largest city of trinidad and tobago....*

---

port-of-spain *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Trinidad and Tobago on the west coast of the island of Trinidad.

- *They discussed "port-of-spain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "port-of-spain" means with a simple example.*

---

railway station *(noun)*

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods.

- *The article explained what "railway station" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "railway station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

referring *(verb)*

Send or direct for treatment, information, or a decision.

- *There were lots of questions referring to her talk.*
- *The coach explained when to use "referring" and when to wait.*

---

rio *(noun)*

The former capital and 2nd largest city of Brazil; chief Brazilian port; famous as a tourist attraction.

- *In class, the teacher used "rio" to mean the former capital and 2nd largest city of brazil;....*
- *Understanding "rio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

round-trip ticket *(noun)*

A ticket to a place and back (usually over the same route).

- *He looked up "round-trip ticket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "round-trip ticket."*

---

screaming *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *Her screaming attracted the neighbors.*
- *They discussed "screaming" during the group presentation.*

---

singapore *(noun)*

An island to the south of the Malay Peninsula.

- *Understanding "singapore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "singapore" means with a simple example.*

---

stretch out *(verb)*

Extend or stretch out to a greater or the full length.

- *Stretch out that piece of cloth.*
- *To enjoy the picnic, we stretched out on the grass.*

---

tank farm *(noun)*

An area used exclusively for storing petroleum in large tanks.

- *Understanding "tank farm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tank farm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theater *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *He served in the Vietnam theater for three years.*
- *They discussed "theater" during the group presentation.*

---

transportation security administration *(noun)*

An agency established in 2001 to safeguard United States transportation systems and insure safe air travel.

- *He looked up "transportation security administration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "transportation security administration" during the group presentation.*

---

virgin *(noun)*

The sixth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about August 23 to September 22.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgin."*
- *He looked up "virgin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

background noise *(noun)*

Extraneous noise contaminating sound measurements that cannot be separated from the desired signal.

- *He looked up "background noise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "background noise."*

---

bad lands *(noun)*

An eroded and barren region in southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska.

- *They discussed "bad lands" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bad lands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of egypt *(noun)*

The capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa; a major port just to the south of the Nile delta; formerly the home of the Pharaohs.

- *He looked up "capital of egypt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of egypt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of illinois *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Illinois.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of illinois" to mean capital of the state of illinois.*
- *They discussed "capital of illinois" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of northern ireland *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Northern Ireland; the center of Protestantism in Northern Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of northern ireland" to mean capital and largest city of northern ireland; the....*
- *They discussed "capital of northern ireland" during the group presentation.*

---

child welfare service *(noun)*

An administrative unit responsible for social work concerned with the welfare and vocational training of children.

- *They discussed "child welfare service" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "child welfare service" means with a simple example.*

---

cultural revolution *(noun)*

A radical reform in China initiated by Mao Zedong in 1965 and carried out largely by the Red Guard; intended to eliminate counterrevolutionary elements in the government it resulted in purges of the intellectuals and socioeconomic chaos.

- *The article explained what "cultural revolution" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cultural revolution" to mean a radical reform in china initiated by mao zedong....*

---

ease up *(verb)*

Move in order to make room for someone for something.

- *He eased off the gas pedal and the car slowed down.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ease up" when talking about this idea.*

---

federal republic of germany *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal republic of germany."*
- *Understanding "federal republic of germany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flight engineer *(noun)*

The flight crewman responsible for mechanical operation while in flight.

- *The article explained what "flight engineer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flight engineer" during the group presentation.*

---

flood in *(verb)*

Arrive in great numbers.

- *He did not know how to use "flood in" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "flood in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

knock over *(verb)*

Cause to overturn from an upright or normal position.

- *The cat knocked over the flower vase.*
- *The clumsy customer turned over the vase.*

---

memorial park *(noun)*

A tract of land used for burials.

- *Understanding "memorial park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memorial park."*

---

miami beach *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Florida on an island between Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; known for fashionable resort hotels.

- *In class, the teacher used "miami beach" to mean a city in southeastern florida on an island between....*
- *The article explained what "miami beach" means with a simple example.*

---

move back and forth *(verb)*

Move in one direction and then into the opposite direction.

- *She tried to use "move back and forth" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "move back and forth" in real sentences.*

---

pace car *(noun)*

A high-performance car that leads a parade of competing cars through the pace lap and then pulls off the course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pace car."*
- *Understanding "pace car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

passenger car *(noun)*

A railcar where passengers ride.

- *Understanding "passenger car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "passenger car" to mean a railcar where passengers ride.*

---

passengers *(noun)*

A traveler riding in a vehicle (a boat or bus or car or plane or train etc) who is not operating it.

- *The article explained what "passengers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "passengers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

resort area *(noun)*

An area where many people go for recreation.

- *Understanding "resort area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "resort area" during the group presentation.*

social occasion *(noun)*

A vaguely specified social event.

- *An occasion arranged to honor the president.*
- *A seemingly endless round of social functions.*

swing about *(verb)*

Turn abruptly and face the other way, either physically or metaphorically.

- *Can you use "swing about" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "swing about" and when to wait.*

united mexican states *(noun)*

A republic in southern North America; became independent from Spain in 1810.

- *Understanding "united mexican states" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "united mexican states" because he had never seen it before.*

asia minor *(noun)*

A peninsula in southwestern Asia that forms the Asian part of Turkey.

- *They discussed "asia minor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "asia minor" means with a simple example.*

british columbia *(noun)*

A province in western Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british columbia."*
- *He looked up "british columbia" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of iraq *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Iraq; located on the Tigris River.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of iraq" to mean capital and largest city of iraq; located on the....*
- *Understanding "capital of iraq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

combat zone *(noun)*

A military area where combat forces operate.

- *Understanding "combat zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combat zone."*

fleet *(verb)*

Move along rapidly and lightly; skim or dart.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fleet" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "fleet" until he saw an example.*

fundamental *(noun)*

Any factor that could be considered important to the understanding of a particular business.

- *Fundamentals include a company's growth, revenues, earnings, management, and capital structure.*
- *The article explained what "fundamental" means with a simple example.*

italian republic *(noun)*

A republic in southern Europe on the Italian Peninsula; was the core of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire between the 4th century BC and the 5th century AD.

- *He looked up "italian republic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "italian republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

japanese islands *(noun)*

A string of more than 3,000 islands to the east of Asia extending 1,300 miles between the Sea of Japan and the western Pacific Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese islands."*
- *Understanding "japanese islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motor vehicle *(noun)*

A self-propelled wheeled vehicle that does not run on rails.

- *The article explained what "motor vehicle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motor vehicle" to mean a self-propelled wheeled vehicle that does not run....*

---

nigeria *(noun)*

A republic in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea; gained independence from Britain in 1960; most populous African country.

- *The article explained what "nigeria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nigeria" during the group presentation.*

---

quarter-circle *(noun)*

A quarter of the circumference of a circle.

- *The article explained what "quarter-circle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quarter-circle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

republic of ireland *(noun)*

A republic consisting of 26 of 32 counties comprising the island of Ireland; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1921.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of ireland" to mean a republic consisting of 26 of 32 counties....*
- *The article explained what "republic of ireland" means with a simple example.*

---

reward *(noun)*

A recompense for worthy acts or retribution for wrongdoing.

- *Virtue is its own reward.*
- *Reaping the rewards of generosity.*

---

shake *(verb)*

Shake or vibrate rapidly and intensively.

- *My faith has been shaken.*
- *I couldn't shake the car that was following me.*

---

split ticket *(noun)*

A ballot cast by a voter who votes for candidates from more than one party.

- *Understanding "split ticket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "split ticket" during the group presentation.*

---

west berlin *(noun)*

The part of Berlin under United States and British and French control until 1989.

- *The article explained what "west berlin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west berlin" to mean the part of berlin under united states and british....*

---

zone of interior *(noun)*

The part of the theater of war not included in the theater of operations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zone of interior."*
- *The article explained what "zone of interior" means with a simple example.*

---

bed-hop *(verb)*

Be sexually active with more than one partner.

- *He did not know how to use "bed-hop" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bed-hop" and when to wait.*

---

blast *(noun)*

A highly pleasurable or exciting experience.

- *Celebrating after the game was a blast.*

- *In class, the teacher used "blast" to mean a highly pleasurable or exciting experience.*

central african republic *(noun)*

A landlocked country in central Africa; formerly under French control; became independent in 1960.

- *They discussed "central african republic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "central african republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

f layer *(noun)*

The highest region of the ionosphere (from 90 to 600 miles up) which contains the highest concentration of free electrons and is most useful for long-range radio transmission.

- *The article explained what "f layer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "f layer" during the group presentation.*

fly blind *(verb)*

Fly an airplane solely by relying on instruments.

- *She tried to use "fly blind" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fly blind" and when to wait.*

fort smith *(noun)*

A town in western Arkansas on the Arkansas River at the Oklahoma border.

- *He looked up "fort smith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fort smith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

high-tail *(verb)*

Retreat at full speed.

- *The actress high-tailed to her villa when reporters began to follow her to the restaurant.*
- *He did not know how to use "high-tail" until he saw an example.*

hour angle *(noun)*

The angular distance along the celestial equator from the observer's meridian to the hour circle of a given celestial body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hour angle."*
- *The article explained what "hour angle" means with a simple example.*

il *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north-central United States.

- *The article explained what "il" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "il" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

republic of korea *(noun)*

A republic in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula; established in 1948.

- *They discussed "republic of korea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "republic of korea" because he had never seen it before.*

swing around *(verb)*

Turn abruptly and face the other way, either physically or metaphorically.

- *He turned around to face his opponent.*
- *My conscience told me to turn around before I made a mistake.*

theater of war *(noun)*

The entire land, sea, and air area that may become or is directly involved in war operations.

- *In class, the teacher used "theater of war" to mean the entire land, sea, and air area that may become....*
- *The article explained what "theater of war" means with a simple example.*

three-mile limit *(noun)*

The limit of a nation's territorial waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-mile limit."*
- *They discussed "three-mile limit" during the group presentation.*

travel kit *(noun)*

A kit for carrying toilet articles while traveling.

- *In class, the teacher used "travel kit" to mean a kit for carrying toilet articles while traveling.*
- *The article explained what "travel kit" means with a simple example.*

---

trials *(noun)*

An annoying or frustrating or catastrophic event.

- *In the experimental trials the amount of carbon was measured separately.*
- *The trials for the semifinals began yesterday.*

---

ukraine *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe; formerly a European soviet; the center of the original Russian state which came into existence in the ninth century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ukraine."*
- *Understanding "ukraine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

administrative division *(noun)*

A district defined for administrative purposes.

- *The article explained what "administrative division" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "administrative division" to mean a district defined for administrative purposes.*

---

angle-park *(verb)*

Park at an angle.

- *The coach explained when to use "angle-park" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "angle-park" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

back-blast *(noun)*

Backfire from a recoilless weapon.

- *Understanding "back-blast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "back-blast" to mean backfire from a recoilless weapon.*

---

breath of fresh air *(noun)*

A welcome relief.

- *The new management was like a breath of fresh air.*
- *The article explained what "breath of fresh air" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of pennsylvania *(noun)*

Capital of Pennsylvania; located in southern part of state.

- *They discussed "capital of pennsylvania" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of pennsylvania" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of sweden *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Sweden; located in southern Sweden on the Baltic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of sweden."*
- *The article explained what "capital of sweden" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of syria *(noun)*

An ancient city (widely regarded as the world's oldest) and present capital and largest city of Syria; according to the New Testament, the Apostle Paul (then known as Saul) underwent a dramatic conversion on the road to Damascus.

- *The article explained what "capital of syria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of syria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charge sheet *(noun)*

The daily written record of events (as arrests) in a police station.

- *They discussed "charge sheet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "charge sheet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comfort station *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *He looked up "comfort station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "comfort station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

district of columbia *(noun)*

The district occupied entirely by the city of Washington; chosen by George Washington as the site of the capital of the United States and created out of land ceded by Maryland and Virginia.

- *They discussed "district of columbia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "district of columbia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

districts *(noun)*

A region marked off for administrative or other purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "districts."*
- *He looked up "districts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dutch capital *(noun)*

An industrial center and the nominal capital of the Netherlands; center of the diamond-cutting industry; seat of an important stock exchange; known for its canals and art museum.

- *In class, the teacher used "dutch capital" to mean an industrial center and the nominal capital of the....*
- *He looked up "dutch capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

explore *(verb)*

Travel to or penetrate into.

- *Explore unknown territory in biology.*
- *He did not know how to use "explore" until he saw an example.*

---

flat-hat *(verb)*

Fly very close to the ground.

- *He did not know how to use "flat-hat" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flat-hat" when talking about this idea.*

---

hamilton *(noun)*

A port city in southeastern Ontario at the western end of Lake Ontario.

- *Understanding "hamilton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamilton" to mean a port city in southeastern ontario at the western....*

---

heat flash *(noun)*

A flash of intense heat (as released by an atomic explosion).

- *He looked up "heat flash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heat flash" during the group presentation.*

---

indiana *(noun)*

A state in midwestern United States.

- *He looked up "indiana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "indiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

island hop *(verb)*

Travel from one island to the next.

- *On the cruise, we did some island-hopping.*
- *The coach explained when to use "island hop" and when to wait.*

---

laboratory *(noun)*

A region resembling a laboratory inasmuch as it offers opportunities for observation and practice and experimentation.

- *Pakistan is a laboratory for studying the use of American troops to combat terrorism.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laboratory."*

---

lawrence *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Kansas on the Kansas River; scene of raids by John Brown in 1856.

- *The article explained what "lawrence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawrence" to mean a town in northeastern kansas on the kansas river;....*

mexican capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mexico is a political and cultural and commercial and industrial center; one of the world's largest cities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican capital."*
- *The article explained what "mexican capital" means with a simple example.*

minnesota *(noun)*

A midwestern state.

- *Understanding "minnesota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "minnesota" because he had never seen it before.*

photo op *(noun)*

An occasion that lends itself to (or is deliberately arranged for) taking photographs that provide favorable publicity for those who are photographed.

- *They discussed "photo op" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photo op."*

remote station *(noun)*

A terminal connected to a computer by a data link.

- *Understanding "remote station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "remote station" because he had never seen it before.*

terminal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or situated at the ends of a delivery route.

- *Freight pickup is a terminal service.*
- *Terminal charges.*

triple *(noun)*

A set of three similar things considered as a unit.

- *Understanding "triple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triple."*

triple time *(noun)*

Musical time with three beats in each bar.

- *The article explained what "triple time" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triple time" to mean musical time with three beats in each bar.*

vietnam *(noun)*

A communist state in Indochina on the South China Sea; achieved independence from France in 1945.

- *In class, the teacher used "vietnam" to mean a communist state in indochina on the south china....*
- *The article explained what "vietnam" means with a simple example.*

big bang *(noun)*

(cosmology) the cosmic explosion that is hypothesized to have marked the origin of the universe.

- *Understanding "big bang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big bang."*

broadcast station *(noun)*

A station equipped to broadcast radio or television programs.

- *The article explained what "broadcast station" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broadcast station" to mean a station equipped to broadcast radio or television....*

darkness *(noun)*

An unilluminated area.

- *He moved off into the darkness.*
- *The powers of darkness.*

hiding place *(noun)*

A place suitable for hiding something (such as yourself).

- *In class, the teacher used "hiding place" to mean a place suitable for hiding something (such as....*
- *The article explained what "hiding place" means with a simple example.*

---

kentucky *(noun)*

A state in east central United States; a border state during the American Civil War; famous for breeding race horses.

- *Understanding "kentucky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kentucky" means with a simple example.*

---

kingdom of spain *(noun)*

A parliamentary monarchy in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; a former colonial power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingdom of spain."*
- *Understanding "kingdom of spain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

link-attached station *(noun)*

A terminal connected to a computer by a data link.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "link-attached station."*
- *The article explained what "link-attached station" means with a simple example.*

---

madrid *(noun)*

The capital and largest city situated centrally in Spain; home of an outstanding art museum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madrid."*
- *He looked up "madrid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mi *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *He looked up "mi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oregon *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Pacific.

- *Understanding "oregon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oregon" to mean a state in northwestern united states on the pacific.*

---

power-station worker *(noun)*

A worker at a power station.

- *In class, the teacher used "power-station worker" to mean a worker at a power station.*
- *Understanding "power-station worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

residential area *(noun)*

A district where people live; occupied primarily by private residences.

- *They discussed "residential area" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "residential area" to mean a district where people live; occupied primarily by....*

---

slide *(verb)*

To pass or move unobtrusively or smoothly.

- *Can you use "slide" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "slide" until he saw an example.*

---

summit *(noun)*

The top or extreme point of something (usually a mountain or hill).

- *The region is a few molecules wide at the summit.*
- *The summit of his ambition.*

---

trip wire *(noun)*

A wire stretched close to the ground that activates something (a trap or camera or weapon) when tripped over.

- *In class, the teacher used "trip wire" to mean a wire stretched close to the ground that activates....*

- *They discussed “trip wire” during the group presentation.*

---

turn tail *(verb)*

Flee; take to one’s heels; cut and run.

- *In everyday English, people use “turn tail” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “turn tail” until he saw an example.*

---

australian desert *(noun)*

General name given to all desert areas in Australia.

- *The article explained what “australian desert” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “australian desert” during the group presentation.*

---

cape may *(noun)*

A cape of southeast New Jersey extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used “cape may” to mean a cape of southeast new jersey extending into the....*
- *They discussed “cape may” during the group presentation.*

---

capital of arizona *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city located in south central Arizona; situated in a former desert that has become a prosperous agricultural area thanks to irrigation.

- *The article explained what “capital of arizona” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of arizona.”*

---

delhi *(noun)*

A city in north central India.

- *Understanding “delhi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “delhi” means with a simple example.*

---

jazz around *(verb)*

Wander aimlessly in search of pleasure.

- *Learners should practice how to use “jazz around” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “jazz around” until he saw an example.*

---

journey cake *(noun)*

Cornbread usually cooked pancake-style on a griddle (chiefly New England).

- *He looked up “journey cake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “journey cake” during the group presentation.*

---

motor pool *(noun)*

A fleet of military vehicles controlled by a single agency and available for use as needed.

- *The article explained what “motor pool” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “motor pool” during the group presentation.*

---

new delhi *(noun)*

The capital of India is a division of the old city of Delhi.

- *He looked up “new delhi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “new delhi.”*

---

philippines *(noun)*

An archipelago in the southwestern Pacific including some 7000 islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “philippines.”*
- *They discussed “philippines” during the group presentation.*

---

railroad car *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad.

- *Three cars had jumped the rails.*
- *In class, the teacher used “railroad car” to mean a wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad.*

---

rapid growth *(noun)*

A rapid rise.

- *The article explained what "rapid growth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapid growth."*

---

slave state *(noun)*

Any of the southern states in which slavery was legal prior to the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "slave state" to mean any of the southern states in which slavery was....*
- *The article explained what "slave state" means with a simple example.*

---

slide down *(verb)*

Fall or sink heavily.

- *He did not know how to use "slide down" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slide down" and when to wait.*

---

black rock desert *(noun)*

A desert in northwestern Nevada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black rock desert."*
- *Understanding "black rock desert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boom town *(noun)*

A town enjoying sudden prosperity.

- *They discussed "boom town" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "boom town" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of kansas *(noun)*

The capital of the state of Kansas; located in eastern Kansas on the Kansas river.

- *Understanding "capital of kansas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of kansas" during the group presentation.*

---

edinburgh *(noun)*

The capital of Scotland; located in the Lothian Region on the south side of the Firth of Forth.

- *He looked up "edinburgh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edinburgh" to mean the capital of scotland; located in the lothian....*

---

en route *(adverb)*

On a route to some place.

- *Place "en route" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "en route," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

filter *(verb)*

Run or flow slowly, as in drops or in an unsteady stream.

- *Filter out the impurities.*
- *The coach explained when to use "filter" and when to wait.*

---

fleet street *(noun)*

A street in central London where newspaper offices are situated.

- *They discussed "fleet street" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fleet street" to mean a street in central london where newspaper offices....*

---

flight deck *(noun)*

The upper deck of an aircraft carrier; used as a runway.

- *The article explained what "flight deck" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flight deck."*

---

globe *(noun)*

The 3rd planet from the sun; the planet we live on.

- *They discussed "globe" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "globe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great australian desert *(noun)*

General name given to all desert areas in Australia.

- *Understanding "great australian desert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "great australian desert" means with a simple example.*

---

greece *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe on the southern part of the Balkan peninsula; known for grapes and olives and olive oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greece."*
- *They discussed "greece" during the group presentation.*

---

headquarters staff *(noun)*

Military staff stationed at headquarters.

- *They discussed "headquarters staff" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headquarters staff" to mean military staff stationed at headquarters.*

---

hoped *(verb)*

Travel by means of an aircraft, bus, etc.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hoped" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "hoped" until he saw an example.*

---

kennedy *(noun)*

A large airport on Long Island to the east of New York City.

- *In class, the teacher used "kennedy" to mean a large airport on long island to the east of new....*
- *Understanding "kennedy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

latin quarter *(noun)*

The region of Paris on the southern bank of the Seine; a center of artistic and student life.

- *Understanding "latin quarter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latin quarter" to mean the region of paris on the southern bank of the....*

---

legal residence *(noun)*

(law) the residence where you have your permanent home or principal establishment and to where, whenever you are absent, you intend to return; every person is compelled to have one and only one domicile at a time.

- *What's his legal residence?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal residence."*

---

malaysia *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia on Borneo and the Malay Peninsula; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1957.

- *The article explained what "malaysia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malaysia" to mean a constitutional monarchy in southeastern asia on....*

---

netherlands *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in western Europe on the North Sea; half the country lies below sea level.

- *In class, the teacher used "netherlands" to mean a constitutional monarchy in western europe on the....*
- *The article explained what "netherlands" means with a simple example.*

---

parking zone *(noun)*

A space where an automobile can be parked.

- *In class, the teacher used "parking zone" to mean a space where an automobile can be parked.*
- *The article explained what "parking zone" means with a simple example.*

---

passenger train *(noun)*

A train that carries passengers.

- *In class, the teacher used "passenger train" to mean a train that carries passengers.*
- *He looked up "passenger train" because he had never seen it before.*

republic of turkey *(noun)*

A Eurasian republic in Asia Minor and the Balkans; on the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, the Young Turks, led by Kemal Ataturk, established a republic in 1923.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of turkey."*
- *The article explained what "republic of turkey" means with a simple example.*

slip *(noun)*

An accidental misstep threatening (or causing) a fall.

- *He blamed his slip on the ice.*
- *The jolt caused many slips and a few spills.*

south vietnam *(noun)*

A former country in southeastern Asia that existed from 1954 (after the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu) until 1975 when it was defeated and annexed by North Vietnam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south vietnam."*
- *Understanding "south vietnam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spaces *(noun)*

An area reserved for some particular purpose.

- *The spaces are the notes F-A-C-E.*
- *The article explained what "spaces" means with a simple example.*

tap out *(verb)*

Beat out a rhythm.

- *He did not know how to use "tap out" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tap out" and when to wait.*

the netherlands *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in western Europe on the North Sea; half the country lies below sea level.

- *They discussed "the netherlands" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "the netherlands."*

vacation spot *(noun)*

An area where many people go for recreation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacation spot."*
- *They discussed "vacation spot" during the group presentation.*

wedding ceremony *(noun)*

The social event at which the ceremony of marriage is performed.

- *He looked up "wedding ceremony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wedding ceremony" during the group presentation.*

canadian province *(noun)*

Canada is divided into 12 provinces for administrative purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canadian province."*
- *The article explained what "canadian province" means with a simple example.*

capital of wisconsin *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Wisconsin; located in the southern part of state; site of the main branch of the University of Wisconsin.

- *Understanding "capital of wisconsin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of wisconsin" to mean capital of the state of wisconsin; located in the....*

cleveland *(noun)*

The largest city in Ohio; located in northeastern Ohio on Lake Erie; a major Great Lakes port.

- *In class, the teacher used "cleveland" to mean the largest city in ohio; located in northeastern....*
- *He looked up "cleveland" because he had never seen it before.*

fifth avenue *(noun)*

An avenue in Manhattan that separates the east side of Manhattan from the west side.

- *They discussed "fifth avenue" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fifth avenue" means with a simple example.*

---

finishing line *(noun)*

A line indicating the location of the finish of a race.

- *They discussed "finishing line" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "finishing line" means with a simple example.*

---

frequent *(verb)*

Be a regular or frequent visitor to a certain place.

- *The coach explained when to use "frequent" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "frequent" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

great indian desert *(noun)*

A desert to the east of the Indus River in northwestern India and southeastern Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "great indian desert" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great indian desert" to mean a desert to the east of the indus river in....*

---

irish republic *(noun)*

A republic consisting of 26 of 32 counties comprising the island of Ireland; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1921.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish republic."*
- *They discussed "irish republic" during the group presentation.*

---

jet set *(noun)*

A set of rich and fashionable people who travel widely for pleasure.

- *The article explained what "jet set" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jet set."*

---

maryland *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *He looked up "maryland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "maryland" during the group presentation.*

---

no-parking zone *(noun)*

A space where automobiles are not allowed to park.

- *Understanding "no-parking zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "no-parking zone" to mean a space where automobiles are not allowed to park.*

---

north vietnam *(noun)*

A former country in southeastern Asia that existed from 1954 (after the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu) until 1975 when South Vietnam collapsed at the end of the Vietnam War.

- *They discussed "north vietnam" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north vietnam" to mean a former country in southeastern asia that existed....*

---

oklahoma *(noun)*

A state in south central United States.

- *He looked up "oklahoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oklahoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old delhi *(noun)*

A city in north central India.

- *They discussed "old delhi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old delhi."*

---

parallel *(noun)*

An imaginary line around the Earth parallel to the equator.

- *Parallels never meet.*

- *They discussed "parallel" during the group presentation.*

---

passage *(noun)*

The motion of one object relative to another.

- *The outward passage took 10 days.*
- *The nasal passages.*

---

passenger ship *(noun)*

A ship built to carry passengers.

- *Understanding "passenger ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passenger ship."*

---

people's republic of china *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *They discussed "people's republic of china" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "people's republic of china" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resort hotel *(noun)*

A fashionable hotel usually in a resort area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resort hotel."*
- *He looked up "resort hotel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saint louis *(noun)*

The largest city in Missouri; a busy river port on the Mississippi River near its confluence with the Missouri River; was an important staging area for wagon trains westward in the 19th century.

- *The article explained what "saint louis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint louis" to mean the largest city in missouri; a busy river port on....*

---

soil profile *(noun)*

A vertical section of soil from the ground surface to the parent rock.

- *In class, the teacher used "soil profile" to mean a vertical section of soil from the ground surface....*
- *The article explained what "soil profile" means with a simple example.*

---

tokyo *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *Understanding "tokyo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tokyo."*

---

trains *(noun)*

A series of consequences wrought by an event.

- *Express trains don't stop at Princeton Junction.*
- *The article explained what "trains" means with a simple example.*

---

tune in *(verb)*

Regulate (a radio or television set) in order to receive a certain station or program.

- *Can you use "tune in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "tune in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

volunteer state *(noun)*

A state in east central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volunteer state."*
- *He looked up "volunteer state" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of singapore *(noun)*

The capital of Singapore; one of the world's biggest ports.

- *They discussed "capital of singapore" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of singapore."*

---

car carrier *(noun)*

A trailer that can be loaded with new cars for delivery to sales agencies.

- *In class, the teacher used "car carrier" to mean a trailer that can be loaded with new cars for....*
- *The article explained what "car carrier" means with a simple example.*

---

child welfare agency *(noun)*

An administrative unit responsible for social work concerned with the welfare and vocational training of children.

- *The article explained what "child welfare agency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "child welfare agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clip *(noun)*

An instance or single occasion for some event.

- *He could do ten at a clip.*
- *He gave me a clip on the ear.*

---

commonwealth of australia *(noun)*

A nation occupying the whole of the Australian continent; Aboriginal tribes are thought to have migrated from southeastern Asia 20,000 years ago; first Europeans were British convicts sent there as a penal colony.

- *They discussed "commonwealth of australia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "commonwealth of australia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crash programme *(noun)*

A rapid and intense course of training or research (usually undertaken in an emergency).

- *He took a crash course in Italian on his way to Italy.*
- *His first job was a crash course in survival and in learning how to get along with people.*

---

encounter *(noun)*

A casual or unexpected convergence.

- *There was a brief encounter in the hallway.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encounter."*

---

friendly islands *(noun)*

A monarchy on a Polynesian archipelago in the South Pacific; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1970.

- *They discussed "friendly islands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friendly islands" to mean a monarchy on a polynesian archipelago in the south....*

---

german democratic republic *(noun)*

A republic in north central Europe on the Baltic; established by the Soviet Union in 1954; reunified with West Germany in 1990.

- *They discussed "german democratic republic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "german democratic republic" to mean a republic in north central europe on the baltic;....*

---

gulf states *(noun)*

The countries in southwestern Asia that border the Persian Gulf.

- *In class, the teacher used "gulf states" to mean the countries in southwestern asia that border the....*
- *He looked up "gulf states" because he had never seen it before.*

---

land of lincoln *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north-central United States.

- *The article explained what "land of lincoln" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "land of lincoln" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liberty island *(noun)*

An island in New York Bay to the southwest of Manhattan where the Statue of Liberty stands.

- *Congress officially changed the name from Bedloe's Island to Liberty Island in 1956.*
- *Understanding "liberty island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

san diego *(noun)*

A picturesque city of southern California on San Diego Bay near the Mexican border; site of an important naval base.

- *He looked up “san diego” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “san diego” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

side-slip *(verb)*

Slide sideways through the air in a downward direction in an airplane along an inclined lateral axis.

- *Learners should practice how to use “side-slip” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “side-slip” when talking about this idea.*

---

singapore island *(noun)*

An island to the south of the Malay Peninsula.

- *The article explained what “singapore island” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “singapore island” during the group presentation.*

---

slip away *(verb)*

Leave furtively and stealthily.

- *The lecture was boring and many students slipped out when the instructor turned towards the blackboard.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “slip away” in real sentences.*

---

strip-search *(verb)*

Search (someone) for weapons or drugs by having the person remove their clothes.

- *He was strip-searched at the airport.*
- *Can you use “strip-search” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

superior planet *(noun)*

Any of the planets whose orbit lies outside the earth’s orbit.

- *They discussed “superior planet” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “superior planet” means with a simple example.*

---

theatre ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for admission to a theater.

- *The article explained what “theatre ticket” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “theatre ticket” during the group presentation.*

---

travel rapidly *(verb)*

Move very fast.

- *In everyday English, people use “travel rapidly” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “travel rapidly” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

triple-space *(verb)*

Type with two empty spaces between lines.

- *Can you use “triple-space” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “triple-space” and when to wait.*

---

upper egypt *(noun)*

One of the two main administrative districts of Egypt; extends south from Cairo to Sudan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “upper egypt.”*
- *Understanding “upper egypt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advice and consent *(noun)*

A legal expression in the United States Constitution that allows the Senate to constrain the President’s powers of appointment and treaty-making.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “advice and consent.”*
- *He looked up “advice and consent” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpha *(noun)*

The beginning of a series or sequence; –Revelations.

- *The Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.*
- *Understanding “alpha” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brooklyn *(noun)*

A borough of New York City.

- *He looked up "brooklyn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brooklyn."*

cape town *(noun)*

Port city in southwestern South Africa; the seat of the legislative branch of the government of South Africa.

- *The article explained what "cape town" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape town."*

capital of iowa *(noun)*

The capital and largest city in Iowa.

- *The article explained what "capital of iowa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of iowa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of nigeria *(noun)*

Capital of Nigeria in the center of the country.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of nigeria" to mean capital of nigeria in the center of the country.*
- *The article explained what "capital of nigeria" means with a simple example.*

channel islands national park *(noun)*

A national park in California featuring sea birds and marine life.

- *The article explained what "channel islands national park" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "channel islands national park" to mean a national park in california featuring sea birds....*

communist china *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *Understanding "communist china" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "communist china" means with a simple example.*

cool jazz *(noun)*

Jazz that is restrained and fluid and marked by intricate harmonic structures often lagging slightly behind the beat.

- *Understanding "cool jazz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cool jazz" means with a simple example.*

eastern desert *(noun)*

A desert in Egypt between the Nile River and the Red Sea.

- *They discussed "eastern desert" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern desert" to mean a desert in egypt between the nile river and the....*

equality state *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; mountainous in the west and north with the Great Plains in the east.

- *The article explained what "equality state" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "equality state" during the group presentation.*

indonesia *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Asia on an archipelago including more than 13,000 islands; achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1945; the principal oil producer in the Far East and Pacific regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "indonesia" to mean a republic in southeastern asia on an archipelago....*
- *The article explained what "indonesia" means with a simple example.*

oklahoma city *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Oklahoma; the economy is based on oil and livestock.

- *The article explained what "oklahoma city" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oklahoma city."*

refers *(verb)*

Send or direct for treatment, information, or a decision.

- *He did not know how to use "refers" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "refers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

residential district *(noun)*

A district where people live; occupied primarily by private residences.

- *He looked up "residential district" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "residential district" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roman republic *(noun)*

The ancient Roman state from 509 BC until Augustus assumed power in 27 BC; was governed by an elected Senate but dissatisfaction with the Senate led to civil wars that culminated in a brief dictatorship by Julius Caesar.

- *They discussed "roman republic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roman republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shore station *(noun)*

Military installation servicing naval forces.

- *The article explained what "shore station" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shore station."*

---

venue *(noun)*

The scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venue."*
- *The article explained what "venue" means with a simple example.*

---

wages *(noun)*

A recompense for worthy acts or retribution for wrongdoing.

- *The wages of sin is death.*
- *Wages were paid by check.*

---

capital of the ukraine *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of the Ukraine; a major manufacturing and transportation center.

- *The article explained what "capital of the ukraine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital of the ukraine" during the group presentation.*

---

city of the angels *(noun)*

A city in southern California; motion picture capital of the world; most populous city of California and second largest in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city of the angels."*
- *He looked up "city of the angels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counties *(noun)*

(United States) the largest administrative district within a state.

- *He looked up "counties" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "counties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flight strip *(noun)*

An airfield without normal airport facilities.

- *Understanding "flight strip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flight strip" during the group presentation.*

---

gather up *(verb)*

Take and lift upward.

- *She tried to use "gather up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "gather up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gathering place *(noun)*

A favorite haunt where people gather.

- *Understanding "gathering place" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "gathering place" during the group presentation.*

---

passenger van *(noun)*

A van that carries passengers.

- *They discussed "passenger van" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "passenger van" means with a simple example.*

---

pat *(noun)*

The sound made by a gentle blow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pat."*
- *He looked up "pat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poland *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939 started World War II.

- *Understanding "poland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "poland" means with a simple example.*

---

port arthur *(noun)*

A major port city in northeastern China on the Liaodong Peninsula; now a part of Luda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "port arthur."*
- *The article explained what "port arthur" means with a simple example.*

---

railroad station *(noun)*

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods.

- *He looked up "railroad station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad station."*

---

rolling wave *(noun)*

A long heavy sea wave as it advances towards the shore.

- *Understanding "rolling wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolling wave."*

---

saint martin *(noun)*

An island in the western Leeward Islands; administered jointly by France and the Netherlands.

- *Understanding "saint martin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint martin."*

---

shock troops *(noun)*

Soldiers who are specially trained and armed to lead an assault.

- *They discussed "shock troops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shock troops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sooner state *(noun)*

A state in south central United States.

- *The article explained what "sooner state" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sooner state" to mean a state in south central united states.*

---

theater of operations *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *He served in the Vietnam theater for three years.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theater of operations" to mean a region in which active military operations are in....*

---

west malaysia *(noun)*

The region of Malaysia on the Malay Peninsula.

- *In class, the teacher used "west malaysia" to mean the region of malaysia on the malay peninsula.*
- *He looked up "west malaysia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

afghanistan *(noun)*

A mountainous landlocked country in central Asia; bordered by Iran to the west and Russia to the north and Pakistan to the east and south.

- *Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1979.*
- *He looked up "afghanistan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barcelona *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Spain on the Mediterranean; 2nd largest Spanish city and the largest port and commercial center; has been a center for radical political beliefs.

- *They discussed "barcelona" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "barcelona" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of indiana *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Indiana; a major commercial center in the country's heartland; site of an annual 500-mile automobile race.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of indiana."*
- *He looked up "capital of indiana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of massachusetts *(noun)*

State capital and largest city of Massachusetts; a major center for banking and financial services.

- *The article explained what "capital of massachusetts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of massachusetts."*

---

capital of minnesota *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Minnesota; located in southeastern Minnesota on the Mississippi river adjacent to Minneapolis; one of the Twin Cities.

- *They discussed "capital of minnesota" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of minnesota" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of vietnam *(noun)*

The capital city of Vietnam; located in North Vietnam.

- *The article explained what "capital of vietnam" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of vietnam."*

---

denver *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Colorado; located in central Colorado on the South Platte river.

- *Understanding "denver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "denver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

east malaysia *(noun)*

The part of Malaysia that is on the island of Borneo.

- *Understanding "east malaysia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "east malaysia" to mean the part of malaysia that is on the island of borneo.*

---

federal law enforcement training center *(noun)*

A center in the Department of that trains law enforcement professionals for more than seventy federal agencies.

- *He looked up "federal law enforcement training center" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal law enforcement training center."*

---

ground loop *(noun)*

A sharp uncontrollable turn made by an airplane while moving along the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground loop."*
- *They discussed "ground loop" during the group presentation.*

---

home counties *(noun)*

The English counties surrounding London into which Greater London has expanded.

- *They discussed "home counties" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "home counties" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invasion *(noun)*

Any entry into an area not previously occupied.

- *An invasion of tourists.*
- *An invasion of locusts.*

---

mid-atlantic states *(noun)*

A region of the eastern United States comprising New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Delaware and Maryland.

- *The article explained what "mid-atlantic states" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mid-atlantic states" to mean a region of the eastern united states comprising....*

---

neck of the woods *(noun)*

A surrounding or nearby region.

- *The plane crashed in the vicinity of Asheville.*
- *He always blames someone else in the immediate neighborhood.*

---

parking ticket *(noun)*

A ticket issued for parking in a restricted place.

- *Understanding "parking ticket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parking ticket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passenger vehicle *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *Understanding "passenger vehicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passenger vehicle."*

---

prince edward island *(noun)*

An island in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; the smallest province of Canada.

- *The article explained what "prince edward island" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prince edward island" to mean an island in the gulf of saint lawrence; the....*

---

queensland *(noun)*

A state in northeastern Australia.

- *He looked up "queensland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "queensland" to mean a state in northeastern australia.*

---

railroad train *(noun)*

Public transport provided by a line of railway cars coupled together and drawn by a locomotive.

- *Express trains don't stop at Princeton Junction.*
- *He looked up "railroad train" because he had never seen it before.*

---

settings *(noun)*

The context and environment in which something is set.

- *They discussed "settings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "settings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shock wave *(noun)*

A region of high pressure travelling through a gas at a high velocity.

- *The explosion created a shock wave.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shock wave."*

---

smooth plane *(noun)*

A small plane for finish work.

- *Understanding "smooth plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smooth plane."*

---

switzerland *(noun)*

A landlocked federal republic in central Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "switzerland."*
- *The article explained what "switzerland" means with a simple example.*

utah *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; settled in 1847 by Mormons led by Brigham Young.

- *Understanding "utah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "utah" because he had never seen it before.*

violent stream *(noun)*

A violently fast stream of water (or other liquid).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violent stream."*
- *He looked up "violent stream" because he had never seen it before.*

worlds *(noun)*

The 3rd planet from the sun; the planet we live on.

- *We live in different worlds.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worlds."*

argentina *(noun)*

A republic in southern South America; second largest country in South America.

- *They discussed "argentina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argentina" to mean a republic in southern south america; second....*

baltimore *(noun)*

The largest city in Maryland; a major seaport and industrial center.

- *They discussed "baltimore" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baltimore."*

capital of kentucky *(noun)*

The capital of Kentucky; located in northern Kentucky.

- *They discussed "capital of kentucky" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of kentucky."*

capital of oregon *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Oregon in the northwestern part of the state on the Willamette River.

- *They discussed "capital of oregon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capital of oregon" because he had never seen it before.*

charlotte *(noun)*

The largest city in North Carolina; located in south central North Carolina.

- *In class, the teacher used "charlotte" to mean the largest city in north carolina; located in....*
- *The article explained what "charlotte" means with a simple example.*

climb on *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *The coach explained when to use "climb on" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "climb on" in real sentences.*

climb up *(verb)*

Go upward with gradual or continuous progress.

- *Did you ever climb up the hill behind your house?*
- *The vine climbed up the side of the house.*

departure *(noun)*

A variation that deviates from the standard or norm.

- *In class, the teacher used "departure" to mean a variation that deviates from the standard or norm.*
- *He looked up "departure" because he had never seen it before.*

developments *(noun)*

A district that has been developed to serve some purpose.

- *Such land is practical for small park developments.*
- *Recent developments in Iraq.*

---

dig *(noun)*

The site of an archeological exploration.

- *They set up camp next to the dig.*
- *She takes a dig at me every chance she gets.*

---

enterprise zone *(noun)*

A city district where development receives special tax advantages.

- *They discussed "enterprise zone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "enterprise zone" means with a simple example.*

---

lightning *(noun)*

The flash of light that accompanies an electric discharge in the atmosphere (or something resembling such a flash); can scintillate for a second or more.

- *He looked up "lightning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lightning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parallel-park *(verb)*

Park directly behind another vehicle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "parallel-park" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "parallel-park" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

plane angle *(noun)*

An angle formed by two straight lines (in the same plane).

- *They discussed "plane angle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plane angle."*

---

reserves *(noun)*

Civilians trained as soldiers but not part of the regular army.

- *The article explained what "reserves" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reserves" to mean civilians trained as soldiers but not part of the....*

---

rip current *(noun)*

A strong surface current flowing outwards from a shore.

- *In class, the teacher used "rip current" to mean a strong surface current flowing outwards from a shore.*
- *The article explained what "rip current" means with a simple example.*

---

roman empire *(noun)*

An empire established by Augustus in 27 BC and divided in AD 395 into the Western Roman Empire and the eastern or Byzantine Empire; at its peak lands in Europe and Africa and Asia were ruled by ancient Rome.

- *The article explained what "roman empire" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roman empire" during the group presentation.*

---

solid angle *(noun)*

An angle formed by three or more planes intersecting at a common point (the vertex).

- *He looked up "solid angle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solid angle."*

---

thailand *(noun)*

A country of southeastern Asia that extends southward along the Isthmus of Kra to the Malay Peninsula.

- *Thailand is the official name of the former Siam.*
- *The article explained what "thailand" means with a simple example.*

---

toilet-train *(verb)*

Train (a small child) to use the toilet.

- *She tried to use "toilet-train" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "toilet-train" and when to wait.*

twin cities *(noun)*

Nickname for Saint Paul and Minneapolis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twin cities."*
- *He looked up "twin cities" because he had never seen it before.*

twist *(verb)*

To move in a twisting or contorted motion, (especially when struggling).

- *Twist the dough into a braid.*
- *Twist one's head.*

capital of greece *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena (its patron goddess).

- *He looked up "capital of greece" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of greece."*

capital of malaysia *(noun)*

Malaysia's sparkling new capital.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of malaysia" to mean malaysia's sparkling new capital.*
- *Understanding "capital of malaysia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of the philippines *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of the Philippines; located on southern Luzon.

- *The article explained what "capital of the philippines" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of the philippines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duck *(verb)*

To move (the head or body) quickly downwards or away.

- *Before he could duck, another stone struck him.*
- *In everyday English, people use "duck" when talking about this idea.*

east saint louis *(noun)*

A town in southwest Illinois on the Mississippi across from Saint Louis.

- *Understanding "east saint louis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "east saint louis" during the group presentation.*

film clip *(noun)*

A strip of motion picture film used in a telecast.

- *He looked up "film clip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film clip."*

flights *(noun)*

A scheduled trip by plane between designated airports.

- *Flights of rhetoric.*
- *Flights of imagination.*

gate-crash *(verb)*

Enter uninvited; informal.

- *Can you use "gate-crash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "gate-crash" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hawaii *(noun)*

A state in the United States in the central Pacific on the Hawaiian Islands.

- *The article explained what "hawaii" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawaii."*

hit the dirt *(verb)*

Fall or drop suddenly, usually to evade some danger.

- *The soldiers hit the dirt when they heard gunfire.*
- *He did not know how to use "hit the dirt" until he saw an example.*

---

hong kong *(noun)*

Formerly a Crown Colony on the coast of southern China in Guangdong province; leased by China to Britain in 1842 and returned in 1997; one of the world's leading commercial centers.

- *The article explained what "hong kong" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hong kong" to mean formerly a crown colony on the coast of southern....*

---

jumping-off place *(noun)*

A place from which an enterprise or expedition is launched.

- *One day when I was at a suitable jumping-off place I decided to see if I could find him.*
- *The article explained what "jumping-off place" means with a simple example.*

---

males *(noun)*

The capital of Maldives in the center of the islands.

- *Understanding "males" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "males" to mean the capital of maldives in the center of the islands.*

---

nasa *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government responsible for aviation and spaceflight.

- *They discussed "nasa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasa."*

---

ontario *(noun)*

A prosperous and industrialized province in central Canada.

- *Understanding "ontario" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ontario" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outer space *(noun)*

Any location outside the Earth's atmosphere.

- *The astronauts walked in outer space without a tether.*
- *The first major milestone in space exploration was in 1957, when the USSR's Sputnik 1 orbited the Earth.*

---

sink *(verb)*

Pass into a specified state or condition.

- *He did not know how to use "sink" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "sink" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

turkish capital *(noun)*

The capital of Turkey; located in west-central Turkey; it was formerly known as Angora and is the home of Angora goats.

- *Understanding "turkish capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "turkish capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

airport terminal *(noun)*

A terminal that serves air travelers or air freight.

- *They discussed "airport terminal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "airport terminal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brush fire *(noun)*

An uncontrolled fire that consumes brush and shrubs and bushes.

- *In class, the teacher used "brush fire" to mean an uncontrolled fire that consumes brush and shrubs....*
- *He looked up "brush fire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bug out *(verb)*

Bulge outward.

- *The coach explained when to use "bug out" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bug out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bus terminal *(noun)*

A terminal that serves bus passengers.

- *He looked up "bus terminal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bus terminal" to mean a terminal that serves bus passengers.*

---

capital of maryland *(noun)*

State capital of Maryland; site of the United States Naval Academy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of maryland."*
- *The article explained what "capital of maryland" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of oklahoma *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Oklahoma; the economy is based on oil and livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of oklahoma."*
- *He looked up "capital of oklahoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of the netherlands *(noun)*

An industrial center and the nominal capital of the Netherlands; center of the diamond-cutting industry; seat of an important stock exchange; known for its canals and art museum.

- *Understanding "capital of the netherlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of the netherlands" to mean an industrial center and the nominal capital of the....*

---

car maker *(noun)*

A business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "car maker" to mean a business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.*
- *Understanding "car maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cave in *(noun)*

The sudden collapse of something into a hollow beneath it.

- *Understanding "cave in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cave in" during the group presentation.*

---

client-server *(adjective)*

Relating to a computer system in which a central server supports a number of networked workstations.

- *The speaker chose "client-server" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "client-server."*

---

close quarters *(noun)*

A situation of being uncomfortably close to someone or something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "close quarters."*
- *He looked up "close quarters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dust bowl *(noun)*

A region subject to dust storms; especially the central region of United States subject to dust storms in the 1930s.

- *He looked up "dust bowl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dust bowl" during the group presentation.*

---

flip *(verb)*

Lightly throw to see which side comes up.

- *I don't know what to do–I may as well flip a coin!*
- *Flip me the beachball.*

---

jerusalem *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of the modern state of Israel (although its status as capital is disputed); it was captured from Jordan in 1967 in the Six Day War; a holy city for Jews and Christians and Muslims; was the capital of an ancient kingdom.

- *Understanding "jerusalem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jerusalem" means with a simple example.*

kingdom of sweden *(noun)*

A Scandinavian kingdom in the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of sweden" to mean a scandinavian kingdom in the eastern part of the....*
- *They discussed "kingdom of sweden" during the group presentation.*

new zealand islands *(noun)*

North Island and South Island and adjacent small islands in the South Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new zealand islands."*
- *They discussed "new zealand islands" during the group presentation.*

north pole *(noun)*

The northernmost point of the Earth's axis.

- *They discussed "north pole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north pole."*

patch *(noun)*

A small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.

- *A cabbage patch.*
- *A briar patch.*

republic of iraq *(noun)*

A republic in the Middle East in western Asia; the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia was in the area now known as Iraq.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of iraq" to mean a republic in the middle east in western asia; the....*
- *Understanding "republic of iraq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

south pole *(noun)*

The southernmost point of the Earth's axis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south pole."*
- *The article explained what "south pole" means with a simple example.*

stepped *(verb)*

Move with one's feet in a specific manner.

- *She stepped into a life of luxury.*
- *Can you use "stepped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

toxic site *(noun)*

A site where toxic wastes have been dumped and the Environmental Protection Agency has designated them to be cleaned up.

- *In class, the teacher used "toxic site" to mean a site where toxic wastes have been dumped and the....*
- *Understanding "toxic site" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alaska *(noun)*

A state in northwestern North America; the 49th state admitted to the union.

- *Alaska is the largest state in the United States.*
- *The article explained what "alaska" means with a simple example.*

capital of alabama *(noun)*

The state capital of Alabama on the Mobile River.

- *He looked up "capital of alabama" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of alabama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of missouri *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Missouri; located in central Missouri on the Missouri river.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of missouri" to mean capital of the state of missouri; located in....*
- *He looked up "capital of missouri" because he had never seen it before.*

farming area *(noun)*

A rural area where farming is practiced.

- *They discussed "farming area" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "farming area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fence line *(noun)*

A boundary line created by a fence.

- *The article explained what "fence line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fence line" to mean a boundary line created by a fence.*

---

glasgow *(noun)*

Largest city in Scotland; a port on the Clyde in west central Scotland; one of the great shipbuilding centers of the world.

- *In class, the teacher used "glasgow" to mean largest city in scotland; a port on the clyde in....*
- *The article explained what "glasgow" means with a simple example.*

---

holiday resort *(noun)*

A hotel located in a resort area.

- *The article explained what "holiday resort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holiday resort" to mean a hotel located in a resort area.*

---

horse-drawn vehicle *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle drawn by one or more horses.

- *Understanding "horse-drawn vehicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "horse-drawn vehicle" means with a simple example.*

---

hot springs *(noun)*

A town in west central Arkansas; a health resort noted for thermal springs.

- *The article explained what "hot springs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot springs."*

---

louisiana *(noun)*

A state in southern United States on the Gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "louisiana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "louisiana" means with a simple example.*

---

mississippi *(noun)*

A state in the Deep South on the gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate States during the American Civil War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mississippi."*
- *He looked up "mississippi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

municipal center *(noun)*

The center of a city.

- *The article explained what "municipal center" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "municipal center" during the group presentation.*

---

pole position *(noun)*

The most favorable position at the start of a race.

- *They discussed "pole position" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pole position."*

---

russian federation *(noun)*

A federation in northeastern Europe and northern Asia; formerly Soviet Russia; since 1991 an independent state.

- *Understanding "russian federation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "russian federation" during the group presentation.*

---

travel-worn *(adjective)*

Tired by travel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "travel-worn."*

- *Students compared "travel-worn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bible belt *(noun)*

Southern and midwestern United States where Protestant fundamentalism is dominant.

- *They discussed "bible belt" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bible belt" means with a simple example.*

birmingham *(noun)*

The largest city in Alabama; located in northeastern Alabama.

- *He looked up "birmingham" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "birmingham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blessed event *(noun)*

The live birth of a child.

- *Understanding "blessed event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blessed event."*

capital of indonesia *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Indonesia; located on the island of Java; founded by the Dutch in 17th century.

- *The article explained what "capital of indonesia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital of indonesia" during the group presentation.*

car manufacturer *(noun)*

A business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

- *The article explained what "car manufacturer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "car manufacturer" during the group presentation.*

dropping zone *(noun)*

An agreed area where military supplies are dropped to ground troops.

- *They discussed "dropping zone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dropping zone" to mean an agreed area where military supplies are dropped....*

great salt desert *(noun)*

A salt desert in north central Iran.

- *He looked up "great salt desert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great salt desert."*

mixture *(noun)*

An event that combines things in a mixture.

- *A gradual mixture of cultures.*
- *He drank a mixture of beer and lemonade.*

portland *(noun)*

Largest city in Maine in the southwestern corner of the state.

- *He looked up "portland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portland."*

proceed *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *We proceeded towards Washington.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "proceed" in real sentences.*

rock springs *(noun)*

A town of southwest Wyoming near the Utah border.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock springs."*
- *The article explained what "rock springs" means with a simple example.*

sc *(noun)*

A state in the Deep South; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *He looked up "sc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of poland *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Poland; located in central Poland.

- *They discussed "capital of poland" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of poland."*

---

car dealer *(noun)*

A firm that sells and buys cars.

- *The article explained what "car dealer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "car dealer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

center of gravity *(noun)*

The point within something at which gravity can be considered to act; in uniform gravity it is equal to the center of mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "center of gravity" to mean the point within something at which gravity can be....*
- *He looked up "center of gravity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fires *(noun)*

The event of something burning (often destructive).

- *The article explained what "fires" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fires."*

---

hop-step-and-jump *(noun)*

An athletic contest in which a competitor must perform successively a hop and a step and a jump in continuous movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hop-step-and-jump."*
- *The article explained what "hop-step-and-jump" means with a simple example.*

---

kent *(noun)*

A county in southeastern England on the English Channel; formerly an Anglo-Saxon kingdom, it was the first to be colonized by the Romans.

- *Understanding "kent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madison *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Wisconsin; located in the southern part of state; site of the main branch of the University of Wisconsin.

- *The article explained what "madison" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madison."*

---

treaty port *(noun)*

A port in China or Korea or Japan that once was open to foreign trade on the basis of a trading treaty.

- *He looked up "treaty port" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treaty port."*

---

tyler *(noun)*

A town in northeast Texas.

- *Understanding "tyler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tyler" to mean a town in northeast texas.*

---

wa *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "wa" to mean a state in northwestern united states on the pacific.*
- *The article explained what "wa" means with a simple example.*

---

arriving *(verb)*

Reach a destination; arrive by movement or progress.

- *She tried to use “arriving” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “arriving” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brazilian capital *(noun)*

The capital of Brazil; a city built on the central plateau and inaugurated in 1960.

- *In class, the teacher used “brazilian capital” to mean the capital of brazil; a city built on the central....*
- *He looked up “brazilian capital” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bronze star *(noun)*

A United States military decoration awarded for meritorious service (except in aerial flight).

- *Understanding “bronze star” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bronze star” to mean a united states military decoration awarded for....*

---

bubble up *(verb)*

Move upwards in bubbles, as from the effect of heating; also used metaphorically.

- *Gases bubbled up from the earth.*
- *Marx’s ideas have bubbled up in many places in Latin America.*

---

bullet train *(noun)*

A high-speed passenger train.

- *He looked up “bullet train” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bullet train” to mean a high-speed passenger train.*

---

canadian shield *(noun)*

A large plateau that occupies more than 40% of the land area of Canada; it extends from the Great Lakes northward to the Arctic Ocean.

- *He looked up “canadian shield” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canadian shield.”*

---

capital of afghanistan *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Afghanistan; located in eastern Afghanistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of afghanistan.”*
- *The article explained what “capital of afghanistan” means with a simple example.*

---

capital of argentina *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Argentina; located in eastern Argentina near Uruguay; Argentina’s chief port and industrial and cultural center.

- *Understanding “capital of argentina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “capital of argentina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of switzerland *(noun)*

The capital of Switzerland; located in western Switzerland.

- *He looked up “capital of switzerland” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of switzerland.”*

---

capital of thailand *(noun)*

The capital and largest city and chief port of Thailand; a leading city in southeastern Asia; noted for Buddhist architecture.

- *In class, the teacher used “capital of thailand” to mean the capital and largest city and chief port of....*
- *They discussed “capital of thailand” during the group presentation.*

---

capital of utah *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Utah; located near the Great Salt Lake in north central Utah; world capital of the Mormon Church.

- *They discussed “capital of utah” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “capital of utah” means with a simple example.*

---

emerged *(verb)*

Come up to the surface of or rise.

- *Suddenly, the proprietor emerged from his office.*
- *Some nice results emerged from the study.*

maine *(noun)*

A state in New England.

- *In class, the teacher used "maine" to mean a state in new england.*
- *He looked up "maine" because he had never seen it before.*

paradise *(noun)*

Any place of complete bliss and delight and peace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paradise."*
- *Understanding "paradise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleasant island *(noun)*

A small island in the central Pacific Ocean 2,800 miles to the southwest of Hawaii; in Micronesia to the west of the Gilbert Islands.

- *They discussed "pleasant island" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pleasant island" to mean a small island in the central pacific ocean 2,800....*

preliminary *(noun)*

Something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows.

- *Training is a necessary preliminary to employment.*
- *Understanding "preliminary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reaches *(noun)*

The limits within which something can be effective.

- *They discussed "reaches" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "reaches" because he had never seen it before.*

republic of singapore *(noun)*

A country in southeastern Asia on the island of Singapore; achieved independence from Malaysia in 1965.

- *They discussed "republic of singapore" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of singapore."*

saint joseph *(noun)*

A town in northwest Missouri on the Missouri River; in the 19th century it became the eastern terminus of the pony express.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint joseph" to mean a town in northwest missouri on the missouri river;....*
- *The article explained what "saint joseph" means with a simple example.*

scratch *(noun)*

A harsh noise made by scraping.

- *A golfer who plays at scratch should be able to achieve par on a course.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scratch" to mean a harsh noise made by scraping.*

theater ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for admission to a theater.

- *The article explained what "theater ticket" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "theater ticket" during the group presentation.*

travel expense *(noun)*

(frequently plural) expenses incurred by an employee in the performance of the job and usually reimbursed by the employer.

- *In class, the teacher used "travel expense" to mean (frequently plural) expenses incurred by an....*
- *The article explained what "travel expense" means with a simple example.*

treasure state *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Canadian border.

- *In class, the teacher used "treasure state" to mean a state in northwestern united states on the....*
- *He looked up "treasure state" because he had never seen it before.*

triple jump *(noun)*

An athletic contest in which a competitor must perform successively a hop and a step and a jump in continuous movement.

- *He looked up "triple jump" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triple jump" to mean an athletic contest in which a competitor must....*

---

united arab republic *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Africa known as the United Arab Republic until 1971; site of an ancient civilization that flourished from 2600 to 30 BC.

- *They discussed "united arab republic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united arab republic" to mean a republic in northeastern africa known as the....*

---

vancouver *(noun)*

A town in southwestern Washington on the Columbia River across from Portland, Oregon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vancouver."*
- *He looked up "vancouver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

background radiation *(noun)*

Radiation coming from sources other than those being observed.

- *The article explained what "background radiation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "background radiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belgium *(noun)*

A monarchy in northwestern Europe; headquarters for the European Union and for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- *The article explained what "belgium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belgium" to mean a monarchy in northwestern europe; headquarters for....*

---

bombs *(noun)*

An event that fails badly or is totally ineffectual.

- *The article explained what "bombs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bombs" to mean an event that fails badly or is totally ineffectual.*

---

capital of hawaii *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Hawaii; located on a large bay on the island of Oahu.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of hawaii" to mean the capital and largest city of hawaii; located on....*
- *They discussed "capital of hawaii" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of tennessee *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Tennessee; located in the north central part of the state on the Cumberland River; known for country music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of tennessee."*
- *Understanding "capital of tennessee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corn field *(noun)*

A field planted with corn.

- *He looked up "corn field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn field" to mean a field planted with corn.*

---

egyptian capital *(noun)*

The capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa; a major port just to the south of the Nile delta; formerly the home of the Pharaohs.

- *They discussed "egyptian capital" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "egyptian capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fuel consumption rate *(noun)*

The ratio of the number of miles traveled to the number of gallons of gasoline burned.

- *They discussed "fuel consumption rate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fuel consumption rate" means with a simple example.*

---

hawaii island *(noun)*

The largest and southernmost of the Hawaii islands; has several volcanic peaks.

- *He looked up "hawaii island" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "hawaii island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jet plane *(noun)*

An airplane powered by one or more jet engines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jet plane."*
- *He looked up "jet plane" because he had never seen it before.*

kennedy international airport *(noun)*

A large airport on Long Island to the east of New York City.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kennedy international airport."*
- *He looked up "kennedy international airport" because he had never seen it before.*

nerve center *(noun)*

A center that provides information and control.

- *The nerve center of the diamond industry is in Amsterdam.*
- *In most people the speech center is in the left hemisphere.*

norway *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe on the western side of the Scandinavian Peninsula; achieved independence from Sweden in 1905.

- *In class, the teacher used "norway" to mean a constitutional monarchy in northern europe on the....*
- *He looked up "norway" because he had never seen it before.*

palm beach *(noun)*

A resort town in southeast Florida on an island on the Atlantic coast.

- *The article explained what "palm beach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palm beach."*

southeast *(noun)*

The southeastern region of the United States.

- *Understanding "southeast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "southeast" during the group presentation.*

strain *(noun)*

The general meaning or substance of an utterance.

- *She endured the stresses and strains of life.*
- *His responsibilities were a constant strain.*

sunshine state *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "sunshine state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sunshine state" because he had never seen it before.*

top dressing *(noun)*

A layer of fertilizer or manure not plowed in.

- *He looked up "top dressing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "top dressing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

twins *(noun)*

The third sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about May 21 to June 20.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twins."*
- *He looked up "twins" because he had never seen it before.*

western roman empire *(noun)*

The western part after the Roman Empire was divided in 395; it lasted only until 476.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western roman empire."*
- *He looked up "western roman empire" because he had never seen it before.*

blast wave *(noun)*

A region of high pressure travelling through a gas at a high velocity.

- *The explosion created a shock wave.*
- *They discussed "blast wave" during the group presentation.*

---

bomb blast *(noun)*

The explosion of a bomb.

- *He looked up "bomb blast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bomb blast" to mean the explosion of a bomb.*

---

buffalo *(noun)*

A city on Lake Erie in western New York (near Niagara Falls).

- *The article explained what "buffalo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "buffalo" during the group presentation.*

---

centre of gravity *(noun)*

The point within something at which gravity can be considered to act; in uniform gravity it is equal to the center of mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "centre of gravity" to mean the point within something at which gravity can be....*
- *He looked up "centre of gravity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commons *(noun)*

A piece of open land for recreational use in an urban area.

- *Understanding "commons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ga *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "ga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ga" to mean a state in southeastern united states; one of the....*

---

grain field *(noun)*

A field where grain is grown.

- *The article explained what "grain field" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grain field."*

---

grand canal *(noun)*

An inland waterway 1000 miles long in eastern China; extends from Tianjin in the north to Hangzhou in the south.

- *They discussed "grand canal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grand canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heights *(noun)*

A high place.

- *He doesn't like heights.*
- *He looked up "heights" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hotel detective *(noun)*

A private detective employed by a hotel or retail store.

- *They discussed "hotel detective" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotel detective."*

---

lean *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *She leaned over the banister.*
- *He leaned his rifle against the wall.*

---

nancy *(noun)*

A city in northeastern France in Lorraine.

- *The article explained what "nancy" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nancy.”*

---

northwest *(noun)*

The northwestern region of the United States.

- *He looked up “northwest” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “northwest” during the group presentation.*

---

railroad ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for a ride on a railroad train.

- *He looked up “railroad ticket” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “railroad ticket” to mean a ticket good for a ride on a railroad train.*

---

rifle shot *(noun)*

The distance that a rifle bullet will carry.

- *The target was out of rifle range.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rifle shot” to mean the distance that a rifle bullet will carry.*

---

san jose *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Costa Rica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “san jose.”*
- *The article explained what “san jose” means with a simple example.*

---

scratch line *(noun)*

A line indicating the location of the start of a race or a game.

- *In class, the teacher used “scratch line” to mean a line indicating the location of the start of a....*
- *Understanding “scratch line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scream *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *He heard the scream of the brakes.*
- *Her screaming attracted the neighbors.*

---

tours *(noun)*

An industrial city in western France on the Loire River.

- *The article explained what “tours” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tours” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tragedy *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *Understanding “tragedy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tragedy” during the group presentation.*

---

breach *(noun)*

A personal or social separation (as between opposing factions).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breach.”*
- *He looked up “breach” because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of alaska *(noun)*

The state capital of Alaska.

- *In class, the teacher used “capital of alaska” to mean the state capital of alaska.*
- *He looked up “capital of alaska” because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of louisiana *(noun)*

Capital of Louisiana.

- *Understanding “capital of louisiana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of louisiana.”*

---

capital of mississippi *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Mississippi on the Pearl River.

- *He looked up "capital of mississippi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of mississippi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of the russian federation *(noun)*

A city of central European Russia; formerly capital of both the Soviet Union and Soviet Russia; since 1991 the capital of the Russian Federation.

- *He looked up "capital of the russian federation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "capital of the russian federation" during the group presentation.*

---

cattle car *(noun)*

A freight car for transporting cattle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cattle car."*
- *They discussed "cattle car" during the group presentation.*

---

colorado desert *(noun)*

An arid region of southeastern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "colorado desert" to mean an arid region of southeastern california.*
- *Understanding "colorado desert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congressional district *(noun)*

A territorial division of a state; entitled to elect one member to the United States House of Representatives.

- *The article explained what "congressional district" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "congressional district" to mean a territorial division of a state; entitled to....*

---

cuba *(noun)*

A communist state in the Caribbean on the island of Cuba.

- *The article explained what "cuba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuba" to mean a communist state in the caribbean on the island of....*

---

filling station *(noun)*

A service station that sells gasoline.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filling station."*
- *He looked up "filling station" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaining *(verb)*

Reach a destination, either real or abstract.

- *The home team was gaining ground.*
- *Can you use "gaining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hot springs national park *(noun)*

A national park in Arkansas featuring ancient hot springs; bathing is said to have therapeutic effects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot springs national park."*
- *He looked up "hot springs national park" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kenya *(noun)*

A republic in eastern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1963; major archeological discoveries have been made in the Great Rift Valley in Kenya.

- *Understanding "kenya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenya."*

---

lean back *(verb)*

Move the upper body backwards and down.

- *In everyday English, people use "lean back" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lean back" in real sentences.*

---

mandatory *(noun)*

A territory surrendered by Turkey or Germany after World War I and put under the tutelage of some other European power until they are able to stand by themselves.

- *The article explained what "mandatory" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mandatory" during the group presentation.*

---

mason city *(noun)*

A town in north central Iowa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mason city."*
- *He looked up "mason city" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miracle *(noun)*

A marvellous event manifesting a supernatural act of a divine agent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miracle."*
- *He looked up "miracle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new haven *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Connecticut; site of Yale University.

- *He looked up "new haven" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new haven" to mean a city in southwestern connecticut; site of yale....*

---

operational damage *(noun)*

Loss of military equipment in field operations.

- *The article explained what "operational damage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "operational damage" to mean loss of military equipment in field operations.*

---

pittsburgh *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Pennsylvania where the confluence of the Allegheny River and Monongahela River forms the Ohio River; long an important urban industrial area; site of Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh.

- *Understanding "pittsburgh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pittsburgh" to mean a city in southwestern pennsylvania where the....*

---

rifle range *(noun)*

The distance that a rifle bullet will carry.

- *The target was out of rifle range.*
- *During the war they turned the bowling alleys into rifle ranges.*

---

separation *(noun)*

The space where a division or parting occurs.

- *He hid in the separation between walls.*
- *Fragile items require separation and cushioning.*

---

united states army rangers *(noun)*

A specially trained elite unit of the United States Army.

- *Understanding "united states army rangers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united states army rangers" to mean a specially trained elite unit of the united states....*

---

visa *(noun)*

An endorsement made in a passport that allows the bearer to enter the country issuing it.

- *The article explained what "visa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "visa" during the group presentation.*

---

arabia *(noun)*

A peninsula between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; strategically important for its oil resources.

- *Understanding "arabia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arabia" means with a simple example.*

---

beijing *(noun)*

Capital of the People's Republic of China in the Hebei province in northeastern China; 2nd largest Chinese city.

- *Understanding "beijing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "beijing" means with a simple example.*

big bend *(noun)*

A triangular area in southwestern Texas on the Mexican border; formed by a bend in the Rio Grande.

- *The article explained what "big bend" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big bend."*

blew *(verb)*

Cause to move by means of an air current.

- *The wind blew the leaves around in the yard.*
- *The wind blew from the West.*

car horn *(noun)*

A device on an automobile for making a warning noise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car horn."*
- *Understanding "car horn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chasing *(verb)*

Go after with the intent to catch.

- *Can you use "chasing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "chasing" and when to wait.*

climbing *(noun)*

An event that involves rising to a higher point (as in altitude or temperature or intensity etc.).

- *The article explained what "climbing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "climbing."*

colony *(noun)*

A place where a group of people with the same interest or occupation are concentrated.

- *A nudist colony.*
- *An artists' colony.*

dining car *(noun)*

A passenger car where food is served in transit.

- *The article explained what "dining car" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dining car" during the group presentation.*

divide *(noun)*

A ridge of land that separates two adjacent river systems.

- *They discussed "divide" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "divide."*

great lakes state *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *In class, the teacher used "great lakes state" to mean a midwestern state in north central united states....*
- *They discussed "great lakes state" during the group presentation.*

jungle *(noun)*

A location marked by an intense competition and struggle for survival.

- *The article explained what "jungle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jungle" during the group presentation.*

kingdom of the netherlands *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in western Europe on the North Sea; half the country lies below sea level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingdom of the netherlands."*
- *Understanding "kingdom of the netherlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lip off *(verb)*

Speak spontaneously and without restraint.

- *She always shoots her mouth off and says things she later regrets.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lip off" in real sentences.*

---

nerve centre *(noun)*

A center that provides information and control.

- *The nerve center of the diamond industry is in Amsterdam.*
- *They discussed "nerve centre" during the group presentation.*

---

parade ground *(noun)*

An area for holding parades.

- *In class, the teacher used "parade ground" to mean an area for holding parades.*
- *They discussed "parade ground" during the group presentation.*

---

patrol car *(noun)*

A car in which policemen cruise the streets; equipped with radiotelephonic communications to headquarters.

- *He looked up "patrol car" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patrol car."*

---

republic of the philippines *(noun)*

A republic on the Philippine Islands; achieved independence from the United States in 1946.

- *The article explained what "republic of the philippines" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "republic of the philippines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

richmond *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Virginia located in the east central part of the state; was capital of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "richmond" to mean capital of the state of virginia located in the....*
- *He looked up "richmond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoot one's mouth off *(verb)*

Speak spontaneously and without restraint.

- *She always shoots her mouth off and says things she later regrets.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shoot one's mouth off" when talking about this idea.*

---

state boundary *(noun)*

The boundary between two states.

- *They discussed "state boundary" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "state boundary" means with a simple example.*

---

streams *(verb)*

To extend, wave or float outward, as if in the wind.

- *He did not know how to use "streams" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "streams" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toxic waste area *(noun)*

A site where toxic wastes have been dumped and the Environmental Protection Agency has designated them to be cleaned up.

- *In class, the teacher used "toxic waste area" to mean a site where toxic wastes have been dumped and the....*
- *He looked up "toxic waste area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virgin islands *(noun)*

A group of islands in northeastern West Indies (east of Puerto Rico) discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493; owned by United States and Britain.

- *The article explained what "virgin islands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgin islands."*

---

west palm beach *(noun)*

A town in southeast Florida on the mainland opposite Palm Beach; founded as a commercial center for Palm Beach.

- *In class, the teacher used "west palm beach" to mean a town in southeast florida on the mainland....*

- *Understanding “west palm beach” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zones *(noun)*

A locally circumscribed place characterized by some distinctive features.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “zones.”*
- *They discussed “zones” during the group presentation.*

arrives *(verb)*

Reach a destination; arrive by movement or progress.

- *She tried to use “arrives” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “arrives” and when to wait.*

boundary line *(noun)*

A line that indicates a boundary.

- *He looked up “boundary line” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “boundary line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cabin car *(noun)*

A car on a freight train for use of the train crew; usually the last car on the train.

- *They discussed “cabin car” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cabin car” because he had never seen it before.*

connecticut *(noun)*

A New England state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “connecticut.”*
- *He looked up “connecticut” because he had never seen it before.*

cow town *(noun)*

A small town in a cattle-raising area of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cow town.”*
- *The article explained what “cow town” means with a simple example.*

ct *(noun)*

A New England state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed “ct” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “ct” means with a simple example.*

dressing station *(noun)*

(military) a station located near a combat area for giving first aid to the wounded.

- *The article explained what “dressing station” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “dressing station” during the group presentation.*

eastern roman empire *(noun)*

A continuation of the Roman Empire in the Middle East after its division in 395.

- *The article explained what “eastern roman empire” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eastern roman empire” to mean a continuation of the roman empire in the middle....*

fighter pilot *(noun)*

A military or naval pilot of fighter planes.

- *The article explained what “fighter pilot” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fighter pilot” to mean a military or naval pilot of fighter planes.*

fort wayne *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Indiana.

- *The article explained what “fort wayne” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “fort wayne” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

great divide *(noun)*

That part of the continental divide formed by the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

- *He looked up "great divide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great divide" to mean that part of the continental divide formed by the....*

---

great victoria desert *(noun)*

A desert region in south central Australia to the north of the Nullarbor Plain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great victoria desert."*
- *The article explained what "great victoria desert" means with a simple example.*

---

mechanical engineer *(noun)*

A person trained to design and construct machines.

- *He looked up "mechanical engineer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mechanical engineer" during the group presentation.*

---

navy seal *(noun)*

A member of a Naval Special Warfare unit who is trained for unconventional warfare.

- *SEAL is an acronym for Sea Air and Land.*
- *They discussed "navy seal" during the group presentation.*

---

observation post *(noun)*

An elevated post affording a wide view.

- *Understanding "observation post" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "observation post" during the group presentation.*

---

old colony *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *The article explained what "old colony" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old colony" to mean a state in new england; one of the original 13 colonies.*

---

outer planet *(noun)*

(astronomy) a major planet whose orbit is outside the asteroid belt (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto).

- *They discussed "outer planet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "outer planet" means with a simple example.*

---

parish *(noun)*

The local subdivision of a diocese committed to one pastor.

- *They discussed "parish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pittsburgh of the south *(noun)*

The largest city in Alabama; located in northeastern Alabama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pittsburgh of the south."*
- *He looked up "pittsburgh of the south" because he had never seen it before.*

---

san antonio *(noun)*

A city of south central Texas; site of the Alamo; site of several military bases and a popular haven for vacationers.

- *He looked up "san antonio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "san antonio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

south bend *(noun)*

A city in northern Indiana.

- *Understanding "south bend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "south bend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traveling wave *(noun)*

A wave in which the medium moves in the direction of propagation of the wave.

- *They discussed "traveling wave" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traveling wave."*

---

american virgin islands *(noun)*

More than 130 southeastern Virgin Islands; a dependent territory of the United States.

- *The article explained what "american virgin islands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american virgin islands" to mean more than 130 southeastern virgin islands; a....*

---

canal zone *(noun)*

A zone consisting of a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama that contains the Panama Canal.

- *The article explained what "canal zone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canal zone."*

---

capital of maine *(noun)*

The capital of the state of Maine.

- *The article explained what "capital of maine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of maine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chapters *(noun)*

A series of related events forming an episode.

- *In class, the teacher used "chapters" to mean a series of related events forming an episode.*
- *They discussed "chapters" during the group presentation.*

---

disc space *(noun)*

(computer science) the space available on a magnetic disk.

- *The article explained what "disc space" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disc space" during the group presentation.*

---

eternal city *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Italy; on the Tiber; seat of the Roman Catholic Church; formerly the capital of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

- *Understanding "eternal city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eternal city" to mean capital and largest city of italy; on the tiber;....*

---

federal republic of nigeria *(noun)*

A republic in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea; gained independence from Britain in 1960; most populous African country.

- *They discussed "federal republic of nigeria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "federal republic of nigeria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holland *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in western Europe on the North Sea; half the country lies below sea level.

- *In class, the teacher used "holland" to mean a constitutional monarchy in western europe on the....*
- *They discussed "holland" during the group presentation.*

---

iranian capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Iran; located in northern Iran.

- *He looked up "iranian capital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iranian capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manhattan island *(noun)*

An island at the north end of New York Bay where the borough of Manhattan is located.

- *The article explained what "manhattan island" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "manhattan island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuclear explosion *(noun)*

The explosion of an atomic bomb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear explosion."*
- *Understanding "nuclear explosion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pole jump *(noun)*

A competition that involves jumping over a high crossbar with the aid of a long pole.

- *Understanding "pole jump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pole jump" means with a simple example.*

polls *(noun)*

The place where people vote.

- *Understanding "polls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polls" because he had never seen it before.*

portugal *(noun)*

A republic in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; Portuguese explorers and colonists in the 15th and 16th centuries created a vast overseas empire (including Brazil).

- *Understanding "portugal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "portugal" means with a simple example.*

pour out *(verb)*

Express without restraint.

- *The woman poured out her frustrations as the judge listened.*
- *The crowds spilled out into the streets.*

power-dive *(verb)*

Make a power dive.

- *The airplane power-dived.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "power-dive" in real sentences.*

rewards *(noun)*

A recompense for worthy acts or retribution for wrongdoing.

- *Reaping the rewards of generosity.*
- *He looked up "rewards" because he had never seen it before.*

seven hills of rome *(noun)*

The hills on which the ancient city of Rome was built.

- *They discussed "seven hills of rome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seven hills of rome."*

test instrument vehicle *(noun)*

A rocket fired for test purposes.

- *The article explained what "test instrument vehicle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "test instrument vehicle" to mean a rocket fired for test purposes.*

toxic waste site *(noun)*

A location where toxic wastes can be or have been disposed of (often illegally).

- *He looked up "toxic waste site" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toxic waste site."*

vancouver island *(noun)*

An island off southwestern Canada (off the southwestern coast of British Columbia); the largest island off the west coast of North America.

- *Understanding "vancouver island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vancouver island" during the group presentation.*

athletic field *(noun)*

A piece of land prepared for playing a game.

- *The home crowd cheered when Princeton took the field.*
- *Understanding "athletic field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of belgium *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Belgium; seat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of belgium" to mean the capital and largest city of belgium; seat of....*
- *He looked up "capital of belgium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of norway *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Norway; the country's main port; located at the head of a fjord on Norway's southern coast.

- *The article explained what "capital of norway" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of norway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carlos *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *Understanding "carlos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carlos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casino-hotel *(noun)*

A building that houses both a hotel and a casino.

- *He looked up "casino-hotel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casino-hotel" to mean a building that houses both a hotel and a casino.*

---

city of bridges *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Belgium that is connected by canal to the North Sea; in the 13th century it was a leading member of the Hanseatic League; the old city (known as the City of Bridges) is a popular tourist attraction.

- *Understanding "city of bridges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "city of bridges" because he had never seen it before.*

---

comic strip *(noun)*

A sequence of drawings telling a story in a newspaper or comic book.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comic strip."*
- *The article explained what "comic strip" means with a simple example.*

---

fl *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "fl" to mean a state in southeastern united states between the....*
- *Understanding "fl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flies *(noun)*

(theater) the space over the stage (out of view of the audience) used to store scenery (drop curtains).

- *The article explained what "flies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flies" to mean (theater) the space over the stage (out of view of....*

---

hotel-casino *(noun)*

A building that houses both a hotel and a casino.

- *He looked up "hotel-casino" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hotel-casino" to mean a building that houses both a hotel and a casino.*

---

leak *(noun)*

The discharge of a fluid from some container.

- *He had to clean up the leak.*
- *One of the tires developed a leak.*

---

radio beam *(noun)*

A signal transmitted along a narrow path; guides airplane pilots in darkness or bad weather.

- *He looked up "radio beam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "radio beam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

republic of indonesia *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Asia on an archipelago including more than 13,000 islands; achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1945; the principal oil producer in the Far East and Pacific regions.

- *The article explained what "republic of indonesia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "republic of indonesia" during the group presentation.*

---

shooting preserve *(noun)*

A preserve on which hunting is permitted during certain months of the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shooting preserve."*
- *He looked up "shooting preserve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smash-up *(noun)*

A serious collision (especially of motor vehicles).

- *He looked up "smash-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "smash-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tax haven *(noun)*

A country or independent region where taxes are low.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax haven."*
- *He looked up "tax haven" because he had never seen it before.*

---

the great hunger *(noun)*

A famine in Ireland resulting from a potato blight; between 1846 and 1851 a million people starved to death and 1.6 million emigrated (most to America).

- *They discussed "the great hunger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "the great hunger" means with a simple example.*

---

traffic jam *(noun)*

A number of vehicles blocking one another until they can scarcely move.

- *They discussed "traffic jam" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traffic jam."*

---

transit zone *(noun)*

A six million square mile area that includes the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern Pacific Ocean; includes the principal routes used by drug smugglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transit zone."*
- *They discussed "transit zone" during the group presentation.*

---

turkish empire *(noun)*

A Turkish sultanate of southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa and southeastern Europe; created by the Ottoman Turks in the 13th century and lasted until the end of World War I; although initially small it expanded until it superseded the Byzantine Empire.

- *In class, the teacher used "turkish empire" to mean a turkish sultanate of southwestern asia and....*
- *He looked up "turkish empire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wi *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States.

- *Understanding "wi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beat a retreat *(verb)*

Depart hastily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "beat a retreat" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "beat a retreat" and when to wait.*

---

british virgin islands *(noun)*

More than 40 northeastern Virgin Islands (15 inhabited); a dependent territory of the United Kingdom.

- *In class, the teacher used "british virgin islands" to mean more than 40 northeastern virgin islands (15....*
- *The article explained what "british virgin islands" means with a simple example.*

---

broadway *(noun)*

A street in Manhattan that passes through Times Square; famous for its theaters.

- *They discussed "broadway" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "broadway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cape province *(noun)*

A former province of southern South Africa that was settled by the Dutch in 1652 and ceded to Great Britain in 1814; in 1994 it was split into three new provinces of South Africa.

- *The article explained what "cape province" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cape province" to mean a former province of southern south africa that was....*

capital of cuba *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Cuba; located in western Cuba; one of the oldest cities in the Americas.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of cuba" to mean the capital and largest city of cuba; located in....*
- *He looked up "capital of cuba" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of kenya *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Kenya; a center for tourist safaris.

- *They discussed "capital of kenya" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "capital of kenya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

car rental *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *She picked up a hire car at the airport and drove to her hotel.*
- *He looked up "car rental" because he had never seen it before.*

connecting flight *(noun)*

A flight with an intermediate stop and a change of aircraft (possibly a change of airlines).

- *In class, the teacher used "connecting flight" to mean a flight with an intermediate stop and a change of....*
- *The article explained what "connecting flight" means with a simple example.*

dubai *(noun)*

Port city in the United Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dubai."*
- *The article explained what "dubai" means with a simple example.*

dublin *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and major port of the Irish Republic.

- *Understanding "dublin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dublin" means with a simple example.*

hub *(noun)*

A center of activity or interest or commerce or transportation; a focal point around which events revolve.

- *The playground is the hub of parental supervision.*
- *The airport is the economic hub of the area.*

inevitable *(noun)*

An unavoidable event.

- *Don't argue with the inevitable.*
- *The article explained what "inevitable" means with a simple example.*

kingdom of thailand *(noun)*

A country of southeastern Asia that extends southward along the Isthmus of Kra to the Malay Peninsula.

- *Thailand is the official name of the former Siam.*
- *They discussed "kingdom of thailand" during the group presentation.*

loading area *(noun)*

A stop where carriers can be loaded and unloaded.

- *They discussed "loading area" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "loading area" means with a simple example.*

loss of consciousness *(noun)*

The occurrence of a loss of the ability to perceive and respond.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loss of consciousness."*
- *They discussed "loss of consciousness" during the group presentation.*

observation station *(noun)*

A station set up for making observations of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "observation station" to mean a station set up for making observations of something.*
- *They discussed "observation station" during the group presentation.*

off-broadway *(noun)*

Low-budget theaters located outside the Broadway area in Manhattan.

- *They discussed "off-broadway" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "off-broadway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

power loading *(noun)*

The ratio of the weight of an airplane to its engine power.

- *The article explained what "power loading" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "power loading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

republic of poland *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939 started World War II.

- *They discussed "republic of poland" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of poland."*

rotation *(noun)*

A single complete turn (axial or orbital).

- *The plane made three rotations before it crashed.*
- *The rotation of the dancer kept time with the music.*

silk road *(noun)*

An ancient trade route between China and the Mediterranean (4,000 miles); followed by Marco Polo in the 13th century to reach Cathay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silk road."*
- *They discussed "silk road" during the group presentation.*

throws *(verb)*

To put into a state or activity hastily, suddenly, or carelessly.

- *Can you use "throws" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "throws" until he saw an example.*

toll *(noun)*

The sound of a bell being struck.

- *She heard the distant toll of church bells.*
- *They discussed "toll" during the group presentation.*

united states virgin islands *(noun)*

More than 130 southeastern Virgin Islands; a dependent territory of the United States.

- *Understanding "united states virgin islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united states virgin islands" to mean more than 130 southeastern virgin islands; a....*

a horizon *(noun)*

The top layer of a soil profile; usually contains humus.

- *In class, the teacher used "a horizon" to mean the top layer of a soil profile; usually contains humus.*
- *The article explained what "a horizon" means with a simple example.*

a-horizon *(noun)*

The top layer of a soil profile; usually contains humus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "a-horizon."*

- *They discussed "a-horizon" during the group presentation.*

---

austria *(noun)*

A mountainous republic in central Europe; under the Habsburgs (1278-1918) Austria maintained control of the Holy Roman Empire and was a leader in European politics until the 19th century.

- *They discussed "austria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "austria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belly-land *(verb)*

Land on the underside without the landing gear.

- *Learners should practice how to use "belly-land" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "belly-land" when talking about this idea.*

---

caribbean island *(noun)*

An island in the Caribbean Sea.

- *Understanding "caribbean island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caribbean island."*

---

flame-out *(noun)*

A complete or conspicuous failure.

- *The spectacular flame-out of the company's stock cost many people their life savings.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flame-out" to mean a complete or conspicuous failure.*

---

grabbed *(verb)*

Make a grasping or snatching motion with the hand.

- *The passenger grabbed for the oxygen mask.*
- *She grabbed the child's hand and ran out of the room.*

---

gravity wave *(noun)*

(physics) a wave that is hypothesized to propagate gravity and to travel at the speed of light.

- *They discussed "gravity wave" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gravity wave" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horn of africa *(noun)*

A peninsula of northeastern Africa (the easternmost part of Africa) comprising Somalia and Djibouti and Eritrea and parts of Ethiopia.

- *He looked up "horn of africa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horn of africa."*

---

islamic republic of iran *(noun)*

A theocratic Islamic republic in the Middle East in western Asia; Iran was the core of the ancient empire that was known as Persia until 1935; rich in oil.

- *They discussed "islamic republic of iran" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "islamic republic of iran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

montreal *(noun)*

A city in southern Quebec province on the Saint Lawrence River; the largest city in Quebec and 2nd largest in Canada; the 2nd largest French-speaking city in the world.

- *Understanding "montreal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montreal."*

---

naval academy *(noun)*

An academy for training naval officers.

- *Understanding "naval academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naval academy."*

---

newcastle *(noun)*

A port city in northeastern England on the River Tyne; a center for coal exports (giving rise to the expression 'carry coals to Newcastle' meaning to do something unnecessary).

- *In class, the teacher used "newcastle" to mean a port city in northeastern england on the river....*
- *The article explained what "newcastle" means with a simple example.*

---

painted desert *(noun)*

A desert on a high plateau in northeastern Arizona.

- *He looked up "painted desert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "painted desert."*

---

ports *(verb)*

Turn or go to the port or left side, of a ship.

- *The coach explained when to use "ports" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ports" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

south dakota *(noun)*

A state in north central United States.

- *They discussed "south dakota" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "south dakota" to mean a state in north central united states.*

---

tropical zone *(noun)*

The part of the Earth's surface between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; characterized by a hot climate.

- *In class, the teacher used "tropical zone" to mean the part of the earth's surface between the tropic....*
- *They discussed "tropical zone" during the group presentation.*

---

us naval academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Navy.

- *Understanding "us naval academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "us naval academy" to mean a school for training men and women to become....*

---

big bend national park *(noun)*

A large national park in Texas featuring mountains and desert and canyons and wildlife.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big bend national park."*
- *He looked up "big bend national park" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of connecticut *(noun)*

The state capital of Connecticut; located in central Connecticut on the Connecticut river; a center of the insurance business.

- *He looked up "capital of connecticut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of connecticut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cemetery *(noun)*

A tract of land used for burials.

- *He looked up "cemetery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cemetery" to mean a tract of land used for burials.*

---

chile *(noun)*

A republic in southern South America on the western slopes of the Andes on the south Pacific coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chile."*
- *The article explained what "chile" means with a simple example.*

---

corners *(noun)*

The point where two lines meet or intersect.

- *The corners of a rectangle.*
- *The corners of a cube.*

---

democratic people's republic of korea *(noun)*

A communist country in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula; established in 1948.

- *They discussed "democratic people's republic of korea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "democratic people's republic of korea" means with a simple example.*

---

exploring *(verb)*

Travel to or penetrate into.

- *Scientists are exploring the nature of consciousness.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exploring" in real sentences.*

---

flight of stairs *(noun)*

A stairway (set of steps) between one floor or landing and the next.

- *They discussed "flight of stairs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flight of stairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flight surgeon *(noun)*

A medical officer specializing in aviation medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flight surgeon."*
- *Understanding "flight surgeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guilt trip *(noun)*

Remorse caused by feeling responsible for some offense.

- *Understanding "guilt trip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "guilt trip" means with a simple example.*

---

hull *(noun)*

A large fishing port in northeastern England.

- *They discussed "hull" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new guinea *(noun)*

A Pacific island to the north of Australia; the 2nd largest island in the world; the western part is governed by Indonesia and the eastern part is Papua New Guinea.

- *They discussed "new guinea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "new guinea" means with a simple example.*

---

north dakota *(noun)*

A state of north central United States bordering on Canada.

- *The article explained what "north dakota" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "north dakota" during the group presentation.*

---

northeast *(noun)*

The northeastern region of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "northeast" to mean the northeastern region of the united states.*
- *The article explained what "northeast" means with a simple example.*

---

pulse *(noun)*

The rhythmic contraction and expansion of the arteries with each beat of the heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulse."*
- *He looked up "pulse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

queens *(noun)*

A borough of New York City.

- *The article explained what "queens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queens."*

---

san juan *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Puerto Rico.

- *He looked up "san juan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "san juan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ticket holder *(noun)*

Holder of a ticket (for admission or for passage).

- *In class, the teacher used "ticket holder" to mean holder of a ticket (for admission or for passage).*
- *The article explained what "ticket holder" means with a simple example.*

tourists *(noun)*

Someone who travels for pleasure.

- *The article explained what "tourists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tourists" to mean someone who travels for pleasure.*

virgin islands national park *(noun)*

A national park in the Virgin Islands having tropical plants and animals; sandy beaches and coral reefs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgin islands national park."*
- *He looked up "virgin islands national park" because he had never seen it before.*

arkansas *(noun)*

A state in south central United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "arkansas" to mean a state in south central united states; one of the....*
- *He looked up "arkansas" because he had never seen it before.*

b horizon *(noun)*

Immediately below the A-horizon; contains deposits of organic matter leached from surface soils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "b horizon."*
- *The article explained what "b horizon" means with a simple example.*

b-horizon *(noun)*

Immediately below the A-horizon; contains deposits of organic matter leached from surface soils.

- *Understanding "b-horizon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "b-horizon" to mean immediately below the a-horizon; contains deposits....*

beam-ends *(noun)*

(nautical) at the ends of the transverse deck beams of a vessel; means heeled over on the side so that the deck is almost vertical.

- *On her beam-ends.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beam-ends" to mean (nautical) at the ends of the transverse deck beams....*

breeding ground *(noun)*

A place where animals breed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breeding ground."*
- *They discussed "breeding ground" during the group presentation.*

buzz off *(verb)*

Leave immediately; used usually in the imperative form.

- *She tried to use "buzz off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "buzz off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

c horizon *(noun)*

Beneath the B-horizon and above the bedrock; consisting of weathered rock.

- *Understanding "c horizon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "c horizon" means with a simple example.*

c-horizon *(noun)*

Beneath the B-horizon and above the bedrock; consisting of weathered rock.

- *The article explained what "c-horizon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "c-horizon" to mean beneath the b-horizon and above the bedrock;....*

capital of portugal *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and economic and cultural center of Portugal; a major port in western Portugal on Tagus River where it broadens and empties into the Atlantic.

- *They discussed "capital of portugal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of portugal."*

fled *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *He threw down his gun and fled.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fled" when talking about this idea.*

---

islamic republic of pakistan *(noun)*

A Muslim republic that occupies the heartland of ancient south Asian civilization in the Indus River valley; formerly part of India; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *In class, the teacher used "islamic republic of pakistan" to mean a muslim republic that occupies the heartland of....*
- *Understanding "islamic republic of pakistan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marshall islands *(noun)*

A group of coral islands in eastern Micronesia.

- *Understanding "marshall islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marshall islands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milan *(noun)*

The capital of Lombardy in northern Italy; has been an international center of trade and industry since the Middle Ages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milan."*
- *They discussed "milan" during the group presentation.*

---

montana *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Canadian border.

- *In class, the teacher used "montana" to mean a state in northwestern united states on the....*
- *Understanding "montana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nc *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "nc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nc."*

---

planets *(noun)*

A person who follows or serves another.

- *The article explained what "planets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planets" to mean a person who follows or serves another.*

---

rope down *(verb)*

Lower oneself with a rope coiled around the body from a mountainside.

- *The ascent was easy–roping down the mountain would be much more difficult and dangerous.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rope down" and when to wait.*

---

sport utility vehicle *(noun)*

A high-performance four-wheel drive car built on a truck chassis.

- *Understanding "sport utility vehicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sport utility vehicle."*

---

static *(noun)*

A crackling or hissing noise caused by electrical interference.

- *They will probably give you a lot of static about your editorial.*
- *In class, the teacher used "static" to mean a crackling or hissing noise caused by electrical....*

---

tide *(noun)*

Something that may increase or decrease (like the tides of the sea).

- *A rising tide of popular interest.*
- *Understanding "tide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bolt out *(verb)*

Leave suddenly and as if in a hurry.

- *The listeners bolted when he discussed his strange ideas.*

- *When she started to tell silly stories, I ran out.*

---

clips *(noun)*

An instance or single occasion for some event.

- *They discussed "clips" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clips."*

---

columbus *(noun)*

A town in eastern Mississippi near the border with Alabama.

- *He looked up "columbus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "columbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

compact car *(noun)*

A small and economical car.

- *They discussed "compact car" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "compact car" means with a simple example.*

---

crashed *(verb)*

Move with, or as if with, a crashing noise.

- *The car crashed through the glass door.*
- *The branch crashed down on my car.*

---

daily variation *(noun)*

Fluctuations that occur between one day and the next.

- *In class, the teacher used "daily variation" to mean fluctuations that occur between one day and the next.*
- *The article explained what "daily variation" means with a simple example.*

---

denmark *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe; consists of the mainland of Jutland and many islands between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "denmark" to mean a constitutional monarchy in northern europe;....*
- *They discussed "denmark" during the group presentation.*

---

egyptian empire *(noun)*

An ancient empire to the west of Israel; centered on the Nile River and ruled by a Pharaoh; figured in many events described in the Old Testament.

- *The article explained what "egyptian empire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "egyptian empire" to mean an ancient empire to the west of israel; centered....*

---

high tide *(noun)*

The tide when the water is highest.

- *In class, the teacher used "high tide" to mean the tide when the water is highest.*
- *Understanding "high tide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

las vegas *(noun)*

Largest city in Nevada; located in southeastern Nevada; originally settled by Mormons but is now famous for entertainment and gambling and general excess.

- *He looked up "las vegas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "las vegas" during the group presentation.*

---

nevada *(noun)*

A state in the southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "nevada" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nevada" to mean a state in the southwestern united states.*

---

origins *(noun)*

The place where something begins, where it springs into being.

- *He comes from good origins.*
- *Vegetable origins.*

---

orlando *(noun)*

A city in central Florida; site of Walt Disney World.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orlando."*
- *Understanding "orlando" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subway system *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *In Paris the subway system is called the 'metro' and in London it is called the 'tube' or the 'underground'.*
- *Understanding "subway system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sunset *(noun)*

The daily event of the sun sinking below the horizon.

- *Understanding "sunset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sunset" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taiwan *(noun)*

An island in southeastern Asia 100 miles off the coast of mainland China in the South China Sea.

- *Understanding "taiwan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "taiwan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thunder bay *(noun)*

A port city in Ontario on Lake Superior.

- *In class, the teacher used "thunder bay" to mean a port city in ontario on lake superior.*
- *Understanding "thunder bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

united states naval academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Navy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states naval academy."*
- *They discussed "united states naval academy" during the group presentation.*

---

yorkshire *(noun)*

A former large county in northern England; in 1974 it was divided into three smaller counties.

- *Understanding "yorkshire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yorkshire" during the group presentation.*

---

amsterdam *(noun)*

An industrial center and the nominal capital of the Netherlands; center of the diamond-cutting industry; seat of an important stock exchange; known for its canals and art museum.

- *He looked up "amsterdam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amsterdam."*

---

bennett *(noun)*

United States aviator who (with Richard E. Byrd) piloted the first flight over the North Pole (1890-1928).

- *Understanding "bennett" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bennett" during the group presentation.*

---

boston harbor *(noun)*

The seaport at Boston.

- *They discussed "boston harbor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "boston harbor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bristol *(noun)*

An industrial city and port in southwestern England near the mouth of the River Avon.

- *They discussed "bristol" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bristol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colorado springs *(noun)*

A city in east central Colorado on the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains; popular tourist center and site of the United States Air Force Academy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colorado springs."*
- *The article explained what "colorado springs" means with a simple example.*

---

del rio *(noun)*

A town in southwest Texas on the Rio Grande to the west of San Antonio.

- *They discussed "del rio" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "del rio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

distinguished flying cross *(noun)*

A United States Air Force decoration for heroism while participating in an aerial flight.

- *They discussed "distinguished flying cross" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distinguished flying cross" to mean a united states air force decoration for heroism....*

---

eager *(noun)*

A high wave (often dangerous) caused by tidal flow (as by colliding tidal currents or in a narrow estuary).

- *In class, the teacher used "eager" to mean a high wave (often dangerous) caused by tidal flow....*
- *The article explained what "eager" means with a simple example.*

---

foul line *(noun)*

A line from which basketball players take penalty shots.

- *In class, the teacher used "foul line" to mean a line from which basketball players take penalty shots.*
- *The article explained what "foul line" means with a simple example.*

---

ladder *(noun)*

A row of unravelled stitches.

- *He climbed the career ladder.*
- *Understanding "ladder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

low tide *(noun)*

The lowest (farthest) ebb of the tide.

- *In class, the teacher used "low tide" to mean the lowest (farthest) ebb of the tide.*
- *He looked up "low tide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

migration route *(noun)*

The geographic route along which birds customarily migrate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "migration route."*
- *Understanding "migration route" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mph *(noun)*

A speedometer reading for the momentary rate of travel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mph."*
- *He looked up "mph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mud flat *(noun)*

A tract of low muddy land near an estuary; covered at high tide and exposed at low tide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mud flat."*
- *Understanding "mud flat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new amsterdam *(noun)*

A settlement established by the Dutch near the mouth of Hudson River and the southern end of Manhattan Island; annexed by the English in 1664 and renamed New York.

- *In class, the teacher used "new amsterdam" to mean a settlement established by the dutch near the....*
- *Understanding "new amsterdam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

provincial capital *(noun)*

The capital city of a province.

- *The article explained what "provincial capital" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "provincial capital" during the group presentation.*

seventh avenue *(noun)*

An avenue in Manhattan that runs north and south.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seventh avenue."*
- *Understanding "seventh avenue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ski-plane *(noun)*

An airplane equipped with skis so it can land on a snowfield.

- *In class, the teacher used "ski-plane" to mean an airplane equipped with skis so it can land on a....*
- *Understanding "ski-plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

socks *(noun)*

A truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used (e.g., at airports) to show the direction of the wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "socks."*
- *The article explained what "socks" means with a simple example.*

southeast asia *(noun)*

A geographical division of Asia that includes Indochina plus Indonesia and the Philippines and Singapore.

- *He looked up "southeast asia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southeast asia."*

travelling wave *(noun)*

A wave in which the medium moves in the direction of propagation of the wave.

- *They discussed "travelling wave" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "travelling wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arch over *(verb)*

Form an arch over.

- *Big rocks overarch the stream.*
- *She tried to use "arch over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bowling green *(noun)*

A field of closely mowed turf for playing bowls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowling green."*
- *He looked up "bowling green" because he had never seen it before.*

cape ann *(noun)*

A Massachusetts peninsula to the north of Boston extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

- *Understanding "cape ann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cape ann" means with a simple example.*

capital of austria *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Austria; located on the Danube in northeastern Austria; was the home of Beethoven and Brahms and Haydn and Mozart and Schubert and Strauss.

- *Understanding "capital of austria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of austria" during the group presentation.*

capital of north dakota *(noun)*

Capital of the state of North Dakota; located in south central North Dakota overlooking the Missouri river.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of north dakota" to mean capital of the state of north dakota; located in....*
- *The article explained what "capital of north dakota" means with a simple example.*

capital of south dakota *(noun)*

Capital of the state of South Dakota; located in central South Dakota on the Missouri river.

- *Understanding "capital of south dakota" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital of south dakota" because he had never seen it before.*

diving *(noun)*

An athletic competition that involves diving into water.

- *They discussed "diving" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "diving" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drum roll *(noun)*

The sound of a drum (especially a snare drum) beaten rapidly and continuously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drum roll."*
- *He looked up "drum roll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

environments *(noun)*

The area in which something exists or lives.

- *In class, the teacher used "environments" to mean the area in which something exists or lives.*
- *Understanding "environments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flowing *(noun)*

The motion characteristic of fluids (liquids or gases).

- *Understanding "flowing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flowing" means with a simple example.*

---

french guinea *(noun)*

A republic in western Africa on the Atlantic; formerly a French colony; achieved independence from France in 1958.

- *They discussed "french guinea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "french guinea" means with a simple example.*

---

goat *(noun)*

The tenth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about December 22 to January 19.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goat."*
- *The article explained what "goat" means with a simple example.*

---

kingdom of belgium *(noun)*

A monarchy in northwestern Europe; headquarters for the European Union and for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- *They discussed "kingdom of belgium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of belgium" to mean a monarchy in northwestern europe; headquarters for....*

---

kingdom of norway *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe on the western side of the Scandinavian Peninsula; achieved independence from Sweden in 1905.

- *Understanding "kingdom of norway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kingdom of norway" because he had never seen it before.*

---

north yorkshire *(noun)*

A county in northern England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north yorkshire."*
- *They discussed "north yorkshire" during the group presentation.*

---

palestinian national authority *(noun)*

Combines the Gaza Strip and the West Bank under a political unit with limited autonomy and a police force; created in 1993 by an agreement between Israel and the PLO.

- *They discussed "palestinian national authority" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "palestinian national authority" means with a simple example.*

---

paths *(noun)*

A line or route along which something travels or moves.

- *Our paths in life led us apart.*
- *He looked up "paths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

premises *(noun)*

Land and the buildings on it.

- *Bread is baked on the premises.*

- *The were evicted from the premises.*

---

santa barbara *(noun)*

A town in southwestern California on the Pacific Ocean.

- *He looked up "santa barbara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa barbara" to mean a town in southwestern california on the pacific ocean.*

---

sky dive *(verb)*

Jump from an airplane and perform various maneuvers before opening one's parachute.

- *Can you use "sky dive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sky dive" until he saw an example.*

---

south yorkshire *(noun)*

A metropolitan county in northern England.

- *The article explained what "south yorkshire" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south yorkshire."*

---

table lifting *(noun)*

Manipulation of a table during a seance; attributed to spirits.

- *They discussed "table lifting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "table lifting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technical sergeant *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer ranking below a master sergeant in the air force or marines.

- *He looked up "technical sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technical sergeant."*

---

territories *(noun)*

The geographical area under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state.

- *In class, the teacher used "territories" to mean the geographical area under the jurisdiction of a....*
- *He looked up "territories" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thread maker *(noun)*

Someone who spins (who twists fibers into threads).

- *He looked up "thread maker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thread maker" to mean someone who spins (who twists fibers into threads).*

---

tl *(noun)*

A soft grey malleable metallic element that resembles tin but discolors on exposure to air; it is highly toxic and is used in rodent and insect poisons; occurs in zinc blende and some iron ores.

- *Understanding "tl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

towers *(verb)*

Appear very large or occupy a commanding position.

- *The coach explained when to use "towers" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "towers" until he saw an example.*

---

unit matrix *(noun)*

A scalar matrix in which all of the diagonal elements are unity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unit matrix."*
- *Understanding "unit matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

utility routine *(noun)*

A routine that can be used as needed.

- *He looked up "utility routine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "utility routine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

utterly *(adverb)*

Completely and without qualification; used informally as intensifiers.

- *Utterly miserable.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "utterly" naturally.*

---

value orientation *(noun)*

The principles of right and wrong that are accepted by an individual or a social group.

- *A person with old-fashioned values.*
- *They discussed "value orientation" during the group presentation.*

---

van allen belt *(noun)*

A belt of charged particles (resulting from cosmic rays) above the Earth trapped by the Earth's magnetic field.

- *He looked up "van allen belt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "van allen belt" during the group presentation.*

---

veteran soldier *(noun)*

A serviceman who has seen considerable active service.

- *The veterans laughed at the new recruits.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veteran soldier."*

---

warn *(verb)*

Notify of danger, potential harm, or risk.

- *The director warned him that he might be fired.*
- *The doctor warned me about the dangers of smoking.*

---

west yorkshire *(noun)*

A metropolitan county in northern England.

- *They discussed "west yorkshire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "west yorkshire" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow journalism *(noun)*

Sensationalist journalism.

- *He looked up "yellow journalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow journalism" to mean sensationalist journalism.*

---

aa *(noun)*

An international organization that provides a support group for persons trying to overcome alcoholism.

- *Understanding "aa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accounting principle *(noun)*

A principle that governs current accounting practice and that is used as a reference to determine the appropriate treatment of complex transactions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accounting principle."*
- *He looked up "accounting principle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advisor *(noun)*

An expert who gives advice.

- *The United States sent military advisors to Guatemala.*
- *He looked up "advisor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aluminum *(noun)*

A silvery ductile metallic element found primarily in bauxite.

- *Understanding "aluminum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aluminum" during the group presentation.*

---

application-oriented language *(noun)*

A language whose statements resemble terminology of the user.

- *The article explained what "application-oriented language" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "application-oriented language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attorney-client relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of a lawyer to act in the best interests of the client.

- *He looked up "attorney-client relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "attorney-client relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attorneys *(noun)*

A professional person authorized to practice law; conducts lawsuits or gives legal advice.

- *They discussed "attorneys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "attorneys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basic assumption *(noun)*

An assumption that is basic to an argument.

- *The article explained what "basic assumption" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "basic assumption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell pepper *(noun)*

Large bell-shaped sweet pepper in green or red or yellow or orange or black varieties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bell pepper."*
- *They discussed "bell pepper" during the group presentation.*

---

belonged *(verb)*

Be rightly classified in a class or category.

- *The uniform looks like it belonged to a museum collection.*
- *The coach explained when to use "belonged" and when to wait.*

---

belt maker *(noun)*

A maker of belts.

- *They discussed "belt maker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belt maker" to mean a maker of belts.*

---

bench warrant *(noun)*

A warrant authorizing law enforcement officials to apprehend an offender and bring that person to court.

- *The article explained what "bench warrant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bench warrant" to mean a warrant authorizing law enforcement officials to....*

---

billy graham *(noun)*

United States evangelical preacher famous as a mass evangelist (born in 1918).

- *Understanding "billy graham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "billy graham."*

---

bradley *(noun)*

United States politician who was elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles (1917-1998).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bradley."*
- *They discussed "bradley" during the group presentation.*

---

british monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "british monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in great britain.*
- *They discussed "british monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

broadcasting company *(noun)*

A company that manages tv or radio stations.

- *He looked up "broadcasting company" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "broadcasting company" during the group presentation.*

buck *(verb)*

To strive with determination.

- *John is bucking for a promotion.*
- *Buck the trend.*

buffalo wing *(noun)*

Crisp spicy chicken wings.

- *He looked up "buffalo wing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "buffalo wing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of chile *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Chile; located in central Chile; one of the largest cities in South America.

- *He looked up "capital of chile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of chile."*

capital of guinea *(noun)*

A port and the capital of Guinea.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of guinea" to mean a port and the capital of guinea.*
- *The article explained what "capital of guinea" means with a simple example.*

caroline *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the life and times of kings Charles I or Charles II of England.

- *A "caroline" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "caroline" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

characterized *(verb)*

Describe or portray the character or the qualities or peculiarities of.

- *This poem can be characterized as a lament for a dead lover.*
- *Can you use "characterized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

chicken sandwich *(noun)*

A sandwich made with a filling of sliced chicken.

- *He looked up "chicken sandwich" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chicken sandwich" during the group presentation.*

circuit court of appeals *(noun)*

One of the twelve federal United States courts of appeals that cover a group of states known as a 'circuit'.

- *They discussed "circuit court of appeals" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circuit court of appeals" to mean one of the twelve federal united states courts of....*

civilization *(noun)*

A particular society at a particular time and place.

- *Early Mayan civilization.*
- *The people slowly progressed from barbarism to civilization.*

club soda *(noun)*

Effervescent beverage artificially charged with carbon dioxide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "club soda."*
- *The article explained what "club soda" means with a simple example.*

confirmation hearing *(noun)*

A hearing held by the US Senate to gather information on whether to approve or reject candidates for high federal office who are nominated by the president.

- *The article explained what "confirmation hearing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "confirmation hearing" during the group presentation.*

counsel to the crown *(noun)*

A barrister selected to serve as counsel to the British ruler.

- *Understanding "counsel to the crown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "counsel to the crown" means with a simple example.*

---

creativity *(noun)*

The ability to create.

- *In class, the teacher used "creativity" to mean the ability to create.*
- *He looked up "creativity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

den *(noun)*

A hiding place; usually a remote place used by outlaws.

- *They discussed "den" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "den" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dental assistant *(noun)*

An assistant to a dentist.

- *In class, the teacher used "dental assistant" to mean an assistant to a dentist.*
- *Understanding "dental assistant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diesel oil *(noun)*

A heavy mineral oil used as fuel in diesel engines.

- *Understanding "diesel oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diesel oil."*

---

disk *(noun)*

Something with a round shape resembling a flat circular plate.

- *The moon's disk hung in a cloudless sky.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disk."*

---

divine right of kings *(noun)*

The doctrine that kings derive their right to rule directly from God and are not accountable to their subjects; rebellion is the worst of political crimes.

- *The doctrine of the divine right of kings was enunciated by the Stuarts in Britain in the 16th century.*
- *Understanding "divine right of kings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enters *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *In everyday English, people use "enters" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "enters" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

factor xi *(noun)*

Coagulation factor whose deficiency results in a hemorrhagic tendency.

- *Understanding "factor xi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factor xi."*

---

fixing agent *(noun)*

A chemical compound that sets or fixes something (as a dye or a photographic image).

- *He looked up "fixing agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fixing agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flip chart *(noun)*

A chart with several sheets hinged at the top; sheets can be flipped over to present information sequentially.

- *They discussed "flip chart" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flip chart."*

---

formally *(adverb)*

With official authorization.

- *The club will be formally recognized.*

- *He was dressed rather formally.*

fruit salad *(noun)*

Salad composed of fruits.

- *They discussed "fruit salad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fruit salad" to mean salad composed of fruits.*

goat god *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) god of fields and woods and shepherds and flocks; represented as a man with goat's legs and horns and ears; identified with Roman Sylvanus or Faunus.

- *They discussed "goat god" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goat god" to mean (greek mythology) god of fields and woods and....*

goddess *(noun)*

A female deity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goddess."*
- *He looked up "goddess" because he had never seen it before.*

graph paper *(noun)*

Paper that has lines to permit drawing graphs.

- *In class, the teacher used "graph paper" to mean paper that has lines to permit drawing graphs.*
- *They discussed "graph paper" during the group presentation.*

graphic designer *(noun)*

Someone who specializes in graphic design.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graphic designer."*
- *He looked up "graphic designer" because he had never seen it before.*

ham actor *(noun)*

An unskilled actor who overacts.

- *The article explained what "ham actor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ham actor" to mean an unskilled actor who overacts.*

hampshire *(noun)*

A county of southern England on the English Channel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hampshire."*
- *Understanding "hampshire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

harry bridges *(noun)*

United States labor leader who organized the longshoremen (1901-1990).

- *He looked up "harry bridges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harry bridges."*

in the adjacent apartment *(adverb)*

At or in or to the adjacent residence.

- *The criminal had been living next door all this time.*
- *He answered "in the adjacent apartment," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

iron ore *(noun)*

An ore from which iron can be extracted.

- *In class, the teacher used "iron ore" to mean an ore from which iron can be extracted.*
- *They discussed "iron ore" during the group presentation.*

islamic state of afghanistan *(noun)*

A mountainous landlocked country in central Asia; bordered by Iran to the west and Russia to the north and Pakistan to the east and south.

- *Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1979.*
- *In class, the teacher used "islamic state of afghanistan" to mean a mountainous landlocked country in central asia;....*

junk food *(noun)*

Food that tastes good but is high in calories having little nutritional value.

- *Understanding "junk food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junk food."*

lamp oil *(noun)*

A flammable hydrocarbon oil used as fuel in lamps and heaters.

- *Understanding "lamp oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lamp oil" during the group presentation.*

leaf soil *(noun)*

Soil composed mainly of decaying leaves.

- *The article explained what "leaf soil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leaf soil" to mean soil composed mainly of decaying leaves.*

lebanon *(noun)*

An Asian republic at east end of Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what "lebanon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lebanon" during the group presentation.*

leeds *(noun)*

A city on the River Aire in West Yorkshire in northern England; a center of the clothing industry.

- *The article explained what "leeds" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "leeds" during the group presentation.*

leonard *(noun)*

United States writer of thrillers (born in 1925).

- *The article explained what "leonard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leonard" to mean united states writer of thrillers (born in 1925).*

linear measure *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of length.

- *They discussed "linear measure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "linear measure" because he had never seen it before.*

liquid oxygen *(noun)*

A bluish translucent magnetic liquid obtained by compressing gaseous oxygen and then cooling it below its boiling point; used as an oxidizer in rocket propellants.

- *Understanding "liquid oxygen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liquid oxygen."*

liquor *(noun)*

A liquid substance that is a solution (or emulsion or suspension) used or obtained in an industrial process.

- *Waste liquors.*
- *Understanding "liquor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

little dictionary *(noun)*

A dictionary that is small enough to carry in your pocket.

- *In class, the teacher used "little dictionary" to mean a dictionary that is small enough to carry in your....*
- *The article explained what "little dictionary" means with a simple example.*

little slam *(noun)*

Winning all but one of the tricks in a hand of bridge.

- *They discussed "little slam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "little slam" means with a simple example.*

loading zone *(noun)*

A stop where carriers can be loaded and unloaded.

- *He looked up “loading zone” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loading zone.”*

---

loser *(noun)*

A person with a record of failing; someone who loses consistently.

- *The article explained what “loser” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “loser” to mean a person with a record of failing; someone who....*

---

lost tribes *(noun)*

The ten Tribes of Israel that were deported into captivity in Assyria around 720 BC (leaving only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin).

- *The article explained what “lost tribes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lost tribes” to mean the ten tribes of israel that were deported into....*

---

mathematical space *(noun)*

(mathematics) any set of points that satisfy a set of postulates of some kind.

- *Assume that the topological space is finite dimensional.*
- *Understanding “mathematical space” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

measuring block *(noun)*

A unit of measurement.

- *Understanding “measuring block” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “measuring block.”*

---

mild steel *(noun)*

Steel with less than 0.15% carbon.

- *They discussed “mild steel” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “mild steel” means with a simple example.*

---

milwaukee *(noun)*

Largest city of Wisconsin; located in southeastern Wisconsin on the western shore of Lake Michigan; a flourishing agricultural center known for its breweries.

- *He looked up “milwaukee” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “milwaukee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mutual savings bank *(noun)*

A state-chartered savings bank owned by its depositors and managed by a board of trustees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mutual savings bank.”*
- *He looked up “mutual savings bank” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nato *(noun)*

An international organization created in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty for purposes of collective security.

- *Understanding “nato” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “nato” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nephew *(noun)*

A son of your brother or sister.

- *They discussed “nephew” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “nephew” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new hampshire *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *The article explained what “new hampshire” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “new hampshire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nigerian capital *(noun)*

Capital of Nigeria in the center of the country.

- *The article explained what “nigerian capital” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nigerian capital” to mean capital of nigeria in the center of the country.*

night rider *(noun)*

Member of a secret mounted band in United States South after the American Civil War; committed acts of intimidation and revenge.

- *In class, the teacher used "night rider" to mean member of a secret mounted band in united states....*
- *The article explained what "night rider" means with a simple example.*

notably *(adverb)*

Especially; in particular.

- *Notably in the social sciences, the professors teach too much.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "notably" in the final chapter.*

pacific northwest *(noun)*

A region of the northwestern United States usually including Washington and Oregon and sometimes southwestern British Columbia.

- *They discussed "pacific northwest" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pacific northwest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

packages *(noun)*

A collection of things wrapped or boxed together.

- *The article explained what "packages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "packages" to mean a collection of things wrapped or boxed together.*

packing material *(noun)*

Any material used especially to protect something.

- *He looked up "packing material" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "packing material" to mean any material used especially to protect something.*

pad *(verb)*

Walk heavily and firmly, as when weary, or through mud.

- *Pad a bra.*
- *Pad the seat of the chair.*

pakistani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Pakistan or its people or language.

- *Pakistani mountain passes.*
- *Pakistani soldiers.*

parliamentary democracy *(noun)*

A democracy having a parliament.

- *Understanding "parliamentary democracy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parliamentary democracy" because he had never seen it before.*

participated *(verb)*

Become a participant; be involved in.

- *She tried to use "participated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "participated" and when to wait.*

pie chart *(noun)*

A circular chart divided into triangular areas proportional to the percentages of the whole.

- *He looked up "pie chart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pie chart."*

placement center *(noun)*

An office that finds suitable employment for applicants.

- *In class, the teacher used "placement center" to mean an office that finds suitable employment for applicants.*
- *The article explained what "placement center" means with a simple example.*

priests *(noun)*

A person who performs religious duties and ceremonies in a non-Christian religion.

- *He looked up "priests" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "priests."*

---

privately *(adverb)*

Kept private or confined to those intimately concerned.

- *It was discussed privately between the two men.*
- *Privately, she thought differently.*

---

prizes *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *In everyday English, people use "prizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prizes" in real sentences.*

---

quantum theory *(noun)*

(physics) a physical theory that certain properties occur only in discrete amounts (quanta).

- *Understanding "quantum theory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "quantum theory" means with a simple example.*

---

ranch hand *(noun)*

A hired hand on a ranch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranch hand."*
- *The article explained what "ranch hand" means with a simple example.*

---

re-experiencing *(noun)*

A recurrence of a prior experience.

- *They discussed "re-experiencing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "re-experiencing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reasoning *(noun)*

Thinking that is coherent and logical.

- *In class, the teacher used "reasoning" to mean thinking that is coherent and logical.*
- *The article explained what "reasoning" means with a simple example.*

---

reporters *(noun)*

A person who investigates and reports or edits news stories.

- *Understanding "reporters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reporters" means with a simple example.*

---

rumors *(noun)*

Gossip (usually a mixture of truth and untruth) passed around by word of mouth.

- *Understanding "rumors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rumors" to mean gossip (usually a mixture of truth and untruth)....*

---

sail *(verb)*

Move with sweeping, effortless, gliding motions.

- *Shreds of paper sailed through the air.*
- *We sailed the Atlantic.*

---

school dictionary *(noun)*

A dictionary specially written for those learning a foreign language.

- *In class, the teacher used "school dictionary" to mean a dictionary specially written for those learning a....*
- *They discussed "school dictionary" during the group presentation.*

---

secretly *(adverb)*

Not openly; inwardly.

- *They were secretly delighted at his embarrassment.*

- *Hoped secretly she would change her mind.*

---

sen *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit of Japan and Indonesia and Cambodia; equal to one hundredth of a yen or rupiah or riel.

- *Understanding "sen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sen."*

---

sheer *(verb)*

Turn sharply; change direction abruptly.

- *She sheered her car around the obstacle.*
- *Can you use "sheer" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

shelf life *(noun)*

The length of time a packaged food or drug will last without deteriorating.

- *In class, the teacher used "shelf life" to mean the length of time a packaged food or drug will....*
- *They discussed "shelf life" during the group presentation.*

---

simpson *(noun)*

United States divorcee whose marriage to Edward VIII created a constitutional crisis leading to his abdication.

- *The article explained what "simpson" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simpson."*

---

slip one's mind *(verb)*

Pass out of one's memory.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slip one's mind" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "slip one's mind" when talking about this idea.*

---

speaker identification *(noun)*

Identification of a person from the sound of their voice.

- *They discussed "speaker identification" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "speaker identification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

specially *(adverb)*

To a distinctly greater extent or degree than is common.

- *An especially (or specially) cautious approach to the danger.*
- *A specially arranged dinner.*

---

standard of measurement *(noun)*

Accepted or approved instance or example of a quantity or quality against which others are judged or measured or compared.

- *In class, the teacher used "standard of measurement" to mean accepted or approved instance or example of a....*
- *The article explained what "standard of measurement" means with a simple example.*

---

sticking point *(noun)*

A point at which an impasse arises in progress toward an agreement or a goal.

- *In class, the teacher used "sticking point" to mean a point at which an impasse arises in progress....*
- *The article explained what "sticking point" means with a simple example.*

---

straight shooter *(noun)*

A frank and honest person.

- *In class, the teacher used "straight shooter" to mean a frank and honest person.*
- *The article explained what "straight shooter" means with a simple example.*

---

strike-slip fault *(noun)*

A geological fault in which one of the adjacent surfaces appears to have moved horizontally.

- *They discussed "strike-slip fault" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "strike-slip fault" means with a simple example.*

---

struggled *(verb)*

To exert strenuous effort against opposition.

- *He struggled to get free from the rope.*
- *She struggled for years to survive without welfare.*

---

sympathy *(noun)*

An inclination to support or be loyal to or to agree with an opinion.

- *The two of them were in close sympathy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sympathy."*

---

teenagers *(noun)*

A juvenile between the onset of puberty and maturity.

- *He looked up "teenagers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teenagers."*

---

thumb *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *He thumbed through the report.*
- *The coach explained when to use "thumb" and when to wait.*

---

toilet tissue *(noun)*

A soft thin absorbent paper for use in toilets.

- *Understanding "toilet tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "toilet tissue" means with a simple example.*

---

triple sec *(noun)*

Type of curacao having higher alcoholic content.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triple sec."*
- *He looked up "triple sec" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tx *(noun)*

The second largest state; located in southwestern United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding "tx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tx."*

---

upside *(noun)*

The highest or uppermost side of anything.

- *Understanding "upside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upside" to mean the highest or uppermost side of anything.*

---

urged *(verb)*

Force or impel in an indicated direction.

- *I urged him to finish his studies.*
- *Can you use "urged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

visitor *(noun)*

Someone who visits.

- *He looked up "visitor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "visitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visual perception *(noun)*

Perception by means of the eyes.

- *The article explained what "visual perception" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "visual perception" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitamin *(noun)*

Any of a group of organic substances essential in small quantities to normal metabolism.

- *He looked up “vitamin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vitamin.”*

---

vitamin a *(noun)*

Any of several fat-soluble vitamins essential for normal vision; prevents night blindness or inflammation or dryness of the eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vitamin a.”*
- *They discussed “vitamin a” during the group presentation.*

---

wave mechanics *(noun)*

The modern form of quantum theory; an extension of quantum mechanics based on Schrodinger’s equation; atomic events are explained as interactions between particle waves.

- *Understanding “wave mechanics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wave mechanics.”*

---

winning streak *(noun)*

A streak of wins.

- *He looked up “winning streak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “winning streak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wipe up *(verb)*

To wash or wipe with or as if with a mop.

- *She tried to use “wipe up” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “wipe up” when talking about this idea.*

---

wolves *(noun)*

A man who is aggressive in making amorous advances to women.

- *In class, the teacher used “wolves” to mean a man who is aggressive in making amorous advances....*
- *He looked up “wolves” because he had never seen it before.*

---

admiral *(noun)*

The supreme commander of a fleet; ranks above a vice admiral and below a fleet admiral.

- *He looked up “admiral” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “admiral.”*

---

aluminum business *(noun)*

Manufacturers of aluminum considered as a group.

- *He looked up “aluminum business” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aluminum business.”*

---

arnold *(noun)*

English poet and literary critic (1822-1888).

- *He looked up “arnold” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arnold.”*

---

arthur evans *(noun)*

British archaeologist who excavated the palace of Knossos in Crete to find what he called Minoan civilization (1851-1941).

- *They discussed “arthur evans” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “arthur evans” means with a simple example.*

---

ash cake *(noun)*

Corn bread wrapped in cabbage leaves and baked in hot ashes (southern).

- *Understanding “ash cake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “ash cake” during the group presentation.*

---

banana *(noun)*

Elongated crescent-shaped yellow fruit with soft sweet flesh.

- *The article explained what “banana” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “banana” to mean elongated crescent-shaped yellow fruit with soft....*

bar graph *(noun)*

A chart with bars whose lengths are proportional to quantities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bar graph."*
- *Understanding "bar graph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bedroom suite *(noun)*

A suite of furniture for the bedroom.

- *He looked up "bedroom suite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedroom suite."*

blair *(noun)*

British statesman who became prime minister in 1997 (born in 1953).

- *In class, the teacher used "blair" to mean british statesman who became prime minister in 1997....*
- *He looked up "blair" because he had never seen it before.*

busy bee *(noun)*

An alert and energetic person.

- *The article explained what "busy bee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "busy bee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of arkansas *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Arkansas in the central part of Arkansas on the Arkansas River.

- *The article explained what "capital of arkansas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of arkansas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of montana *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Montana; located in western Montana.

- *The article explained what "capital of montana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of montana" to mean capital of the state of montana; located in western....*

capital of nevada *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Nevada; located in western Nevada.

- *Understanding "capital of nevada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital of nevada" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of taiwan *(noun)*

The capital of Nationalist China; located in northern Taiwan.

- *They discussed "capital of taiwan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital of taiwan" means with a simple example.*

car tire *(noun)*

A tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim of an automobile wheel.

- *He looked up "car tire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car tire."*

car-ferry *(noun)*

A ferry that transports motor vehicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car-ferry."*
- *The article explained what "car-ferry" means with a simple example.*

cattle cake *(noun)*

A concentrated feed for cattle; processed in the form of blocks or cakes.

- *They discussed "cattle cake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cattle cake" to mean a concentrated feed for cattle; processed in the....*

celtic *(noun)*

A branch of the Indo-European languages that (judging from inscriptions and place names) was spread widely over Europe in the pre-Christian era.

- *He looked up "celtic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celtic."*

---

chin up *(verb)*

Raise oneself while hanging from one's hands until one's chin is level with the support bar.

- *Can you use "chin up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "chin up" until he saw an example.*

---

chinese monetary unit *(noun)*

The monetary unit in the People's Republic of China.

- *Understanding "chinese monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese monetary unit."*

---

civic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or befitting citizens as individuals.

- *Civic duties.*
- *Civic pride.*

---

clerk *(noun)*

An employee who performs clerical work (e.g., keeps records or accounts).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clerk."*
- *They discussed "clerk" during the group presentation.*

---

cognitive factor *(noun)*

Something immaterial (as a circumstance or influence) that contributes to producing a result.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cognitive factor."*
- *They discussed "cognitive factor" during the group presentation.*

---

command line interface *(noun)*

A user interface in which you type commands instead of choosing them from a menu or selecting an icon.

- *Understanding "command line interface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "command line interface" means with a simple example.*

---

complex quantity *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complex quantity."*
- *The article explained what "complex quantity" means with a simple example.*

---

comprehensive examination *(noun)*

An intensive examination testing a student's proficiency in some special field of knowledge.

- *The article explained what "comprehensive examination" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "comprehensive examination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

considerably *(adverb)*

To a great extent or degree.

- *Painting the room white made it seem considerably (or substantially) larger.*
- *The house has fallen considerably in value.*

---

contacted *(verb)*

Be in direct physical contact with; make contact.

- *He never contacted his children after he emigrated to Australia.*
- *Can you use "contacted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

convenience food *(noun)*

Any packaged dish or food that can be prepared quickly and easily as by thawing or heating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convenience food."*

- *Understanding "convenience food" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

criticized *(verb)*

Find fault with; express criticism of; point out real or perceived flaws.

- *The paper criticized the new movie.*
- *The coach explained when to use "criticized" and when to wait.*

crude *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *The article explained what "crude" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crude" to mean a dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.*

cut of pork *(noun)*

Cut of meat from a hog or pig.

- *The article explained what "cut of pork" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cut of pork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

defended *(verb)*

Be the defense counsel for someone in a trial.

- *He did not know how to use "defended" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "defended" when talking about this idea.*

demons *(noun)*

An evil supernatural being.

- *He looked up "demons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "demons" during the group presentation.*

dental surgery *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry involving surgical procedures.

- *The article explained what "dental surgery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dental surgery" to mean the branch of dentistry involving surgical procedures.*

disclosure *(noun)*

The speech act of making something evident.

- *They discussed "disclosure" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disclosure" means with a simple example.*

dive-bomb *(verb)*

Bomb from a diving airplane.

- *In everyday English, people use "dive-bomb" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "dive-bomb" until he saw an example.*

dot product *(noun)*

A real number (a scalar) that is the product of two vectors.

- *In class, the teacher used "dot product" to mean a real number (a scalar) that is the product of two....*
- *They discussed "dot product" during the group presentation.*

dragged *(verb)*

Persuade to come away from something attractive or interesting.

- *He dragged me away from the television set.*
- *He dragged the big suitcase behind him.*

drill steel *(noun)*

Carbon steel used for rock drills and dowels.

- *He looked up "drill steel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drill steel."*

drone on *(verb)*

Talk in a monotonous voice.

- *In everyday English, people use "drone on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drone on" in real sentences.*

---

encounters *(noun)*

A casual or unexpected convergence.

- *Understanding "encounters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "encounters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ensuring *(verb)*

Be careful or certain to do something; make certain of something.

- *He did not know how to use "ensuring" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ensuring" when talking about this idea.*

---

enterprises *(noun)*

An organization created for business ventures.

- *He looked up "enterprises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "enterprises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epic poem *(noun)*

A long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "epic poem" to mean a long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds.*
- *He looked up "epic poem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

escort *(noun)*

An attendant who is employed to accompany someone.

- *Understanding "escort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escort."*

---

fatal accident *(noun)*

An accident that causes someone to die.

- *They discussed "fatal accident" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fatal accident."*

---

firmly *(adverb)*

In a secure manner; in a manner free from danger.

- *We firmly believed it.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "firmly" in the final chapter.*

---

geneva *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Switzerland at the western end of Lake Geneva; it is the headquarters of various international organizations.

- *In class, the teacher used "geneva" to mean a city in southwestern switzerland at the western....*
- *Understanding "geneva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

global warming *(noun)*

An increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere (especially a sustained increase that causes climatic changes).

- *He looked up "global warming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "global warming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

great-nephew *(noun)*

A son of your niece or nephew.

- *They discussed "great-nephew" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great-nephew" to mean a son of your niece or nephew.*

---

hard liquor *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *They discussed "hard liquor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hard liquor" means with a simple example.*

---

hindu *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Hinduism.

- *The Hindu faith.*
- *Would you call this situation "hindu"? Explain why.*

---

holy roman emperor *(noun)*

Sovereign of the Holy Roman Empire.

- *They discussed "holy roman emperor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "holy roman emperor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunting and gathering society *(noun)*

Group that supports itself by hunting and fishing and by gathering wild fruits and vegetables; usually nomadic.

- *The article explained what "hunting and gathering society" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hunting and gathering society" to mean group that supports itself by hunting and fishing....*

---

indie *(noun)*

A pop group not affiliated with a major record company.

- *They discussed "indie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "indie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

industry analyst *(noun)*

An analyst of conditions affecting a particular industry.

- *Understanding "industry analyst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "industry analyst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inspire *(verb)*

Spur on or encourage especially by cheers and shouts.

- *The article about the artist inspired the exhibition of his recent work.*
- *The lung cancer patient cannot inspire air very well.*

---

institutional *(adjective)*

Relating to or constituting or involving an institution.

- *Institutional policy.*
- *Institutional religion.*

---

interim *(noun)*

The time between one event, process, or period and another.

- *He looked up "interim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interim."*

---

international monetary fund *(noun)*

A United Nations agency to promote trade by increasing the exchange stability of the major currencies.

- *In class, the teacher used "international monetary fund" to mean a united nations agency to promote trade by....*
- *He looked up "international monetary fund" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inventory item *(noun)*

An item listed in an inventory.

- *They discussed "inventory item" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inventory item."*

---

java *(noun)*

A beverage consisting of an infusion of ground coffee beans.

- *He looked up "java" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "java."*

jesse james *(noun)*

United States outlaw who fought as a Confederate soldier and later led a band of outlaws that robbed trains and banks in the West until he was murdered by a member of his own gang (1847-1882).

- *In class, the teacher used "jesse james" to mean united states outlaw who fought as a confederate....*
- *They discussed "jesse james" during the group presentation.*

judicial branch *(noun)*

The branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice.

- *The article explained what "judicial branch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "judicial branch" to mean the branch of the united states government....*

king harold i *(noun)*

Illegitimate son of Canute who seized the throne of England in 1037 (died in 1040).

- *He looked up "king harold i" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king harold i."*

king's english *(noun)*

English as spoken by educated persons in southern England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king's english."*
- *The article explained what "king's english" means with a simple example.*

lawyer-client relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of a lawyer to act in the best interests of the client.

- *In class, the teacher used "lawyer-client relation" to mean the responsibility of a lawyer to act in the best....*
- *They discussed "lawyer-client relation" during the group presentation.*

line of reasoning *(noun)*

A course of reasoning aimed at demonstrating a truth or falsehood; the methodical process of logical reasoning.

- *I can't follow your line of reasoning.*
- *They discussed "line of reasoning" during the group presentation.*

lion-hunter *(noun)*

Someone who tries to attract social lions as guests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lion-hunter."*
- *Understanding "lion-hunter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

little red riding hood *(noun)*

A girl in a fairy tale who meets a wolf while going to visit her grandmother.

- *He looked up "little red riding hood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little red riding hood."*

lottery *(noun)*

Something that is regarded as a chance event.

- *The election was just a lottery to them.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lottery."*

lucy stone *(noun)*

United States feminist and suffragist (1818-1893).

- *He looked up "lucy stone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucy stone."*

mad anthony wayne *(noun)*

American general during the American Revolution (1745-1796).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mad anthony wayne."*
- *The article explained what "mad anthony wayne" means with a simple example.*

major axis *(noun)*

The longest axis of an ellipse or ellipsoid; passes through the two foci.

- *He looked up "major axis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "major axis" during the group presentation.*

---

malcolm little *(noun)*

Militant civil rights leader (1925-1965).

- *They discussed "malcolm little" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "malcolm little" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mc *(noun)*

One million periods per second.

- *He looked up "mc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mc."*

---

mercury program *(noun)*

A program of rocket-powered flights undertaken by US between 1961 and 1963 with the goal of putting a man in orbit around the earth.

- *Under the Mercury program each flight had one astronaut.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercury program."*

---

newspaper publisher *(noun)*

A business firm that publishes newspapers.

- *Murdoch owns many newspapers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaper publisher."*

---

nhs *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "nhs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nhs."*

---

noting *(verb)*

Observe with care or pay close attention to.

- *Can you use "noting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "noting" and when to wait.*

---

optical glass *(noun)*

Clear homogeneous glass of known refractive index; used to make lenses.

- *He looked up "optical glass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical glass."*

---

parameters *(noun)*

A constant in the equation of a curve that can be varied to yield a family of similar curves.

- *Understanding "parameters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parameters."*

---

partial tone *(noun)*

A harmonic with a frequency that is a multiple of the fundamental frequency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "partial tone."*
- *They discussed "partial tone" during the group presentation.*

---

party whip *(noun)*

A legislator appointed by the party to enforce discipline.

- *In class, the teacher used "party whip" to mean a legislator appointed by the party to enforce....*
- *He looked up "party whip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pause *(verb)*

Interrupt temporarily an activity before continuing.

- *The speaker paused.*
- *We pause for station identification.*

personality inventory *(noun)*

A questionnaire that is supposed to yield a description of a person's personality traits.

- *A personality inventory is a direct test of personality, as contrasted with a projective test.*
- *He looked up "personality inventory" because he had never seen it before.*

plant fiber *(noun)*

Fiber derived from plants.

- *The article explained what "plant fiber" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plant fiber" during the group presentation.*

platinum black *(noun)*

A fine black powder of platinum; used as a catalyst in chemical reactions.

- *They discussed "platinum black" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "platinum black" means with a simple example.*

prime quantity *(noun)*

A number that has no factor but itself and 1.

- *He looked up "prime quantity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prime quantity."*

protesters *(noun)*

A person who dissents from some established policy.

- *They discussed "protesters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "protesters" means with a simple example.*

proving *(verb)*

Put to the test, as for its quality, or give experimental use to.

- *He did not know how to use "proving" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "proving" in real sentences.*

puppy *(noun)*

An inexperienced young person.

- *He looked up "puppy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "puppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

republic of cuba *(noun)*

A communist state in the Caribbean on the island of Cuba.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of cuba" to mean a communist state in the caribbean on the island of....*
- *He looked up "republic of cuba" because he had never seen it before.*

republic of kenya *(noun)*

A republic in eastern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1963; major archeological discoveries have been made in the Great Rift Valley in Kenya.

- *They discussed "republic of kenya" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "republic of kenya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reserve officers training corps *(noun)*

A training program to prepare college students to be commissioned officers.

- *In class, the teacher used "reserve officers training corps" to mean a training program to prepare college students to....*
- *Understanding "reserve officers training corps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

revenue stamp *(noun)*

A small piece of adhesive paper that is put on an object to show that a government tax has been paid.

- *They discussed "revenue stamp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revenue stamp" to mean a small piece of adhesive paper that is put on an....*

rob roy *(noun)*

A manhattan cocktail made with Scotch whiskey.

- *They discussed "rob roy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rob roy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

running headline *(noun)*

A heading printed at the top of every page (or every other page) of a book.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "running headline."*
- *The article explained what "running headline" means with a simple example.*

---

russian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Russia.

- *He looked up "russian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "russian monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sail through *(verb)*

Succeed at easily.

- *She sailed through her exams.*
- *She tried to use "sail through" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

saint christopher *(noun)*

The largest of the islands comprising Saint Christopher-Nevis.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint christopher" to mean the largest of the islands comprising saint....*
- *Understanding "saint christopher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screwed *(verb)*

Cause to penetrate, as with a circular motion.

- *He did not know how to use "screwed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "screwed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

self-starter *(noun)*

An energetic person with unusual initiative.

- *Understanding "self-starter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "self-starter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shades of *(noun)*

Something that reminds you of someone or something.

- *Aren't there shades of 1948 here?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shades of."*

---

shakespeare *(noun)*

English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

- *In class, the teacher used "shakespeare" to mean english poet and dramatist considered one of the....*
- *The article explained what "shakespeare" means with a simple example.*

---

silicon *(noun)*

A tetravalent nonmetallic element; next to oxygen it is the most abundant element in the earth's crust; occurs in clay and feldspar and granite and quartz and sand; used as a semiconductor in transistors.

- *The article explained what "silicon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "silicon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir james clark ross *(noun)*

British explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic; located the north magnetic pole in 1831; discovered the Ross Sea in Antarctica; nephew of Sir John Ross (1800-1862).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir james clark ross" to mean british explorer of the arctic and antarctic;....*
- *They discussed "sir james clark ross" during the group presentation.*

---

skull session *(noun)*

A session (as of executives or advisors) to discuss policy or strategy or to solve problems or exchange ideas.

- *The article explained what "skull session" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “skull session” to mean a session (as of executives or advisors) to discuss....*

---

slice *(noun)*

A serving that has been cut from a larger portion.

- *A slice of bread.*
- *A slice of the company's revenue.*

---

slice into *(verb)*

Move through a body or an object with a slicing motion.

- *His hand sliced through the air.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “slice into” in real sentences.*

---

slice up *(verb)*

Cut into slices.

- *Slice the salami, please.*
- *In everyday English, people use “slice up” when talking about this idea.*

---

small slam *(noun)*

Winning all but one of the tricks in a hand of bridge.

- *Understanding “small slam” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “small slam” means with a simple example.*

---

snake in the grass *(noun)*

A deceitful or treacherous person.

- *Understanding “snake in the grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snake in the grass.”*

---

spelling *(noun)*

Forming words with letters according to the principles underlying accepted usage.

- *He looked up “spelling” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spelling” to mean forming words with letters according to the....*

---

spurs *(noun)*

A verbalization that encourages you to attempt something.

- *Cowboys know not to squat with their spurs on.*
- *The article explained what “spurs” means with a simple example.*

---

square matrix *(noun)*

A matrix with the same number of rows and columns.

- *In class, the teacher used “square matrix” to mean a matrix with the same number of rows and columns.*
- *Understanding “square matrix” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subway station *(noun)*

A terminal where subways load and unload passengers.

- *They discussed “subway station” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “subway station.”*

---

subway train *(noun)*

A train that runs in a subway system.

- *They discussed “subway train” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “subway train” because he had never seen it before.*

---

taxi rank *(noun)*

A place where taxis park while awaiting customers.

- *In England the place where taxis wait to be hired is called a ‘taxi rank’.*
- *He looked up “taxi rank” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thousand island dressing *(noun)*

Mayonnaise with chili sauce or catsup and minced olives and peppers and hard-cooked egg.

- *Understanding "thousand island dressing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thousand island dressing" during the group presentation.*

---

timber line *(noun)*

Line marking the upper limit of tree growth in mountains or northern latitudes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timber line."*
- *They discussed "timber line" during the group presentation.*

---

toll agent *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect tolls.

- *In class, the teacher used "toll agent" to mean someone employed to collect tolls.*
- *He looked up "toll agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trades union *(noun)*

An organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer.

- *You have to join the union in order to get a job.*
- *He looked up "trades union" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trading stamp *(noun)*

A token resembling a stamp given by a retailer to a buyer; the token is redeemable for articles on a special list.

- *In class, the teacher used "trading stamp" to mean a token resembling a stamp given by a retailer to a....*
- *The article explained what "trading stamp" means with a simple example.*

---

transmission mechanism *(noun)*

Any mechanism whereby an infectious agent is spread from a reservoir to a human being.

- *They discussed "transmission mechanism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transmission mechanism" to mean any mechanism whereby an infectious agent is spread....*

---

tribal chief *(noun)*

The head of a tribe or clan.

- *They discussed "tribal chief" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tribal chief" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tribal society *(noun)*

A society with the social organization of a tribe.

- *He looked up "tribal society" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribal society."*

---

unit of measurement *(noun)*

Any division of quantity accepted as a standard of measurement or exchange.

- *The dollar is the United States unit of currency.*
- *A unit of wheat is a bushel.*

---

united states border patrol *(noun)*

The mobile law enforcement arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that detects and prevents illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states border patrol."*
- *Understanding "united states border patrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

upside down *(adverb)*

In an inverted manner.

- *The box was lying on the floor upside down.*
- *He answered "upside down," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

vertical circle *(noun)*

A great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon.

- *He looked up "vertical circle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vertical circle" during the group presentation.*

---

vinyl *(noun)*

A univalent chemical radical derived from ethylene.

- *He looked up "vinyl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vinyl" to mean a univalent chemical radical derived from ethylene.*

---

virginia ham *(noun)*

A lean hickory-smoked ham; has dark red meat.

- *They discussed "virginia ham" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virginia ham."*

---

westminster *(noun)*

A borough of Greater London on the Thames; contains Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

- *The article explained what "westminster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "westminster" to mean a borough of greater london on the thames; contains....*

---

whip through *(verb)*

Go through very fast.

- *We whipped through the last papers that we had to read before the weekend.*
- *He did not know how to use "whip through" until he saw an example.*

---

william chambers *(noun)*

English architect (1723-1796).

- *In class, the teacher used "william chambers" to mean english architect (1723-1796).*
- *Understanding "william chambers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william richard morris *(noun)*

British industrialist who manufactured automobiles and created a philanthropic foundation (1877-1963).

- *Understanding "william richard morris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william richard morris."*

---

wipe away *(verb)*

Remove by wiping.

- *In everyday English, people use "wipe away" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "wipe away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wipe off *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *The coach explained when to use "wipe off" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "wipe off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

accurately *(adverb)*

With few mistakes.

- *He works very accurately.*
- *Repeated the order accurately.*

---

adelaide *(noun)*

The state capital of South Australia.

- *They discussed "adelaide" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adelaide."*

---

affiliate *(noun)*

A subsidiary or subordinate organization that is affiliated with another organization.

- *Network affiliates.*
- *The article explained what "affiliate" means with a simple example.*

alfred *(noun)*

King of Wessex; defeated the Vikings and encouraged writing in English (849-899).

- *He looked up "alfred" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alfred" to mean king of wessex; defeated the vikings and encouraged....*

arab republic of egypt *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Africa known as the United Arab Republic until 1971; site of an ancient civilization that flourished from 2600 to 30 BC.

- *He looked up "arab republic of egypt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arab republic of egypt" to mean a republic in northeastern africa known as the....*

arabic language *(noun)*

The Semitic language of the Arabs; spoken in a variety of dialects.

- *Understanding "arabic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arabic language" means with a simple example.*

assumption of mary *(noun)*

Celebration in the Roman Catholic Church of the Virgin Mary's being taken up into heaven when her earthly life ended; corresponds to the Dormition in the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assumption of mary."*
- *He looked up "assumption of mary" because he had never seen it before.*

b vitamin *(noun)*

Originally thought to be a single vitamin but now separated into several B vitamins.

- *Understanding "b vitamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "b vitamin" to mean originally thought to be a single vitamin but now....*

bacon and eggs *(noun)*

Eggs (fried or scrambled) served with bacon.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacon and eggs" to mean eggs (fried or scrambled) served with bacon.*
- *They discussed "bacon and eggs" during the group presentation.*

benjamin rush *(noun)*

Physician and American Revolutionary leader; signer of the Declaration of Independence (1745-1813).

- *He looked up "benjamin rush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benjamin rush."*

bent *(noun)*

A relatively permanent inclination to react in a particular way.

- *He had a bent for it.*
- *They discussed "bent" during the group presentation.*

black and tan *(noun)*

An English recruit (who wore a uniform that was black and tan) serving in the Irish constabulary to suppress the Sinn Fein rebellion of 1919 to 1921.

- *The article explained what "black and tan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "black and tan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue cheese dressing *(noun)*

Creamy dressing containing crumbled blue cheese.

- *He looked up "blue cheese dressing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue cheese dressing" to mean creamy dressing containing crumbled blue cheese.*

brussels *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Belgium; seat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brussels."*
- *He looked up "brussels" because he had never seen it before.*

cape kennedy *(noun)*

A sandy promontory (formerly Cape Kennedy) extending into the Atlantic Ocean from a barrier island off the eastern coast of Florida; the site of a NASA center for spaceflight.

- *The article explained what "cape kennedy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cape kennedy" to mean a sandy promontory (formerly cape kennedy)....*

---

carl anderson *(noun)*

United States physicist who discovered antimatter in the form of an antielectron that is called the positron (1905-1991).

- *In class, the teacher used "carl anderson" to mean united states physicist who discovered antimatter....*
- *They discussed "carl anderson" during the group presentation.*

---

chief petty officer *(noun)*

A person with the senior noncommissioned naval rank.

- *The article explained what "chief petty officer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chief petty officer" during the group presentation.*

---

city of westminster *(noun)*

A borough of Greater London on the Thames; contains Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city of westminster."*
- *They discussed "city of westminster" during the group presentation.*

---

clause *(noun)*

A separate section of a legal document (as a statute or contract or will).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clause."*
- *The article explained what "clause" means with a simple example.*

---

cluster *(noun)*

A grouping of a number of similar things.

- *A cluster of admirers.*
- *Understanding "cluster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coastal plain *(noun)*

A plain adjacent to a coast.

- *They discussed "coastal plain" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coastal plain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

command sergeant major *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer serving as chief administrative officer of a headquarters unit of the Army.

- *The article explained what "command sergeant major" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "command sergeant major" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

complained *(verb)*

Make a formal accusation; bring a formal charge.

- *The plaintiff's lawyer complained that he defendant had physically abused his client.*
- *She tried to use "complained" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

consulting firm *(noun)*

A firm of experts providing professional advice to an organization for a fee.

- *Understanding "consulting firm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consulting firm."*

---

continuous creation theory *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the universe maintains a constant average density with matter created to fill the void left by galaxies that are receding from each other.

- *The steady state theory has been abandoned in favor of the big bang theory.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "continuous creation theory."*

---

corn belt *(noun)*

The midwestern states where corn is grown; Iowa and Illinois are excellent for raising corn and corn-fed livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn belt."*

- *They discussed "corn belt" during the group presentation.*

---

cr *(noun)*

A hard brittle multivalent metallic element; resistant to corrosion and tarnishing.

- *The article explained what "cr" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cr" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

credit analyst *(noun)*

An analyst who studies the financial statements and financial history of applicants for credit in order to evaluate their creditworthiness.

- *The article explained what "credit analyst" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credit analyst" to mean an analyst who studies the financial statements and....*

---

crown colony *(noun)*

A British colony controlled by the British Crown, represented by a governor.

- *The article explained what "crown colony" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crown colony" during the group presentation.*

---

crushed rock *(noun)*

Rock fragments and pebbles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crushed rock."*
- *He looked up "crushed rock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cut of lamb *(noun)*

Cut of meat from a lamb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cut of lamb."*
- *Understanding "cut of lamb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dash down *(verb)*

Write down hastily.

- *She dashed off a letter to her lawyer.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dash down" in real sentences.*

---

deaf *(noun)*

People who have severe hearing impairments.

- *Many of the deaf use sign language.*
- *He looked up "deaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

denial *(noun)*

The act of refusing to comply (as with a request).

- *It resulted in a complete denial of his privileges.*
- *The article explained what "denial" means with a simple example.*

---

difference threshold *(noun)*

The smallest change in stimulation that a person can detect.

- *In class, the teacher used "difference threshold" to mean the smallest change in stimulation that a person....*
- *Understanding "difference threshold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

direct tide *(noun)*

The occurrence of high tide on one side of the earth coinciding with high tide on the opposite side.

- *The article explained what "direct tide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "direct tide" to mean the occurrence of high tide on one side of the....*

---

diving event *(noun)*

An athletic competition that involves diving into water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diving event."*
- *They discussed "diving event" during the group presentation.*

---

drag one's feet *(verb)*

Postpone doing what one should be doing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "drag one's feet" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drag one's feet" when talking about this idea.*

---

experimental psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that uses experimental methods to study psychological issues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "experimental psychology."*
- *Understanding "experimental psychology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expressing *(verb)*

Indicate through a symbol, formula, etc.

- *The coach explained when to use "expressing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "expressing" until he saw an example.*

---

extends *(verb)*

Span an interval of distance, space or time.

- *My land extends over the hills on the horizon.*
- *My memory extends back to my fourth year of life.*

---

failures *(noun)*

An event that does not accomplish its intended purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "failures."*
- *They discussed "failures" during the group presentation.*

---

federal deposit insurance corporation *(noun)*

A federally sponsored corporation that insures accounts in national banks and other qualified institutions.

- *The article explained what "federal deposit insurance corporation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal deposit insurance corporation."*

---

financial analyst *(noun)*

An analyst who studies the financial performance of corporations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial analyst."*
- *They discussed "financial analyst" during the group presentation.*

---

full admiral *(noun)*

The supreme commander of a fleet; ranks above a vice admiral and below a fleet admiral.

- *The article explained what "full admiral" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full admiral."*

---

german monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Germany.

- *The article explained what "german monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "german monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

gospel of luke *(noun)*

One of the four Gospels in the New Testament; contains details of Jesus's birth and early life.

- *He looked up "gospel of luke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gospel of luke."*

---

guides *(verb)*

Be a guiding or motivating force or drive.

- *He did not know how to use "guides" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "guides" and when to wait.*

---

harold ii *(noun)*

King of England who succeeded Edward the Confessor in 1066 and was the last of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs; he was killed fighting the invasion by William the Conqueror (1045-1066).

- *In class, the teacher used "harold ii" to mean king of england who succeeded edward the confessor....*
- *The article explained what "harold ii" means with a simple example.*

---

hop-skip *(verb)*

Jump lightly.

- *Can you use "hop-skip" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hop-skip" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

id est *(adverb)*

That is to say; in other words.

- *The narrator describes the scene "id est" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "id est" naturally.*

---

indian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in India.

- *Understanding "indian monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indian monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

inevitable accident *(noun)*

A natural and unavoidable catastrophe that interrupts the expected course of events.

- *He looked up "inevitable accident" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inevitable accident."*

---

infant *(noun)*

A very young child (birth to 1 year) who has not yet begun to walk or talk.

- *He looked up "infant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infant."*

---

insult *(noun)*

A rude expression intended to offend or hurt.

- *They yelled insults at the visiting team.*
- *Turning his back on me was a deliberate insult.*

---

jefferson city *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Missouri; located in central Missouri on the Missouri river.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jefferson city."*
- *He looked up "jefferson city" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jerk off *(verb)*

Get sexual gratification through self-stimulation.

- *Can you use "jerk off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "jerk off" and when to wait.*

---

jerk-off *(noun)*

Terms of abuse for a masturbator.

- *Understanding "jerk-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jerk-off" means with a simple example.*

---

jordan curve *(noun)*

A closed curve that does not intersect itself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jordan curve."*
- *They discussed "jordan curve" during the group presentation.*

---

julian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Julius Caesar.

- *The Julian calendar.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "julian."*

jumping gene *(noun)*

A segment of DNA that can become integrated at many different sites along a chromosome (especially a segment of bacterial DNA that can be translocated as a whole).

- *The article explained what "jumping gene" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jumping gene" to mean a segment of dna that can become integrated at many....*

linux *(noun)*

An open-source version of the UNIX operating system.

- *Understanding "linux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linux" to mean an open-source version of the unix operating system.*

losing streak *(noun)*

A streak of losses.

- *Understanding "losing streak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "losing streak" because he had never seen it before.*

magical spell *(noun)*

A verbal formula believed to have magical force.

- *He whispered a spell as he moved his hands.*
- *He looked up "magical spell" because he had never seen it before.*

maria mitchell *(noun)*

United States astronomer who studied sunspots and nebulae (1818-1889).

- *In class, the teacher used "maria mitchell" to mean united states astronomer who studied sunspots and....*
- *The article explained what "maria mitchell" means with a simple example.*

mates *(noun)*

A pair of people who live together.

- *It was his first start against his former teammates.*
- *He loved the mare and all her mates.*

mathematical product *(noun)*

A quantity obtained by multiplication.

- *The product of 2 and 3 is 6.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mathematical product."*

mathematical statement *(noun)*

A statement of a mathematical relation.

- *The article explained what "mathematical statement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mathematical statement" to mean a statement of a mathematical relation.*

mediterranean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of or located near the Mediterranean Sea.

- *Mediterranean countries.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mediterranean."*

mineral oil *(noun)*

A distillate of petroleum (especially one used medicinally as a laxative or stool softener).

- *Understanding "mineral oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mineral oil" to mean a distillate of petroleum (especially one used....*

mortgage holder *(noun)*

The person who accepts a mortgage.

- *The bank became our mortgagee when it accepted our mortgage on our new home.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mortgage holder" to mean the person who accepts a mortgage.*

nicholas ii *(noun)*

The last czar of Russia who was forced to abdicate in 1917 by the Russian Revolution; he and his family were executed by the Bolsheviks (1868-1918).

- *They discussed "nicholas ii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nicholas ii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nicholas v *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1447 to 1455 who founded the Vatican library (1397-1455).

- *The article explained what "nicholas v" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nicholas v" to mean italian pope from 1447 to 1455 who founded the....*

---

nude person *(noun)*

A naked person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nude person."*
- *He looked up "nude person" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nut bar *(noun)*

Paste of nuts and sugar on a pastry base cut into bars.

- *In class, the teacher used "nut bar" to mean paste of nuts and sugar on a pastry base cut into bars.*
- *The article explained what "nut bar" means with a simple example.*

---

offset *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *They discussed "offset" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "offset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

one-dimensional language *(noun)*

A programming language whose expressions are represented by strings of characters.

- *In class, the teacher used "one-dimensional language" to mean a programming language whose expressions are....*
- *The article explained what "one-dimensional language" means with a simple example.*

---

outbreak *(noun)*

A sudden violent spontaneous occurrence (usually of some undesirable condition).

- *The outbreak of hostilities.*
- *The article explained what "outbreak" means with a simple example.*

---

pal *(noun)*

A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities.

- *They discussed "pal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pal up *(verb)*

Become friends; act friendly towards.

- *She tried to use "pal up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pal up" when talking about this idea.*

---

palestine *(noun)*

A former British mandate on the east coast of the Mediterranean; divided between Jordan and Israel in 1948.

- *They discussed "palestine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "palestine" means with a simple example.*

---

passive voice *(noun)*

The voice used to indicate that the grammatical subject of the verb is the recipient (not the source) of the action denoted by the verb.

- *'The ball was thrown by the boy' uses the passive voice.*
- *'The ball was thrown' is an abbreviated passive.*

---

pigs *(noun)*

A person regarded as greedy and pig-like.

- *The article explained what "pigs" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "pigs" during the group presentation.*

---

pirates *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *The coach explained when to use "pirates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pirates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pizza pie *(noun)*

Italian open pie made of thin bread dough spread with a spiced mixture of e.g. tomato sauce and cheese.

- *Understanding "pizza pie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pizza pie" means with a simple example.*

---

politically correct *(adjective)*

Exhibiting political correctness.

- *Would you call this situation "politically correct"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "politically correct."*

---

posters *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *He looked up "posters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "posters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

practicing *(verb)*

Carry out or practice; as of jobs and professions.

- *The coach explained when to use "practicing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "practicing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

praying *(verb)*

Address a deity, a prophet, a saint or an object of worship; say a prayer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "praying" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "praying" and when to wait.*

---

private instructor *(noun)*

A person who gives private instruction (as in singing, acting, etc.).

- *He looked up "private instructor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "private instructor" to mean a person who gives private instruction (as in....*

---

probe *(noun)*

An inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities.

- *There was a congressional probe into the scandal.*
- *Understanding "probe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

propose *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *The senator proposed to abolish the sales tax.*
- *He proposed a new plan for dealing with terrorism.*

---

publicity man *(noun)*

Someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm or a public figure).

- *The article explained what "publicity man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "publicity man" to mean someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm....*

---

quarterly *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of a quarter.

- *Quarterly report.*
- *A "quarterly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

random variable *(noun)*

A variable quantity that is random.

- *They discussed "random variable" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "random variable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rapid climb *(noun)*

A rapid rise.

- *They discussed "rapid climb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapid climb."*

---

recipes *(noun)*

Directions for making something.

- *The article explained what "recipes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recipes."*

---

record-keeper *(noun)*

Someone responsible for keeping records.

- *In class, the teacher used "record-keeper" to mean someone responsible for keeping records.*
- *Understanding "record-keeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recruiting *(verb)*

Cause to assemble or enlist in the military.

- *The coach explained when to use "recruiting" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "recruiting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

refusing *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *In everyday English, people use "refusing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "refusing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reid *(noun)*

Scottish philosopher of common sense who opposed the ideas of David Hume (1710-1796).

- *In class, the teacher used "reid" to mean scottish philosopher of common sense who opposed....*
- *Understanding "reid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

religious orientation *(noun)*

An attitude toward religion or religious practices.

- *They discussed "religious orientation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "religious orientation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riders *(noun)*

A clause that is appended to a legislative bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riders."*
- *They discussed "riders" during the group presentation.*

---

robert owen *(noun)*

Welsh industrialist and social reformer who founded cooperative communities (1771-1858).

- *They discussed "robert owen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "robert owen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roman catholic pope *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *Understanding "roman catholic pope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman catholic pope" to mean the head of the roman catholic church.*

---

samuel houston *(noun)*

United States politician and military leader who fought to gain independence for Texas from Mexico and to make it a part of the United States (1793-1863).

- *They discussed "samuel houston" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "samuel houston" to mean united states politician and military leader who....*

---

san juan hill *(noun)*

A hill in eastern Cuba (near Santiago de Cuba) that was captured during the Spanish-American War.

- *Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders became famous for their charge up San Juan Hill.*
- *They discussed "san juan hill" during the group presentation.*

---

sandwich plate *(noun)*

A serving consisting of a sandwich or sandwiches with garnishes.

- *They discussed "sandwich plate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sandwich plate" means with a simple example.*

---

second banana *(noun)*

A performer who acts as stooge to a comedian.

- *They discussed "second banana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "second banana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second earl grey *(noun)*

Englishman who as Prime Minister implemented social reforms including the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire (1764-1845).

- *They discussed "second earl grey" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second earl grey."*

---

senior master sergeant *(noun)*

A senior noncommissioned officer in the Air Force with a rank comparable to master sergeant in the Army.

- *The article explained what "senior master sergeant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senior master sergeant" to mean a senior noncommissioned officer in the air force....*

---

shoe leather *(noun)*

Leather used to make shoes.

- *He looked up "shoe leather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shoe leather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skinny *(noun)*

Confidential information about a topic or person.

- *He wanted the inside skinny on the new partner.*
- *Understanding "skinny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slice through *(verb)*

Move through a body or an object with a slicing motion.

- *His hand sliced through the air.*
- *In everyday English, people use "slice through" when talking about this idea.*

---

sneak *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *..stead of sneaking around spying on the neighbor's house.*
- *Sneak a look.*

---

sneak in *(verb)*

Enter surreptitiously.

- *He sneaked in under cover of darkness.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sneak in" when talking about this idea.*

---

sneak out *(verb)*

Leave furtively and stealthily.

- *The lecture was boring and many students slipped out when the instructor turned towards the blackboard.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sneak out" in real sentences.*

sneak up *(verb)*

Advance stealthily or unnoticed.

- *He did not know how to use "sneak up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sneak up" and when to wait.*

speech rhythm *(noun)*

The arrangement of spoken words alternating stressed and unstressed elements.

- *The rhythm of Frost's poetry.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speech rhythm" to mean the arrangement of spoken words alternating....*

stevens *(noun)*

United States psychologist and psychophysicist who proposed Stevens' power law to replace Fechner's law (1906-1973).

- *Understanding "stevens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stevens."*

straw *(verb)*

Cover or provide with or as if with straw.

- *Cows were strawed to weather the snowstorm.*
- *Straw.*

structural formula *(noun)*

An expanded molecular formula showing the arrangement of atoms within the molecule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "structural formula."*
- *He looked up "structural formula" because he had never seen it before.*

successor *(noun)*

A person who follows next in order.

- *He was President Lincoln's successor.*
- *Understanding "successor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sugar ray robinson *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who won the world middleweight championship five times and the world welterweight championship once (1921-1989).

- *He looked up "sugar ray robinson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sugar ray robinson" during the group presentation.*

systems analyst *(noun)*

A person skilled at systems analysis.

- *He looked up "systems analyst" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systems analyst."*

take it on the chin *(verb)*

Undergo failure or defeat.

- *She tried to use "take it on the chin" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take it on the chin" in real sentences.*

take kindly to *(verb)*

Be willing or inclined to accept.

- *He did not take kindly to my critical remarks.*
- *Can you use "take kindly to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

targeting *(verb)*

Intend (something) to move towards a certain goal.

- *He did not know how to use "targeting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "targeting" when talking about this idea.*

the skinny *(noun)*

Slang terms for inside information.

- *Is that the straight dope?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "the skinny."*

---

thermal spring *(noun)*

A natural spring of water at a temperature of 70 F or above.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermal spring" to mean a natural spring of water at a temperature of 70 f....*
- *Understanding "thermal spring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

to perfection *(adverb)*

In every detail.

- *Place "to perfection" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to perfection" naturally.*

---

top banana *(noun)*

The leading comedian in a burlesque show.

- *Understanding "top banana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "top banana" to mean the leading comedian in a burlesque show.*

---

two-dimensional figure *(noun)*

A two-dimensional shape.

- *He looked up "two-dimensional figure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "two-dimensional figure" during the group presentation.*

---

vector *(noun)*

A variable quantity that can be resolved into components.

- *Mosquitos are vectors of malaria and yellow fever.*
- *Fleas are vectors of the plague.*

---

viewing audience *(noun)*

The audience reached by television.

- *The article explained what "viewing audience" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viewing audience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vinyl group *(noun)*

A univalent chemical radical derived from ethylene.

- *They discussed "vinyl group" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vinyl group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitamin b *(noun)*

Originally thought to be a single vitamin but now separated into several B vitamins.

- *Understanding "vitamin b" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vitamin b" to mean originally thought to be a single vitamin but now....*

---

vitamin c *(noun)*

A vitamin found in fresh fruits (especially citrus fruits) and vegetables; prevents scurvy.

- *The article explained what "vitamin c" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vitamin c" to mean a vitamin found in fresh fruits (especially citrus....*

---

vitamin d *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.

- *He looked up "vitamin d" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vitamin d" to mean a fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.*

---

vitamin m *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin m."*

- *Understanding "vitamin m" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

weigh *(verb)*

To be oppressive or burdensome; ,.

- *Weigh heavily on the mind.*
- *The butcher weighed the chicken.*

whole-wheat *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from wheat.

- *The speaker chose "whole-wheat" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "whole-wheat" approach may work better in this case.*

william ashley sunday *(noun)*

United States evangelist (1862-1935).

- *The article explained what "william ashley sunday" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william ashley sunday" to mean united states evangelist (1862-1935).*

x-axis *(noun)*

The horizontal axis in a plane coordinate system.

- *Understanding "x-axis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "x-axis" during the group presentation.*

young buck *(noun)*

A teenager or a young adult male.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "young buck."*
- *He looked up "young buck" because he had never seen it before.*

abraham *(noun)*

The first of the Old Testament patriarchs and the father of Isaac; according to Genesis, God promised to give Abraham's family (the Hebrews) the land of Canaan (the Promised Land); God tested Abraham by asking him to sacrifice his son.

- *Judaism, Christianity, and Islam each has a special claim on Abraham.*
- *Understanding "abraham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

academy of television arts and sciences *(noun)*

An academy that gives annual awards for outstanding achievements in television.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academy of television arts and sciences."*
- *Understanding "academy of television arts and sciences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acoustic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of acoustics.

- *Acoustic properties of a hall.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acoustic."*

alfred the great *(noun)*

King of Wessex; defeated the Vikings and encouraged writing in English (849-899).

- *Understanding "alfred the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alfred the great" means with a simple example.*

alice hamilton *(noun)*

United States toxicologist known for her work on industrial poisons (1869-1970).

- *He looked up "alice hamilton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alice hamilton" to mean united states toxicologist known for her work on....*

aluminum industry *(noun)*

Manufacturers of aluminum considered as a group.

- *Understanding "aluminum industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aluminum industry" during the group presentation.*

ancestors *(noun)*

Someone from whom you are descended (but usually more remote than a grandparent).

- *In class, the teacher used "ancestors" to mean someone from whom you are descended (but usually....*
- *They discussed "ancestors" during the group presentation.*

atomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or comprising atoms.

- *Atomic structure.*
- *Atomic hydrogen.*

barbara ward *(noun)*

English economist and conservationist (1914-1981).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbara ward."*
- *The article explained what "barbara ward" means with a simple example.*

benjamin harris *(noun)*

Publisher of the first newspaper printed in America (1673-1713).

- *They discussed "benjamin harris" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "benjamin harris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

billy mitchell *(noun)*

United States aviator and general who was an early advocate of military air power (1879-1936).

- *In class, the teacher used "billy mitchell" to mean united states aviator and general who was an early....*
- *He looked up "billy mitchell" because he had never seen it before.*

blessed virgin *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *The article explained what "blessed virgin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blessed virgin" during the group presentation.*

broad arrow *(noun)*

An arrowhead mark identifying British government property.

- *The article explained what "broad arrow" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broad arrow."*

broadcasting station *(noun)*

A station equipped to broadcast radio or television programs.

- *The article explained what "broadcasting station" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broadcasting station."*

bryan *(noun)*

A town of east central Texas.

- *In class, the teacher used "bryan" to mean a town of east central texas.*
- *Understanding "bryan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buck private *(noun)*

An enlisted man of the lowest rank in the Army or Marines.

- *Our prisoner was just a private and knew nothing of value.*
- *He looked up "buck private" because he had never seen it before.*

bug-hunter *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies insects.

- *They discussed "bug-hunter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bug-hunter" means with a simple example.*

bump *(noun)*

An impact (as from a collision).

- *The bump threw him off the bicycle.*
- *He looked up "bump" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bump into *(verb)*

Collide violently with an obstacle.

- *I ran into the telephone pole.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bump into" and when to wait.*

---

bureau of customs *(noun)*

The agency of the Treasury Department that enforces import tariffs.

- *They discussed "bureau of customs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureau of customs" to mean the agency of the treasury department that enforces....*

---

bureau of the census *(noun)*

The bureau of the Commerce Department responsible for taking the census; provides demographic information and analyses about the population of the United States.

- *They discussed "bureau of the census" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bureau of the census" because he had never seen it before.*

---

camping area *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *In class, the teacher used "camping area" to mean a site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.*
- *The article explained what "camping area" means with a simple example.*

---

census bureau *(noun)*

The bureau of the Commerce Department responsible for taking the census; provides demographic information and analyses about the population of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "census bureau."*
- *He looked up "census bureau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

circus *(noun)*

A travelling company of entertainers; including trained animals.

- *He ran away from home to join the circus.*
- *The children always love to go to the circus.*

---

cold fusion *(noun)*

Nuclear fusion at or near room temperatures; claims to have discovered it are generally considered to have been mistaken.

- *In class, the teacher used "cold fusion" to mean nuclear fusion at or near room temperatures; claims....*
- *Understanding "cold fusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

complications *(noun)*

A development that complicates a situation.

- *They discussed "complications" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "complications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

construct *(verb)*

Draw with suitable instruments and under specified conditions.

- *Construct an equilateral triangle.*
- *Some eccentric constructed an electric brassiere warmer.*

---

continental army *(noun)*

The American army during the American Revolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "continental army" to mean the american army during the american revolution.*
- *The article explained what "continental army" means with a simple example.*

---

crash-dive *(verb)*

Descend steeply and rapidly.

- *She tried to use "crash-dive" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *In everyday English, people use "crash-dive" when talking about this idea.*

---

customs bureau *(noun)*

The agency of the Treasury Department that enforces import tariffs.

- *In class, the teacher used "customs bureau" to mean the agency of the treasury department that enforces....*
- *They discussed "customs bureau" during the group presentation.*

---

deaf person *(noun)*

A person with a severe auditory impairment.

- *The article explained what "deaf person" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "deaf person" during the group presentation.*

---

debates *(noun)*

A discussion in which reasons are advanced for and against some proposition or proposal.

- *Understanding "debates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "debates" means with a simple example.*

---

declaration of independence *(noun)*

The document recording the proclamation of the second Continental Congress (4 July 1776) asserting the independence of the Colonies from Great Britain.

- *The article explained what "declaration of independence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "declaration of independence" during the group presentation.*

---

delays *(noun)*

Time during which some action is awaited.

- *In class, the teacher used "delays" to mean time during which some action is awaited.*
- *He looked up "delays" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desperately *(adverb)*

With great urgency.

- *The soil desperately needed potash.*
- *The child clung desperately to her mother.*

---

disk space *(noun)*

(computer science) the space available on a magnetic disk.

- *They discussed "disk space" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disk space" to mean (computer science) the space available on a....*

---

doctrine *(noun)*

A belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as authoritative by some group or school.

- *He looked up "doctrine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "doctrine" during the group presentation.*

---

drop anchor *(verb)*

Secure a vessel with an anchor.

- *We anchored at Baltimore.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drop anchor" in real sentences.*

---

duck hunter *(noun)*

Hunter of ducks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duck hunter."*
- *The article explained what "duck hunter" means with a simple example.*

---

dylan thomas *(noun)*

Welsh poet (1914-1953).

- *Understanding "dylan thomas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dylan thomas" to mean welsh poet (1914-1953).*

---

east pakistani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Bangladesh or its people or language.

- *The speaker chose "east pakistani" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "east pakistani" approach may work better in this case.*

---

expose *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *Expose your students to art.*
- *Expose the blanket to sunshine.*

---

financially *(adverb)*

From a financial point of view.

- *This was financially unattractive.*
- *Place "financially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

finger lakes *(noun)*

A geographical area in central New York State that is named for a series of narrow glacial lakes that lie parallel in a north-south direction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finger lakes."*
- *He looked up "finger lakes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freshman *(noun)*

A first-year undergraduate.

- *In class, the teacher used "freshman" to mean a first-year undergraduate.*
- *He looked up "freshman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geography *(noun)*

Study of the earth's surface; includes people's responses to topography and climate and soil and vegetation.

- *In class, the teacher used "geography" to mean study of the earth's surface; includes people's....*
- *The article explained what "geography" means with a simple example.*

---

great sandy desert *(noun)*

A desert region in northwestern Australia to the north of the Gibson Desert.

- *The article explained what "great sandy desert" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "great sandy desert" during the group presentation.*

---

high roller *(noun)*

One who spends lavishly and ostentatiously on entertainment.

- *In class, the teacher used "high roller" to mean one who spends lavishly and ostentatiously on....*
- *The article explained what "high roller" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrogen *(noun)*

A nonmetallic univalent element that is normally a colorless and odorless highly flammable diatomic gas; the simplest and lightest and most abundant element in the universe.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrogen" to mean a nonmetallic univalent element that is normally a....*
- *The article explained what "hydrogen" means with a simple example.*

---

ice shelf *(noun)*

Ice that is attached to land but projects out to sea.

- *The article explained what "ice shelf" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice shelf."*

---

implies *(verb)*

Have as a necessary feature.

- *He did not know how to use "implies" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "implies" when talking about this idea.*

---

infant school *(noun)*

British school for children aged 5-7.

- *In class, the teacher used "infant school" to mean british school for children aged 5-7.*
- *Understanding "infant school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jaw *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *He jawed his bubble gum.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jaw" and when to wait.*

---

joint chiefs *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on military questions; composed of the chiefs of the United States Army and the United States Navy and the United States Air Force and the commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

- *In class, the teacher used "joint chiefs" to mean the executive agency that advises the president on....*
- *The article explained what "joint chiefs" means with a simple example.*

---

king salmon *(noun)*

Pink or white flesh of large Pacific salmon.

- *The article explained what "king salmon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king salmon."*

---

lawn *(noun)*

A field of cultivated and mowed grass.

- *Understanding "lawn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lawn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malcolm x *(noun)*

Militant civil rights leader (1925-1965).

- *They discussed "malcolm x" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malcolm x" to mean militant civil rights leader (1925-1965).*

---

meat and potatoes *(noun)*

The fundamental part.

- *Successful negotiation is the meat and potatoes of arbitration.*
- *They discussed "meat and potatoes" during the group presentation.*

---

medals *(noun)*

An award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event.

- *In class, the teacher used "medals" to mean an award for winning a championship or....*
- *Understanding "medals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metal filing *(noun)*

A fragment of metal rubbed off by the use of a file.

- *Understanding "metal filing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metal filing."*

---

military advisor *(noun)*

A military officer who serves as an adviser to the troops of an allied nation.

- *They discussed "military advisor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "military advisor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nashville *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Tennessee; located in the north central part of the state on the Cumberland River; known for country music.

- *In class, the teacher used "nashville" to mean capital of the state of tennessee; located in the....*
- *The article explained what "nashville" means with a simple example.*

---

nebraska *(noun)*

A midwestern state on the Great Plains.

- *They discussed "nebraska" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebraska."*

needle *(verb)*

Goad or provoke,as by constant criticism.

- *He needled her with his sarcastic remarks.*
- *In everyday English, people use "needle" when talking about this idea.*

olds *(noun)*

Past times (especially in the phrase 'in days of old').

- *Understanding "olds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "olds" because he had never seen it before.*

oral presentation *(noun)*

Delivering an address to a public audience.

- *In class, the teacher used "oral presentation" to mean delivering an address to a public audience.*
- *Understanding "oral presentation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ottawa *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people of southern Ontario.

- *Understanding "ottawa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ottawa."*

oval *(noun)*

A closed plane curve resulting from the intersection of a circular cone and a plane cutting completely through it.

- *Understanding "oval" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oval" because he had never seen it before.*

pie shell *(noun)*

Pastry used to hold pie fillings.

- *He looked up "pie shell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pie shell" during the group presentation.*

porter *(noun)*

A person employed to carry luggage and supplies.

- *Understanding "porter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "porter" means with a simple example.*

prey *(noun)*

A person who is the aim of an attack (especially a victim of ridicule or exploitation) by some hostile person or influence.

- *He fell prey to muggers.*
- *He looked up "prey" because he had never seen it before.*

prophet *(noun)*

An authoritative person who divines the future.

- *Understanding "prophet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prophet" to mean an authoritative person who divines the future.*

quantum jump *(noun)*

A sudden large increase or advance.

- *This may not insure success but it will represent a quantum leap from last summer.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantum jump."*

refugee *(noun)*

An exile who flees for safety.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refugee."*
- *They discussed "refugee" during the group presentation.*

room clerk *(noun)*

A hotel clerk who is responsible for room assignments to guests.

- *He looked up "room clerk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "room clerk" during the group presentation.*

---

ruby *(noun)*

A transparent deep red variety of corundum; used as a gemstone and in lasers.

- *In class, the teacher used "ruby" to mean a transparent deep red variety of corundum; used as....*
- *Understanding "ruby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salmon oil *(noun)*

A fatty oil obtained from the wastes in canning salmon; used in making soap and dressing leather.

- *He looked up "salmon oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "salmon oil" during the group presentation.*

---

sandwich islands *(noun)*

A group of volcanic and coral islands in the central Pacific.

- *They discussed "sandwich islands" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sandwich islands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

satisfy *(verb)*

Meet the requirements or expectations of.

- *In everyday English, people use "satisfy" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "satisfy" in real sentences.*

---

scale of measurement *(noun)*

An ordered reference standard.

- *Judging on a scale of 1 to 10.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scale of measurement."*

---

scales *(noun)*

The ratio between the size of something and a representation of it.

- *They discussed "scales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scales" means with a simple example.*

---

segments *(noun)*

One of the parts into which something naturally divides.

- *In class, the teacher used "segments" to mean one of the parts into which something naturally divides.*
- *Understanding "segments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shelf ice *(noun)*

Ice that is attached to land but projects out to sea.

- *The article explained what "shelf ice" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shelf ice."*

---

single-valued function *(noun)*

(mathematics) a mathematical relation such that each element of a given set (the domain of the function) is associated with an element of another set (the range of the function).

- *He looked up "single-valued function" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single-valued function."*

---

slower *(adverb)*

More slowly.

- *She spoke "slower," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "slower" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sneak away *(verb)*

Leave furtively and stealthily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sneak away" in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use "sneak away" when talking about this idea.*

---

sneak off *(verb)*

Leave furtively and stealthily.

- *Can you use "sneak off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "sneak off" when talking about this idea.*

---

soda pop *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *In New England they call sodas tonics.*
- *He looked up "soda pop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spanish guinea *(noun)*

A country of west central Africa (including islands in the Gulf of Guinea); became independent from Spain in 1968.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish guinea."*
- *He looked up "spanish guinea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square shooter *(noun)*

A frank and honest person.

- *The article explained what "square shooter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "square shooter" to mean a frank and honest person.*

---

station keeper *(noun)*

The police sergeant on duty in a police station.

- *He looked up "station keeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "station keeper."*

---

stepping *(verb)*

Move with one's feet in a specific manner.

- *She is always stepping on others to get ahead.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stepping" and when to wait.*

---

straw man *(noun)*

A weak or sham argument set up to be easily refuted.

- *The article explained what "straw man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "straw man" to mean a weak or sham argument set up to be easily refuted.*

---

telegraph form *(noun)*

A form to use when sending a telegram.

- *Understanding "telegraph form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "telegraph form" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theoretical account *(noun)*

A hypothetical description of a complex entity or process.

- *The article explained what "theoretical account" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "theoretical account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

three-dimensional figure *(noun)*

A three-dimensional shape.

- *Understanding "three-dimensional figure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-dimensional figure."*

---

threshold operation *(noun)*

An operation performed on operands in order to obtain the value of a threshold function.

- *Understanding "threshold operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "threshold operation" during the group presentation.*

---

ticket booth *(noun)*

The office where tickets of admission are sold.

- *He looked up "ticket booth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ticket booth" during the group presentation.*

town clerk *(noun)*

The official who keeps a town's records.

- *The article explained what "town clerk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "town clerk."*

township *(noun)*

An administrative division of a county.

- *He looked up "township" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "township" to mean an administrative division of a county.*

urban vi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1378 to 1389 whose contested election began the Great Schism; he alienated his political allies by his ruthless treatment of his opponents (1318-1389).

- *They discussed "urban vi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "urban vi" because he had never seen it before.*

vienna *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Austria; located on the Danube in northeastern Austria; was the home of Beethoven and Brahms and Haydn and Mozart and Schubert and Strauss.

- *They discussed "vienna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vienna" because he had never seen it before.*

vitamin p *(noun)*

A vitamin that maintains the resistance of cell and capillary walls to permeation.

- *He looked up "vitamin p" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vitamin p" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wade *(verb)*

Walk (through relatively shallow water).

- *Can we wade across the river to the other side?*
- *Wade the pond.*

weigh down *(verb)*

Exert a force with a heavy weight.

- *The snow bore down on the roof.*
- *She tried to use "weigh down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

whale *(noun)*

A very large person; impressive in size or qualities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whale."*
- *They discussed "whale" during the group presentation.*

wheat field *(noun)*

A field planted with wheat.

- *They discussed "wheat field" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wheat field" means with a simple example.*

wing loading *(noun)*

The ratio of the weight of an airplane to its wing area.

- *The article explained what "wing loading" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wing loading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

writings *(noun)*

The third of three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures.

- *The idea occurs with increasing frequency in Hemingway's writings.*
- *They discussed "writings" during the group presentation.*

---

y-axis *(noun)*

The vertical axis in a plane coordinate system.

- *The article explained what "y-axis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "y-axis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

admire *(verb)*

Look at with admiration.

- *She tried to use "admire" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "admire" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

amber *(noun)*

A hard yellowish to brownish translucent fossil resin; used for jewelry.

- *An amber light illuminated the room.*
- *The article explained what "amber" means with a simple example.*

---

armor *(noun)*

A military unit consisting of armored fighting vehicles.

- *They discussed "armor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "armor" means with a simple example.*

---

atomic number *(noun)*

The order of an element in Mendeleyev's table of the elements; equal to the number of protons in the nucleus or electrons in the neutral state of an atom of an element.

- *He looked up "atomic number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic number."*

---

autism *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an abnormal absorption with the self; marked by communication disorders and short attention span and inability to treat others as people.

- *They discussed "autism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autism."*

---

banana oil *(noun)*

A liquid ester derived from amyl alcohol; has the odor of bananas.

- *They discussed "banana oil" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "banana oil" means with a simple example.*

---

billions *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *Understanding "billions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billions" to mean a very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).*

---

billy-ho *(noun)*

An unimaginably large amount.

- *Understanding "billy-ho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billy-ho" to mean an unimaginably large amount.*

---

bitter principle *(noun)*

Any one of several hundred compounds having a bitter taste; not admitting of chemical classification.

- *He looked up "bitter principle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter principle."*

---

black bean *(noun)*

Black-seeded bean of South America; usually dried.

- *They discussed "black bean" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "black bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bond servant *(noun)*

Someone bound to labor without wages.

- *He looked up "bond servant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bond servant" to mean someone bound to labor without wages.*

brisbane *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Queensland state; located in the southeastern corner of Queensland on the Pacific; settled by British as a penal colony; 3rd largest city in Australia.

- *He looked up "brisbane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brisbane."*

bump around *(verb)*

Shock physically.

- *Can you use "bump around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "bump around" when talking about this idea.*

bump off *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *In everyday English, people use "bump off" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bump off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

camping ground *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *In class, the teacher used "camping ground" to mean a site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.*
- *He looked up "camping ground" because he had never seen it before.*

camping site *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *He looked up "camping site" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "camping site" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of lebanon *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Lebanon; located in western Lebanon on the Mediterranean.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of lebanon" to mean capital and largest city of lebanon; located in....*
- *The article explained what "capital of lebanon" means with a simple example.*

capital of new hampshire *(noun)*

Capital of the state of New Hampshire; located in south central New Hampshire on the Merrimack river.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of new hampshire" to mean capital of the state of new hampshire; located in....*
- *The article explained what "capital of new hampshire" means with a simple example.*

capitalism *(noun)*

An economic system based on private ownership of capital.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capitalism."*
- *He looked up "capitalism" because he had never seen it before.*

cart away *(verb)*

Take away by means of a vehicle.

- *They carted off the old furniture.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cart away" and when to wait.*

cart off *(verb)*

Take away by means of a vehicle.

- *They carted off the old furniture.*
- *He did not know how to use "cart off" until he saw an example.*

celtic language *(noun)*

A branch of the Indo-European languages that (judging from inscriptions and place names) was spread widely over Europe in the pre-Christian era.

- *Understanding "celtic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celtic language."*

characteristic *(noun)*

A prominent attribute or aspect of something.

- *Generosity is one of his best characteristics.*
- *They discussed "characteristic" during the group presentation.*

christmas carol *(noun)*

Joyful religious song celebrating the birth of Christ.

- *They discussed "christmas carol" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "christmas carol" means with a simple example.*

clash *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *Her dress was a disturbing clash of colors.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clash."*

columns *(noun)*

A page or text that is vertically divided.

- *The newspaper devoted several columns to the subject.*
- *The bookkeeper used pages that were divided into columns.*

condemned *(verb)*

Declare or judge unfit for use or habitation.

- *The building was condemned by the inspector.*
- *His devotion to his sick wife condemned him to a lonely existence.*

configuration *(noun)*

An arrangement of parts or elements.

- *The outcome depends on the configuration of influences at the time.*
- *Understanding "configuration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

continental congress *(noun)*

The legislative assembly composed of delegates from the rebel colonies who met during and after the American Revolution; they issued the Declaration of Independence and framed Articles of Confederation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "continental congress."*
- *He looked up "continental congress" because he had never seen it before.*

continuously *(adverb)*

With unflagging resolve.

- *The function is continuously differentiable.*
- *She spoke "continuously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

crude oil *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *They discussed "crude oil" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crude oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

curiosity *(noun)*

A state in which you want to learn more about something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curiosity."*
- *He looked up "curiosity" because he had never seen it before.*

diesel fuel *(noun)*

A heavy mineral oil used as fuel in diesel engines.

- *He looked up "diesel fuel" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diesel fuel.”*

distinguished service medal *(noun)*

A United States military decoration for meritorious service in wartime duty of great responsibility.

- *He looked up “distinguished service medal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “distinguished service medal.”*

earth goddess *(noun)*

A goddess of fertility and vegetation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “earth goddess.”*
- *They discussed “earth goddess” during the group presentation.*

earth-goddess *(noun)*

A goddess of fertility and vegetation.

- *Understanding “earth-goddess” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “earth-goddess” during the group presentation.*

ego trip *(noun)*

An act undertaken to increase your own power and influence or to draw attention to your own importance.

- *Understanding “ego trip” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “ego trip” because he had never seen it before.*

emperor francis ii *(noun)*

The last Holy Roman Emperor (1768-1835).

- *Understanding “emperor francis ii” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “emperor francis ii” means with a simple example.*

entities *(noun)*

That which is perceived or known or inferred to have its own distinct existence (living or nonliving).

- *They discussed “entities” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “entities.”*

exceptions *(noun)*

An instance that does not conform to a rule or generalization.

- *He looked up “exceptions” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exceptions.”*

execution of instrument *(noun)*

(law) the completion of a legal instrument (such as a contract or deed) by signing it (and perhaps sealing and delivering it) so that it becomes legally binding and enforceable.

- *In class, the teacher used “execution of instrument” to mean (law) the completion of a legal instrument (such as....*
- *Understanding “execution of instrument” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

facial index *(noun)*

The ratio (in percent) of the maximum width to the maximum height of the face.

- *In class, the teacher used “facial index” to mean the ratio (in percent) of the maximum width to the....*
- *The article explained what “facial index” means with a simple example.*

file transfer protocol *(noun)*

Protocol that allows users to copy files between their local system and any system they can reach on the network.

- *They discussed “file transfer protocol” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “file transfer protocol” because he had never seen it before.*

fortunately *(adverb)*

By good fortune.

- *Fortunately the weather was good.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “fortunately” naturally.*

foundations *(noun)*

The basis on which something is grounded.

- *In class, the teacher used "foundations" to mean the basis on which something is grounded.*
- *The article explained what "foundations" means with a simple example.*

---

founding father *(noun)*

A person who founds or establishes some institution.

- *George Washington is the father of his country.*
- *In class, the teacher used "founding father" to mean a person who founds or establishes some institution.*

---

freight car *(noun)*

A railway car that carries freight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freight car."*
- *The article explained what "freight car" means with a simple example.*

---

frontier *(noun)*

A wilderness at the edge of a settled area of a country.

- *The individualism of the frontier in Andrew Jackson's day.*
- *He worked at the frontier of brain science.*

---

geographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of geography.

- *The north and south geographic poles.*
- *A "geographic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

glenn *(noun)*

Made the first orbital rocket-powered flight by a United States astronaut in 1962; later in United States Senate (1921-).

- *He looked up "glenn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glenn" to mean made the first orbital rocket-powered flight by a....*

---

gospel according to luke *(noun)*

One of the four Gospels in the New Testament; contains details of Jesus's birth and early life.

- *He looked up "gospel according to luke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gospel according to luke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grand slam *(noun)*

Winning all of the tricks in a hand of bridge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grand slam."*
- *He looked up "grand slam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

graphic symbol *(noun)*

A written symbol that is used to represent speech.

- *In class, the teacher used "graphic symbol" to mean a written symbol that is used to represent speech.*
- *They discussed "graphic symbol" during the group presentation.*

---

hack driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *They discussed "hack driver" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hack driver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hack-driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *In class, the teacher used "hack-driver" to mean someone who drives a taxi for a living.*
- *The article explained what "hack-driver" means with a simple example.*

---

ham and eggs *(noun)*

Eggs (scrambled or fried) served with ham.

- *They discussed "ham and eggs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ham and eggs" to mean eggs (scrambled or fried) served with ham.*

high-strength brass *(noun)*

A brass with from 1-4% manganese to harden it.

- *The article explained what "high-strength brass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high-strength brass" to mean a brass with from 1-4% manganese to harden it.*

hispanic *(noun)*

An American whose first language is Spanish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hispanic."*
- *The article explained what "hispanic" means with a simple example.*

identical twin *(noun)*

Either of two twins developed from the same fertilized ovum (having the same genetic material).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "identical twin."*
- *He looked up "identical twin" because he had never seen it before.*

identity matrix *(noun)*

A scalar matrix in which all of the diagonal elements are unity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "identity matrix."*
- *The article explained what "identity matrix" means with a simple example.*

indirect evidence *(noun)*

Evidence providing only a basis for inference about the fact in dispute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indirect evidence."*
- *The article explained what "indirect evidence" means with a simple example.*

irish potato *(noun)*

An edible tuber native to South America; a staple food of Ireland.

- *Understanding "irish potato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "irish potato" means with a simple example.*

iron filing *(noun)*

A fragment of iron rubbed off by the use of a file.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron filing."*
- *He looked up "iron filing" because he had never seen it before.*

jack of all trades *(noun)*

A man skilled in various odd jobs and other small tasks.

- *In class, the teacher used "jack of all trades" to mean a man skilled in various odd jobs and other small tasks.*
- *The article explained what "jack of all trades" means with a simple example.*

japanese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Japan.

- *He looked up "japanese monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese monetary unit."*

jerry lee lewis *(noun)*

United States rock star singer and pianist (born in 1935).

- *Understanding "jerry lee lewis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jerry lee lewis" means with a simple example.*

joel *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Joel's prophecies.

- *In class, the teacher used "joel" to mean an old testament book telling joel's prophecies.*
- *The article explained what "joel" means with a simple example.*

keep one's shoulder to the wheel *(verb)*

Work doggedly or persistently.

- *She keeps plugging away at her dissertation.*
- *She tried to use "keep one's shoulder to the wheel" carefully so everyone would understand.*

launching site *(noun)*

A place for launching pads.

- *In class, the teacher used "launching site" to mean a place for launching pads.*
- *He looked up "launching site" because he had never seen it before.*

law of moses *(noun)*

The laws (beginning with the Ten Commandments) that God gave to the Israelites through Moses; it includes many rules of religious observance given in the first five books of the Old Testament (in Judaism these books are called the Torah).

- *In class, the teacher used "law of moses" to mean the laws (beginning with the ten commandments) that....*
- *He looked up "law of moses" because he had never seen it before.*

lawn party *(noun)*

A party of people assembled for social interaction out of doors.

- *In class, the teacher used "lawn party" to mean a party of people assembled for social interaction....*
- *The article explained what "lawn party" means with a simple example.*

lemon cheese *(noun)*

A conserve with a thick consistency; made with lemons and butter and eggs and sugar.

- *He looked up "lemon cheese" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemon cheese" to mean a conserve with a thick consistency; made with....*

licence *(noun)*

A legal document giving official permission to do something.

- *The article explained what "licence" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "licence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

main clause *(noun)*

A clause in a complex sentence that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

- *He looked up "main clause" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "main clause."*

mandate *(noun)*

A document giving an official instruction or command.

- *He looked up "mandate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandate."*

mathematical function *(noun)*

(mathematics) a mathematical relation such that each element of a given set (the domain of the function) is associated with an element of another set (the range of the function).

- *In class, the teacher used "mathematical function" to mean (mathematics) a mathematical relation such that....*
- *Understanding "mathematical function" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

message pad *(noun)*

A pad of paper on which messages can be written.

- *Understanding "message pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "message pad" during the group presentation.*

minus sign *(noun)*

A sign indicating the operation of subtraction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minus sign."*
- *Understanding "minus sign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

night porter *(noun)*

A porter on duty during the night.

- *Understanding "night porter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "night porter" means with a simple example.*

nj *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state on the Atlantic; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "nj" to mean a mid-atlantic state on the atlantic; one of the....*
- *The article explained what "nj" means with a simple example.*

non-resistant *(noun)*

A reformer who believes in passive resistance.

- *The article explained what "non-resistant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "non-resistant" during the group presentation.*

north atlantic treaty organization *(noun)*

An international organization created in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty for purposes of collective security.

- *The article explained what "north atlantic treaty organization" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "north atlantic treaty organization" during the group presentation.*

occurring *(verb)*

To be found to exist.

- *Learners should practice how to use "occurring" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "occurring" and when to wait.*

oil-industry analyst *(noun)*

An analyst of the oil industry.

- *They discussed "oil-industry analyst" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oil-industry analyst" to mean an analyst of the oil industry.*

organic compound *(noun)*

Any compound of carbon and another element or a radical.

- *Understanding "organic compound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organic compound" to mean any compound of carbon and another element or a radical.*

pad of paper *(noun)*

A number of sheets of paper fastened together along one edge.

- *In class, the teacher used "pad of paper" to mean a number of sheets of paper fastened together along....*
- *He looked up "pad of paper" because he had never seen it before.*

piano maker *(noun)*

A person who makes pianos.

- *The article explained what "piano maker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "piano maker" during the group presentation.*

pipe-clay *(verb)*

Whiten or clean with pipe-clay.

- *Pipe-clay leather.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pipe-clay" in real sentences.*

problem solving *(noun)*

The thought processes involved in solving a problem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "problem solving."*
- *He looked up "problem solving" because he had never seen it before.*

pull strings *(verb)*

Influence or control shrewdly or deviously.

- *Can you use “pull strings” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “pull strings” and when to wait.*

---

quebec *(noun)*

The French-speaking capital of the province of Quebec; situated on the Saint Lawrence River.

- *They discussed “quebec” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quebec.”*

---

randomly *(adverb)*

In a random manner.

- *The houses were randomly scattered.*
- *He answered “randomly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

realizing *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *He did not know how to use “realizing” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “realizing” when talking about this idea.*

---

revealing *(noun)*

The speech act of making something evident.

- *The article explained what “revealing” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “revealing.”*

---

rico *(noun)*

Law intended to eradicate organized crime by establishing strong sanctions and forfeiture provisions.

- *The article explained what “rico” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rico” to mean law intended to eradicate organized crime by....*

---

rock salmon *(noun)*

Any of several coarse fishes (such as dogfish or wolffish) when used as food.

- *The article explained what “rock salmon” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rock salmon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rub out *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *In everyday English, people use “rub out” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “rub out” until he saw an example.*

---

runners *(noun)*

A person who is employed to deliver messages or documents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “runners.”*
- *Understanding “runners” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sally out *(verb)*

Jump out from a hiding place and surprise (someone).

- *The attackers leapt out from the bushes.*
- *Can you use “sally out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

salt merchant *(noun)*

Someone who makes or deals in salt.

- *He looked up “salt merchant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salt merchant.”*

---

sauce albert *(noun)*

Creamy white sauce with horseradish and mustard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sauce albert.”*
- *He looked up “sauce albert” because he had never seen it before.*

scout *(noun)*

A person employed to keep watch for some anticipated event.

- *In class, the teacher used "scout" to mean a person employed to keep watch for some....*
- *They discussed "scout" during the group presentation.*

searched *(verb)*

Try to locate or discover, or try to establish the existence of.

- *He searched for information on his relatives on the web.*
- *The police searched the suspect.*

shouting *(noun)*

Encouragement in the form of cheers from spectators.

- *It's all over but the shouting.*
- *They discussed "shouting" during the group presentation.*

slap *(noun)*

A blow from a flat object (as an open hand).

- *In class, the teacher used "slap" to mean a blow from a flat object (as an open hand).*
- *He looked up "slap" because he had never seen it before.*

slap on *(verb)*

Apply carelessly.

- *Slap some paint onto the wall.*
- *Can you use "slap on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

stanford white *(noun)*

United States architect (1853-1906).

- *Understanding "stanford white" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stanford white" during the group presentation.*

stepping down *(noun)*

A formal resignation and renunciation of powers.

- *Understanding "stepping down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stepping down."*

sugar cookie *(noun)*

Cookies sprinkled with granulated sugar.

- *In class, the teacher used "sugar cookie" to mean cookies sprinkled with granulated sugar.*
- *He looked up "sugar cookie" because he had never seen it before.*

superintendent *(noun)*

A person who directs and manages an organization.

- *He looked up "superintendent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superintendent."*

suspicion *(noun)*

An impression that something might be the case.

- *He tried to shield me from suspicion.*
- *They discussed "suspicion" during the group presentation.*

sweep *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *Sweep the crumbs off the table.*
- *Sweep under the bed.*

sweep up *(verb)*

Force into some kind of situation, condition, or course of action.

- *He did not know how to use "sweep up" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sweep up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sympathy card *(noun)*

A card expressing sympathy.

- *They discussed "sympathy card" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sympathy card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tactical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to tactic or tactics.

- *A tactical error.*
- *The speaker chose "tactical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

talents *(noun)*

A person who possesses unusual innate ability in some field or activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talents."*
- *He looked up "talents" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taxi strip *(noun)*

A paved surface in the form of a strip; used by planes taxiing to or from the runway at an airport.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxi strip" to mean a paved surface in the form of a strip; used by....*
- *He looked up "taxi strip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

term infant *(noun)*

Infant born at a gestational age between 37 and 42 completed weeks.

- *Understanding "term infant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "term infant" during the group presentation.*

---

therapist *(noun)*

A person skilled in a particular type of therapy.

- *Understanding "therapist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "therapist" to mean a person skilled in a particular type of therapy.*

---

thereafter *(adverb)*

From that time on.

- *Thereafter he never called again.*
- *Place "thereafter" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

thousand-fold *(adverb)*

By three orders of magnitude.

- *This poison is a thousand-fold more toxic.*
- *Place "thousand-fold" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

to a lesser extent *(adverb)*

Used to form the comparative of some adjectives and adverbs.

- *Place "to a lesser extent" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "to a lesser extent" naturally.*

---

variables *(noun)*

A star that varies noticeably in brightness.

- *They discussed "variables" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variables" to mean a star that varies noticeably in brightness.*

---

vitamin g *(noun)*

A B vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin g."*

- *He looked up "vitamin g" because he had never seen it before.*

western civilization *(noun)*

The modern culture of western Europe and North America.

- *When Ghandi was asked what he thought of Western civilization he said he thought it would be a good idea.*
- *The article explained what "western civilization" means with a simple example.*

white bean *(noun)*

White-seeded bean; usually dried.

- *They discussed "white bean" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white bean" to mean white-seeded bean; usually dried.*

writing pad *(noun)*

A pad of paper on which messages can be written.

- *The article explained what "writing pad" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "writing pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

angle of reflection *(noun)*

The angle between a reflected ray and a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.

- *The article explained what "angle of reflection" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "angle of reflection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apples *(noun)*

Fruit with red or yellow or green skin and sweet to tart crisp whitish flesh.

- *The article explained what "apples" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "apples" during the group presentation.*

architectural *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the art and science of architecture.

- *Architectural history.*
- *Architectural design.*

artillery *(noun)*

A means of persuading or arguing.

- *In class, the teacher used "artillery" to mean a means of persuading or arguing.*
- *The article explained what "artillery" means with a simple example.*

bachelor party *(noun)*

Stag party held for a bachelor (usually on the night before he is married).

- *Understanding "bachelor party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bachelor party" because he had never seen it before.*

bangladesh *(noun)*

A Muslim republic in southern Asia bordered by India to the north and west and east and the Bay of Bengal to the south; formerly part of India and then part of Pakistan; it achieved independence in 1971.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bangladesh."*
- *He looked up "bangladesh" because he had never seen it before.*

bean town *(noun)*

State capital and largest city of Massachusetts; a major center for banking and financial services.

- *In class, the teacher used "bean town" to mean state capital and largest city of massachusetts; a....*
- *The article explained what "bean town" means with a simple example.*

bees *(verb)*

To remain unmolested, undisturbed, or uninterrupted – used only in infinitive form.

- *Can you use "bees" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bees" and when to wait.*

book of joel *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Joel's prophecies.

- *Understanding "book of joel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "book of joel" to mean an old testament book telling joel's prophecies.*

boston cream pie *(noun)*

Layer cake filled with custard.

- *The article explained what "boston cream pie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boston cream pie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

british thermal unit *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at one atmosphere pressure; equivalent to 251.997 calories.

- *Understanding "british thermal unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "british thermal unit" means with a simple example.*

bronze star medal *(noun)*

A United States military decoration awarded for meritorious service (except in aerial flight).

- *The article explained what "bronze star medal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronze star medal."*

carl david anderson *(noun)*

United States physicist who discovered antimatter in the form of an antielectron that is called the positron (1905-1991).

- *In class, the teacher used "carl david anderson" to mean united states physicist who discovered antimatter....*
- *Understanding "carl david anderson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catherine howard *(noun)*

Queen of England as the fifth wife of Henry VIII who was accused of adultery and executed (1520-1542).

- *He looked up "catherine howard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "catherine howard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chapel hill *(noun)*

A town in central North Carolina; site of the University of North Carolina.

- *He looked up "chapel hill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chapel hill."*

cincinnati *(noun)*

A city in southern Ohio on the Ohio river.

- *In class, the teacher used "cincinnati" to mean a city in southern ohio on the ohio river.*
- *The article explained what "cincinnati" means with a simple example.*

circular *(noun)*

An advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution.

- *He mailed the circular to all subscribers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circular."*

circulation *(noun)*

Number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold.

- *By increasing its circulation the newspaper hoped to increase its advertising.*
- *Ocean circulation is an important part of global climate.*

closes *(noun)*

The last section of a communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closes."*
- *They discussed "closes" during the group presentation.*

co-defendant *(noun)*

A defendant who has been joined together with one or more other defendants in a single action.

- *He looked up "co-defendant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "co-defendant" to mean a defendant who has been joined together with one....*

---

come in handy *(verb)*

Be useful for a certain purpose.

- *Can you use "come in handy" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "come in handy" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

comedian *(noun)*

A professional performer who tells jokes and performs comical acts.

- *He looked up "comedian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comedian" to mean a professional performer who tells jokes and....*

---

cooler *(noun)*

An iced drink especially white wine and fruit juice.

- *Understanding "cooler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cooler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counter-drill *(verb)*

Drill in an opposite direction.

- *The coach explained when to use "counter-drill" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "counter-drill" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cult of personality *(noun)*

Intense devotion to a particular person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cult of personality."*
- *The article explained what "cult of personality" means with a simple example.*

---

dame *(noun)*

A woman of refinement.

- *They discussed "dame" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dean swift *(noun)*

An English satirist born in Ireland (1667-1745).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dean swift."*
- *The article explained what "dean swift" means with a simple example.*

---

deceased *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer alive.

- *He looked up "deceased" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deceased" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

declaration of estimated tax *(noun)*

Return required of a taxpayer whose tax withheld from income does not meet the tax liability for the year.

- *In class, the teacher used "declaration of estimated tax" to mean return required of a taxpayer whose tax withheld....*
- *Understanding "declaration of estimated tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

defining *(noun)*

Any process serving to define the shape of something.

- *Understanding "defining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defining."*

---

disputes *(noun)*

A disagreement or argument about something important.

- *They discussed "disputes" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "disputes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drake *(noun)*

English explorer and admiral who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe and who helped to defeat the Spanish Armada (1540-1596).

- *The article explained what "drake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drake" to mean english explorer and admiral who was the first....*

---

dude ranch *(noun)*

A holiday resort offering ranch activities (riding and camping).

- *Understanding "dude ranch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dude ranch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

easter egg *(noun)*

An egg-shaped candy used to celebrate Easter.

- *They discussed "easter egg" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "easter egg" to mean an egg-shaped candy used to celebrate easter.*

---

enforce *(verb)*

Compel to behave in a certain way.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enforce" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "enforce" until he saw an example.*

---

explicitly *(adverb)*

In an explicit manner.

- *In his foreword Professor Clark puts it explicitly.*
- *Using "explicitly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

five-star admiral *(noun)*

An admiral of the highest rank.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "five-star admiral."*
- *He looked up "five-star admiral" because he had never seen it before.*

---

florence *(noun)*

A town in northeast South Carolina; transportation center.

- *In class, the teacher used "florence" to mean a town in northeast south carolina; transportation....*
- *The article explained what "florence" means with a simple example.*

---

fossil oil *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *He looked up "fossil oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fossil oil" to mean a dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.*

---

fourth dimension *(noun)*

The fourth coordinate that is required (along with three spatial dimensions) to specify a physical event.

- *In class, the teacher used "fourth dimension" to mean the fourth coordinate that is required (along with....*
- *He looked up "fourth dimension" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freedom rider *(noun)*

One of an interracial group of civil rights activists who rode buses through parts of the South in order to protest racial segregation.

- *Understanding "freedom rider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "freedom rider" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freshman class *(noun)*

The first class in college or high school.

- *Understanding "freshman class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "freshman class" means with a simple example.*

---

furniture maker *(noun)*

A woodworker who specializes in making furniture.

- *Understanding "furniture maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furniture maker."*

---

garbage carter *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "garbage carter" to mean someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.*
- *The article explained what "garbage carter" means with a simple example.*

---

geographic area *(noun)*

A demarcated area of the Earth.

- *Understanding "geographic area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geographic area" to mean a demarcated area of the earth.*

---

geographic point *(noun)*

A point on the surface of the Earth.

- *The article explained what "geographic point" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geographic point" during the group presentation.*

---

hack writer *(noun)*

A mediocre and disdained writer.

- *He looked up "hack writer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hack writer."*

---

hes *(noun)*

A very light colorless element that is one of the six inert gasses; the most difficult gas to liquefy; occurs in economically extractable amounts in certain natural gases (as those found in Texas and Kansas).

- *Understanding "hes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hes" to mean a very light colorless element that is one of the....*

---

high explosive *(noun)*

A powerful chemical explosive that produces gas at a very high rate.

- *They discussed "high explosive" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high explosive."*

---

hispanic american *(noun)*

An American whose first language is Spanish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hispanic american."*
- *Understanding "hispanic american" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hub of the universe *(noun)*

State capital and largest city of Massachusetts; a major center for banking and financial services.

- *In class, the teacher used "hub of the universe" to mean state capital and largest city of massachusetts; a....*
- *Understanding "hub of the universe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

infantry *(noun)*

An army unit consisting of soldiers who fight on foot.

- *They discussed "infantry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "infantry" means with a simple example.*

---

instrumental role *(noun)*

The semantic role of the entity (usually inanimate) that the agent uses to perform an action or start a process.

- *Understanding "instrumental role" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "instrumental role" because he had never seen it before.*

---

integral *(noun)*

The result of a mathematical integration; F(x) is the integral of f(x) if dF/dx = f(x).

- *Understanding “integral” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “integral” because he had never seen it before.*

---

investor *(noun)*

Someone who commits capital in order to gain financial returns.

- *Understanding “investor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “investor” to mean someone who commits capital in order to gain....*

---

judged *(verb)*

Judge tentatively or form an estimate of (quantities or time).

- *In everyday English, people use “judged” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “judged” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

kidnapped *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *The industrialist’s son was kidnapped.*
- *She tried to use “kidnapped” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

kidney stone *(noun)*

A calculus formed in the kidney.

- *They discussed “kidney stone” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kidney stone.”*

---

king harold ii *(noun)*

King of England who succeeded Edward the Confessor in 1066 and was the last of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs; he was killed fighting the invasion by William the Conqueror (1045-1066).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “king harold ii.”*
- *He looked up “king harold ii” because he had never seen it before.*

---

last frontier *(noun)*

A state in northwestern North America; the 49th state admitted to the union.

- *The article explained what “last frontier” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “last frontier” to mean a state in northwestern north america; the 49th....*

---

law of constant proportion *(noun)*

(chemistry) law stating that every pure substance always contains the same elements combined in the same proportions by weight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “law of constant proportion.”*
- *He looked up “law of constant proportion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lectures *(noun)*

A speech that is open to the public.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lectures.”*
- *Understanding “lectures” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lightly *(adverb)*

Indulging with temperance.

- *We eat lightly in the morning.*
- *One cannot say such things lightly.*

---

line of succession *(noun)*

The order in which individuals are expected to succeed one another in some official position.

- *In class, the teacher used “line of succession” to mean the order in which individuals are expected to....*
- *They discussed “line of succession” during the group presentation.*

---

linking *(verb)*

Connect, fasten, or put together two or more pieces.

- *The coach explained when to use “linking” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “linking” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

maintains *(verb)*

Keep in a certain state, position, or activity; e.g.,.

- *The coach explained when to use "maintains" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "maintains" carefully so everyone would understand.*

maritime *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving ships or shipping or navigation or seamen.

- *Maritime law.*
- *Students compared "maritime" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

melt *(noun)*

The process whereby heat changes something from a solid to a liquid.

- *The power failure caused a refrigerator melt that was a disaster.*
- *Understanding "melt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mexican black cherry *(noun)*

Mexican black cherry.

- *They discussed "mexican black cherry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mexican black cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mumbai *(noun)*

A city in western India just off the coast of the Arabian Sea; India's 2nd largest city (after Calcutta); has the only natural deep-water harbor in western India.

- *They discussed "mumbai" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mumbai" means with a simple example.*

nominee *(noun)*

A politician who is running for public office.

- *The article explained what "nominee" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nominee."*

norman architecture *(noun)*

A Romanesque style first appearing in Normandy around 950 AD and used in Britain from the Norman Conquest until the 12th century.

- *He looked up "norman architecture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "norman architecture" during the group presentation.*

oath *(noun)*

A solemn promise, usually invoking a divine witness, regarding your future acts or behavior.

- *They took an oath of allegiance.*
- *Understanding "oath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oral exam *(noun)*

An examination conducted by spoken communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oral exam."*
- *They discussed "oral exam" during the group presentation.*

oral examination *(noun)*

An examination conducted by spoken communication.

- *They discussed "oral examination" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oral examination" to mean an examination conducted by spoken communication.*

packaging *(noun)*

A message issued in behalf of some product or cause or idea or person or institution.

- *The packaging of new ideas.*
- *His business is packaging for transport.*

patent leather *(noun)*

Leather with a hard glossy surface.

- *The article explained what “patent leather” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “patent leather” during the group presentation.*

---

pee *(noun)*

Informal terms for urination.

- *He took a pee.*
- *Understanding “pee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pirate *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *In everyday English, people use “pirate” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “pirate” until he saw an example.*

---

pitch accent *(noun)*

Emphasis that results from pitch rather than loudness.

- *Understanding “pitch accent” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pitch accent” to mean emphasis that results from pitch rather than loudness.*

---

plug-ugly *(noun)*

Someone who bullies weaker people.

- *He looked up “plug-ugly” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “plug-ugly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prediction *(noun)*

The act of predicting (as by reasoning about the future).

- *They discussed “prediction” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prediction” to mean the act of predicting (as by reasoning about the....*

---

probability theory *(noun)*

The branch of applied mathematics that deals with probabilities.

- *In class, the teacher used “probability theory” to mean the branch of applied mathematics that deals with....*
- *The article explained what “probability theory” means with a simple example.*

---

puzzle *(noun)*

A particularly baffling problem that is said to have a correct solution.

- *He loved to solve chessmate puzzles.*
- *That’s a real puzzler.*

---

puzzle out *(verb)*

Find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of.

- *Work out your problems with the boss.*
- *This unpleasant situation isn’t going to work itself out.*

---

puzzle over *(verb)*

Try to solve.

- *Learners should practice how to use “puzzle over” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “puzzle over” until he saw an example.*

---

quebec city *(noun)*

The French-speaking capital of the province of Quebec; situated on the Saint Lawrence River.

- *He looked up “quebec city” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “quebec city” to mean the french-speaking capital of the province of....*

---

rebecca *(noun)*

(Old Testament) wife of Isaac and mother of Jacob and Esau.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rebecca.”*

- *They discussed “rebecca” during the group presentation.*

republic of austria *(noun)*

A mountainous republic in central Europe; under the Habsburgs (1278-1918) Austria maintained control of the Holy Roman Empire and was a leader in European politics until the 19th century.

- *Understanding “republic of austria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “republic of austria” during the group presentation.*

revelation *(noun)*

An enlightening or astonishing disclosure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “revelation.”*
- *Understanding “revelation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robin hood *(noun)*

Legendary English outlaw of the 12th century; said to have robbed the rich to help the poor.

- *In class, the teacher used “robin hood” to mean legendary english outlaw of the 12th century; said....*
- *The article explained what “robin hood” means with a simple example.*

rocket scientist *(noun)*

An engineer who builds and tests rockets.

- *You do not have to be a rocket scientist to figure that out.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rocket scientist” to mean an engineer who builds and tests rockets.*

scholar *(noun)*

A learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines.

- *He looked up “scholar” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scholar.”*

school superintendent *(noun)*

The superintendent of a school system.

- *In class, the teacher used “school superintendent” to mean the superintendent of a school system.*
- *They discussed “school superintendent” during the group presentation.*

scout car *(noun)*

Fast armored military vehicle with four-wheel drive and open top.

- *In class, the teacher used “scout car” to mean fast armored military vehicle with four-wheel drive....*
- *Understanding “scout car” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scout group *(noun)*

A unit of Girl or Boy Scouts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scout group.”*
- *The article explained what “scout group” means with a simple example.*

sharks *(noun)*

A person who is unusually skilled in certain ways.

- *He looked up “sharks” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sharks” to mean a person who is unusually skilled in certain ways.*

shoe polish *(noun)*

A substance used to produce a shiny protective surface on footwear.

- *Understanding “shoe polish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “shoe polish” means with a simple example.*

sir william chambers *(noun)*

English architect (1723-1796).

- *In class, the teacher used “sir william chambers” to mean english architect (1723-1796).*
- *The article explained what “sir william chambers” means with a simple example.*

skirt *(verb)*

Pass around or about; move along the border.

- *The boat skirted the coast.*
- *She skirted the problem.*

---

socially *(adverb)*

By or with respect to society.

- *Socially accepted norms.*
- *Socially unpopular.*

---

south african monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in South Africa.

- *He looked up "south african monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south african monetary unit."*

---

spike *(noun)*

A sharp rise followed by a sharp decline.

- *The seismograph showed a sharp spike in response to the temblor.*
- *Spikes provide greater traction.*

---

sprint *(verb)*

Run very fast, usually for a short distance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sprint" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sprint" and when to wait.*

---

state capitalism *(noun)*

An economic system that is primarily capitalistic but there is some degree of government ownership of the means of production.

- *Understanding "state capitalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state capitalism" to mean an economic system that is primarily capitalistic....*

---

state's attorney *(noun)*

A prosecuting attorney for a state.

- *The article explained what "state's attorney" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "state's attorney."*

---

straw vote *(noun)*

An unofficial vote taken to determine opinion on some issue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straw vote."*
- *They discussed "straw vote" during the group presentation.*

---

substantially *(adverb)*

To a great extent or degree.

- *Painting the room white made it seem considerably (or substantially) larger.*
- *The price went up substantially.*

---

suburbs *(noun)*

A residential district located on the outskirts of a city.

- *In class, the teacher used "suburbs" to mean a residential district located on the outskirts of....*
- *The article explained what "suburbs" means with a simple example.*

---

supposedly *(adverb)*

Believed or reputed to be the case.

- *She spoke "supposedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "supposedly" in the final chapter.*

---

sweep through *(verb)*

Succeed at easily.

- *She sailed through her exams.*
- *He did not know how to use "sweep through" until he saw an example.*

---

tendency *(noun)*

A general direction in which something tends to move.

- *The shoreward tendency of the current.*
- *A tendency to be too strict.*

---

theory of probability *(noun)*

The branch of applied mathematics that deals with probabilities.

- *They discussed "theory of probability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theory of probability."*

---

threshold function *(noun)*

A function that takes the value 1 if a specified function of the arguments exceeds a given threshold and 0 otherwise.

- *The article explained what "threshold function" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "threshold function" during the group presentation.*

---

toast *(noun)*

A person in desperate straits; someone doomed.

- *One mistake and you're toast.*
- *He was the toast of the town.*

---

trash pile *(noun)*

An accumulation of refuse and discarded matter.

- *Understanding "trash pile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trash pile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trek *(verb)*

Journey on foot, especially in the mountains.

- *We spent the summer trekking in the foothills of the Himalayas.*
- *They trekked towards the North Pole with sleds and skis.*

---

tribes of israel *(noun)*

Twelve kin groups of ancient Israel each traditionally descended from one of the twelve sons of Jacob.

- *In class, the teacher used "tribes of israel" to mean twelve kin groups of ancient israel each....*
- *The article explained what "tribes of israel" means with a simple example.*

---

triumph *(noun)*

A successful ending of a struggle or contest.

- *The agreement was a triumph for common sense.*
- *The article explained what "triumph" means with a simple example.*

---

victoria sandwich *(noun)*

A cake consisting of two layers of sponge cake with a jelly filling in between.

- *In class, the teacher used "victoria sandwich" to mean a cake consisting of two layers of sponge cake with....*
- *The article explained what "victoria sandwich" means with a simple example.*

---

welcomed *(verb)*

Bid welcome to; greet upon arrival.

- *She tried to use "welcomed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "welcomed" when talking about this idea.*

---

wreck *(noun)*

A serious accident (usually involving one or more vehicles).

- *The house was a wreck when they bought it.*
- *Thanks to that quack I am a human wreck.*

zero tolerance *(noun)*

Extreme intolerance of antisocial behavior (usually by an uncompromising application of the law).

- *He urged zero tolerance for priests who abuse children sexually.*
- *The article explained what "zero tolerance" means with a simple example.*

academic administrator *(noun)*

An administrator in a college or university.

- *He looked up "academic administrator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academic administrator."*

adrian *(noun)*

English physiologist who conducted research into the function of neurons; 1st baron of Cambridge (1889-1997).

- *They discussed "adrian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adrian" to mean english physiologist who conducted research into....*

advocates *(noun)*

A person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.

- *In class, the teacher used "advocates" to mean a person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.*
- *The article explained what "advocates" means with a simple example.*

ag *(noun)*

A soft white precious univalent metallic element having the highest electrical and thermal conductivity of any metal; occurs in argentite and in free form; used in coins and jewelry and tableware and photography.

- *Understanding "ag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ag" to mean a soft white precious univalent metallic element....*

anchor ring *(noun)*

A toroidal shape.

- *A ring of ships in the harbor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anchor ring."*

arctic zone *(noun)*

The regions to the north of the Arctic Circle centered on the North Pole.

- *Understanding "arctic zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctic zone."*

bachelor girl *(noun)*

A young unmarried woman who lives alone.

- *He looked up "bachelor girl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bachelor girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

banana skin *(noun)*

The skin of a banana (especially when it is stripped off and discarded).

- *He slipped on a banana skin and almost fell.*
- *He looked up "banana skin" because he had never seen it before.*

bargain *(noun)*

An agreement between parties (usually arrived at after discussion) fixing obligations of each.

- *He made a bargain with the devil.*
- *She got a bargain at the auction.*

binary *(noun)*

A pre-compiled, pre-linked program that is ready to run under a given operating system; a binary for one operating system will not run on a different operating system.

- *The article explained what "binary" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "binary" during the group presentation.*

blend *(noun)*

A new word formed by joining two others and combining their meanings.

- *'smog' is a blend of 'smoke' and 'fog'.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blend."*

---

blogs *(noun)*

A shared on-line journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experiences and hobbies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blogs."*
- *He looked up "blogs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boarding school *(noun)*

A private school where students are lodged and fed as well as taught.

- *In class, the teacher used "boarding school" to mean a private school where students are lodged and fed....*
- *They discussed "boarding school" during the group presentation.*

---

bob dylan *(noun)*

United States songwriter noted for his protest songs (born in 1941).

- *They discussed "bob dylan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bob dylan" means with a simple example.*

---

book of revelation *(noun)*

The last book of the New Testament; contains visionary descriptions of heaven and of conflicts between good and evil and of the end of the world; attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *The article explained what "book of revelation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "book of revelation" during the group presentation.*

---

businessman *(noun)*

A person engaged in commercial or industrial business (especially an owner or executive).

- *He looked up "businessman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "businessman" to mean a person engaged in commercial or industrial....*

---

cast anchor *(verb)*

Secure a vessel with an anchor.

- *We anchored at Baltimore.*
- *She tried to use "cast anchor" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ch'in *(noun)*

The Chinese dynasty (from 246 BC to 206 BC) that established the first centralized imperial government and built much of the Great Wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ch'in."*
- *The article explained what "ch'in" means with a simple example.*

---

charles lamb *(noun)*

English essayist (1775-1834).

- *In class, the teacher used "charles lamb" to mean english essayist (1775-1834).*
- *He looked up "charles lamb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

civic leader *(noun)*

A leader in municipal affairs.

- *The article explained what "civic leader" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "civic leader" to mean a leader in municipal affairs.*

---

collision *(noun)*

A conflict of opposed ideas or attitudes or goals.

- *A collision of interests.*
- *The collision of the particles resulted in an exchange of energy and a change of direction.*

---

colombia *(noun)*

A republic in northwestern South America with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; achieved independence from Spain in 1821 under the leadership of Simon Bolivar; Spanish is the official language.

- *He looked up "colombia" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colombia.”*

concrete jungle *(noun)*

An area in a city with large modern buildings that is perceived as dangerous and unpleasant.

- *He looked up “concrete jungle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “concrete jungle.”*

consumed *(verb)*

Use up (resources or materials).

- *The fire consumed the building.*
- *The effort to pass the exam consumed all his energy.*

cousins *(noun)*

The child of your aunt or uncle.

- *He looked up “cousins” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cousins” to mean the child of your aunt or uncle.*

czech *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Czechoslovakia or its people or their language.

- *The Czech border.*
- *Czechoslovak nationalists.*

deceased person *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer alive.

- *I wonder what the dead person would have done.*
- *The article explained what “deceased person” means with a simple example.*

defenders *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *Understanding “defenders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “defenders” because he had never seen it before.*

documentation *(noun)*

Program listings or technical manuals describing the operation and use of programs.

- *His documentation of the results was excellent.*
- *He looked up “documentation” because he had never seen it before.*

dramatically *(adverb)*

In a very impressive manner.

- *Your performance will improve dramatically.*
- *He confessed dramatically.*

drank *(verb)*

Drink excessive amounts of alcohol; be an alcoholic.

- *Learners should practice how to use “drank” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “drank” until he saw an example.*

drawing ink *(noun)*

A black liquid ink used for printing or writing or drawing.

- *He looked up “drawing ink” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “drawing ink” to mean a black liquid ink used for printing or writing or....*

dried milk *(noun)*

Dehydrated milk.

- *The article explained what “dried milk” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dried milk” to mean dehydrated milk.*

duck sauce *(noun)*

A thick sweet and pungent Chinese condiment.

- *In class, the teacher used "duck sauce" to mean a thick sweet and pungent chinese condiment.*
- *The article explained what "duck sauce" means with a simple example.*

---

dudes *(noun)*

An informal form of address for a man.

- *They discussed "dudes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dudes" to mean an informal form of address for a man.*

---

eats *(noun)*

Informal terms for a meal.

- *The article explained what "eats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eats" to mean informal terms for a meal.*

---

economic geography *(noun)*

The branch of geography concerned with the production and distribution of commodities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economic geography."*
- *He looked up "economic geography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

edward vi *(noun)*

King of England and Ireland from 1547 to 1553; son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour; died of tuberculosis (1537-1553).

- *He looked up "edward vi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "edward vi" during the group presentation.*

---

excuses *(noun)*

A defense of some offensive behavior or some failure to keep a promise etc.

- *He kept finding excuses to stay.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excuses" to mean a defense of some offensive behavior or some....*

---

execute *(verb)*

Kill as a means of socially sanctioned punishment.

- *In some states, criminals are executed.*
- *The Mafioso who collaborated with the police was executed.*

---

feast *(noun)*

A meal that is well prepared and greatly enjoyed.

- *The Thanksgiving feast.*
- *A feast for the eyes.*

---

feast day *(noun)*

A day designated for feasting.

- *They discussed "feast day" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "feast day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

finland *(noun)*

Republic in northern Europe; achieved independence from Russia in 1917.

- *In class, the teacher used "finland" to mean republic in northern europe; achieved independence....*
- *He looked up "finland" because he had never seen it before.*

---

folk tale *(noun)*

A tale circulated by word of mouth among the common folk.

- *In class, the teacher used "folk tale" to mean a tale circulated by word of mouth among the common....*
- *He looked up "folk tale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forbidden city *(noun)*

A walled section of Beijing that encloses the palace that was formerly the residence of the emperor of China.

- *He looked up "forbidden city" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "forbidden city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

francis bacon *(noun)*

English statesman and philosopher; precursor of British empiricism; advocated inductive reasoning (1561-1626).

- *They discussed "francis bacon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francis bacon."*

---

frederick *(noun)*

A town in northern Maryland to the west of Baltimore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frederick."*
- *He looked up "frederick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frederick i *(noun)*

Son of Frederick William who in 1701 became the first king of Prussia (1657-1713).

- *In class, the teacher used "frederick i" to mean son of frederick william who in 1701 became the....*
- *Understanding "frederick i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freight train *(noun)*

A railroad train consisting of freight cars.

- *They discussed "freight train" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freight train."*

---

french bean *(noun)*

Very small and slender green bean.

- *In class, the teacher used "french bean" to mean very small and slender green bean.*
- *They discussed "french bean" during the group presentation.*

---

frost *(noun)*

The formation of frost or ice on a surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "frost" to mean the formation of frost or ice on a surface.*
- *They discussed "frost" during the group presentation.*

---

george stevens *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (1905-1975).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george stevens."*
- *Understanding "george stevens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

girl scout *(noun)*

A girl who is a member of the Girl Scouts.

- *In class, the teacher used "girl scout" to mean a girl who is a member of the girl scouts.*
- *Understanding "girl scout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gulf of thailand *(noun)*

An arm of the South China Sea between Indochina and the Malay Peninsula.

- *Understanding "gulf of thailand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gulf of thailand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harvest moon *(noun)*

The full moon nearest the September equinox.

- *Understanding "harvest moon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harvest moon" means with a simple example.*

---

herald *(noun)*

(formal) a person who announces important news.

- *The chieftain had a herald who announced his arrival with a trumpet.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herald" to mean (formal) a person who announces important news.*

hollow *(noun)*

A cavity or space in something.

- *Hunger had caused the hollows in their cheeks.*
- *He built himself a cabin in a hollow high up in the Appalachians.*

hollow out *(verb)*

Remove the interior of.

- *Hollow out a tree trunk.*
- *He did not know how to use "hollow out" until he saw an example.*

homeland *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *In class, the teacher used "homeland" to mean the country where you were born.*
- *Understanding "homeland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hotel clerk *(noun)*

A hotel receptionist.

- *The article explained what "hotel clerk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hotel clerk" to mean a hotel receptionist.*

hudson bay *(noun)*

An inland sea in northern Canada.

- *The article explained what "hudson bay" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hudson bay" during the group presentation.*

in the bargain *(adverb)*

In addition; over and above what is expected.

- *He lost his wife in the bargain.*
- *Place "in the bargain" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

innocent xi *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1676 to 1689 whose papacy was marked by the struggle with Louis XIV of France over papal authority over French Catholics; known for saintliness and canonized in 1956 (1611-1689).

- *The article explained what "innocent xi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "innocent xi" to mean italian pope from 1676 to 1689 whose papacy was....*

intelligence analyst *(noun)*

A government analyst of information about an enemy or potential enemy.

- *They discussed "intelligence analyst" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intelligence analyst" to mean a government analyst of information about an enemy....*

international association of lions clubs *(noun)*

Club dedicated to promoting responsible citizenship and good government and community and national and international welfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "international association of lions clubs" to mean club dedicated to promoting responsible citizenship....*
- *They discussed "international association of lions clubs" during the group presentation.*

internationally *(adverb)*

Throughout the world.

- *She is internationally known.*
- *Using "internationally" can make your explanation more exact.*

into the bargain *(adverb)*

In addition; over and above what is expected.

- *He lost his wife in the bargain.*
- *Using "into the bargain" can make your explanation more exact.*

iraqi *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Iraq or its people or culture.

- *Iraqi oil.*
- *Iraqi refugees.*

---

italian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Italy.

- *They discussed "italian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italian monetary unit."*

---

john glenn *(noun)*

Made the first orbital rocket-powered flight by a United States astronaut in 1962; later in United States Senate (1921-).

- *They discussed "john glenn" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "john glenn" means with a simple example.*

---

joint chiefs of staff *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on military questions; composed of the chiefs of the United States Army and the United States Navy and the United States Air Force and the commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

- *They discussed "joint chiefs of staff" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "joint chiefs of staff" means with a simple example.*

---

junk mail *(noun)*

Third-class mail consisting of advertising and often addressed to 'resident' or 'occupant'.

- *The article explained what "junk mail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junk mail" to mean third-class mail consisting of advertising and....*

---

licensing *(verb)*

Authorize officially.

- *She tried to use "licensing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "licensing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

limiting *(noun)*

The grammatical relation that exists when a word qualifies the meaning of the phrase.

- *The article explained what "limiting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limiting" to mean the grammatical relation that exists when a word....*

---

low explosive *(noun)*

An explosive with a low rate of combustion.

- *They discussed "low explosive" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "low explosive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mainland *(noun)*

The main land mass of a country or continent; as distinguished from an island or peninsula.

- *Understanding "mainland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mainland."*

---

mathematical proof *(noun)*

Proof of a mathematical theorem.

- *He looked up "mathematical proof" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mathematical proof."*

---

mechanical mixture *(noun)*

A mixture whose components can be separated by mechanical means.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mechanical mixture."*
- *He looked up "mechanical mixture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medieval mode *(noun)*

Any of a system of modes used in Gregorian chants up until 1600; derived historically from the Greek mode.

- *Understanding "medieval mode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "medieval mode" during the group presentation.*

---

mediterranean sea *(noun)*

The largest inland sea; between Europe and Africa and Asia.

- *He looked up "mediterranean sea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mediterranean sea."*

---

merchant marine *(noun)*

The crew of a merchant vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "merchant marine" to mean the crew of a merchant vessel.*
- *They discussed "merchant marine" during the group presentation.*

---

messenger *(noun)*

A person who carries a message.

- *The article explained what "messenger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "messenger" to mean a person who carries a message.*

---

metals *(noun)*

A mixture containing two or more metallic elements or metallic and nonmetallic elements usually fused together or dissolving into each other when molten.

- *He looked up "metals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "metals" during the group presentation.*

---

miracle worker *(noun)*

A person who claims or is alleged to perform miracles.

- *The article explained what "miracle worker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miracle worker" to mean a person who claims or is alleged to perform miracles.*

---

molecular formula *(noun)*

A chemical formula based on analysis and molecular weight.

- *Understanding "molecular formula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "molecular formula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

munich *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Bavaria in southwestern Germany.

- *Understanding "munich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "munich" because he had never seen it before.*

---

new norwegian *(noun)*

One of two official languages of Norway; based on rural dialects.

- *In class, the teacher used "new norwegian" to mean one of two official languages of norway; based on....*
- *He looked up "new norwegian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

norwegian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Norway or its people or culture or language.

- *Norwegian herring.*
- *Students compared "norwegian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

optical crown *(noun)*

Optical glass of low dispersion and low refractive index.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical crown."*
- *He looked up "optical crown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

philosophical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to philosophy or philosophers.

- *Philosophical writing.*
- *A considerable knowledge of philosophical terminology.*

photo-offset *(noun)*

A method of offset printing using photomechanical plates.

- *He looked up "photo-offset" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "photo-offset" during the group presentation.*

pierre *(noun)*

Capital of the state of South Dakota; located in central South Dakota on the Missouri river.

- *They discussed "pierre" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pierre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pit-a-pat *(adverb)*

Describing a rhythmic beating.

- *His heart went pit-a-pat.*
- *He came running pit-a-pat down the hall.*

plasma *(noun)*

A green slightly translucent variety of chalcedony used as a gemstone.

- *Particles in space exist in the form of a plasma.*
- *Understanding "plasma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plea *(noun)*

A humble request for help from someone in authority.

- *He looked up "plea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plea."*

pull up stakes *(verb)*

Remove oneself from an association with or participation in.

- *After 20 years with the same company, she pulled up stakes.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pull up stakes" when talking about this idea.*

punish *(verb)*

Impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on.

- *We had to punish the dog for soiling the floor again.*
- *In everyday English, people use "punish" when talking about this idea.*

rabbit hole *(noun)*

A hole in the ground as a nest made by wild rabbits.

- *He looked up "rabbit hole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rabbit hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reagan *(noun)*

40th President of the United States (1911-2004).

- *He looked up "reagan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reagan" to mean 40th president of the united states (1911-2004).*

replies *(noun)*

The speech act of continuing a conversational exchange.

- *He wrote replies to several of his critics.*
- *In class, the teacher used "replies" to mean the speech act of continuing a conversational exchange.*

republic of chile *(noun)*

A republic in southern South America on the western slopes of the Andes on the south Pacific coast.

- *He looked up "republic of chile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of chile."*

republic of guinea *(noun)*

A republic in western Africa on the Atlantic; formerly a French colony; achieved independence from France in 1958.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of guinea" to mean a republic in western africa on the atlantic;....*
- *The article explained what "republic of guinea" means with a simple example.*

---

retained object *(noun)*

An object in a passive construction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retained object."*
- *The article explained what "retained object" means with a simple example.*

---

revolutionary people's struggle *(noun)*

An extreme leftist terrorist group formed in Greece in 1971 to oppose the military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974; a revolutionary group opposed to capitalism and imperialism and the United States.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary people's struggle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "revolutionary people's struggle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rico act *(noun)*

Law intended to eradicate organized crime by establishing strong sanctions and forfeiture provisions.

- *They discussed "rico act" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rico act" to mean law intended to eradicate organized crime by....*

---

roger bacon *(noun)*

English scientist and Franciscan monk who stressed the importance of experimentation; first showed that air is required for combustion and first used lenses to correct vision (1220-1292).

- *He looked up "roger bacon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roger bacon."*

---

rub along *(verb)*

Manage one's existence barely.

- *She tried to use "rub along" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rub along" in real sentences.*

---

saint vincent *(noun)*

An island in the center of the Windward Islands; the largest of the islands comprising Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

- *Understanding "saint vincent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "saint vincent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-report personality inventory *(noun)*

A personality inventory in which a person is asked which of a list of traits and characteristics describe her or him or to indicate which behaviors and hypothetical choices he or she would make.

- *They discussed "self-report personality inventory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-report personality inventory."*

---

sigh *(noun)*

A sound like a person sighing.

- *She heard the sigh of the wind in the trees.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigh."*

---

signal detection *(noun)*

The detection that a signal is being received.

- *The article explained what "signal detection" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "signal detection" to mean the detection that a signal is being received.*

---

sir arthur john evans *(noun)*

British archaeologist who excavated the palace of Knossos in Crete to find what he called Minoan civilization (1851-1941).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir arthur john evans" to mean british archaeologist who excavated the palace of....*
- *The article explained what "sir arthur john evans" means with a simple example.*

---

sir william wallace *(noun)*

Scottish insurgent who led the resistance to Edward I; in 1297 he gained control of Scotland briefly until Edward invaded Scotland again and defeated Wallace and subsequently executed him (1270-1305).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir william wallace" to mean scottish insurgent who led the resistance to edward....*
- *They discussed "sir william wallace" during the group presentation.*

---

sixteen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of fifteen and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "sixteen" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of fifteen and one.*
- *They discussed "sixteen" during the group presentation.*

---

skilled worker *(noun)*

A worker who has acquired special skills.

- *Understanding "skilled worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "skilled worker" during the group presentation.*

---

snake pit *(noun)*

Any place of pain and turmoil.

- *When you're alone Christmas is the pits.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake pit."*

---

sovereign *(noun)*

A nation's ruler or head of state usually by hereditary right.

- *In class, the teacher used "sovereign" to mean a nation's ruler or head of state usually by....*
- *They discussed "sovereign" during the group presentation.*

---

special weapons and tactics squad *(noun)*

A squad of policemen who have been trained to deal with violent and dangerous situations.

- *He looked up "special weapons and tactics squad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "special weapons and tactics squad" during the group presentation.*

---

specifications *(noun)*

A detailed description of design criteria for a piece of work.

- *He looked up "specifications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "specifications" to mean a detailed description of design criteria for a....*

---

spends *(verb)*

Pass time in a specific way.

- *He did not know how to use "spends" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spends" in real sentences.*

---

spouse *(noun)*

A person's partner in marriage.

- *They discussed "spouse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spouse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syrian desert *(noun)*

A desert of northern Arabia occupying western Iraq, southern Syria, eastern Jordan, and northern Saudi Arabia.

- *The article explained what "syrian desert" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syrian desert" to mean a desert of northern arabia occupying western iraq,....*

---

thomas bradley *(noun)*

United States politician who was elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles (1917-1998).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas bradley."*
- *He looked up "thomas bradley" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tom bradley *(noun)*

United States politician who was elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles (1917-1998).

- *The article explained what "tom bradley" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tom bradley."*

tom thumb *(noun)*

An imaginary hero of English folklore who was no taller than his father's thumb.

- *In class, the teacher used "tom thumb" to mean an imaginary hero of english folklore who was no....*
- *He looked up "tom thumb" because he had never seen it before.*

toyota *(noun)*

An industrial city of Japan in southern Honshu.

- *In class, the teacher used "toyota" to mean an industrial city of japan in southern honshu.*
- *He looked up "toyota" because he had never seen it before.*

troy *(noun)*

An ancient city in Asia Minor that was the site of the Trojan War.

- *In class, the teacher used "troy" to mean an ancient city in asia minor that was the site of....*
- *He looked up "troy" because he had never seen it before.*

varieties *(noun)*

A collection containing a variety of sorts of things.

- *Varieties are frequently recognized in botany.*
- *In class, the teacher used "varieties" to mean a collection containing a variety of sorts of things.*

vertical angle *(noun)*

Either of two equal and opposite angles formed by the intersection of two straight lines.

- *They discussed "vertical angle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vertical angle."*

waist-high *(adverb)*

Up to the waist.

- *The water rose waist-high.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "waist-high" in the final chapter.*

waking *(noun)*

The state of remaining awake.

- *Days of danger and nights of waking.*
- *They discussed "waking" during the group presentation.*

whale oil *(noun)*

A white to brown oil obtained from whale blubber; formerly used as an illuminant.

- *The article explained what "whale oil" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whale oil" during the group presentation.*

wilderness *(noun)*

A wild and uninhabited area left in its natural condition.

- *It was a wilderness preserved for the hawks and mountaineers.*
- *He led the Democratic party back from the wilderness.*

william shakespeare *(noun)*

English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

- *The article explained what "william shakespeare" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william shakespeare."*

admits *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *This pipe admits air.*
- *This problem admits of no solution.*

adviser *(noun)*

An expert who gives advice.

- *An adviser helped students select their courses.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adviser" to mean an expert who gives advice.*

---

aggregate *(noun)*

A sum total of many heterogenous things taken together.

- *They discussed "aggregate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aggregate" means with a simple example.*

---

allied command europe *(noun)*

A major strategic headquarters of NATO; safeguards an area extending from Norway to Turkey.

- *He looked up "allied command europe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "allied command europe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anal *(adjective)*

Of or related to the anus.

- *Anal thermometer.*
- *Students compared "anal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

announces *(verb)*

Announce publicly or officially.

- *The coach explained when to use "announces" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "announces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

applicants *(noun)*

A person who requests or seeks something such as assistance or employment or admission.

- *The article explained what "applicants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "applicants" to mean a person who requests or seeks something such as....*

---

au pair *(noun)*

A young foreigner who lives with a family in return for doing light housework.

- *Understanding "au pair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "au pair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

b-complex vitamin *(noun)*

Originally thought to be a single vitamin but now separated into several B vitamins.

- *The article explained what "b-complex vitamin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "b-complex vitamin" during the group presentation.*

---

bachelor of science *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in science.

- *The article explained what "bachelor of science" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bachelor of science" to mean a bachelor's degree in science.*

---

bacon strip *(noun)*

A slice of bacon.

- *They discussed "bacon strip" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacon strip."*

---

bare bones *(noun)*

(plural) the most basic facts or elements.

- *He told us only the bare bones of the story.*
- *They discussed "bare bones" during the group presentation.*

---

big businessman *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *In class, the teacher used "big businessman" to mean a very wealthy or powerful businessman.*

- *Understanding "big businessman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

binary system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses binary digits and a radix of two.

- *He looked up "binary system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "binary system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boy scout *(noun)*

A man who is considered naive.

- *Understanding "boy scout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boy scout" to mean a man who is considered naive.*

camping bus *(noun)*

A recreational vehicle equipped for camping out while traveling.

- *They discussed "camping bus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "camping bus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

candy corn *(noun)*

A small yellow and white candy shaped to resemble a kernel of corn.

- *The article explained what "candy corn" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "candy corn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of nebraska *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Nebraska; located in southeastern Nebraska; site of the University of Nebraska.

- *Understanding "capital of nebraska" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of nebraska" to mean capital of the state of nebraska; located in....*

capitol hill *(noun)*

A hill in Washington, D.C., where the Capitol Building sits and Congress meets.

- *They are debating the budget today on Capitol Hill.*
- *They discussed "capitol hill" during the group presentation.*

cement *(noun)*

Concrete pavement is sometimes referred to as cement.

- *They stood on the grey cement beside the pool.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cement" to mean concrete pavement is sometimes referred to as cement.*

cheese dip *(noun)*

A dip made of cheeses.

- *He looked up "cheese dip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheese dip."*

citing *(verb)*

Refer to for illustration or proof.

- *She tried to use "citing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "citing" when talking about this idea.*

clan member *(noun)*

A member of a clan.

- *He looked up "clan member" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clan member."*

club steak *(noun)*

Small steak from the front of the short loin of beef.

- *In class, the teacher used "club steak" to mean small steak from the front of the short loin of beef.*
- *Understanding "club steak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

collision course *(noun)*

A course of a moving object that will lead to a collision if it continues unchanged.

- *They discussed "collision course" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "collision course" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colonies *(noun)*

A place where a group of people with the same interest or occupation are concentrated.

- *Understanding "colonies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colonies" to mean a place where a group of people with the same....*

---

common fraction *(noun)*

The quotient of two integers.

- *They discussed "common fraction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "common fraction" means with a simple example.*

---

composite *(noun)*

A conceptual whole made up of complicated and related parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "composite."*
- *They discussed "composite" during the group presentation.*

---

consequently *(adverb)*

(sentence connectors) because of the reason given.

- *Consequently, he didn't do it.*
- *He had good reason to be grateful for the opportunities which they had made available to him and which consequently led to the good position he now held.*

---

consist *(verb)*

Be consistent in form, tenor, or character; be congruous.

- *Desires are to be satisfied only so far as consists with an approved end.*
- *The payment consists in food.*

---

constant quantity *(noun)*

A quantity that does not vary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constant quantity."*
- *Understanding "constant quantity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corn beef *(noun)*

Beef cured or pickled in brine.

- *He looked up "corn beef" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn beef."*

---

corn chip *(noun)*

Thin piece of cornmeal dough fried.

- *He looked up "corn chip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corn chip" during the group presentation.*

---

cox *(noun)*

The helmsman of a ship's boat or a racing crew.

- *In class, the teacher used "cox" to mean the helmsman of a ship's boat or a racing crew.*
- *Understanding "cox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cream soda *(noun)*

Sweet carbonated drink flavored with vanilla.

- *The article explained what "cream soda" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cream soda" during the group presentation.*

---

curtis *(noun)*

English botanical writer and publisher (1746-1799).

- *In class, the teacher used "curtis" to mean english botanical writer and publisher (1746-1799).*
- *The article explained what "curtis" means with a simple example.*

---

delegates *(noun)*

A person appointed or elected to represent others.

- *In class, the teacher used "delegates" to mean a person appointed or elected to represent others.*
- *He looked up "delegates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desk sergeant *(noun)*

The police sergeant on duty in a police station.

- *He looked up "desk sergeant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "desk sergeant" to mean the police sergeant on duty in a police station.*

---

dirty laundry *(noun)*

Personal matters that could be embarrassing if made public.

- *They discussed "dirty laundry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dirty laundry" means with a simple example.*

---

distinctive feature *(noun)*

An odd or unusual characteristic.

- *Understanding "distinctive feature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distinctive feature" to mean an odd or unusual characteristic.*

---

distress call *(noun)*

An internationally recognized signal sent out by a ship or plane indicating that help is needed.

- *They discussed "distress call" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "distress call" means with a simple example.*

---

douglas moore *(noun)*

United States composer of works noted for their use of the American vernacular (1893-1969).

- *The article explained what "douglas moore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "douglas moore" to mean united states composer of works noted for their use....*

---

elevator car *(noun)*

Where passengers ride up and down.

- *The car was on the top floor.*
- *Understanding "elevator car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elevator man *(noun)*

A man employed to operate an elevator.

- *In England they call an elevator man a liftman.*
- *Understanding "elevator man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fare *(noun)*

An agenda of things to do.

- *In class, the teacher used "fare" to mean an agenda of things to do.*
- *The article explained what "fare" means with a simple example.*

---

float *(verb)*

Be in motion due to some air or water current.

- *He floated the logs down the river.*
- *The boy floated his toy boat on the pond.*

---

frederick the great *(noun)*

King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786; brought Prussia military prestige by winning the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War (1712-1786).

- *They discussed "frederick the great" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frederick the great."*

fried rice *(noun)*

Boiled rice mixed with scallions and minced pork or shrimp and quickly scrambled with eggs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fried rice."*
- *He looked up "fried rice" because he had never seen it before.*

frozen orange juice *(noun)*

Orange juice that has been concentrated and frozen.

- *He looked up "frozen orange juice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frozen orange juice."*

gentleman johnny *(noun)*

British general in the American Revolution who captured Fort Ticonderoga but lost the battle of Saratoga in 1777 (1722-1792).

- *They discussed "gentleman johnny" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentleman johnny."*

gospel according to matthew *(noun)*

One of the Gospels in the New Testament; includes the Sermon on the Mount.

- *The article explained what "gospel according to matthew" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gospel according to matthew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grind down *(verb)*

Rule a country as a tyrant.

- *She tried to use "grind down" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "grind down" and when to wait.*

grinding *(noun)*

Material resulting from the process of grinding.

- *Vegetable grindings clogged the drain.*
- *He looked up "grinding" because he had never seen it before.*

guessing *(noun)*

An estimate based on little or no information.

- *They discussed "guessing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guessing."*

gum *(verb)*

Cover, fill, fix or smear with or as if with gum.

- *If you gum the tape it is stronger.*
- *These trees gum in the Spring.*

gum up *(verb)*

Stick together as if with gum.

- *The inside of the pipe has gummed up.*
- *She tried to use "gum up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

half-wit *(noun)*

A stupid incompetent person.

- *He looked up "half-wit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "half-wit" during the group presentation.*

hard-cooked egg *(noun)*

An egg boiled gently until both the white and the yolk solidify.

- *In class, the teacher used "hard-cooked egg" to mean an egg boiled gently until both the white and the....*
- *They discussed "hard-cooked egg" during the group presentation.*

heavy hydrogen *(noun)*

An isotope of hydrogen which has one neutron (as opposed to zero neutrons in hydrogen).

- *The article explained what "heavy hydrogen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavy hydrogen."*

---

holy roller *(noun)*

A member of a religion that expresses ecstatic fervor.

- *He looked up "holy roller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holy roller" to mean a member of a religion that expresses ecstatic fervor.*

---

hostile witness *(noun)*

A witness whose relationship to the opposing party is such that his or her testimony may be prejudiced against the opposing party.

- *A hostile witness can be asked leading questions and cross-examined.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hostile witness."*

---

hunters *(noun)*

A person who searches for something.

- *The article explained what "hunters" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunters."*

---

illusion *(noun)*

Something many people believe that is false.

- *They have the illusion that I am very wealthy.*
- *The article explained what "illusion" means with a simple example.*

---

independent clause *(noun)*

A clause in a complex sentence that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

- *They discussed "independent clause" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "independent clause" means with a simple example.*

---

italian peninsula *(noun)*

A boot-shaped peninsula in southern Europe extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

- *They discussed "italian peninsula" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "italian peninsula" means with a simple example.*

---

killer bee *(noun)*

An investment banker who devises strategies to make a target company less attractive for takeover.

- *The article explained what "killer bee" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "killer bee" during the group presentation.*

---

kingdom of denmark *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe; consists of the mainland of Jutland and many islands between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

- *Understanding "kingdom of denmark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of denmark" to mean a constitutional monarchy in northern europe;....*

---

lance *(verb)*

Move quickly, as if by cutting one's way.

- *Planes lanced towards the shore.*
- *Lance a boil.*

---

leap *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive increase.

- *A successful leap from college to the major leagues.*
- *A leap of 10 feet.*

---

leap day *(noun)*

The name of the day that is added during a leap year.

- *In class, the teacher used "leap day" to mean the name of the day that is added during a leap year.*

- *They discussed “leap day” during the group presentation.*

leap out *(verb)*

Jump out from a hiding place and surprise (someone).

- *The attackers leapt out from the bushes.*
- *She tried to use “leap out” carefully so everyone would understand.*

leap year *(noun)*

In the Gregorian calendar: any year divisible by 4 except centenary years divisible by 400.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leap year.”*
- *He looked up “leap year” because he had never seen it before.*

leo the lion *(noun)*

The fifth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about July 23 to August 22.

- *They discussed “leo the lion” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leo the lion.”*

lottery winner *(noun)*

The winner of a lottery.

- *Understanding “lottery winner” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “lottery winner” means with a simple example.*

lynch *(verb)*

Kill without legal sanction.

- *The blood-thirsty mob lynched the alleged killer of the child.*
- *She tried to use “lynch” carefully so everyone would understand.*

manages *(verb)*

Be successful; achieve a goal.

- *Learners should practice how to use “manages” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “manages” and when to wait.*

masses *(noun)*

The common people generally.

- *He looked up “masses” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “masses” to mean the common people generally.*

mother wit *(noun)*

Sound practical judgment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mother wit.”*
- *The article explained what “mother wit” means with a simple example.*

motive *(noun)*

The psychological feature that arouses an organism to action toward a desired goal; the reason for the action; that which gives purpose and direction to behavior.

- *He acted with the best of motives.*
- *In class, the teacher used “motive” to mean the psychological feature that arouses an organism....*

nazis *(noun)*

A German member of Adolf Hitler’s political party.

- *The article explained what “nazis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nazis” to mean a german member of adolf hitler’s political party.*

neighbourhood *(noun)*

A surrounding or nearby region.

- *The article explained what “neighbourhood” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neighbourhood” to mean a surrounding or nearby region.*

networking *(verb)*

Communicate with and within a group.

- *The coach explained when to use "networking" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "networking" until he saw an example.*

---

newton *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force that imparts an acceleration of 1 m/sec/sec to a mass of 1 kilogram; equal to 100,000 dynes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newton."*
- *The article explained what "newton" means with a simple example.*

---

nuclear fusion *(noun)*

A nuclear reaction in which nuclei combine to form more massive nuclei with the simultaneous release of energy.

- *He looked up "nuclear fusion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear fusion."*

---

oppose *(verb)*

Set into opposition or rivalry.

- *We oppose the ban on abortion.*
- *The senator said he would oppose the bill.*

---

orange soda *(noun)*

Orange-flavored carbonated drink.

- *They discussed "orange soda" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "orange soda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ore processing *(noun)*

Crushing and separating ore into valuable substances or waste by any of a variety of techniques.

- *The article explained what "ore processing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ore processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

packs *(noun)*

A large indefinite number.

- *Understanding "packs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "packs" to mean a large indefinite number.*

---

philosophical system *(noun)*

A belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as authoritative by some group or school.

- *In class, the teacher used "philosophical system" to mean a belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as....*
- *Understanding "philosophical system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physical geography *(noun)*

The study of physical features of the earth's surface.

- *They discussed "physical geography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical geography."*

---

polar star *(noun)*

The brightest star in Ursa Minor; at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper; the northern axis of the earth points toward it.

- *Understanding "polar star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polar star."*

---

pops *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *In class, the teacher used "pops" to mean a sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.*
- *Understanding "pops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the system for delivering mail.

- *Postal delivery.*
- *A "postal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

predictions *(noun)*

The act of predicting (as by reasoning about the future).

- *In class, the teacher used "predictions" to mean the act of predicting (as by reasoning about the....*
- *They discussed "predictions" during the group presentation.*

---

president reagan *(noun)*

40th President of the United States (1911-2004).

- *Understanding "president reagan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "president reagan" means with a simple example.*

---

prosecutor *(noun)*

A government official who conducts criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state.

- *In class, the teacher used "prosecutor" to mean a government official who conducts criminal....*
- *Understanding "prosecutor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rap sheet *(noun)*

The daily written record of events (as arrests) in a police station.

- *He looked up "rap sheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rap sheet" to mean the daily written record of events (as arrests) in....*

---

rebecca west *(noun)*

British writer (born in Ireland) (1892-1983).

- *He looked up "rebecca west" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rebecca west" to mean british writer (born in ireland) (1892-1983).*

---

recipient *(noun)*

The semantic role of the animate entity that is passively involved in the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *The article explained what "recipient" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "recipient" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reconstruction period *(noun)*

The period after the American Civil War when the southern states were reorganized and reintegrated into the Union; 1865-1877.

- *They discussed "reconstruction period" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reconstruction period" to mean the period after the american civil war when the....*

---

remembering *(noun)*

The cognitive processes whereby past experience is remembered.

- *He enjoyed remembering his father.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remembering."*

---

republic of the marshall islands *(noun)*

A republic (under United States protection) on the Marshall Islands.

- *He looked up "republic of the marshall islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of the marshall islands."*

---

round steak *(noun)*

A lean cut of beef from between the rump and the shank.

- *He looked up "round steak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "round steak."*

---

sailing master *(noun)*

The ship's officer in charge of navigation.

- *They discussed "sailing master" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sailing master" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scare quote *(noun)*

The use of quotation marks to indicate that it is not the authors preferred terminology.

- *In class, the teacher used "scare quote" to mean the use of quotation marks to indicate that it is....*
- *The article explained what "scare quote" means with a simple example.*

sea scout *(noun)*

A Boy Scout enrolled in programs for water activities.

- *The article explained what "sea scout" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sea scout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

senior chief petty officer *(noun)*

A senior noncommissioned officer in the Navy or Coast Guard with a rank comparable to master sergeant in the Army.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senior chief petty officer."*
- *He looked up "senior chief petty officer" because he had never seen it before.*

sep *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *He looked up "sep" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sep."*

shallow-draft *(adjective)*

Of vessels whose keel is not far below the waterline.

- *A shallow-draft river boat.*
- *Students compared "shallow-draft" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shareholders *(noun)*

Someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.

- *In class, the teacher used "shareholders" to mean someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.*
- *The article explained what "shareholders" means with a simple example.*

sided *(verb)*

Take sides for or against; ; m siding against the current candidate".

- *He did not know how to use "sided" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sided" and when to wait.*

sir richard owen *(noun)*

English comparative anatomist and paleontologist who was an opponent of Darwinism (1804-1892).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir richard owen" to mean english comparative anatomist and paleontologist....*
- *He looked up "sir richard owen" because he had never seen it before.*

slave dealer *(noun)*

A person engaged in slave trade.

- *He looked up "slave dealer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slave dealer" to mean a person engaged in slave trade.*

small businessman *(noun)*

A businessman who runs a business employing less than 100 people.

- *The article explained what "small businessman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "small businessman" to mean a businessman who runs a business employing less....*

sober *(verb)*

Become sober after excessive alcohol consumption.

- *Keep him in bed until he sobers up.*
- *A sobering thought.*

sober up *(verb)*

Become sober after excessive alcohol consumption.

- *Keep him in bed until he sobers up.*
- *After thinking about the potential consequences of his plan, he sobered up.*

---

soviet socialist republic *(noun)*

One of the states that formerly made up the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1922-1991).

- *They discussed "soviet socialist republic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "soviet socialist republic" means with a simple example.*

---

speed bump *(noun)*

A hindrance to speeding created by a crosswise ridge in the surface of a roadway.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speed bump."*
- *The article explained what "speed bump" means with a simple example.*

---

spice up *(verb)*

Make more interesting or flavorful.

- *Spice up the evening by inviting a belly dancer.*
- *Can you use "spice up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

squeeze *(verb)*

To compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition.

- *Squeeze a lemon.*
- *He squeezed my hand.*

---

squeeze by *(verb)*

Manage one's existence barely.

- *I guess I can squeeze by on this lousy salary.*
- *Can you use "squeeze by" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

squeeze out *(verb)*

Extract (liquid) by squeezing or pressing.

- *Wring out the washcloth.*
- *Some employees were squeezed out by the recent budget cuts.*

---

suspects *(verb)*

Imagine to be the case or true or probable.

- *She tried to use "suspects" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "suspects" in real sentences.*

---

technological revolution *(noun)*

The transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technological revolution."*
- *He looked up "technological revolution" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tense system *(noun)*

A system of tenses used in a particular language.

- *He looked up "tense system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tense system" to mean a system of tenses used in a particular language.*

---

terrain *(noun)*

A piece of ground having specific characteristics or military potential.

- *They decided to attack across the rocky terrain.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terrain."*

---

threaten *(verb)*

To be a menacing indication of something:.

- *The clouds threaten rain.*

- *Danger threatens.*

tire iron *(noun)*

Hand tool consisting of a lever that is used to force the casing of a pneumatic tire onto a steel wheel.

- *Understanding "tire iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tire iron" means with a simple example.*

toilet soap *(noun)*

Soap used as a toiletry.

- *Understanding "toilet soap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "toilet soap" because he had never seen it before.*

towel *(noun)*

A rectangular piece of absorbent cloth (or paper) for drying or wiping.

- *The article explained what "towel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "towel" during the group presentation.*

trunk route *(noun)*

Line that is the main route on a railway.

- *The article explained what "trunk route" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trunk route" during the group presentation.*

tubes *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tubes."*
- *The article explained what "tubes" means with a simple example.*

unknown quantity *(noun)*

A factor in a given situation whose bearing and importance is not apparent.

- *I don't know what the new man will do; he's still an unknown quantity.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unknown quantity."*

upper cannon *(noun)*

Cannon that provides plate armor for the upper arm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upper cannon."*
- *He looked up "upper cannon" because he had never seen it before.*

vacuum chamber *(noun)*

A chamber from which nearly all matter (especially air) has been removed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum chamber."*
- *Understanding "vacuum chamber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vector product *(noun)*

A vector that is the product of two other vectors.

- *Understanding "vector product" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vector product" to mean a vector that is the product of two other vectors.*

vegetable *(noun)*

Edible seeds or roots or stems or leaves or bulbs or tubers or nonsweet fruits of any of numerous herbaceous plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vegetable."*
- *He looked up "vegetable" because he had never seen it before.*

victorian architecture *(noun)*

A style of architecture used in Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria; characterized by massive construction and elaborate ornamentation.

- *He looked up "victorian architecture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victorian architecture."*

vitamin b complex *(noun)*

Originally thought to be a single vitamin but now separated into several B vitamins.

- *Understanding "vitamin b complex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vitamin b complex" during the group presentation.*

---

well-wishing *(noun)*

An expression of good will from one person to another.

- *Much hand-shaking and well-wishing.*
- *In class, the teacher used "well-wishing" to mean an expression of good will from one person to another.*

---

wet blanket *(noun)*

Someone who spoils the pleasure of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wet blanket."*
- *He looked up "wet blanket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

william carlos williams *(noun)*

United States poet (1883-1963).

- *The article explained what "william carlos williams" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "william carlos williams" during the group presentation.*

---

william henry harrison *(noun)*

9th President of the United States; caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died shortly after (1773-1841).

- *The article explained what "william henry harrison" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "william henry harrison" during the group presentation.*

---

wing nut *(noun)*

A threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb and forefinger leverage in turning.

- *Understanding "wing nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wing nut" during the group presentation.*

---

wing-nut *(noun)*

A threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb and forefinger leverage in turning.

- *The article explained what "wing-nut" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wing-nut" during the group presentation.*

---

workforce *(noun)*

The force of workers available.

- *In class, the teacher used "workforce" to mean the force of workers available.*
- *They discussed "workforce" during the group presentation.*

---

workout suit *(noun)*

Garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.

- *Understanding "workout suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workout suit" to mean garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.*

---

zombie *(noun)*

Someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or apathetic way.

- *He looked up "zombie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zombie" during the group presentation.*

---

acre *(noun)*

A territory of western Brazil bordering on Bolivia and Peru.

- *The article explained what "acre" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acre" to mean a territory of western brazil bordering on bolivia....*

---

ad interim *(adverb)*

For an intervening time; temporarily.

- *Elected to serve ad interim.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "ad interim" in the final chapter.*

---

airports *(noun)*

An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo.

- *Understanding "airports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "airports" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amen *(noun)*

A primeval Egyptian personification of air and breath; worshipped especially at Thebes.

- *The article explained what "amen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amen."*

---

anchor chain *(noun)*

The chain or rope that attaches an anchor to a vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "anchor chain" to mean the chain or rope that attaches an anchor to a vessel.*
- *He looked up "anchor chain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

andrews *(noun)*

United States naturalist who contributed to paleontology and geology (1884-1960).

- *In class, the teacher used "andrews" to mean united states naturalist who contributed to....*
- *The article explained what "andrews" means with a simple example.*

---

architectural style *(noun)*

Architecture as a kind of art form.

- *In class, the teacher used "architectural style" to mean architecture as a kind of art form.*
- *Understanding "architectural style" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arise *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *The coach explained when to use "arise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arise" in real sentences.*

---

ashes *(noun)*

The residue that remains when something is burned.

- *He looked up "ashes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ashes" to mean the residue that remains when something is burned.*

---

association of southeast asian nations *(noun)*

An association of nations dedicated to economic and political cooperation in southeastern Asia and who joined with the United States to fight against global terrorism.

- *He looked up "association of southeast asian nations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "association of southeast asian nations" to mean an association of nations dedicated to economic and....*

---

atomic theory *(noun)*

(chemistry) any theory in which all matter is composed of tiny discrete finite indivisible indestructible particles.

- *The ancient Greek philosophers Democritus and Epicurus held atomic theories of the universe.*
- *He looked up "atomic theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

au pair girl *(noun)*

A foreign girl serving as an au pair.

- *Understanding "au pair girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "au pair girl."*

---

audit programme *(noun)*

A listing of audit procedures to be performed in completing an audit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audit programme."*
- *The article explained what "audit programme" means with a simple example.*

automotive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to motor vehicles.

- *Automotive supplies.*
- *The speaker chose "automotive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

battlefield *(noun)*

A region where a battle is being (or has been) fought.

- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battlefield" to mean a region where a battle is being (or has been) fought.*

bed pillow *(noun)*

A soft pillow for use on a bed.

- *He looked up "bed pillow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bed pillow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

berkeley *(noun)*

A city in California on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay; site of the University of California at Berkeley.

- *They discussed "berkeley" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "berkeley" because he had never seen it before.*

binary number system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses binary digits and a radix of two.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binary number system."*
- *He looked up "binary number system" because he had never seen it before.*

binary program *(noun)*

A pre-compiled, pre-linked program that is ready to run under a given operating system; a binary for one operating system will not run on a different operating system.

- *The article explained what "binary program" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binary program."*

binary star *(noun)*

A system of two stars that revolve around each other under their mutual gravitation.

- *The article explained what "binary star" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "binary star" to mean a system of two stars that revolve around each....*

boarding card *(noun)*

A pass that allows you to board a ship or plane.

- *Understanding "boarding card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boarding card" to mean a pass that allows you to board a ship or plane.*

bore *(verb)*

Make a hole, especially with a pointed power or hand tool.

- *The apple tree bore delicious apples this year.*
- *The unidentified plant bore gorgeous flowers.*

brake light *(noun)*

A red light on the rear of a motor vehicle that signals when the brakes are applied to slow or stop.

- *They discussed "brake light" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brake light" means with a simple example.*

brass hat *(noun)*

A high-ranking military officer.

- *In class, the teacher used "brass hat" to mean a high-ranking military officer.*
- *They discussed "brass hat" during the group presentation.*

broadcasting studio *(noun)*

A studio where broadcasts originate.

- *They discussed "broadcasting studio" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "broadcasting studio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bundle off *(verb)*

Send off unceremoniously.

- *In everyday English, people use "bundle off" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bundle off" in real sentences.*

---

butterfly *(verb)*

Cut and spread open, as in preparation for cooking.

- *In everyday English, people use "butterfly" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "butterfly" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cargo vessel *(noun)*

A ship designed to carry cargo.

- *Understanding "cargo vessel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cargo vessel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpet knight *(noun)*

A knight who spends his time in luxury and idleness (knighted on the carpet at court rather than on the field of battle).

- *Understanding "carpet knight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpet knight."*

---

casualties *(noun)*

A decrease of military personnel or equipment.

- *Understanding "casualties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casualties" to mean a decrease of military personnel or equipment.*

---

cell doctrine *(noun)*

(biology) the theory that cells form the fundamental structural and functional units of all living organisms; proposed in 1838 by Matthias Schleiden and by Theodor Schwann.

- *Understanding "cell doctrine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cell doctrine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clown *(noun)*

A person who amuses others by ridiculous behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clown."*
- *The article explained what "clown" means with a simple example.*

---

coat closet *(noun)*

A closet for storing outerwear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coat closet."*
- *He looked up "coat closet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

committees *(noun)*

A special group delegated to consider some matter; - Milton Berle.

- *Understanding "committees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "committees" during the group presentation.*

---

composite number *(noun)*

An integer that is divisible without remainder by at least one positive integer other than itself and one.

- *He looked up "composite number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "composite number."*

---

composite school *(noun)*

A large British or Canadian secondary school for children of all abilities.

- *The article explained what "composite school" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "composite school" to mean a large british or canadian secondary school for....*

---

congress of racial equality *(noun)*

An organization founded by James Leonard Farmer in 1942 to work for racial equality.

- *They discussed "congress of racial equality" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "congress of racial equality" means with a simple example.*

---

cooling tower *(noun)*

A cooling system used in industry to cool hot water (by partial evaporation) before reusing it as a coolant.

- *Understanding "cooling tower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cooling tower" to mean a cooling system used in industry to cool hot water....*

---

cuban *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Cuba or the people of Cuba.

- *Cuban rum.*
- *A "cuban" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cycles *(noun)*

A periodically repeated sequence of events.

- *Schubert's song cycles.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycles."*

---

davies *(noun)*

English chemist who was a pioneer in electrochemistry and who used it to isolate elements sodium and potassium and barium and boron and calcium and magnesium and chlorine (1778-1829).

- *In class, the teacher used "davies" to mean english chemist who was a pioneer in....*
- *The article explained what "davies" means with a simple example.*

---

deer hunter *(noun)*

Hunter of deer.

- *In class, the teacher used "deer hunter" to mean hunter of deer.*
- *Understanding "deer hunter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

descent *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *He looked up "descent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "descent" to mean the descendants of one individual.*

---

dial *(verb)*

Operate a dial to select a telephone number.

- *You must take the receiver off the hook before you dial.*
- *Dial a telephone number.*

---

dictionary entry *(noun)*

The entry in a dictionary of information about a word.

- *He looked up "dictionary entry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dictionary entry" to mean the entry in a dictionary of information about a word.*

---

diesel motor *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil.

- *They discussed "diesel motor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diesel motor" to mean an internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil.*

---

dip circle *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the angle of magnetic dip (as from an airplane).

- *The article explained what "dip circle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dip circle" during the group presentation.*

---

directory *(noun)*

An alphabetical list of names and addresses.

- *The article explained what "directory" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "directory" to mean an alphabetical list of names and addresses.*

discharge *(verb)*

Pronounce not guilty of criminal charges.

- *Discharge one's duties.*
- *Discharge liquids.*

discusses *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *The coach explained when to use "discusses" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discusses" in real sentences.*

disk operating system *(noun)*

An operating system that is on a disk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disk operating system."*
- *The article explained what "disk operating system" means with a simple example.*

divine unity *(noun)*

An Islamic terrorist cell that originated in Jordan but operates in Germany; goal is to attack Europe and Russia with chemical weapons.

- *He looked up "divine unity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "divine unity."*

dodge *(noun)*

An elaborate or deceitful scheme contrived to deceive or evade.

- *They discussed "dodge" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dodge" means with a simple example.*

downs *(verb)*

Improve or perfect by pruning or polishing.

- *In everyday English, people use "downs" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "downs" until he saw an example.*

dressed ore *(noun)*

The desired mineral that is left after impurities have been removed from mined ore.

- *In class, the teacher used "dressed ore" to mean the desired mineral that is left after impurities....*
- *The article explained what "dressed ore" means with a simple example.*

dried fruit *(noun)*

Fruit preserved by drying.

- *Understanding "dried fruit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dried fruit."*

drums *(noun)*

A bulging cylindrical shape; hollow with flat ends.

- *He could hear the drums before he heard the fifes.*
- *The article explained what "drums" means with a simple example.*

du barry *(noun)*

Courtier and influential mistress of Louis XV who was guillotined during the French Revolution (1743-1793).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "du barry."*
- *He looked up "du barry" because he had never seen it before.*

edward the elder *(noun)*

King of Wessex whose military success against the Danes made it possible for his son Athelstan to become the first king of all England (870-924).

- *He looked up "edward the elder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward the elder."*

---

elevator girl *(noun)*

A girl employed to operate an elevator.

- *Understanding "elevator girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elevator girl" means with a simple example.*

---

elimination *(noun)*

The bodily process of discharging waste matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elimination."*
- *The article explained what "elimination" means with a simple example.*

---

es *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element produced by bombarding plutonium with neutrons.

- *In class, the teacher used "es" to mean a radioactive transuranic element produced by....*
- *The article explained what "es" means with a simple example.*

---

explosive charge *(noun)*

A quantity of explosive to be set off at one time.

- *This cartridge has a powder charge of 50 grains.*
- *The article explained what "explosive charge" means with a simple example.*

---

explosive unit *(noun)*

Any unit for measuring the force of explosions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explosive unit."*
- *Understanding "explosive unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exposure meter *(noun)*

Photographic equipment that measures the intensity of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "exposure meter" to mean photographic equipment that measures the intensity....*
- *The article explained what "exposure meter" means with a simple example.*

---

face towel *(noun)*

A small towel used to dry the hands or face.

- *Understanding "face towel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "face towel."*

---

feast of weeks *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth of Sivan to celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feast of weeks."*
- *Understanding "feast of weeks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

file clerk *(noun)*

A clerk who is employed to maintain the files of an organization.

- *They discussed "file clerk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "file clerk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finger scan *(noun)*

Biometric identification by automatically scanning a person's fingerprints electronically.

- *Understanding "finger scan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "finger scan" means with a simple example.*

---

fixed disk *(noun)*

A rigid magnetic disk mounted permanently in a drive unit.

- *The article explained what "fixed disk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixed disk."*

floating-point representation system *(noun)*

A radix numeration system in which the location of the decimal point is indicated by an exponent of the radix; in the floating-point representation system, 0.0012 is represented as 0.12-2 where -2 is the exponent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floating-point representation system."*
- *He looked up "floating-point representation system" because he had never seen it before.*

frederick north *(noun)*

British statesman under George III whose policies led to rebellion in the American colonies (1732-1792).

- *In class, the teacher used "frederick north" to mean british statesman under george iii whose policies....*
- *Understanding "frederick north" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

french toast *(noun)*

Bread slice dipped in egg and milk and fried; topped with sugar or fruit or syrup.

- *They discussed "french toast" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "french toast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

future tense *(noun)*

A verb tense that expresses actions or states in the future.

- *In class, the teacher used "future tense" to mean a verb tense that expresses actions or states in....*
- *He looked up "future tense" because he had never seen it before.*

geographic region *(noun)*

A demarcated area of the Earth.

- *The article explained what "geographic region" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geographic region" during the group presentation.*

ginger *(verb)*

Add ginger to in order to add flavor.

- *Ginger the soup.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ginger" in real sentences.*

ginger up *(verb)*

Make more interesting or lively.

- *In everyday English, people use "ginger up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "ginger up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

governors *(noun)*

A control that maintains a steady speed in a machine (as by controlling the supply of fuel).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "governors."*
- *The article explained what "governors" means with a simple example.*

grind away *(verb)*

Study intensively, as before an exam.

- *She tried to use "grind away" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "grind away" when talking about this idea.*

guild *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *They discussed "guild" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guild" to mean a formal association of people with similar interests.*

hall porter *(noun)*

Someone who guards an entrance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hall porter."*
- *The article explained what "hall porter" means with a simple example.*

han *(noun)*

Imperial dynasty that ruled China (most of the time from 206 BC to AD 220) and expanded its boundaries and developed its bureaucracy; remembered as one of the great eras of Chinese civilization.

- *They discussed "han" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "han" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hand towel *(noun)*

A small towel used to dry the hands or face.

- *Understanding "hand towel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hand towel" means with a simple example.*

---

homeland security *(noun)*

The federal department that administers all matters relating to homeland security.

- *Understanding "homeland security" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homeland security" to mean the federal department that administers all matters....*

---

howard hughes *(noun)*

United States industrialist who was an aviator and a film producer; during the last years of his life he was a total recluse (1905-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "howard hughes."*
- *Understanding "howard hughes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hurricane deck *(noun)*

A deck at the top of a passenger ship.

- *Understanding "hurricane deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hurricane deck" to mean a deck at the top of a passenger ship.*

---

imaging *(noun)*

The ability to form mental images of things or events.

- *In class, the teacher used "imaging" to mean the ability to form mental images of things or events.*
- *He looked up "imaging" because he had never seen it before.*

---

implied *(verb)*

Have as a necessary feature.

- *She tried to use "implied" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "implied" in real sentences.*

---

impress *(verb)*

Mark or stamp with or as if with pressure.

- *To make a batik, you impress a design with wax.*
- *This child impressed me as unusually mature.*

---

inability *(noun)*

Lack of ability (especially mental ability) to do something.

- *They discussed "inability" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "inability" means with a simple example.*

---

indirect request *(noun)*

An expression of some desire or inclination.

- *His crying was an indirect request for attention.*
- *The article explained what "indirect request" means with a simple example.*

---

isaac *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the second patriarch; son of Abraham and Sarah who was offered by Abraham as a sacrifice to God; father of Jacob and Esau.

- *The article explained what "isaac" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isaac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

james earl carter *(noun)*

39th President of the United States (1924-).

- *The article explained what "james earl carter" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "james earl carter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jar *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a jar.

- *He drank a jar of beer.*
- *All the jars and jolts were smoothed out by the shock absorbers.*

---

jesse jackson *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who led a national campaign against racial discrimination and ran for presidential nomination (born in 1941).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jesse jackson."*
- *He looked up "jesse jackson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

judicial principle *(noun)*

(law) a principle underlying the formulation of jurisprudence.

- *They discussed "judicial principle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "judicial principle" means with a simple example.*

---

ladder truck *(noun)*

A fire engine carrying ladders.

- *They discussed "ladder truck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ladder truck" means with a simple example.*

---

launch pad *(noun)*

A platform from which rockets or space craft are launched.

- *He looked up "launch pad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "launch pad" during the group presentation.*

---

lb *(noun)*

16 ounces avoirdupois.

- *Understanding "lb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lb."*

---

lead pencil *(noun)*

Pencil that has graphite as the marking substance.

- *They discussed "lead pencil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lead pencil" to mean pencil that has graphite as the marking substance.*

---

leap second *(noun)*

A second (as measured by an atomic clock) added to or subtracted from Greenwich Mean Time in order to compensate for slowing in the Earth's rotation.

- *In class, the teacher used "leap second" to mean a second (as measured by an atomic clock) added to....*
- *The article explained what "leap second" means with a simple example.*

---

leg of lamb *(noun)*

Lamb leg suitable for roasting.

- *They discussed "leg of lamb" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leg of lamb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leicester *(noun)*

A largely agricultural county in central England.

- *In class, the teacher used "leicester" to mean a largely agricultural county in central england.*
- *Understanding "leicester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linear programming *(noun)*

A mathematical technique used in economics; finds the maximum or minimum of linear functions in many variables subject to constraints.

- *In class, the teacher used "linear programming" to mean a mathematical technique used in economics; finds....*
- *The article explained what "linear programming" means with a simple example.*

---

literary genre *(noun)*

A style of expressing yourself in writing.

- *The article explained what "literary genre" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literary genre."*

---

locker room *(noun)*

A room (as at an athletic facility or workplace) where you can change clothes and which contains lockers for the temporary storage of your clothing and personal possessions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locker room."*
- *The article explained what "locker room" means with a simple example.*

---

locker-room *(adjective)*

Relating to or appropriate for a locker room.

- *Locker-room humor.*
- *Would you call this situation "locker-room"? Explain why.*

---

log cabin *(noun)*

A cabin built with logs.

- *They discussed "log cabin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "log cabin" to mean a cabin built with logs.*

---

margaret mitchell *(noun)*

United States writer noted for her novel about the South during the American Civil War (1900-1949).

- *They discussed "margaret mitchell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margaret mitchell" to mean united states writer noted for her novel about the....*

---

marine corps intelligence activity *(noun)*

An agency of the United States Marine Corps that provides responsive and broad intelligence support for the worldwide Marine Corps organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine corps intelligence activity."*
- *The article explained what "marine corps intelligence activity" means with a simple example.*

---

mass rapid transit *(noun)*

An urban public transit system using underground or elevated trains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass rapid transit."*
- *Understanding "mass rapid transit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mentor *(noun)*

A wise and trusted guide and advisor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mentor."*
- *Understanding "mentor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

miners *(noun)*

Laborer who works in a mine.

- *In class, the teacher used "miners" to mean laborer who works in a mine.*
- *The article explained what "miners" means with a simple example.*

---

minute steak *(noun)*

A thin steak that can be cooked quickly.

- *Understanding "minute steak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minute steak."*

---

monk *(noun)*

A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work.

- *They discussed "monk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "monk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monkey bread *(noun)*

African gourd-like fruit with edible pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monkey bread."*
- *Understanding "monkey bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neighborhoods *(noun)*

The approximate amount of something (usually used prepositionally as in 'in the region of').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neighborhoods."*
- *The article explained what "neighborhoods" means with a simple example.*

---

newspaper headline *(noun)*

The heading or caption of a newspaper article.

- *The article explained what "newspaper headline" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newspaper headline" to mean the heading or caption of a newspaper article.*

---

ni *(noun)*

A hard malleable ductile silvery metallic element that is resistant to corrosion; used in alloys; occurs in pentlandite and smaltite and garnierite and millerite.

- *They discussed "ni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ni" means with a simple example.*

---

norm *(noun)*

A standard or model or pattern regarded as typical.

- *The current middle-class norm of two children per family.*
- *It set the norm for American homes.*

---

obtaining *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *Can you use "obtaining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "obtaining" and when to wait.*

---

occupy *(verb)*

March aggressively into another's territory by military force for the purposes of conquest and occupation.

- *The young prince will soon occupy the throne.*
- *He did not know how to use "occupy" until he saw an example.*

---

old fashioned *(noun)*

A cocktail made of whiskey and bitters and sugar with fruit slices.

- *In class, the teacher used "old fashioned" to mean a cocktail made of whiskey and bitters and sugar....*
- *The article explained what "old fashioned" means with a simple example.*

---

orthodox *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Judaism.

- *Orthodox Judaism.*
- *An orthodox view of the world.*

---

overhead *(noun)*

A transparency for use with an overhead projector.

- *In class, the teacher used "overhead" to mean a transparency for use with an overhead projector.*
- *The article explained what "overhead" means with a simple example.*

---

palestine authority *(noun)*

Combines the Gaza Strip and the West Bank under a political unit with limited autonomy and a police force; created in 1993 by an agreement between Israel and the PLO.

- *In class, the teacher used "palestine authority" to mean combines the gaza strip and the west bank under a....*
- *They discussed "palestine authority" during the group presentation.*

---

palestinian arab *(noun)*

A descendant of the Arabs who inhabited Palestine.

- *In class, the teacher used "palestinian arab" to mean a descendant of the arabs who inhabited palestine.*
- *The article explained what "palestinian arab" means with a simple example.*

past tense *(noun)*

A verb tense that expresses actions or states in the past.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "past tense."*
- *He looked up "past tense" because he had never seen it before.*

pencil lead *(noun)*

Mixture of graphite with clay in different degrees of hardness; the marking substance in a pencil.

- *They discussed "pencil lead" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pencil lead" to mean mixture of graphite with clay in different degrees....*

perfect tense *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that has been completed (sometimes regarded as perfective aspect).

- *In class, the teacher used "perfect tense" to mean a tense of verbs used in describing action that has....*
- *Understanding "perfect tense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perth *(noun)*

The state capital of Western Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perth."*
- *The article explained what "perth" means with a simple example.*

petty criticism *(noun)*

A petty disparagement.

- *They discussed "petty criticism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "petty criticism" means with a simple example.*

petty jury *(noun)*

A jury of 12 to determine the facts and decide the issue in civil or criminal proceedings.

- *In class, the teacher used "petty jury" to mean a jury of 12 to determine the facts and decide the....*
- *The article explained what "petty jury" means with a simple example.*

pistol *(noun)*

A firearm that is held and fired with one hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pistol."*
- *The article explained what "pistol" means with a simple example.*

po box *(noun)*

A numbered compartment in a post office where mail is put to be called for.

- *Understanding "po box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "po box" because he had never seen it before.*

po box no *(noun)*

The number of a letter box at the post office where mail is collected.

- *The article explained what "po box no" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "po box no."*

po box number *(noun)*

The number of a letter box at the post office where mail is collected.

- *They discussed "po box number" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "po box number" means with a simple example.*

pole jumping *(noun)*

A competition that involves jumping over a high crossbar with the aid of a long pole.

- *Understanding "pole jumping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pole jumping."*

portable computer *(noun)*

A personal computer that can easily be carried by hand.

- *He looked up "portable computer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portable computer."*

portuguese republic *(noun)*

A republic in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; Portuguese explorers and colonists in the 15th and 16th centuries created a vast overseas empire (including Brazil).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portuguese republic."*
- *He looked up "portuguese republic" because he had never seen it before.*

postal service *(noun)*

The system whereby messages are transmitted via the post office.

- *He works for the United States mail service.*
- *He looked up "postal service" because he had never seen it before.*

prep school *(noun)*

A private secondary school.

- *The article explained what "prep school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prep school" to mean a private secondary school.*

present tense *(noun)*

A verb tense that expresses actions or states at the time of speaking.

- *In class, the teacher used "present tense" to mean a verb tense that expresses actions or states at....*
- *The article explained what "present tense" means with a simple example.*

president william henry harrison *(noun)*

9th President of the United States; caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died shortly after (1773-1841).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president william henry harrison."*
- *Understanding "president william henry harrison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

press of canvas *(noun)*

The greatest amount of sail that a ship can carry safely.

- *In class, the teacher used "press of canvas" to mean the greatest amount of sail that a ship can carry....*
- *Understanding "press of canvas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

printer *(noun)*

(computer science) an output device that prints the results of data processing.

- *He looked up "printer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "printer" to mean (computer science) an output device that prints the....*

public prosecutor *(noun)*

A government official who conducts criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state.

- *They discussed "public prosecutor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "public prosecutor" because he had never seen it before.*

raiders *(noun)*

A corporate investor who intends to take over a company by buying a controlling interest in its stock and installing new management.

- *Understanding "raiders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raiders."*

readily *(adverb)*

In a punctual manner.

- *These snakes can be identified readily.*
- *She spoke "readily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

recreation facility *(noun)*

A public facility for recreation.

- *The article explained what "recreation facility" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "recreation facility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

regiment *(verb)*

Subject to rigid discipline, order, and systematization.

- *Regiment one's children.*
- *Regiment soldiers.*

relative quantity *(noun)*

A quantity relative to some purpose.

- *They discussed "relative quantity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "relative quantity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

remembers *(verb)*

Keep in mind for attention or consideration.

- *She tried to use "remembers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "remembers" until he saw an example.*

revolutionary calendar *(noun)*

The calendar adopted by the first French Republic in 1793 and abandoned in 1805; dates were calculated from Sept. 22, 1792.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary calendar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revolutionary calendar" to mean the calendar adopted by the first french republic....*

rifle butt *(noun)*

The butt end of a rifle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rifle butt."*
- *They discussed "rifle butt" during the group presentation.*

right triangle *(noun)*

A triangle with one right angle.

- *In class, the teacher used "right triangle" to mean a triangle with one right angle.*
- *They discussed "right triangle" during the group presentation.*

rubber bullet *(noun)*

A bullet made of hard rubber; designed for use in crowd control.

- *Understanding "rubber bullet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rubber bullet" during the group presentation.*

salt pork *(noun)*

Fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog carcass cured with salt.

- *In class, the teacher used "salt pork" to mean fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog....*
- *He looked up "salt pork" because he had never seen it before.*

sanctuary *(noun)*

A consecrated place where sacred objects are kept.

- *Understanding "sanctuary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanctuary."*

santa cruz *(noun)*

A town in western California on Monterey Bay; a tourist center.

- *They discussed "santa cruz" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "santa cruz."*

satan *(noun)*

(Judeo-Christian and Islamic religions) chief spirit of evil and adversary of God; tempter of mankind; master of Hell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satan."*
- *He looked up "satan" because he had never seen it before.*

securing *(verb)*

Fill or close tightly with or as if with a plug.

- *Learners should practice how to use "securing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "securing" when talking about this idea.*

---

self-evident truth *(noun)*

An assumption that is basic to an argument.

- *The article explained what "self-evident truth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-evident truth" to mean an assumption that is basic to an argument.*

---

sensors *(noun)*

Any device that receives a signal or stimulus (as heat or pressure or light or motion etc.) and responds to it in a distinctive manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensors."*
- *Understanding "sensors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seoul *(noun)*

The capital of South Korea and the largest city of Asia; located in northwestern South Korea.

- *In class, the teacher used "seoul" to mean the capital of south korea and the largest city of....*
- *He looked up "seoul" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shell entity *(noun)*

A company that is incorporated but has no assets or operations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shell entity."*
- *The article explained what "shell entity" means with a simple example.*

---

shells *(noun)*

A rigid covering that envelops an object.

- *The article explained what "shells" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shells" to mean a rigid covering that envelops an object.*

---

silent butler *(noun)*

A small receptacle with a handle and a hinged lid; used for collecting crumbs or ashes.

- *The article explained what "silent butler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silent butler" to mean a small receptacle with a handle and a hinged lid;....*

---

simple fraction *(noun)*

The quotient of two integers.

- *In class, the teacher used "simple fraction" to mean the quotient of two integers.*
- *The article explained what "simple fraction" means with a simple example.*

---

sir james young simpson *(noun)*

Scottish obstetrician and surgeon who pioneered in the use of ether and discovered the anesthetic effects of chloroform (1811-1870).

- *They discussed "sir james young simpson" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sir james young simpson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sixty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and six.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixty."*
- *The article explained what "sixty" means with a simple example.*

---

ski resort *(noun)*

A resort with lodging and facilities for skiing.

- *He looked up "ski resort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski resort."*

---

sleeve *(noun)*

The part of a garment that is attached at the armhole and that provides a cloth covering for the arm.

- *Understanding "sleeve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sleeve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soda bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding soft drinks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soda bottle."*
- *He looked up "soda bottle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soundtrack *(noun)*

Sound recording on a narrow strip of a motion picture film.

- *In class, the teacher used "soundtrack" to mean sound recording on a narrow strip of a motion....*
- *The article explained what "soundtrack" means with a simple example.*

---

speeches *(noun)*

The mental faculty or power of vocal communication.

- *He could hear them uttering merry speeches.*
- *Understanding "speeches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinning machine *(noun)*

A textile machine for spinning yarn and thread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinning machine."*
- *The article explained what "spinning machine" means with a simple example.*

---

substances *(noun)*

The real physical matter of which a person or thing consists.

- *The immune response recognizes invading substances.*
- *Shigella is one of the most toxic substances known to man.*

---

sullivan *(noun)*

United States host on a well known television variety show (1902-1974).

- *Understanding "sullivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sullivan" means with a simple example.*

---

sustain *(verb)*

Be the physical support of; carry the weight of.

- *We sustained the diplomatic negotiations as long as possible.*
- *We sustained ourselves on bread and water.*

---

sydney harbor bridge *(noun)*

A steel arch bridge in Sydney, Australia.

- *They discussed "sydney harbor bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sydney harbor bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synthetic thinking *(noun)*

The combination of ideas into a complex whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synthetic thinking."*
- *They discussed "synthetic thinking" during the group presentation.*

---

t-junction *(noun)*

A junction where two roads or pipes etc. meet to form a T.

- *The article explained what "t-junction" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "t-junction" during the group presentation.*

---

tab key *(noun)*

The key on a typewriter or a word processor that causes a tabulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "tab key" to mean the key on a typewriter or a word processor that....*
- *He looked up "tab key" because he had never seen it before.*

telephone booth *(noun)*

Booth for using a telephone.

- *In class, the teacher used "telephone booth" to mean booth for using a telephone.*
- *The article explained what "telephone booth" means with a simple example.*

tenure *(noun)*

The term during which some position is held.

- *They discussed "tenure" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenure."*

the halt *(noun)*

(archaic) lame persons collectively; –Luke 14:21.

- *The poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind.*
- *He looked up "the halt" because he had never seen it before.*

thomas reid *(noun)*

Scottish philosopher of common sense who opposed the ideas of David Hume (1710-1796).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas reid" to mean scottish philosopher of common sense who opposed....*
- *The article explained what "thomas reid" means with a simple example.*

translate *(verb)*

Change from one form or medium into another.

- *Braque translated collage into oil.*
- *I have to translate when my in-laws from Austria visit the U.S.*

treasurer *(noun)*

An officer charged with receiving and disbursing funds.

- *They discussed "treasurer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treasurer."*

triangle *(noun)*

Something approximating the shape of a triangle.

- *The coastline of Chile and Argentina and Brazil forms two legs of a triangle.*
- *Understanding "triangle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turkish tobacco *(noun)*

A dark aromatic tobacco of eastern Europe that is used in cigarettes.

- *They discussed "turkish tobacco" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turkish tobacco" because he had never seen it before.*

unconscious mind *(noun)*

That part of the mind wherein psychic activity takes place of which the person is unaware.

- *The article explained what "unconscious mind" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "unconscious mind" during the group presentation.*

upgraded *(verb)*

To improve what was old or outdated.

- *I've upgraded my computer so I can run better software.*
- *The company upgraded their personnel.*

venezuela *(noun)*

A republic in northern South America on the Caribbean; achieved independence from Spain in 1811; rich in oil.

- *The article explained what "venezuela" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "venezuela" during the group presentation.*

venice *(noun)*

The provincial capital of Veneto; built on 118 islands within a lagoon in the Gulf of Venice; has canals instead of streets; one of Italy's major ports and a famous tourist attraction.

- *He looked up "venice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "venice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vertical tail *(noun)*

The vertical airfoil in the tail assembly of an aircraft.

- *Understanding "vertical tail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vertical tail."*

---

very pistol *(noun)*

A pistol for firing Very-light flares.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "very pistol."*
- *He looked up "very pistol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voice of conscience *(noun)*

An inner voice that judges your behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voice of conscience."*
- *Understanding "voice of conscience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waist-deep *(adverb)*

Up to the waist.

- *Using "waist-deep" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "waist-deep," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

wizard *(noun)*

Someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field.

- *The article explained what "wizard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wizard."*

---

yankees *(noun)*

An American (especially to non-Americans).

- *Understanding "yankees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yankees" during the group presentation.*

---

zero-tolerance policy *(noun)*

Any policy that allows no exception.

- *A zero-tolerance policy toward pedophile priests.*
- *Understanding "zero-tolerance policy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airplane *(noun)*

An aircraft that has a fixed wing and is powered by propellers or jets.

- *The flight was delayed due to trouble with the airplane.*
- *He looked up "airplane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alexander vi *(noun)*

Pope and father of Cesare Borgia and Lucrezia Borgia (1431-1503).

- *The article explained what "alexander vi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alexander vi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpha bronze *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and tin that can be worked.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha bronze" to mean an alloy of copper and tin that can be worked.*
- *The article explained what "alpha bronze" means with a simple example.*

---

arctic circle *(noun)*

A line of latitude near but to the south of the north pole; it marks the northernmost point at which the sun is visible on the northern winter solstice and the southernmost point at which the midnight sun can be seen on the northern summer solstice.

- *He looked up "arctic circle" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arctic circle.”*

artillery unit *(noun)*

An army unit that uses big guns.

- *In class, the teacher used “artillery unit” to mean an army unit that uses big guns.*
- *The article explained what “artillery unit” means with a simple example.*

athens *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena (its patron goddess).

- *In the 5th century BC ancient Athens was the world’s most powerful and civilized city.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “athens.”*

attributes *(noun)*

A construct whereby objects or individuals can be distinguished.

- *The article explained what “attributes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “attributes” during the group presentation.*

automobile industry *(noun)*

The manufacturers of automobiles considered collectively.

- *They discussed “automobile industry” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “automobile industry” to mean the manufacturers of automobiles considered....*

bachelor of laws *(noun)*

A three-year law degree.

- *In class, the teacher used “bachelor of laws” to mean a three-year law degree.*
- *They discussed “bachelor of laws” during the group presentation.*

beautifully *(adverb)*

In a beautiful manner.

- *Her face was beautifully made up.*
- *She spoke “beautifully,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

bell arch *(noun)*

A round arch resting on corbels.

- *The article explained what “bell arch” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bell arch” to mean a round arch resting on corbels.*

bicycle seat *(noun)*

A seat for the rider of a bicycle.

- *He looked up “bicycle seat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bicycle seat” to mean a seat for the rider of a bicycle.*

bicycle traffic *(noun)*

Bicycles coming and going.

- *He looked up “bicycle traffic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bicycle traffic.”*

binary code *(noun)*

Code using a string of 8 binary digits to represent characters.

- *Understanding “binary code” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “binary code” means with a simple example.*

blue-pencil *(verb)*

Cut or eliminate.

- *Learners should practice how to use “blue-pencil” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “blue-pencil” when talking about this idea.*

boo *(noun)*

A cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.

- *Understanding "boo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boo" to mean a cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.*

---

buffalo chip *(noun)*

A piece of dried bovine dung.

- *They discussed "buffalo chip" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "buffalo chip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of bangladesh *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Bangladesh.

- *He looked up "capital of bangladesh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of bangladesh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardiff *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Wales.

- *They discussed "cardiff" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiff."*

---

chinese puzzle *(noun)*

Intricate or ingenious puzzle consisting of boxes within boxes.

- *The article explained what "chinese puzzle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinese puzzle" to mean intricate or ingenious puzzle consisting of boxes....*

---

collapsed *(verb)*

Lose significance, effectiveness, or value.

- *The stock market collapsed.*
- *The wall collapsed.*

---

commissioned officer *(noun)*

A military officer holding a commission.

- *He looked up "commissioned officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "commissioned officer" during the group presentation.*

---

continental breakfast *(noun)*

A breakfast that usually includes a roll and coffee or tea.

- *Understanding "continental breakfast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "continental breakfast" during the group presentation.*

---

continued fraction *(noun)*

A fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction and so on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "continued fraction."*
- *He looked up "continued fraction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

countryside *(noun)*

Rural regions.

- *The article explained what "countryside" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countryside" to mean rural regions.*

---

cow chip *(noun)*

A piece of dried bovine dung.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cow chip."*
- *Understanding "cow chip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cracking *(noun)*

The process whereby heavy molecules of naphtha or petroleum are broken down into hydrocarbons of lower molecular weight (especially in the oil-refining process).

- *He heard the cracking of the ice.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cracking" to mean the process whereby heavy molecules of naphtha or....*

---

crane *(noun)*

A small constellation in the southern hemisphere near Phoenix.

- *They discussed "crane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deaf-aid *(noun)*

An electronic device that amplifies sound and is worn to compensate for poor hearing.

- *The article explained what "deaf-aid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deaf-aid."*

---

debris *(noun)*

The remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up.

- *The article explained what "debris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "debris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delegation *(noun)*

A group of representatives or delegates.

- *Understanding "delegation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "delegation" during the group presentation.*

---

demographic *(noun)*

A statistic characterizing human populations (or segments of human populations broken down by age or sex or income etc.).

- *The article explained what "demographic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "demographic" during the group presentation.*

---

descriptions *(noun)*

A statement that represents something in words.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "descriptions."*
- *He looked up "descriptions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

detention centre *(noun)*

A large cell where prisoners (people awaiting trial or sentence or refugees or illegal immigrants) are confined together temporarily.

- *They discussed "detention centre" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detention centre" to mean a large cell where prisoners (people awaiting trial....*

---

dish the dirt *(verb)*

Wag one's tongue; speak about others and reveal secrets or intimacies.

- *She won't dish the dirt.*
- *She tried to use "dish the dirt" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disk pack *(noun)*

(computer science) a portable pack of magnetic disks used in a disk storage device.

- *He looked up "disk pack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "disk pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diving bell *(noun)*

Diving apparatus for underwater work; has an open bottom and is supplied with compressed air.

- *Understanding "diving bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "diving bell" means with a simple example.*

---

dodge city *(noun)*

A town of southwestern Kansas on the Arkansas River; formerly a rowdy cow town.

- *He looked up "dodge city" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dodge city."*

driving licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to drive a motor vehicle.

- *He looked up "driving licence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driving licence."*

dry dock *(noun)*

A large dock from which water can be pumped out; used for building ships or for repairing a ship below its waterline.

- *He looked up "dry dock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dry dock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dry-dock *(verb)*

Maneuver (a ship) into a drydock.

- *He did not know how to use "dry-dock" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "dry-dock" carefully so everyone would understand.*

earl warren *(noun)*

United States jurist who served as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1891-1974).

- *The article explained what "earl warren" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earl warren."*

educate *(verb)*

Teach or refine to be discriminative in taste or judgment.

- *We must educate our youngsters better.*
- *He did not know how to use "educate" until he saw an example.*

edward james hughes *(noun)*

English poet (born in 1930).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward james hughes."*
- *The article explained what "edward james hughes" means with a simple example.*

electric outlet *(noun)*

Receptacle providing a place in a wiring system where current can be taken to run electrical devices.

- *Understanding "electric outlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electric outlet" because he had never seen it before.*

elevator boy *(noun)*

A man employed to operate an elevator.

- *In England they call an elevator man a liftman.*
- *He looked up "elevator boy" because he had never seen it before.*

enrolled *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *Can you use "enrolled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "enrolled" and when to wait.*

essex *(noun)*

A county in southeastern England on the North Sea and the Thames estuary.

- *In class, the teacher used "essex" to mean a county in southeastern england on the north sea....*
- *He looked up "essex" because he had never seen it before.*

exceed *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *She exceeded our expectations.*
- *Their loyalty exceeds their national bonds.*

excluding *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *In everyday English, people use "excluding" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "excluding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

expansion bolt *(noun)*

A bolt that has an attachment that expands as the bolt is driven into a surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "expansion bolt" to mean a bolt that has an attachment that expands as the....*
- *The article explained what "expansion bolt" means with a simple example.*

---

filing cabinet *(noun)*

Office furniture consisting of a container for keeping papers in order.

- *They discussed "filing cabinet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "filing cabinet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fish steak *(noun)*

Cross-section slice of a large fish.

- *He looked up "fish steak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fish steak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flesh wound *(noun)*

A wound that does not damage important internal organs or shatter any bones.

- *The article explained what "flesh wound" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flesh wound" to mean a wound that does not damage important internal....*

---

forgetting *(verb)*

Leave behind unintentionally.

- *Can you use "forgetting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "forgetting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fossil fuel *(noun)*

Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content.

- *In class, the teacher used "fossil fuel" to mean fuel consisting of the remains of organisms....*
- *The article explained what "fossil fuel" means with a simple example.*

---

fresh bean *(noun)*

Beans eaten before they are ripe as opposed to dried.

- *Understanding "fresh bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fresh bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fuel injection *(noun)*

Mechanical system to inject atomized fuel directly into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine; avoids the need for a carburetor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuel injection."*
- *He looked up "fuel injection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fusion bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon that releases atomic energy by union of light (hydrogen) nuclei at high temperatures to form helium.

- *He looked up "fusion bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusion bomb."*

---

gabriel *(noun)*

(Bible) the archangel who was the messenger of God.

- *In class, the teacher used "gabriel" to mean (bible) the archangel who was the messenger of god.*
- *The article explained what "gabriel" means with a simple example.*

---

garden roller *(noun)*

Heavy cast-iron cylinder used to flatten lawns.

- *They discussed "garden roller" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "garden roller" to mean heavy cast-iron cylinder used to flatten lawns.*

gaza *(noun)*

A coastal region at the southeastern corner of the Mediterranean bordering Israel and Egypt.

- *He is a Palestinian from Gaza.*
- *They discussed "gaza" during the group presentation.*

get cracking *(verb)*

Start to be active.

- *Get cracking, please!*
- *The coach explained when to use "get cracking" and when to wait.*

grave accent *(noun)*

A mark (') placed above a vowel to indicate pronunciation.

- *They discussed "grave accent" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grave accent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

guide fossil *(noun)*

A fossil known to have lived in a particular geologic age that can be used to date the rock layer in which it is found.

- *Understanding "guide fossil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "guide fossil" because he had never seen it before.*

hail *(noun)*

Many objects thrown forcefully through the air.

- *A hail of pebbles.*
- *A hail of bullets.*

heroin *(noun)*

A narcotic that is considered a hard drug; a highly addictive morphine derivative; intravenous injection provides the fastest and most intense rush.

- *The article explained what "heroin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heroin" during the group presentation.*

horse barn *(noun)*

A farm building for housing horses or other livestock.

- *In class, the teacher used "horse barn" to mean a farm building for housing horses or other livestock.*
- *The article explained what "horse barn" means with a simple example.*

hunting lodge *(noun)*

A small (rustic) house used as a temporary shelter.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting lodge" to mean a small (rustic) house used as a temporary shelter.*
- *Understanding "hunting lodge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

illustration *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *Understanding "illustration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "illustration" during the group presentation.*

impose *(verb)*

Impose something unpleasant.

- *Social relations impose courtesy.*
- *He did not know how to use "impose" until he saw an example.*

indicator *(noun)*

A device for showing the operating condition of some system.

- *The article explained what "indicator" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indicator."*

ins *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Justice that enforces laws and regulations for the admission of foreign-born persons to the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "ins" to mean an agency in the department of justice that....*
- *Understanding "ins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

instruction manual *(noun)*

A manual usually accompanying a technical device and explaining how to install or operate it.

- *He looked up "instruction manual" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instruction manual."*

---

irish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Eire.

- *Understanding "irish monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "irish monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jamaica *(noun)*

An island in the West Indies to the south of Cuba and to the west of Haiti.

- *Understanding "jamaica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jamaica" to mean an island in the west indies to the south of cuba....*

---

jar against *(verb)*

Collide violently with an obstacle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jar against" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jar against" and when to wait.*

---

john stuart mill *(noun)*

English philosopher and economist remembered for his interpretations of empiricism and utilitarianism (1806-1873).

- *He looked up "john stuart mill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john stuart mill."*

---

jonathan swift *(noun)*

An English satirist born in Ireland (1667-1745).

- *In class, the teacher used "jonathan swift" to mean an english satirist born in ireland (1667-1745).*
- *Understanding "jonathan swift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

joshua *(noun)*

A book in the Old Testament describing how Joshua led the Israelites into Canaan (the Promised Land) after the death of Moses.

- *Understanding "joshua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joshua" to mean a book in the old testament describing how joshua....*

---

journals *(noun)*

A periodical dedicated to a particular subject.

- *He reads the medical journals.*
- *Understanding "journals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lady emma hamilton *(noun)*

English beauty who was the mistress of Admiral Nelson (1765-1815).

- *Understanding "lady emma hamilton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady emma hamilton."*

---

lengths *(noun)*

A section of something that is long and narrow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lengths."*
- *The article explained what "lengths" means with a simple example.*

---

leon *(noun)*

A historical area and former kingdom in northwestern Spain.

- *He looked up “leon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leon.”*

line of descent *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *His entire lineage has been warriors.*
- *The article explained what “line of descent” means with a simple example.*

line of merchandise *(noun)*

A particular kind of product or merchandise.

- *A nice line of shoes.*
- *Understanding “line of merchandise” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line printer *(noun)*

Printer that serves as an output device on a computer; prints a whole line of characters at a time.

- *He looked up “line printer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “line printer.”*

line-at-a-time printer *(noun)*

Printer that serves as an output device on a computer; prints a whole line of characters at a time.

- *He looked up “line-at-a-time printer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “line-at-a-time printer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lip reader *(noun)*

Someone who can understand spoken words by watching the movements of a speaker’s lips.

- *In class, the teacher used “lip reader” to mean someone who can understand spoken words by watching....*
- *The article explained what “lip reader” means with a simple example.*

logical relation *(noun)*

A relation between propositions.

- *They discussed “logical relation” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “logical relation” means with a simple example.*

long sleeve *(noun)*

A sleeve extending from shoulder to wrist.

- *He looked up “long sleeve” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “long sleeve.”*

lounge *(noun)*

An upholstered seat for more than one person.

- *Understanding “lounge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lounge” to mean an upholstered seat for more than one person.*

lounge about *(verb)*

Be lazy or idle.

- *In everyday English, people use “lounge about” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “lounge about” in real sentences.*

luckily *(adverb)*

By good fortune.

- *Using “luckily” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “luckily” in the final chapter.*

mail clerk *(noun)*

A clerk in a post office.

- *Understanding “mail clerk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mail clerk” to mean a clerk in a post office.*

mainland china *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *The article explained what "mainland china" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mainland china" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manuscript *(noun)*

The form of a literary work submitted for publication.

- *Understanding "manuscript" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manuscript" because he had never seen it before.*

marines *(noun)*

Members of a body of troops trained to serve on land or at sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marines."*
- *Understanding "marines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marriage licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing two people to marry.

- *They discussed "marriage licence" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "marriage licence" means with a simple example.*

mary ann evans *(noun)*

British writer of novels characterized by realistic analysis of provincial Victorian society (1819-1880).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mary ann evans."*
- *He looked up "mary ann evans" because he had never seen it before.*

medieval greek *(noun)*

The Greek language from about 600 to 1200 AD.

- *They discussed "medieval greek" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medieval greek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

merger agreement *(noun)*

Contract governing the merger of two or more companies.

- *In class, the teacher used "merger agreement" to mean contract governing the merger of two or more companies.*
- *The article explained what "merger agreement" means with a simple example.*

military adviser *(noun)*

A military officer who serves as an adviser to the troops of an allied nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military adviser."*
- *The article explained what "military adviser" means with a simple example.*

minor axis *(noun)*

The shorter or shortest axis of an ellipse or ellipsoid.

- *He looked up "minor axis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor axis."*

mint *(noun)*

A candy that is flavored with a mint oil.

- *He made a mint on the stock market.*
- *Understanding "mint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

molecules *(noun)*

(nontechnical usage) a tiny piece of anything.

- *The article explained what "molecules" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "molecules" to mean (nontechnical usage) a tiny piece of anything.*

moment magnitude scale *(noun)*

A logarithmic scale of 1 to 10 (a successor to the Richter scale) that enables seismologists to compare the energy released by different earthquakes on the basis of the area of the geological fault that ruptured in the quake.

- *Understanding "moment magnitude scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "moment magnitude scale" means with a simple example.*

---

montgomery *(noun)*

The state capital of Alabama on the Mobile River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montgomery."*
- *He looked up "montgomery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naval radar *(noun)*

Naval equipment consisting of a shipboard radar.

- *He looked up "naval radar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "naval radar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ni-hard *(noun)*

Cast iron to which nickel has been added to make it resist abrasion.

- *The article explained what "ni-hard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ni-hard" during the group presentation.*

---

norwegian sea *(noun)*

The part of the Atlantic that lies off the Norwegian coast to the north of the North Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norwegian sea."*
- *He looked up "norwegian sea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oakland *(noun)*

A city in western California on San Francisco Bay opposite San Francisco; primarily and industrial urban center.

- *He looked up "oakland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oakland."*

---

one-tenth *(noun)*

A tenth part; one part in ten equal parts.

- *Understanding "one-tenth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "one-tenth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outline *(noun)*

The line that appears to bound an object.

- *In class, the teacher used "outline" to mean the line that appears to bound an object.*
- *They discussed "outline" during the group presentation.*

---

palestine national authority *(noun)*

Combines the Gaza Strip and the West Bank under a political unit with limited autonomy and a police force; created in 1993 by an agreement between Israel and the PLO.

- *He looked up "palestine national authority" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "palestine national authority" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pasta *(noun)*

A dish that contains pasta as its main ingredient.

- *The article explained what "pasta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pasta."*

---

pencil box *(noun)*

A box for holding pencils.

- *In class, the teacher used "pencil box" to mean a box for holding pencils.*
- *The article explained what "pencil box" means with a simple example.*

---

pi *(noun)*

The scientist in charge of an experiment or research project.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pi."*

- *The article explained what "pi" means with a simple example.*

pill bottle *(noun)*

A small bottle for holding pills.

- *They discussed "pill bottle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pill bottle" means with a simple example.*

pilot lamp *(noun)*

Indicator consisting of a light to indicate whether power is on or a motor is in operation.

- *Understanding "pilot lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilot lamp" to mean indicator consisting of a light to indicate whether....*

pirate ship *(noun)*

A ship that is manned by pirates.

- *The article explained what "pirate ship" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pirate ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polar region *(noun)*

The part of the Earth's surface forming a cap over a pole; characterized by frigid climate.

- *In class, the teacher used "polar region" to mean the part of the earth's surface forming a cap over....*
- *They discussed "polar region" during the group presentation.*

pour forth *(verb)*

Pour out in drops or small quantities or as if in drops or small quantities.

- *Can you use "pour forth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pour forth" and when to wait.*

power steering *(noun)*

Automotive steering where engineer power amplifies the torque applied to the steering wheel.

- *Understanding "power steering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "power steering" because he had never seen it before.*

president pierce *(noun)*

14th President of the United States (1804-1869).

- *In class, the teacher used "president pierce" to mean 14th president of the united states (1804-1869).*
- *They discussed "president pierce" during the group presentation.*

professors *(noun)*

Someone who is a member of the faculty at a college or university.

- *In class, the teacher used "professors" to mean someone who is a member of the faculty at a college....*
- *Understanding "professors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quicker *(adverb)*

More quickly.

- *He answered "quicker," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "quicker" can make your explanation more exact.*

recognise *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *He did not know how to use "recognise" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "recognise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

red hand defenders *(noun)*

A paramilitary group of Protestants in Northern Ireland that tries to prevent any political settlement with the Irish Republic; attacks interests of Catholic civilians in Northern Ireland; responsible for arson and bombing and murder.

- *In class, the teacher used "red hand defenders" to mean a paramilitary group of protestants in northern....*
- *The article explained what "red hand defenders" means with a simple example.*

refugee camp *(noun)*

Shelter for persons displaced by war or political oppression or for religious beliefs.

- *In class, the teacher used "refugee camp" to mean shelter for persons displaced by war or political....*
- *They discussed "refugee camp" during the group presentation.*

researcher *(noun)*

A scientist who devotes himself to doing research.

- *He looked up "researcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "researcher."*

reviewing *(verb)*

Look back upon (a period of time, sequence of events); remember.

- *The coach explained when to use "reviewing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "reviewing" until he saw an example.*

richard morris hunt *(noun)*

United States architect (1827-1895).

- *He looked up "richard morris hunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard morris hunt" to mean united states architect (1827-1895).*

riding lamp *(noun)*

A light in the rigging of a ship that is riding at anchor.

- *The article explained what "riding lamp" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "riding lamp" during the group presentation.*

rising tide *(noun)*

The occurrence of incoming water (between a low tide and the following high tide); -Shakespeare.

- *A tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.*
- *Understanding "rising tide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

romans *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing an exposition of the doctrines of Saint Paul; written in AD 58.

- *Understanding "romans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romans."*

runway *(noun)*

A strip of level paved surface where planes can take off and land.

- *In class, the teacher used "runway" to mean a strip of level paved surface where planes can....*
- *They discussed "runway" during the group presentation.*

salvation army *(noun)*

A charitable and religious organization to evangelize and to care for the poor and homeless.

- *He looked up "salvation army" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvation army."*

samuel adams *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader and patriot; an organizer of the Boston Tea Party and signer of the Declaration of Independence (1722-1803).

- *The article explained what "samuel adams" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samuel adams."*

sea purse *(noun)*

The seaward undercurrent created after waves have broken on the shore.

- *He looked up "sea purse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea purse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea-purse *(noun)*

The seaward undercurrent created after waves have broken on the shore.

- *They discussed "sea-purse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sea-purse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

senses *(noun)*

The faculty through which the external world is apprehended.

- *In the dark he had to depend on touch and on his senses of smell and hearing.*
- *The dictionary gave several senses for the word.*

---

sensor *(noun)*

Any device that receives a signal or stimulus (as heat or pressure or light or motion etc.) and responds to it in a distinctive manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensor" to mean any device that receives a signal or stimulus (as....*
- *The article explained what "sensor" means with a simple example.*

---

seth *(noun)*

(Old Testament) third son of Adam and Eve; given by God in place of the murdered Abel.

- *He looked up "seth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seth" during the group presentation.*

---

shore patrol *(noun)*

The military police of the navy.

- *They discussed "shore patrol" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shore patrol" means with a simple example.*

---

silicon valley *(noun)*

A region in California to the south of San Francisco that is noted for its concentration of high-technology industries.

- *He looked up "silicon valley" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silicon valley."*

---

silk screen print *(noun)*

A print made using a stencil process in which an image or design is superimposed on a very fine mesh screen and printing ink is squeegeed onto the printing surface through the area of the screen that is not covered by the stencil.

- *He looked up "silk screen print" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "silk screen print" during the group presentation.*

---

sir francis bacon *(noun)*

English statesman and philosopher; precursor of British empiricism; advocated inductive reasoning (1561-1626).

- *They discussed "sir francis bacon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sir francis bacon" means with a simple example.*

---

snake fence *(noun)*

Rail fence consisting of a zigzag of interlocking rails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake fence."*
- *He looked up "snake fence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soap opera *(noun)*

A serialized program usually dealing with sentimentalized family matters that is broadcast on radio or television (frequently sponsored by a company advertising soap products).

- *In class, the teacher used "soap opera" to mean a serialized program usually dealing with....*
- *He looked up "soap opera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

speech therapist *(noun)*

A therapist who treats speech defects and disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "speech therapist" to mean a therapist who treats speech defects and disorders.*
- *The article explained what "speech therapist" means with a simple example.*

---

stamp mill *(noun)*

A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps.

- *The article explained what "stamp mill" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "stamp mill" to mean a mill in which ore is crushed with stamps.*

state treasurer *(noun)*

The treasurer for a state government.

- *In class, the teacher used "state treasurer" to mean the treasurer for a state government.*
- *The article explained what "state treasurer" means with a simple example.*

steering system *(noun)*

A mechanism by which something is steered (especially a motor vehicle).

- *Understanding "steering system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "steering system" because he had never seen it before.*

stepping stone *(noun)*

A stone in a marsh or shallow water that can be stepped on in crossing.

- *The job was just a stepping stone on his way to fame and riches.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stepping stone."*

straw boss *(noun)*

A member of a work gang who supervises the other workers.

- *In class, the teacher used "straw boss" to mean a member of a work gang who supervises the other....*
- *He looked up "straw boss" because he had never seen it before.*

straw wine *(noun)*

Sweet wine from grapes partially sun-dried on the vine or on straw mats.

- *Understanding "straw wine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "straw wine" means with a simple example.*

swap space *(noun)*

The disk space that is set aside for virtual memory.

- *The article explained what "swap space" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swap space" to mean the disk space that is set aside for virtual memory.*

tampa *(noun)*

A resort city in western Florida; located on Tampa Bay on the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "tampa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tampa" to mean a resort city in western florida; located on tampa....*

telephone receiver *(noun)*

Earphone that converts electrical signals into sounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone receiver."*
- *They discussed "telephone receiver" during the group presentation.*

tenth *(noun)*

A tenth part; one part in ten equal parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenth."*
- *The article explained what "tenth" means with a simple example.*

theology *(noun)*

A particular system or school of religious beliefs and teachings.

- *Jewish theology.*
- *Roman Catholic theology.*

tin plate *(noun)*

A thin sheet of metal (iron or steel) coated with tin to prevent rusting; used especially for cans, pots, and tins.

- *The article explained what "tin plate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tin plate."*

tobacco pipe *(noun)*

A tube with a small bowl at one end; used for smoking tobacco.

- *They discussed "tobacco pipe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tobacco pipe" to mean a tube with a small bowl at one end; used for....*

---

trails *(noun)*

A track or mark left by something that has passed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trails."*
- *He looked up "trails" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transmission control protocol *(noun)*

A protocol developed for the internet to get data from one network device to another.

- *TCP uses a retransmission strategy to insure that data will not be lost in transmission.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transmission control protocol."*

---

trash dump *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *Understanding "trash dump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trash dump."*

---

unconscious process *(noun)*

A mental process that you are not directly aware of.

- *The process of denial.*
- *He looked up "unconscious process" because he had never seen it before.*

---

us mint *(noun)*

The mint that manufactures and distributes United States coins for circulation through Federal Reserve Banks; processes gold and silver bullion.

- *Understanding "us mint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "us mint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

us postal service *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that provides mail processing and delivery service for individuals and businesses in the United States.

- *He looked up "us postal service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "us postal service."*

---

vegetable matter *(noun)*

Matter produced by plants or growing in the manner of a plant.

- *Understanding "vegetable matter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vegetable matter" means with a simple example.*

---

velocity *(noun)*

Distance travelled per unit time.

- *The article explained what "velocity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "velocity" to mean distance travelled per unit time.*

---

venues *(noun)*

The scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting).

- *Understanding "venues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "venues" during the group presentation.*

---

vice admiral *(noun)*

An admiral ranking below a full admiral and above a rear admiral.

- *The article explained what "vice admiral" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vice admiral" during the group presentation.*

---

wave equation *(noun)*

A differential equation that describes the passage of harmonic waves through a medium.

- *They discussed “wave equation” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “wave equation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wide-angle lens *(noun)*

A camera lens having a wider than normal angle of view (and usually a short focal length); produces an image that is foreshortened in the center and increasingly distorted in the periphery.

- *The article explained what “wide-angle lens” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “wide-angle lens” during the group presentation.*

---

witch-hunter *(noun)*

Someone who identifies and punishes people for their opinions.

- *Understanding “witch-hunter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “witch-hunter” to mean someone who identifies and punishes people for....*

---

yay *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *The article explained what “yay” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yay” to mean a branch of the tai languages.*

---

absolute threshold *(noun)*

The lowest level of stimulation that a person can detect.

- *Understanding “absolute threshold” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “absolute threshold” means with a simple example.*

---

age norm *(noun)*

The average age at which particular performances are expected to appear.

- *The article explained what “age norm” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “age norm.”*

---

air-sleeve *(noun)*

A truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used (e.g., at airports) to show the direction of the wind.

- *The article explained what “air-sleeve” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “air-sleeve” during the group presentation.*

---

alcoholic *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *In class, the teacher used “alcoholic” to mean a person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.*
- *He looked up “alcoholic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

algorithm error *(noun)*

Error resulting from the choice of the wrong algorithm or method for achieving the intended result.

- *They discussed “algorithm error” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “algorithm error” to mean error resulting from the choice of the wrong....*

---

ammunition *(noun)*

Information that can be used to attack or defend a claim or argument or viewpoint.

- *His admission provided ammunition for his critics.*
- *The article explained what “ammunition” means with a simple example.*

---

anal stage *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the second sexual and social stage of a child’s development during which bowel control is learned.

- *He looked up “anal stage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anal stage” during the group presentation.*

---

anthem *(noun)*

A song of praise (to God or to a saint or to a nation).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anthem.”*
- *The article explained what “anthem” means with a simple example.*

architects *(noun)*

Someone who creates plans to be used in making something (such as buildings).

- *He looked up "architects" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "architects" during the group presentation.*

at first glance *(adverb)*

Immediately.

- *It was love at first sight.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "at first glance" naturally.*

atomic energy commission *(noun)*

A former executive agency (from 1946 to 1974) that was responsible for research into atomic energy and its peacetime uses in the United States.

- *He looked up "atomic energy commission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic energy commission."*

banana split *(noun)*

A banana split lengthwise and topped with scoops of ice cream and sauces and nuts and whipped cream.

- *The article explained what "banana split" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banana split."*

batch *(noun)*

A collection of things or persons to be handled together.

- *A batch of letters.*
- *He looked up "batch" because he had never seen it before.*

benjamin thompson *(noun)*

English physicist (born in America) who studied heat and friction; experiments convinced him that heat is caused by moving particles (1753-1814).

- *He looked up "benjamin thompson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "benjamin thompson" during the group presentation.*

bill of fare *(noun)*

A list of dishes available at a restaurant.

- *In class, the teacher used "bill of fare" to mean a list of dishes available at a restaurant.*
- *Understanding "bill of fare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

binary operation *(noun)*

An operation that follows the rules of Boolean algebra; each operand and the result take one of two values.

- *He looked up "binary operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "binary operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bio lab *(noun)*

A laboratory for biological research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bio lab."*
- *They discussed "bio lab" during the group presentation.*

book of joshua *(noun)*

A book in the Old Testament describing how Joshua led the Israelites into Canaan (the Promised Land) after the death of Moses.

- *He looked up "book of joshua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "book of joshua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boot maker *(noun)*

A maker of boots.

- *In class, the teacher used "boot maker" to mean a maker of boots.*
- *The article explained what "boot maker" means with a simple example.*

bore bit *(noun)*

A drill for penetrating rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bore bit."*
- *He looked up "bore bit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bow and arrow *(noun)*

A weapon consisting of arrows and the bow to shoot them.

- *In class, the teacher used "bow and arrow" to mean a weapon consisting of arrows and the bow to shoot them.*
- *The article explained what "bow and arrow" means with a simple example.*

---

brake band *(noun)*

A band that can be tightened around a shaft to stop its rotation.

- *In class, the teacher used "brake band" to mean a band that can be tightened around a shaft to stop....*
- *The article explained what "brake band" means with a simple example.*

---

bureau of diplomatic security *(noun)*

The bureau in the State Department that is responsible for the security of diplomats and embassies overseas.

- *They discussed "bureau of diplomatic security" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureau of diplomatic security" to mean the bureau in the state department that is....*

---

cape horn *(noun)*

A rocky headland belonging to Chile at the southernmost tip of South America (south of Tierra del Fuego).

- *He looked up "cape horn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape horn."*

---

capital of colombia *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Colombia; located in central Colombia on a high fertile plain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of colombia."*
- *They discussed "capital of colombia" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of finland *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Finland; located in southern Finland; a major port and commercial and cultural center.

- *The article explained what "capital of finland" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capital of finland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carson *(noun)*

United States biologist remembered for her opposition to the use of pesticides that were hazardous to wildlife (1907-1964).

- *He looked up "carson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carson" during the group presentation.*

---

catalog *(noun)*

A book or pamphlet containing an enumeration of things.

- *He found it in the Sears catalog.*
- *It does not pretend to be a catalog of his achievements.*

---

catalogue *(noun)*

A book or pamphlet containing an enumeration of things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catalogue."*
- *They discussed "catalogue" during the group presentation.*

---

central intelligence machinery *(noun)*

The United Kingdom's central unit for the tasking and coordination and funding of intelligence and security agencies.

- *In class, the teacher used "central intelligence machinery" to mean the united kingdom's central unit for the tasking....*
- *The article explained what "central intelligence machinery" means with a simple example.*

---

cloth cap *(noun)*

A flat woolen cap with a stiff peak.

- *Understanding "cloth cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “cloth cap” means with a simple example.*

collector *(noun)*

A crater that has collected cosmic material hitting the earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collector.”*
- *The article explained what “collector” means with a simple example.*

compatible software *(noun)*

Software that can run on different computers without modification.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “compatible software.”*
- *He looked up “compatible software” because he had never seen it before.*

complex fraction *(noun)*

A fraction with fractions in the numerator or denominator.

- *Understanding “complex fraction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “complex fraction.”*

compliment *(verb)*

Say something to someone that expresses praise.

- *He complimented her on her last physics paper.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “compliment” in real sentences.*

conducting wire *(noun)*

A metal conductor that carries electricity over a distance.

- *They discussed “conducting wire” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “conducting wire” because he had never seen it before.*

consisted *(verb)*

Be consistent in form, tenor, or character; be congruous.

- *Learners should practice how to use “consisted” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “consisted” and when to wait.*

continually *(adverb)*

Seemingly without interruption.

- *Complained continually that there wasn’t enough money.*
- *She spoke “continually,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

coordinator *(noun)*

Someone whose task is to see that work goes harmoniously.

- *In class, the teacher used “coordinator” to mean someone whose task is to see that work goes....*
- *They discussed “coordinator” during the group presentation.*

crash helmet *(noun)*

A padded helmet worn by people riding bicycles or motorcycles; protects the head in case of accidents.

- *In class, the teacher used “crash helmet” to mean a padded helmet worn by people riding bicycles or....*
- *Understanding “crash helmet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

czech capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of the Czech Republic in the western part of the country; a cultural and commercial center since the 14th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “czech capital.”*
- *Understanding “czech capital” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

danish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Denmark or the Danes or their language.

- *Danish furniture.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “danish.”*

department of homeland security *(noun)*

The federal department that administers all matters relating to homeland security.

- *They discussed "department of homeland security" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "department of homeland security" to mean the federal department that administers all matters....*

---

depth gauge *(noun)*

A gauge for measuring the depth of grooves or holes or other concavities.

- *In class, the teacher used "depth gauge" to mean a gauge for measuring the depth of grooves or holes....*
- *The article explained what "depth gauge" means with a simple example.*

---

detention cell *(noun)*

A large cell where prisoners (people awaiting trial or sentence or refugees or illegal immigrants) are confined together temporarily.

- *Understanding "detention cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "detention cell" means with a simple example.*

---

dial phone *(noun)*

A telephone with a dial for registering the number to be called.

- *Understanding "dial phone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dial phone" to mean a telephone with a dial for registering the number....*

---

dictionary definition *(noun)*

A definition that reports the standard uses of a word or phrase or symbol.

- *The article explained what "dictionary definition" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dictionary definition" during the group presentation.*

---

drafted *(verb)*

Draw up an outline or sketch for something.

- *The coach explained when to use "drafted" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "drafted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

drilling bit *(noun)*

A bit used in drilling for oil.

- *He looked up "drilling bit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drilling bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drinking straw *(noun)*

A thin paper or plastic tube used to suck liquids into the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drinking straw."*
- *The article explained what "drinking straw" means with a simple example.*

---

electric cord *(noun)*

A light insulated conductor for household use.

- *The article explained what "electric cord" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electric cord" to mean a light insulated conductor for household use.*

---

electronic dictionary *(noun)*

A machine-readable version of a standard dictionary; organized alphabetically.

- *Understanding "electronic dictionary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electronic dictionary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ellis island *(noun)*

An island in New York Bay that was formerly the principal immigration station for the United States.

- *Some twelve millions immigrants passed through Ellis Island.*
- *He looked up "ellis island" because he had never seen it before.*

---

feminine *(noun)*

A gender that refers chiefly (but not exclusively) to females or to objects classified as female.

- *The article explained what "feminine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "feminine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firearms *(noun)*

A portable gun.

- *They discussed "firearms" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "firearms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folk poet *(noun)*

A folk writer who composes in verse.

- *In class, the teacher used "folk poet" to mean a folk writer who composes in verse.*
- *Understanding "folk poet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fountain *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture that provides a flow of water.

- *He looked up "fountain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fountain."*

---

fried egg *(noun)*

Eggs cooked by sauteing in oil or butter; sometimes turned and cooked on both sides.

- *The article explained what "fried egg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fried egg" to mean eggs cooked by sauteing in oil or butter; sometimes....*

---

fuel injection system *(noun)*

Mechanical system to inject atomized fuel directly into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine; avoids the need for a carburetor.

- *Understanding "fuel injection system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fuel injection system" during the group presentation.*

---

fur hat *(noun)*

A hat made of fur.

- *He looked up "fur hat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fur hat" to mean a hat made of fur.*

---

future perfect tense *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to describe action that will be completed in the future.

- *'I will have finished' is an example of the future perfect.*
- *The article explained what "future perfect tense" means with a simple example.*

---

garden cart *(noun)*

A cart for carrying small loads; has handles and one or more wheels.

- *The article explained what "garden cart" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "garden cart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gb *(noun)*

An island comprising England and Scotland and Wales.

- *The article explained what "gb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gb" to mean an island comprising england and scotland and wales.*

---

generally accepted accounting principles *(noun)*

A collection of rules and procedures and conventions that define accepted accounting practice; includes broad guidelines as well as detailed procedures.

- *In class, the teacher used "generally accepted accounting principles" to mean a collection of rules and procedures and....*
- *He looked up "generally accepted accounting principles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glance *(verb)*

Throw a glance at; take a brief look at.

- *She only glanced at the paper.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glance" in real sentences.*

glance over *(verb)*

Examine hastily.

- *She tried to use "glance over" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "glance over" and when to wait.*

goat cheese *(noun)*

Made from goats' milk.

- *In class, the teacher used "goat cheese" to mean made from goats' milk.*
- *Understanding "goat cheese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grand canyon state *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States; site of the Grand Canyon.

- *They discussed "grand canyon state" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grand canyon state" because he had never seen it before.*

greek monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Greece.

- *The article explained what "greek monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greek monetary unit."*

hay *(verb)*

Convert (plant material) into hay.

- *The coach explained when to use "hay" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hay" in real sentences.*

headlines *(noun)*

The heading or caption of a newspaper article.

- *They discussed "headlines" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "headlines" because he had never seen it before.*

hebrew *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the language of the Hebrews.

- *Hebrew vowels.*
- *The old Hebrew prophets.*

helen hunt jackson *(noun)*

United States writer of romantic novels about the unjust treatment of Native Americans (1830-1885).

- *He looked up "helen hunt jackson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helen hunt jackson."*

hometown *(noun)*

The town (or city) where you grew up or where you have your principal residence.

- *He never went back to his hometown again.*
- *They discussed "hometown" during the group presentation.*

hook of holland *(noun)*

A cape on the southwestern coast of the Netherlands near Rotterdam.

- *Understanding "hook of holland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hook of holland" means with a simple example.*

horse cart *(noun)*

Heavy cart; drawn by a horse; used for farm work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse cart."*
- *He looked up "horse cart" because he had never seen it before.*

horse-cart *(noun)*

Heavy cart; drawn by a horse; used for farm work.

- *Understanding "horse-cart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse-cart."*

---

humanitarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of humanitarianism.

- *Humanitarian aid.*
- *The speaker chose "humanitarian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hungary *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe.

- *He looked up "hungary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hungary" during the group presentation.*

---

ian douglas smith *(noun)*

Rhodesian statesman who declared independence of Zimbabwe from Great Britain (born in 1919).

- *Understanding "ian douglas smith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ian douglas smith."*

---

idaho *(noun)*

A state in the Rocky Mountains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idaho."*
- *The article explained what "idaho" means with a simple example.*

---

implementing *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *He did not know how to use "implementing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "implementing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

in all likelihood *(adverb)*

With considerable certainty; without much doubt.

- *In all likelihood we are headed for war.*
- *She spoke "in all likelihood," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

instruction execution *(noun)*

(computer science) the process of carrying out an instruction by a computer.

- *He looked up "instruction execution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instruction execution."*

---

ion pump *(noun)*

A vacuum pump that removes gas by ionizing the atoms or molecules and adsorbing them on a metal surface.

- *He looked up "ion pump" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ion pump."*

---

lemon juice *(noun)*

Usually freshly squeezed juice of lemons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon juice."*
- *They discussed "lemon juice" during the group presentation.*

---

linear operator *(noun)*

An operator that obeys the distributive law: A(f+g) = Af + Ag (where f and g are functions).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linear operator."*
- *He looked up "linear operator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lords spiritual *(noun)*

The clergy in France and the heads of the church in Britain.

- *The article explained what "lords spiritual" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lords spiritual" to mean the clergy in france and the heads of the church in....*

---

lounge around *(verb)*

Be lazy or idle.

- *Her son is just bumming around all day.*
- *He did not know how to use "lounge around" until he saw an example.*

---

lounge car *(noun)*

Railroad car having a bar and tables and lounge chairs.

- *Understanding "lounge car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lounge car" during the group presentation.*

---

make hay *(verb)*

Turn to one's advantage.

- *The environmentalist lobby made hay of the nuclear plant accident.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "make hay" in real sentences.*

---

massacre *(verb)*

Kill a large number of people indiscriminately.

- *The Hutus massacred the Tutsis in Rwanda.*
- *Can you use "massacre" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

medieval latin *(noun)*

Latin used for liturgical purposes during the Middle Ages.

- *The article explained what "medieval latin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medieval latin."*

---

meme *(noun)*

A cultural unit (an idea or value or pattern of behavior) that is passed from one person to another by non-genetic means (as by imitation).

- *Memes are the cultural counterpart of genes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meme" to mean a cultural unit (an idea or value or pattern of....*

---

mild silver protein *(noun)*

Antiseptic consisting of a compound of protein and silver (trade name Argyrol).

- *Understanding "mild silver protein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mild silver protein."*

---

mod *(noun)*

A British teenager or young adult in the 1960s; noted for their clothes consciousness and opposition to the rockers.

- *Understanding "mod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mod" to mean a british teenager or young adult in the 1960s;....*

---

nationalist *(noun)*

An advocate of national independence of or a strong national government.

- *Understanding "nationalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nationalist" to mean an advocate of national independence of or a strong....*

---

nationals *(noun)*

A person who owes allegiance to that nation.

- *The article explained what "nationals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nationals" to mean a person who owes allegiance to that nation.*

---

nickname *(noun)*

A familiar name for a person (often a shortened version of a person's given name).

- *Joe's mother would not use his nickname and always called him Joseph.*
- *Henry's nickname was Slim.*

---

nixon *(noun)*

Vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974 (1913-1994).

- *He looked up "nixon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nixon" during the group presentation.*

nut bread *(noun)*

Bread containing chopped nuts.

- *The article explained what "nut bread" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nut bread" during the group presentation.*

observer *(noun)*

An expert who observes and comments on something.

- *Understanding "observer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "observer" during the group presentation.*

of necessity *(adverb)*

In such a manner as could not be otherwise.

- *Place "of necessity" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "of necessity" naturally.*

oral roberts *(noun)*

United States evangelist (born 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oral roberts."*
- *Understanding "oral roberts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orthodox church *(noun)*

Derived from the Byzantine Church and adhering to Byzantine rites.

- *Understanding "orthodox church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthodox church."*

papa *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *He looked up "papa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papa."*

paper towel *(noun)*

A disposable towel made of absorbent paper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper towel."*
- *He looked up "paper towel" because he had never seen it before.*

parked *(adjective)*

That have been left.

- *There were four parked cars across the street.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "parked."*

past perfect tense *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to express action completed in the past.

- *'I had finished' is an example of the past perfect.*
- *He looked up "past perfect tense" because he had never seen it before.*

paste *(noun)*

A hard, brilliant lead glass that is used in making artificial jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paste."*
- *Understanding "paste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paste-up *(noun)*

A composition of flat objects pasted on a board or other backing.

- *They showed him a paste-up of the book jacket.*
- *They discussed "paste-up" during the group presentation.*

---

pepper sauce *(noun)*

For venison: brown sauce with sauteed vegetables and trimmings and marinade and plenty of pepper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pepper sauce."*
- *He looked up "pepper sauce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pillow block *(noun)*

A cast-iron or steel block for supporting a journal or bearing.

- *In class, the teacher used "pillow block" to mean a cast-iron or steel block for supporting a journal....*
- *They discussed "pillow block" during the group presentation.*

---

pilot cloth *(noun)*

A thick blue cloth used to make overcoats and coats for sailors etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilot cloth" to mean a thick blue cloth used to make overcoats and coats....*
- *He looked up "pilot cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilot ladder *(noun)*

(nautical) a hanging ladder of ropes or chains supporting wooden or metal rungs or steps.

- *He looked up "pilot ladder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pilot ladder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pioneer *(noun)*

One the first colonists or settlers in a new territory.

- *They went west as pioneers with only the possessions they could carry with them.*
- *He looked up "pioneer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plaza *(noun)*

A public square with room for pedestrians.

- *They met at Elm Plaza.*
- *A good plaza should have a movie house.*

---

pond apple *(noun)*

Ovoid yellow fruit with very fragrant peach-colored flesh; related to custard apples.

- *They discussed "pond apple" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pond apple" means with a simple example.*

---

postal card *(noun)*

A card for sending messages by post without an envelope.

- *The article explained what "postal card" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postal card" to mean a card for sending messages by post without an envelope.*

---

postal code *(noun)*

A code of letters and digits added to a postal address to aid in the sorting of mail.

- *He looked up "postal code" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postal code" to mean a code of letters and digits added to a postal....*

---

quebec bridge *(noun)*

A cantilever bridge in Quebec.

- *He looked up "quebec bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quebec bridge" to mean a cantilever bridge in quebec.*

---

reagan administration *(noun)*

The executive under President Reagan.

- *He looked up "reagan administration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reagan administration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

recipient role *(noun)*

The semantic role of the animate entity that is passively involved in the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recipient role."*
- *They discussed "recipient role" during the group presentation.*

record sleeve *(noun)*

A sleeve for storing a phonograph record.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "record sleeve."*
- *He looked up "record sleeve" because he had never seen it before.*

recreational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to recreation.

- *A recreational area with a pool and ball fields.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "recreational."*

religions *(noun)*

An institution to express belief in a divine power.

- *In class, the teacher used "religions" to mean an institution to express belief in a divine power.*
- *He looked up "religions" because he had never seen it before.*

revolutionary calendar month *(noun)*

A month in the Revolutionary calendar.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary calendar month" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "revolutionary calendar month" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rider plate *(noun)*

A horizontal beam (or plate) connected to the top of a ship's vertical keel or to the keelson.

- *Understanding "rider plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rider plate" to mean a horizontal beam (or plate) connected to the top....*

ring armor *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring armor."*
- *They discussed "ring armor" during the group presentation.*

rode *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *The moon rode high in the night sky.*
- *His glasses rode high on his nose.*

roman collar *(noun)*

A stiff white collar with no opening in the front; a distinctive symbol of the clergy.

- *He looked up "roman collar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman collar."*

rubber boot *(noun)*

A high boot made of rubber.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubber boot" to mean a high boot made of rubber.*
- *Understanding "rubber boot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sailing boat *(noun)*

A small sailing vessel; usually with a single mast.

- *The article explained what "sailing boat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sailing boat."*

saint bride *(noun)*

Irish abbess; a patron saint of Ireland (453-523).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint bride."*
- *He looked up "saint bride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scheme arch *(noun)*

An arch whose height is less than half its width.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scheme arch."*
- *He looked up "scheme arch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheffield *(noun)*

A steel manufacturing city in northern England famous for its cutlery industry.

- *Understanding "sheffield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sheffield" means with a simple example.*

---

short sleeve *(noun)*

A sleeve extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

- *In class, the teacher used "short sleeve" to mean a sleeve extending from the shoulder to the elbow.*
- *The article explained what "short sleeve" means with a simple example.*

---

ski jacket *(noun)*

A parka to be worn while skiing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski jacket."*
- *He looked up "ski jacket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skies *(noun)*

The atmosphere and outer space as viewed from the earth.

- *The article explained what "skies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "skies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slide valve *(noun)*

Valve that opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port.

- *They discussed "slide valve" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slide valve" to mean valve that opens and closes a passageway by sliding....*

---

soap powder *(noun)*

Soap in powdered form mixed with alkaline builders.

- *Understanding "soap powder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "soap powder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soil horizon *(noun)*

A layer in a soil profile.

- *In class, the teacher used "soil horizon" to mean a layer in a soil profile.*
- *They discussed "soil horizon" during the group presentation.*

---

solar thermal system *(noun)*

A system that converts sunlight into heat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar thermal system."*
- *He looked up "solar thermal system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square toes *(noun)*

A formal and conservative person with old-fashioned views.

- *He looked up "square toes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "square toes" to mean a formal and conservative person with old-fashioned....*

---

stamps *(noun)*

The distinctive form in which a thing is made.

- *He looked up "stamps" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "stamps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stare down *(verb)*

Overcome or cause to waver or submit by (or as if by) staring.

- *He simply stared down his opponent.*
- *Can you use "stare down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

storage-battery grid *(noun)*

A perforated or corrugated metal plate used in a storage battery as a conductor and support for the active material.

- *The article explained what "storage-battery grid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage-battery grid" to mean a perforated or corrugated metal plate used in a....*

subsidiary company *(noun)*

A company that is completely controlled by another company.

- *In class, the teacher used "subsidiary company" to mean a company that is completely controlled by another....*
- *They discussed "subsidiary company" during the group presentation.*

suburban *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of or situated in suburbs.

- *Suburban population.*
- *Would you call this situation "suburban"? Explain why.*

sung *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 960 to 1279; noted for art and literature and philosophy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sung."*
- *He looked up "sung" because he had never seen it before.*

suppliers *(noun)*

Someone whose business is to supply a particular service or commodity.

- *The article explained what "suppliers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suppliers" to mean someone whose business is to supply a particular....*

swing voter *(noun)*

A voter who has no allegiance to any political party and whose unpredictable decisions can swing the outcome of an election one way or the other.

- *He looked up "swing voter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "swing voter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tablets *(noun)*

A small flat compressed cake of some substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tablets."*
- *Understanding "tablets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tea cart *(noun)*

Serving cart for serving tea or light refreshments.

- *He looked up "tea cart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tea cart" to mean serving cart for serving tea or light refreshments.*

tenth part *(noun)*

A tenth part; one part in ten equal parts.

- *He looked up "tenth part" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenth part."*

terribly *(adverb)*

Used as intensifiers.

- *Terribly interesting.*
- *She sings terribly.*

territorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a territory.

- *The territorial government of the Virgin Islands.*
- *Territorial claims made by a country.*

---

throw pillow *(noun)*

A small cushion that is used for decorative purposes.

- *They discussed "throw pillow" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throw pillow."*

---

tin hat *(noun)*

A lightweight protective helmet (plastic or metal) worn by construction workers.

- *Understanding "tin hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tin hat" to mean a lightweight protective helmet (plastic or metal)....*

---

tire tool *(noun)*

Hand tool consisting of a lever that is used to force the casing of a pneumatic tire onto a steel wheel.

- *Understanding "tire tool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tire tool" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tony blair *(noun)*

British statesman who became prime minister in 1997 (born in 1953).

- *He looked up "tony blair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tony blair" to mean british statesman who became prime minister in 1997....*

---

toss *(verb)*

Lightly throw to see which side comes up.

- *Toss me newspaper.*
- *Toss the salad.*

---

toss back *(verb)*

Throw back with a quick, light motion.

- *She tossed back her head.*
- *She tried to use "toss back" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toss in *(verb)*

Add casually to a conversation.

- *'I don't agree with this,' she tossed in.*
- *She tried to use "toss in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toss off *(verb)*

Write quickly.

- *She dashed off a note to her husband saying she would not be home for supper.*
- *He scratched off a thank-you note to the hostess.*

---

train depot *(noun)*

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods.

- *He looked up "train depot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "train depot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

travel bargain *(noun)*

A bargain rate for travellers on commercial routes (usually air routes).

- *In class, the teacher used "travel bargain" to mean a bargain rate for travellers on commercial routes....*
- *Understanding "travel bargain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trip the light fantastic toe *(verb)*

Move in a pattern; usually to musical accompaniment; do or perform a dance.

- *My husband and I like to dance at home to the radio.*
- *He did not know how to use "trip the light fantastic toe" until he saw an example.*

---

troy unit *(noun)*

Any of the unit of the troy system of weights.

- *In class, the teacher used "troy unit" to mean any of the unit of the troy system of weights.*
- *He looked up "troy unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turtle *(noun)*

A sweater or jersey with a high close-fitting collar.

- *In class, the teacher used "turtle" to mean a sweater or jersey with a high close-fitting collar.*
- *He looked up "turtle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twelve noon *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *The article explained what "twelve noon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twelve noon."*

---

two-thirds *(noun)*

Two of three equal parts of a divisible whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-thirds."*
- *He looked up "two-thirds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ur *(noun)*

An ancient city of Sumer located on a former channel of the Euphrates River.

- *The article explained what "ur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ur" to mean an ancient city of sumer located on a former....*

---

vegetable oil *(noun)*

Any of a group of liquid edible fats that are obtained from plants.

- *The article explained what "vegetable oil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vegetable oil" to mean any of a group of liquid edible fats that are....*

---

verbal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or formed from words in general.

- *Verbal ability.*
- *Verbal adjectives like 'running' in 'hot and cold running water'.*

---

vienna roll *(noun)*

Yeast-raised roll with a hard crust.

- *He looked up "vienna roll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vienna roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wash-hand basin *(noun)*

A basin for washing the hands ('wash-hand basin' is a British expression).

- *Understanding "wash-hand basin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wash-hand basin" means with a simple example.*

---

wedding licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing two people to marry.

- *They discussed "wedding licence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wedding licence" to mean a license authorizing two people to marry.*

---

wool *(noun)*

A fabric made from the hair of sheep.

- *They discussed "wool" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wool."*

yang *(noun)*

The bright positive masculine principle in Chinese dualistic cosmology.

- *Yin and yang together produce everything that comes into existence.*
- *They discussed "yang" during the group presentation.*

acoustic device *(noun)*

A device for amplifying or transmitting sound.

- *The article explained what "acoustic device" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "acoustic device" during the group presentation.*

activated carbon *(noun)*

Powdered or granular carbon used for purifying by adsorption; given orally (as a slurry) it is an antidote for some kinds of poisons.

- *Understanding "activated carbon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "activated carbon" to mean powdered or granular carbon used for purifying by....*

air-raid shelter *(noun)*

A chamber (often underground) reinforced against bombing and provided with food and living facilities; used during air raids.

- *Understanding "air-raid shelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air-raid shelter" means with a simple example.*

angles *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *The coach explained when to use "angles" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "angles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

architectural engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the construction of buildings (as distinguished from architecture as a design art).

- *Understanding "architectural engineering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "architectural engineering" during the group presentation.*

arguably *(adverb)*

As can be shown by argument.

- *She is arguably the best.*
- *Using "arguably" can make your explanation more exact.*

armies *(noun)*

A large number of people united for some specific purpose.

- *They discussed "armies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "armies" because he had never seen it before.*

armstrong *(noun)*

United States pioneering jazz trumpeter and bandleader (1900-1971).

- *They discussed "armstrong" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armstrong."*

arthur holmes *(noun)*

English geologist and supporter of the theory of continental drift (1890-1965).

- *He looked up "arthur holmes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arthur holmes" to mean english geologist and supporter of the theory of....*

assessed *(verb)*

Estimate the value of (property) for taxation.

- *Our house hasn't been assessed in years.*
- *Can you use "assessed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

attractions *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *Understanding "attractions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attractions."*

---

bachelor of arts *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

- *The article explained what "bachelor of arts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bachelor of arts" to mean a bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.*

---

banana republic *(noun)*

A small country (especially in Central America) that is politically unstable and whose economy is dominated by foreign companies and depends on one export (such as bananas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banana republic."*
- *He looked up "banana republic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barrel maker *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.

- *He looked up "barrel maker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barrel maker" to mean a craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.*

---

beers *(noun)*

A general name for alcoholic beverages made by fermenting a cereal (or mixture of cereals) flavored with hops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beers."*
- *They discussed "beers" during the group presentation.*

---

bells *(noun)*

The sound of a bell being struck.

- *She heard the distant toll of church bells.*
- *Understanding "bells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bicycle chain *(noun)*

A chain that transmits the power from the pedals to the rear wheel of a bicycle.

- *In class, the teacher used "bicycle chain" to mean a chain that transmits the power from the pedals to....*
- *They discussed "bicycle chain" during the group presentation.*

---

blunt *(verb)*

Make less lively, intense, or vigorous; impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation.

- *Terror blunted her feelings.*
- *Blunted emotions.*

---

boobs *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *He did not know how to use "boobs" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "boobs" in real sentences.*

---

brakes *(noun)*

A braking device consisting of a combination of interacting parts that work to slow a motor vehicle.

- *She wan not ready to put the brakes on her life with a marriage.*
- *New legislation will put the brakes on spending.*

---

breast drill *(noun)*

A portable drill with a plate that is pressed against the chest to force the drill point into the work.

- *Understanding "breast drill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "breast drill" means with a simple example.*

---

brigade *(verb)*

Form or unite into a brigade.

- *The coach explained when to use "brigade" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “brigade” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

broad gauge *(noun)*

A railroad track (or its width) broader than the standard 56.5 inches.

- *They discussed “broad gauge” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “broad gauge” to mean a railroad track (or its width) broader than the....*

bulgaria *(noun)*

A republic in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe.

- *They discussed “bulgaria” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bulgaria.”*

burial *(noun)*

The ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.

- *The article explained what “burial” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “burial” to mean the ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.*

bus depot *(noun)*

A terminal that serves bus passengers.

- *Understanding “bus depot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “bus depot” during the group presentation.*

butter cookie *(noun)*

Cookie containing much butter.

- *Understanding “butter cookie” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “butter cookie” means with a simple example.*

canceled *(verb)*

Postpone indefinitely or annul something that was scheduled.

- *He did not know how to use “canceled” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “canceled” when talking about this idea.*

cape colony *(noun)*

A former province of southern South Africa that was settled by the Dutch in 1652 and ceded to Great Britain in 1814; in 1994 it was split into three new provinces of South Africa.

- *The article explained what “cape colony” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cape colony” to mean a former province of southern south africa that was....*

capital of chad *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Chad; located in the southwestern on the Shari river.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of chad.”*
- *Understanding “capital of chad” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of venezuela *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Venezuela.

- *In class, the teacher used “capital of venezuela” to mean the capital and largest city of venezuela.*
- *The article explained what “capital of venezuela” means with a simple example.*

cardinal *(noun)*

The number of elements in a mathematical set; denotes a quantity but not the order.

- *Understanding “cardinal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cardinal” to mean the number of elements in a mathematical set;....*

carson city *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Nevada; located in western Nevada.

- *The article explained what “carson city” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carson city” to mean capital of the state of nevada; located in western....*

cartoon strip *(noun)*

A sequence of drawings telling a story in a newspaper or comic book.

- *Understanding "cartoon strip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cartoon strip" during the group presentation.*

---

champ *(noun)*

Someone who has won first place in a competition.

- *They discussed "champ" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "champ" because he had never seen it before.*

---

champagne *(noun)*

A white sparkling wine either produced in Champagne or resembling that produced there.

- *Understanding "champagne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "champagne" during the group presentation.*

---

character printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints a single character at a time.

- *They discussed "character printer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "character printer" means with a simple example.*

---

character-at-a-time printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints a single character at a time.

- *They discussed "character-at-a-time printer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "character-at-a-time printer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cheated *(verb)*

Be sexually unfaithful to one's partner in marriage.

- *We were cheated by their clever-sounding scheme.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cheated" and when to wait.*

---

chinese fried rice *(noun)*

Boiled rice mixed with scallions and minced pork or shrimp and quickly scrambled with eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "chinese fried rice" to mean boiled rice mixed with scallions and minced pork or....*
- *Understanding "chinese fried rice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chorus *(noun)*

A group of people assembled to sing together.

- *A chorus of boos.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chorus" to mean a group of people assembled to sing together.*

---

chrome *(noun)*

Another word for chromium when it is used in dyes or pigments.

- *Understanding "chrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chrome" means with a simple example.*

---

circular function *(noun)*

Function of an angle expressed as a ratio of the length of the sides of right-angled triangle containing the angle.

- *The article explained what "circular function" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "circular function" during the group presentation.*

---

classics *(noun)*

Study of the literary works of ancient Greece and Rome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classics."*
- *He looked up "classics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cleaner *(noun)*

A preparation used in cleaning something.

- *He looked up “cleaner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cleaner.”*

---

co-educate *(verb)*

Educate persons of both sexes together.

- *She tried to use “co-educate” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “co-educate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cognitive psychology *(noun)*

An approach to psychology that emphasizes internal mental processes.

- *They discussed “cognitive psychology” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cognitive psychology” means with a simple example.*

---

colour supplement *(noun)*

(British) a magazine that is printed in color and circulated with a newspaper (especially on weekends).

- *They discussed “colour supplement” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “colour supplement” to mean (british) a magazine that is printed in color and....*

---

commissioned military officer *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the Army or Air Force or Marine Corps.

- *They discussed “commissioned military officer” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “commissioned military officer” to mean a commissioned officer in the army or air force or....*

---

composite material *(noun)*

Strong lightweight material developed in the laboratory; fibers of more than one kind are bonded together chemically.

- *He looked up “composite material” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “composite material.”*

---

computer simulation *(noun)*

(computer science) the technique of representing the real world by a computer program.

- *A simulation should imitate the internal processes and not merely the results of the thing being simulated.*
- *In class, the teacher used “computer simulation” to mean (computer science) the technique of representing....*

---

conclude *(verb)*

Decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion.

- *The committee concluded the meeting.*
- *They concluded an economic agreement.*

---

congressional medal of honor *(noun)*

The highest U.S. military decoration awarded for bravery and valor in action ‘above and beyond the call of duty’.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “congressional medal of honor.”*
- *He looked up “congressional medal of honor” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cookie sheet *(noun)*

A cooking utensil consisting of a flat rectangular metal sheet used for baking cookies or biscuits.

- *The article explained what “cookie sheet” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cookie sheet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coordination *(noun)*

The skillful and effective interaction of movements.

- *They discussed “coordination” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coordination.”*

---

cottage cheese *(noun)*

Mild white cheese made from curds of soured skim milk.

- *He looked up “cottage cheese” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cottage cheese” during the group presentation.*

course catalog *(noun)*

A catalog listing the courses offered by a college or university.

- *He looked up "course catalog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "course catalog."*

course catalogue *(noun)*

A catalog listing the courses offered by a college or university.

- *In class, the teacher used "course catalogue" to mean a catalog listing the courses offered by a college....*
- *They discussed "course catalogue" during the group presentation.*

cs *(noun)*

A soft silver-white ductile metallic element (liquid at normal temperatures); the most electropositive and alkaline metal.

- *He looked up "cs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cuban capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Cuba; located in western Cuba; one of the oldest cities in the Americas.

- *The article explained what "cuban capital" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuban capital."*

delaware *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Delaware.

- *The article explained what "delaware" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delaware."*

detention camp *(noun)*

An institution where juvenile offenders can be held temporarily (usually under the supervision of a juvenile court).

- *The article explained what "detention camp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detention camp" to mean an institution where juvenile offenders can be held....*

disk error *(noun)*

Error resulting from malfunction of a magnetic disk.

- *They discussed "disk error" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disk error" to mean error resulting from malfunction of a magnetic disk.*

dome *(noun)*

A concave shape whose distinguishing characteristic is that the concavity faces downward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dome."*
- *Understanding "dome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dope *(verb)*

Add impurities to (a semiconductor) in order to produce or modify its properties.

- *The resistors have been doped.*
- *The athletes were dope by the coach before the race.*

drag through the mud *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *Learners should practice how to use "drag through the mud" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drag through the mud" when talking about this idea.*

ducks *(verb)*

To move (the head or body) quickly downwards or away.

- *The coach explained when to use "ducks" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ducks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

echo chamber *(noun)*

An enclosed space for producing reverberation of a sound.

- *They discussed "echo chamber" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echo chamber."*

---

elevation *(noun)*

The event of something being raised upward.

- *An elevation of the temperature in the afternoon.*
- *There was snow at the higher elevations.*

---

enabling act *(noun)*

A provision in a law that confers on appropriate officials the power to implement or enforce the law.

- *In class, the teacher used "enabling act" to mean a provision in a law that confers on appropriate....*
- *The article explained what "enabling act" means with a simple example.*

---

entrepreneurs *(noun)*

Someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it.

- *He looked up "entrepreneurs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "entrepreneurs" during the group presentation.*

---

epa *(noun)*

An independent federal agency established to coordinate programs aimed at reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

- *He looked up "epa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epa."*

---

explored *(verb)*

Travel to or penetrate into.

- *In everyday English, people use "explored" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "explored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

facial tissue *(noun)*

Tissue paper suitable for use on the face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "facial tissue."*
- *They discussed "facial tissue" during the group presentation.*

---

finishes *(noun)*

The place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

- *They discussed "finishes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "finishes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flash lamp *(noun)*

A lamp for providing momentary light to take a photograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "flash lamp" to mean a lamp for providing momentary light to take a....*
- *The article explained what "flash lamp" means with a simple example.*

---

foot brake *(noun)*

Hydraulic brake operated by pressing on a foot pedal.

- *They discussed "foot brake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot brake."*

---

frederick william *(noun)*

The Elector of Brandenburg who rebuilt his domain after its destruction during the Thirty Years' War (1620-1688).

- *He looked up "frederick william" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "frederick william" during the group presentation.*

---

frederick william i *(noun)*

Son of Frederick I who became king of Prussia in 1713; reformed and strengthened the Prussian army (1688-1740).

- *The article explained what "frederick william i" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “frederick william i” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frequency-response curve *(noun)*

(electronics) a graph of frequency response with signal amplitude or gain plotted against frequency.

- *They discussed “frequency-response curve” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “frequency-response curve” to mean (electronics) a graph of frequency response with....*

fucks *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *Learners should practice how to use “fucks” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “fucks” carefully so everyone would understand.*

garlic press *(noun)*

A press for extracting juice from garlic.

- *The article explained what “garlic press” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “garlic press” during the group presentation.*

gesture *(verb)*

Show, express or direct through movement.

- *He gestured his desire to leave.*
- *He did not know how to use “gesture” until he saw an example.*

ghana *(noun)*

A republic in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea.

- *Ghana was colonized as the Gold Coast by the British.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ghana.”*

gibson *(noun)*

Australian actor (born in the United States in 1956).

- *In class, the teacher used “gibson” to mean australian actor (born in the united states in 1956).*
- *He looked up “gibson” because he had never seen it before.*

gilbert *(noun)*

A unit of magnetomotive force equal to 0.7958 ampere-turns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gilbert.”*
- *He looked up “gilbert” because he had never seen it before.*

give the sack *(verb)*

Terminate the employment of; discharge from an office or position.

- *The boss fired his secretary today.*
- *The company terminated 25% of its workers.*

globe pepper *(noun)*

Round sweet pepper.

- *They discussed “globe pepper” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “globe pepper” means with a simple example.*

good shepherd *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *In class, the teacher used “good shepherd” to mean a teacher and prophet born in bethlehem and active....*
- *They discussed “good shepherd” during the group presentation.*

grass widow *(noun)*

A divorced woman or a woman who is separated from her husband.

- *Understanding “grass widow” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grass widow” to mean a divorced woman or a woman who is separated from....*

historian *(noun)*

A person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it.

- *They discussed "historian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "historian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hostage *(noun)*

A prisoner who is held by one party to insure that another party will meet specified terms.

- *The article explained what "hostage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hostage."*

ice-cream soda *(noun)*

A drink with ice cream floating in it.

- *They discussed "ice-cream soda" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ice-cream soda" means with a simple example.*

in chorus *(adverb)*

Speaking or singing at the same time; simultaneously.

- *They responded in chorus to the teacher's questions.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in chorus" naturally.*

indian reservation *(noun)*

A reservation set aside for the use of Indians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian reservation."*
- *Understanding "indian reservation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

individually *(adverb)*

Apart from others.

- *Taken individually, the rooms were, in fact, square.*
- *Place "individually" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

inevitably *(adverb)*

In such a manner as could not be otherwise.

- *The narrator describes the scene "inevitably" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inevitably" naturally.*

instrument of torture *(noun)*

An instrument of punishment designed and used to inflict torture on the condemned person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instrument of torture."*
- *They discussed "instrument of torture" during the group presentation.*

international maritime organization *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with international maritime activities.

- *The article explained what "international maritime organization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "international maritime organization" to mean the united nations agency concerned with....*

jacket potato *(noun)*

A baked potato served with the jacket on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacket potato."*
- *Understanding "jacket potato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

junk dna *(noun)*

Stretches of DNA that do not code for genes.

- *Most of the genome consists of junk DNA.*
- *They discussed "junk dna" during the group presentation.*

korean peninsula *(noun)*

An Asian peninsula (off Manchuria) separating the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan; the Korean name is Dae-Han-Min-Gook or Han-Gook.

- *The article explained what "korean peninsula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "korean peninsula."*

---

lad *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *They discussed "lad" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lad" means with a simple example.*

---

landscape architect *(noun)*

Someone who arranges features of the landscape or garden attractively.

- *Understanding "landscape architect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "landscape architect" during the group presentation.*

---

lasts *(noun)*

The last or lowest in an ordering or series.

- *They discussed "lasts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lasts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lawn chair *(noun)*

Chair left outside for use on a lawn or in a garden.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawn chair."*
- *He looked up "lawn chair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lawrence of arabia *(noun)*

Welsh soldier who from 1916 to 1918 organized the Arab revolt against the Turks; he later wrote an account of his adventures (1888-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "lawrence of arabia" to mean welsh soldier who from 1916 to 1918 organized the....*
- *The article explained what "lawrence of arabia" means with a simple example.*

---

leagues *(noun)*

An obsolete unit of distance of variable length (usually 3 miles).

- *He looked up "leagues" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leagues" to mean an obsolete unit of distance of variable length....*

---

lens maker *(noun)*

A worker who makes glasses for remedying defects of vision.

- *He looked up "lens maker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lens maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

licensing agreement *(noun)*

Contract giving someone the legal right to use a patent or trademark.

- *Understanding "licensing agreement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "licensing agreement" to mean contract giving someone the legal right to use a....*

---

listings *(noun)*

A database containing an ordered array of items (names or topics).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "listings."*
- *The article explained what "listings" means with a simple example.*

---

lone hand *(noun)*

A person who avoids the company or assistance of others.

- *The article explained what "lone hand" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lone hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magnetic pole *(noun)*

One of the two ends of a magnet where the magnetism seems to be concentrated.

- *Understanding "magnetic pole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "magnetic pole" because he had never seen it before.*

mental reservation *(noun)*

An unstated doubt that prevents you from accepting something wholeheartedly.

- *The article explained what "mental reservation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mental reservation" during the group presentation.*

migrants *(noun)*

Traveler who moves from one region or country to another.

- *They discussed "migrants" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "migrants."*

mins *(noun)*

A unit of time equal to 60 seconds or 1/60th of an hour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mins."*
- *They discussed "mins" during the group presentation.*

missouri compromise *(noun)*

An agreement in 1820 between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States concerning the extension of slavery into new territories.

- *They discussed "missouri compromise" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "missouri compromise."*

monument *(noun)*

A burial vault (usually for some famous person).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monument."*
- *He looked up "monument" because he had never seen it before.*

mortality *(noun)*

The ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 per year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortality."*
- *The article explained what "mortality" means with a simple example.*

national anthem *(noun)*

A song formally adopted as the anthem for a nation.

- *They discussed "national anthem" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national anthem" to mean a song formally adopted as the anthem for a nation.*

naval installation *(noun)*

Military installation servicing naval forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval installation" to mean military installation servicing naval forces.*
- *Understanding "naval installation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neutral spirits *(noun)*

Nonflavored alcohol of 95 percent or 190 proof used for blending with straight whiskies and in making gin and liqueurs.

- *They discussed "neutral spirits" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "neutral spirits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ng *(noun)*

One billionth (1/1,000,000,000) gram.

- *The article explained what "ng" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ng" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northwest passage *(noun)*

A water route between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean along the northern coast of North America; Europeans since the 16th century had searched for a short route to the Far East before it was successfully traversed by Roald Amundsen (1903-1906).

- *Understanding "northwest passage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "northwest passage" means with a simple example.*

notices *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *The play received good notices.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notices."*

obsession *(noun)*

An irrational motive for performing trivial or repetitive actions, even against your will.

- *The article explained what "obsession" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obsession" to mean an irrational motive for performing trivial or....*

opt *(verb)*

Select as an alternative over another.

- *She opted for the job on the East coast.*
- *In everyday English, people use "opt" when talking about this idea.*

optical bench *(noun)*

Apparatus for observation and measurement of optical phenomena.

- *Understanding "optical bench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "optical bench" during the group presentation.*

optical crown glass *(noun)*

Optical glass of low dispersion and low refractive index.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical crown glass."*
- *He looked up "optical crown glass" because he had never seen it before.*

output-to-input ratio *(noun)*

The output power of a transducer divided by the input power.

- *They discussed "output-to-input ratio" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "output-to-input ratio" because he had never seen it before.*

page printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints one page at a time.

- *They discussed "page printer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "page printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

page-at-a-time printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints one page at a time.

- *They discussed "page-at-a-time printer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "page-at-a-time printer" to mean a printer that prints one page at a time.*

particle *(noun)*

A function word that can be used in English to form phrasal verbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "particle" to mean a function word that can be used in english to form....*
- *He looked up "particle" because he had never seen it before.*

pen-and-ink *(noun)*

A drawing executed with pen and ink.

- *He looked up "pen-and-ink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pen-and-ink" to mean a drawing executed with pen and ink.*

penn *(noun)*

A university in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penn."*
- *He looked up "penn" because he had never seen it before.*

petroleum *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *They discussed "petroleum" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petroleum."*

pharmaceutical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists.

- *The pharmaceutical industry.*
- *A "pharmaceutical" approach may work better in this case.*

philosophical theory *(noun)*

A doctrine accepted by adherents to a philosophy.

- *Understanding "philosophical theory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philosophical theory" to mean a doctrine accepted by adherents to a philosophy.*

potato chip *(noun)*

A thin crisp slice of potato fried in deep fat.

- *They discussed "potato chip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "potato chip" means with a simple example.*

present perfect tense *(noun)*

A perfective tense used to express action completed in the present.

- *'I have finished' is an example of the present perfect.*
- *The article explained what "present perfect tense" means with a simple example.*

president nixon *(noun)*

Vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974 (1913-1994).

- *Understanding "president nixon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "president nixon" during the group presentation.*

princess diana *(noun)*

English aristocrat who was the first wife of Prince Charles; her death in an automobile accident in Paris produced intense national mourning (1961-1997).

- *Understanding "princess diana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "princess diana" during the group presentation.*

principal axis *(noun)*

A line that passes through the center of curvature of a lens so that light is neither reflected nor refracted.

- *In a normal eye the optic axis is the direction in which objects are seen most distinctly.*
- *The article explained what "principal axis" means with a simple example.*

progression *(noun)*

A series with a definite pattern of advance.

- *They discussed "progression" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "progression" because he had never seen it before.*

quantum physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics based on quantum theory.

- *He looked up "quantum physics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quantum physics" to mean the branch of physics based on quantum theory.*

ra *(noun)*

An intensely radioactive metallic element that occurs in minute amounts in uranium ores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ra."*
- *Understanding "ra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rack *(noun)*

The destruction or collapse of something.

- *Wrack and ruin.*
- *The newspapers were arranged on a rack.*

rear lamp *(noun)*

Lamp (usually red) mounted at the rear of a motor vehicle.

- *Understanding "rear lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rear lamp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rebuild *(verb)*

Build again.

- *The house was rebuild after it was hit by a bomb.*
- *He did not know how to use "rebuild" until he saw an example.*

---

reservoir *(noun)*

A large or extra supply of something.

- *A reservoir of talent.*
- *An infectious agent depends on a reservoir for its survival.*

---

respects *(noun)*

(often used with 'pay') a formal expression of esteem.

- *He paid his respects to the mayor.*
- *Be sure to give my respects to the dean.*

---

revival meeting *(noun)*

An evangelistic meeting intended to reawaken interest in religion.

- *Understanding "revival meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "revival meeting" means with a simple example.*

---

riley *(noun)*

United States poet (1849-1916).

- *The article explained what "riley" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "riley" to mean united states poet (1849-1916).*

---

robert frost *(noun)*

United States poet famous for his lyrical poems on country life in New England (1874-1963).

- *Understanding "robert frost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "robert frost" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roman arch *(noun)*

A round arch drawn from a single center.

- *The article explained what "roman arch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman arch."*

---

russian orthodox *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *It is useful to describe something as "russian orthodox" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the eastern....*
- *Students compared "russian orthodox" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

saudi arabia *(noun)*

An absolute monarchy occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula in southwest Asia; vast oil reserves dominate the economy.

- *He looked up "saudi arabia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "saudi arabia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensation *(noun)*

An unelaborated elementary awareness of stimulation.

- *A sensation of touch.*
- *Anticipation produced in me a sensation somewhere between hope and fear.*

---

shaft *(noun)*

An aggressive remark directed at a person like a missile and intended to have a telling effect.

- *She threw shafts of sarcasm.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shaft" to mean an aggressive remark directed at a person like a....*

---

shepherd *(noun)*

A clergyman who watches over a group of people.

- *They discussed "shepherd" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shepherd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shuttle *(verb)*

Travel back and forth between two points.

- *In everyday English, people use "shuttle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "shuttle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sir bernard williams *(noun)*

English philosopher credited with reviving the field of moral philosophy (1929-2003).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir bernard williams" to mean english philosopher credited with reviving the....*
- *They discussed "sir bernard williams" during the group presentation.*

---

south korean monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in South Korea.

- *He looked up "south korean monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "south korean monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

specialists *(noun)*

An expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning.

- *In class, the teacher used "specialists" to mean an expert who is devoted to one occupation or....*
- *They discussed "specialists" during the group presentation.*

---

spike mike *(noun)*

A contact microphone for listening through walls.

- *He looked up "spike mike" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spike mike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spirit rapper *(noun)*

Someone who claims to receive messages from the dead in the form of raps on a table.

- *They discussed "spirit rapper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirit rapper."*

---

stabbed *(verb)*

Poke or thrust abruptly.

- *He did not know how to use "stabbed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stabbed" when talking about this idea.*

---

starter motor *(noun)*

An electric motor for starting an engine.

- *He looked up "starter motor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "starter motor" during the group presentation.*

---

statue of liberty *(noun)*

A large monumental statue symbolizing liberty on Liberty Island in New York Bay.

- *He looked up "statue of liberty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "statue of liberty" to mean a large monumental statue symbolizing liberty on....*

---

stephen samuel wise *(noun)*

United States Jewish leader (born in Hungary) (1874-1949).

- *Understanding "stephen samuel wise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stephen samuel wise" to mean united states jewish leader (born in hungary)....*

striker *(noun)*

An employee on strike against an employer.

- *A fine striker of the ball.*
- *He looked up "striker" because he had never seen it before.*

suburban area *(noun)*

A residential district located on the outskirts of a city.

- *They discussed "suburban area" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "suburban area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sudan *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; achieved independence from Egypt and the United Kingdom in 1956.

- *They discussed "sudan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sudan."*

sued *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *Can you use "sued" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sued" and when to wait.*

sums *(noun)*

A set containing all and only the members of two or more given sets.

- *In class, the teacher used "sums" to mean a set containing all and only the members of two or....*
- *The article explained what "sums" means with a simple example.*

theres *(noun)*

A location other than here; that place.

- *The article explained what "theres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theres" to mean a location other than here; that place.*

threshold gate *(noun)*

A logic element that performs a threshold operation.

- *In class, the teacher used "threshold gate" to mean a logic element that performs a threshold operation.*
- *He looked up "threshold gate" because he had never seen it before.*

thumb index *(noun)*

One of a series of rounded notches in the fore edge of a book to indicate sections.

- *Understanding "thumb index" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thumb index" during the group presentation.*

titans *(noun)*

A person of exceptional importance and reputation.

- *They discussed "titans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titans."*

tomatoes *(noun)*

Mildly acid red or yellow pulpy fruit eaten as a vegetable.

- *In class, the teacher used "tomatoes" to mean mildly acid red or yellow pulpy fruit eaten as a....*
- *The article explained what "tomatoes" means with a simple example.*

tory *(noun)*

An American who favored the British side during the American Revolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "tory" to mean an american who favored the british side during the....*
- *He looked up "tory" because he had never seen it before.*

towel bar *(noun)*

A horizontal bar a few inches from a wall for holding towels.

- *Understanding "towel bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towel bar."*

---

train fare *(noun)*

The fare charged for traveling by train.

- *He looked up "train fare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "train fare."*

---

trinity *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trinity."*
- *The article explained what "trinity" means with a simple example.*

---

turn indicator *(noun)*

A blinking light on a motor vehicle that indicates the direction in which the vehicle is about to turn.

- *In class, the teacher used "turn indicator" to mean a blinking light on a motor vehicle that indicates....*
- *The article explained what "turn indicator" means with a simple example.*

---

unemployed *(noun)*

People who are involuntarily out of work (considered as a group).

- *The long-term unemployed need assistance.*
- *He looked up "unemployed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unemployed people *(noun)*

People who are involuntarily out of work (considered as a group).

- *The long-term unemployed need assistance.*
- *The article explained what "unemployed people" means with a simple example.*

---

unite *(verb)*

Bring together for a common purpose or action or ideology or in a shared situation.

- *The Democratic Patry platform united several splinter groups.*
- *She unites charm with a good business sense.*

---

united states marines *(noun)*

An amphibious division of the United States Navy.

- *In class, the teacher used "united states marines" to mean an amphibious division of the united states navy.*
- *The article explained what "united states marines" means with a simple example.*

---

united states mint *(noun)*

The mint that manufactures and distributes United States coins for circulation through Federal Reserve Banks; processes gold and silver bullion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states mint."*
- *He looked up "united states mint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united states postal service *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that provides mail processing and delivery service for individuals and businesses in the United States.

- *The article explained what "united states postal service" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states postal service."*

---

unlock *(verb)*

Become unlocked.

- *The door unlocked from the inside.*
- *Unlock the door.*

---

vacuum tube *(noun)*

Electronic device consisting of a system of electrodes arranged in an evacuated glass or metal envelope.

- *They discussed "vacuum tube" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “vacuum tube” because he had never seen it before.*

vault *(noun)*

An arched brick or stone ceiling or roof.

- *He looked up “vault” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “vault” during the group presentation.*

visible horizon *(noun)*

The line at which the sky and Earth appear to meet.

- *They discussed “visible horizon” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visible horizon.”*

wagon *(noun)*

A child’s four-wheeled toy cart sometimes used for coasting.

- *In class, the teacher used “wagon” to mean a child’s four-wheeled toy cart sometimes used for....*
- *Understanding “wagon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

water fountain *(noun)*

A public fountain to provide a jet of drinking water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water fountain.”*
- *The article explained what “water fountain” means with a simple example.*

wax light *(noun)*

Stick of wax with a wick in the middle.

- *He looked up “wax light” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “wax light” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

william franklin graham *(noun)*

United States evangelical preacher famous as a mass evangelist (born in 1918).

- *In class, the teacher used “william franklin graham” to mean united states evangelical preacher famous as a mass....*
- *He looked up “william franklin graham” because he had never seen it before.*

william henry hudson *(noun)*

English naturalist (born in Argentina) (1841-1922).

- *In class, the teacher used “william henry hudson” to mean english naturalist (born in argentina) (1841-1922).*
- *He looked up “william henry hudson” because he had never seen it before.*

yellow bean *(noun)*

Snap beans with yellow pods.

- *Understanding “yellow bean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yellow bean.”*

acoustic wave *(noun)*

(acoustics) a wave that transmits sound.

- *In class, the teacher used “acoustic wave” to mean (acoustics) a wave that transmits sound.*
- *The article explained what “acoustic wave” means with a simple example.*

aiming *(verb)*

Direct (a remark) toward an intended goal.

- *He did not know how to use “aiming” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “aiming” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

air cleaner *(noun)*

A filter that removes dust from the air that passes through it.

- *He looked up “air cleaner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air cleaner.”*

air shaft *(noun)*

A shaft for ventilation.

- *In class, the teacher used "air shaft" to mean a shaft for ventilation.*
- *He looked up "air shaft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allah *(noun)*

Muslim name for the one and only God.

- *He looked up "allah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "allah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alumni *(noun)*

A person who has received a degree from a school (high school or college or university).

- *He looked up "alumni" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alumni" during the group presentation.*

---

ana *(noun)*

A collection of anecdotes about a person or place.

- *He looked up "ana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ash bin *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ash bin."*
- *Understanding "ash bin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ash-bin *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *Understanding "ash-bin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ash-bin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atomic bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon in which enormous energy is released by nuclear fission (splitting the nuclei of a heavy element like uranium 235 or plutonium 239).

- *They discussed "atomic bomb" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "atomic bomb" means with a simple example.*

---

atomic mass unit *(noun)*

Unit of mass for expressing masses of atoms or molecules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic mass unit."*
- *He looked up "atomic mass unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auto tire *(noun)*

A tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim of an automobile wheel.

- *The article explained what "auto tire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auto tire" to mean a tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim....*

---

automobile engine *(noun)*

The engine that propels an automobile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automobile engine."*
- *He looked up "automobile engine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

automobile traffic *(noun)*

Cars coming and going.

- *He looked up "automobile traffic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automobile traffic."*

---

awhile *(adverb)*

For a short time.

- *Sit down and stay awhile.*
- *They settled awhile in Virginia before moving West.*

---

bar printer *(noun)*

An impact printer that uses a bar to carry the type slugs.

- *The article explained what "bar printer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bar printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bass drum *(noun)*

A large drum with two heads; makes a sound of indefinite but very low pitch.

- *The article explained what "bass drum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bass drum."*

---

bastard *(noun)*

The illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.

- *The architecture was a kind of bastard suggesting Gothic but not true Gothic.*
- *They discussed "bastard" during the group presentation.*

---

bikes *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.

- *He looked up "bikes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bikes" during the group presentation.*

---

binary file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file containing machine-readable information that must be read by an application; characters use all 8 bits of each byte.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binary file."*
- *He looked up "binary file" because he had never seen it before.*

---

biography *(noun)*

An account of the series of events making up a person's life.

- *They discussed "biography" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biography" means with a simple example.*

---

br *(noun)*

A nonmetallic heavy volatile corrosive dark brown liquid element belonging to the halogens; found in sea water.

- *Understanding "br" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "br" during the group presentation.*

---

brown betty *(noun)*

Baked pudding of apples and breadcrumbs.

- *Understanding "brown betty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown betty."*

---

bury *(verb)*

Enclose or envelop completely, as if by swallowing.

- *I tried to bury these unpleasant memories.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bury" in real sentences.*

---

bus fare *(noun)*

The fare charged for riding a bus or streetcar.

- *Understanding "bus fare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bus fare."*

---

capital of jamaica *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Jamaica.

- *They discussed "capital of jamaica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capital of jamaica" because he had never seen it before.*

cardinal number *(noun)*

The number of elements in a mathematical set; denotes a quantity but not the order.

- *They discussed "cardinal number" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cardinal number" because he had never seen it before.*

caroline islands *(noun)*

A long archipelago of more than 500 islands in Micronesia to the east of the Philippines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caroline islands."*
- *The article explained what "caroline islands" means with a simple example.*

casey jones *(noun)*

United States railroad engineer who died trying to stop his train from crashing into another train; a friend wrote a famous ballad describing the incident (1864-1900).

- *He looked up "casey jones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casey jones."*

chain armor *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *In class, the teacher used "chain armor" to mean (middle ages) flexible armor made of interlinked....*
- *He looked up "chain armor" because he had never seen it before.*

chocolate liquor *(noun)*

The liquid or paste that is produced when cocoa beans are roasted and ground; the basis of all chocolate.

- *Understanding "chocolate liquor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chocolate liquor."*

circular file *(noun)*

A container with an open top; for discarded paper and other rubbish.

- *They discussed "circular file" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "circular file" because he had never seen it before.*

circular plane *(noun)*

A plane with a flexible face that can plane concave or convex surfaces.

- *The article explained what "circular plane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "circular plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

classical mechanics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics based on Newton's laws of motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "classical mechanics" to mean the branch of mechanics based on newton's laws of....*
- *The article explained what "classical mechanics" means with a simple example.*

cloth covering *(noun)*

A covering made of cloth.

- *The article explained what "cloth covering" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cloth covering" to mean a covering made of cloth.*

cluster bomb *(noun)*

Bomb consisting of a canister that is dropped from a plane and that opens to release a cluster of bomblets (usually fragmentation bombs) over a wide area.

- *Cluster bombs cannot be targeted precisely.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cluster bomb" to mean bomb consisting of a canister that is dropped from....*

cocktail *(noun)*

An appetizer served as a first course at a meal.

- *Understanding "cocktail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cocktail" during the group presentation.*

cod *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *The coach explained when to use "cod" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cod" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

confidential information *(noun)*

An indication of potential opportunity.

- *Understanding "confidential information" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confidential information."*

---

counseling *(noun)*

Something that provides direction or advice as to a decision or course of action.

- *They discussed "counseling" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counseling."*

---

cubs *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *The article explained what "cubs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cubs" to mean a male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).*

---

date-nut bread *(noun)*

Bread containing chopped dates and nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "date-nut bread" to mean bread containing chopped dates and nuts.*
- *The article explained what "date-nut bread" means with a simple example.*

---

dependent variable *(noun)*

(statistics) a variable in a logical or mathematical expression whose value depends on the independent variable.

- *If f(x)=y, y is the dependent variable.*
- *The article explained what "dependent variable" means with a simple example.*

---

desktop computer *(noun)*

A personal computer small enough to fit conveniently in an individual workspace.

- *They discussed "desktop computer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "desktop computer" to mean a personal computer small enough to fit....*

---

determining factor *(noun)*

A determining or causal element or factor.

- *The article explained what "determining factor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "determining factor" during the group presentation.*

---

develops *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *The embryo develops into a fetus.*
- *The perfect climate here develops the grain.*

---

dining-room furniture *(noun)*

Furniture intended for use in a dining room.

- *The article explained what "dining-room furniture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dining-room furniture" to mean furniture intended for use in a dining room.*

---

donor card *(noun)*

A card that you carry on your person and that authorizes the use of your organs for transplantation after your death.

- *He looked up "donor card" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donor card."*

---

dutch monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in the Netherlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dutch monetary unit."*

- *The article explained what "dutch monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

dutch oven *(noun)*

An oven consisting of a metal box for cooking in front of a fire.

- *In class, the teacher used "dutch oven" to mean an oven consisting of a metal box for cooking in....*
- *They discussed "dutch oven" during the group presentation.*

---

earth wax *(noun)*

A waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons and occurs in association with petroleum; some varieties are used in making ceresin and candles.

- *In class, the teacher used "earth wax" to mean a waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons....*
- *Understanding "earth wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egg-and-anchor *(noun)*

A decorative molding; a series of egg-shaped figures alternating with another shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egg-and-anchor."*
- *They discussed "egg-and-anchor" during the group presentation.*

---

emerge *(verb)*

Come up to the surface of or rise.

- *He felt new emotions emerge.*
- *Suddenly, the proprietor emerged from his office.*

---

ex-spouse *(noun)*

A person who was formerly a spouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ex-spouse."*
- *The article explained what "ex-spouse" means with a simple example.*

---

excluded *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *The bad results were excluded from the report.*
- *The unruly student was excluded from the game.*

---

expects *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *She tried to use "expects" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "expects" and when to wait.*

---

experimental variable *(noun)*

(statistics) a variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables.

- *He looked up "experimental variable" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "experimental variable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

explosive device *(noun)*

Device that bursts with sudden violence from internal energy.

- *The article explained what "explosive device" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explosive device."*

---

extension ladder *(noun)*

A ladder whose length can be extended.

- *The article explained what "extension ladder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extension ladder" to mean a ladder whose length can be extended.*

---

feeds *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *Her success feeds her vanity.*
- *This dish feeds six.*

---

frog *(noun)*

A person of French descent.

- *He looked up "frog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frog."*

---

gibson girl *(noun)*

The idealized American girl of the 1890s as pictured by C. D. Gibson.

- *In class, the teacher used "gibson girl" to mean the idealized american girl of the 1890s as....*
- *The article explained what "gibson girl" means with a simple example.*

---

great plains *(noun)*

A vast prairie region extending from Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada south through the west central United States into Texas; formerly inhabited by Native Americans.

- *He looked up "great plains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great plains."*

---

hacking *(verb)*

Be able to manage or manage successfully.

- *I'm not very good at hacking but I'll give it my best.*
- *The patient with emphysema is hacking all day.*

---

hawks *(noun)*

An advocate of an aggressive policy on foreign relations.

- *Understanding "hawks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hawks" during the group presentation.*

---

heir *(noun)*

A person who inherits some title or office.

- *He looked up "heir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

highlighted *(verb)*

Move into the foreground to make more visible or prominent.

- *The introduction highlighted the speaker's distinguished career in linguistics.*
- *Can you use "highlighted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hopkins *(noun)*

United States educator and theologian (1802-1887).

- *Understanding "hopkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hopkins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrogen bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon that releases atomic energy by union of light (hydrogen) nuclei at high temperatures to form helium.

- *He looked up "hydrogen bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrogen bomb" to mean a nuclear weapon that releases atomic energy by....*

---

hydrogen-bomb *(verb)*

Attack with a hydrogen bomb.

- *He did not know how to use "hydrogen-bomb" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hydrogen-bomb" when talking about this idea.*

---

impact printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints by mechanical impacts.

- *Understanding "impact printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "impact printer" during the group presentation.*

---

in the midst *(adverb)*

The middle or central part or point.

- *In the midst of the forest.*
- *Could he walk out in the midst of his piece?*

---

index fossil *(noun)*

A fossil known to have lived in a particular geologic age that can be used to date the rock layer in which it is found.

- *In class, the teacher used "index fossil" to mean a fossil known to have lived in a particular....*
- *The article explained what "index fossil" means with a simple example.*

---

indirect expression *(noun)*

An indirect way of expressing something.

- *In class, the teacher used "indirect expression" to mean an indirect way of expressing something.*
- *The article explained what "indirect expression" means with a simple example.*

---

indirect object *(noun)*

The object that is the recipient or beneficiary of the action of the verb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indirect object."*
- *He looked up "indirect object" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indonesian *(noun)*

The dialect of Malay used as the national language of the Republic of Indonesia or of Malaysia.

- *Understanding "indonesian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indonesian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

international atomic energy agency *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with atomic energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "international atomic energy agency" to mean the united nations agency concerned with atomic energy.*
- *The article explained what "international atomic energy agency" means with a simple example.*

---

irs *(noun)*

The bureau of the Treasury Department responsible for tax collections.

- *He looked up "irs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "irs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jenny *(noun)*

United States architect who designed the first skyscraper in which a metal skeleton was used (1832-1907).

- *Understanding "jenny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jenny" means with a simple example.*

---

ji *(noun)*

A clandestine group of southeast Asian terrorists organized in 1993 and trained by al-Qaeda; supports militant Muslims in Indonesia and the Philippines and has cells in Singapore and Malaysia and Indonesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ji."*
- *Understanding "ji" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

job-oriented terminal *(noun)*

A terminal designed for a particular application.

- *He looked up "job-oriented terminal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "job-oriented terminal."*

---

julian bond *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who was elected to the legislature in Georgia but was barred from taking his seat because he opposed the Vietnam War (born 1940).

- *Understanding "julian bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "julian bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landlord *(noun)*

A landowner who leases to others.

- *Understanding "landlord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "landlord" means with a simple example.*

launches *(noun)*

A motorboat with an open deck or a half deck.

- *They discussed "launches" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "launches" because he had never seen it before.*

leading indicator *(noun)*

One of 11 indicators for different sections of the economy; used by the Department of Commerce to predict economic trends in the near future.

- *The article explained what "leading indicator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leading indicator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

legendary creature *(noun)*

A monster that is unverifiable but popularly accepted as possibly factual.

- *He looked up "legendary creature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "legendary creature" during the group presentation.*

lens hood *(noun)*

A tubular attachment used to keep stray light out of the lens of a camera.

- *He looked up "lens hood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lens hood" to mean a tubular attachment used to keep stray light out....*

loose cannon *(noun)*

A person who is expected to perform a particular task but who is out of control and dangerous.

- *The article explained what "loose cannon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "loose cannon" during the group presentation.*

machine pistol *(noun)*

A fully automatic pistol; a small submachine gun.

- *Understanding "machine pistol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "machine pistol" because he had never seen it before.*

memorial tablet *(noun)*

A memorial made of brass.

- *He looked up "memorial tablet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "memorial tablet" to mean a memorial made of brass.*

memphis *(noun)*

An ancient city of Egypt on the Nile (south of Cairo).

- *They discussed "memphis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "memphis" means with a simple example.*

mexican monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Mexico.

- *Understanding "mexican monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mexican monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

midst *(noun)*

The location of something surrounded by other things.

- *In the midst of the crowd.*
- *They discussed "midst" during the group presentation.*

mineral processing *(noun)*

Crushing and separating ore into valuable substances or waste by any of a variety of techniques.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mineral processing."*
- *Understanding "mineral processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

module *(noun)*

A self-contained component (unit or item) that is used in combination with other components.

- *He looked up "module" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "module" during the group presentation.*

---

mommy *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mommy."*
- *They discussed "mommy" during the group presentation.*

---

monroe *(noun)*

A town of southeast Michigan on Lake Erie.

- *Understanding "monroe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monroe."*

---

mosque *(noun)*

(Islam) a Muslim place of worship that usually has a minaret.

- *In class, the teacher used "mosque" to mean (islam) a muslim place of worship that usually has....*
- *The article explained what "mosque" means with a simple example.*

---

motorcycle cop *(noun)*

A policeman who rides a motorcycle (and who checks the speeds of motorists).

- *The article explained what "motorcycle cop" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "motorcycle cop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

national monument *(noun)*

Memorial consisting of a structure or natural landmark of historic interest; set aside by national government for preservation and public enjoyment.

- *They discussed "national monument" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national monument."*

---

natural theology *(noun)*

A theology that holds that knowledge of God can be acquired by human reason without the aid of divine revelation.

- *He looked up "natural theology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "natural theology" during the group presentation.*

---

naval missile *(noun)*

Naval weaponry consisting of a missile carried on a warship.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval missile" to mean naval weaponry consisting of a missile carried on a....*
- *Understanding "naval missile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonsense verse *(noun)*

Nonsensical writing (usually verse).

- *Understanding "nonsense verse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nonsense verse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

north korean monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in North Korea.

- *Understanding "north korean monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "north korean monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

organ pipe *(noun)*

The flues and stops on a pipe organ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organ pipe."*
- *The article explained what "organ pipe" means with a simple example.*

---

p-n junction *(noun)*

The junction between a p-type semiconductor and an n-type semiconductor.

- *A p-n junction has marked rectifying characteristics.*
- *The article explained what "p-n junction" means with a simple example.*

parallel interface *(noun)*

An interface between a computer and a printer where the computer sends multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously.

- *He looked up "parallel interface" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parallel interface" to mean an interface between a computer and a printer where....*

perspectives *(noun)*

A way of regarding situations or topics etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perspectives."*
- *They discussed "perspectives" during the group presentation.*

peru *(noun)*

A republic in western South America; achieved independence from Spain in 1821; was the heart of the Inca empire from the 12th to 16th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "peru" to mean a republic in western south america; achieved....*
- *The article explained what "peru" means with a simple example.*

phrases *(noun)*

An expression consisting of one or more words forming a grammatical constituent of a sentence.

- *Understanding "phrases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phrases" means with a simple example.*

plague *(noun)*

A swarm of insects that attack plants.

- *A plague of grasshoppers.*
- *Those children are a damn plague.*

plains *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *My mother complains all day.*
- *He did not know how to use "plains" until he saw an example.*

pocket dictionary *(noun)*

A dictionary that is small enough to carry in your pocket.

- *He looked up "pocket dictionary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pocket dictionary" during the group presentation.*

pointed arch *(noun)*

An arch with a pointed apex; characteristic of Gothic architecture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointed arch."*
- *Understanding "pointed arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polar zone *(noun)*

The part of the Earth's surface forming a cap over a pole; characterized by frigid climate.

- *He looked up "polar zone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polar zone."*

portrait lens *(noun)*

A compound camera lens with a relatively high aperture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portrait lens."*
- *Understanding "portrait lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

positively *(adverb)*

So as to be positive; in a positive manner.

- *She intended her remarks to be interpreted positively.*
- *It was positively monumental.*

powell *(noun)*

English physicist who discovered the pion (the first known meson) which is a subatomic particle involved in holding the nucleus together (1903-1969).

- *They discussed "powell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powell."*

---

prevents *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *He did not know how to use "prevents" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "prevents" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

profiles *(noun)*

An analysis (often in graphical form) representing the extent to which something exhibits various characteristics.

- *He looked up "profiles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profiles."*

---

proper fraction *(noun)*

A fraction with a numerator smaller than the denominator.

- *Understanding "proper fraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proper fraction" to mean a fraction with a numerator smaller than the....*

---

pursued *(noun)*

A person who is being chased.

- *The film jumped back and forth from the pursuer to the pursued.*
- *Understanding "pursued" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recruit *(verb)*

Cause to assemble or enlist in the military.

- *Recruit new soldiers.*
- *The party recruited many new members.*

---

resting *(verb)*

Stay the same; remain in a certain state.

- *The committee is resting over the summer.*
- *She tried to use "resting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reviewing stand *(noun)*

A stand from which a parade or military force can be reviewed.

- *He looked up "reviewing stand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reviewing stand" during the group presentation.*

---

rex *(noun)*

A male sovereign; ruler of a kingdom.

- *They discussed "rex" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rex" means with a simple example.*

---

rogue *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

- *In class, the teacher used "rogue" to mean a deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.*
- *The article explained what "rogue" means with a simple example.*

---

roosevelt *(noun)*

26th President of the United States; hero of the Spanish-American War; Panama Canal was built during his administration; (1858-1919).

- *Theodore Roosevelt said 'Speak softly but carry a big stick'.*
- *They discussed "roosevelt" during the group presentation.*

---

rough rider *(noun)*

A member of the volunteer cavalry regiment led by Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War (1898).

- *They discussed "rough rider" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “rough rider” means with a simple example.*

---

sacred cow *(noun)*

A person unreasonably held to be immune to criticism.

- *The article explained what “sacred cow” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sacred cow.”*

Work & School

schedule *(noun)*

A plan that shows the times when things will happen or when work must be done.

- *My schedule is very busy this week, but I am free on Friday.*
- *The teacher gave us a schedule of all the exams this semester.*

---

break *(noun)*

A short period of rest when you stop working or studying.

- *Let’s take a ten-minute break and have some coffee.*
- *The students go outside during their lunch break.*

---

practice *(verb)*

To do an activity again and again in order to become better at it.

- *She practices the piano for an hour every day.*
- *If you want to speak English well, you need to practice speaking every day.*

---

homework *(noun)*

Schoolwork that a student is given to do at home.

- *I have a lot of homework tonight.*
- *Did you finish your math homework?*

---

classroom *(noun)*

A room in a school where students have lessons.

- *The classroom was quiet during the test.*
- *Please raise your hand in the classroom.*

---

meeting *(noun)*

An occasion when people come together to discuss something, usually for work.

- *We have a meeting at three o’clock.*
- *The meeting lasted for two hours.*

---

boss *(noun)*

The person who is in charge of you at work.

- *My boss asked me to finish the report today.*
- *She is a kind and fair boss.*

---

office *(noun)*

A room or building where people work at desks.

- *He works in an office downtown.*
- *The office is closed on Sundays.*

---

exam *(noun)*

A formal test of a student’s knowledge or skill.

- *She is studying hard for the final exam.*
- *The English exam will be next Monday.*

---

pencil *(noun)*

A tool for writing or drawing that uses a thin stick of graphite.

- *I need a sharp pencil for the test.*
- *He wrote his name with a pencil.*

lesson *(noun)*

A period of time in which a teacher teaches something to students.

- *Today's lesson is about the past tense.*
- *She takes piano lessons every Thursday.*

salary *(noun)*

The money that you receive regularly for doing your job, usually every month.

- *His new job has a higher salary.*
- *Teachers' salaries vary by country.*

classmate *(noun)*

A person who is in the same class as you at school.

- *My classmate helped me with the homework.*
- *She has been my classmate since first grade.*

one-and-one *(noun)*

A foul shot that must be made in order to earn the right to a second foul shot.

- *The article explained what "one-and-one" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "one-and-one" to mean a foul shot that must be made in order to earn the....*

go *(noun)*

A time for working (after which you will be relieved by someone else).

- *It's my go.*
- *He looked up "go" because he had never seen it before.*

time out *(noun)*

A pause from doing something (as work).

- *He took time out to recuperate.*
- *The article explained what "time out" means with a simple example.*

go to *(verb)*

Be present at (meetings, church services, university), etc.

- *Did you go to the meeting?*
- *He did not know how to use "go to" until he saw an example.*

know-all *(noun)*

Someone who thinks he knows everything and refuses to accept advice or information from others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "know-all."*
- *He looked up "know-all" because he had never seen it before.*

work *(noun)*

The total output of a writer or artist (or a substantial part of it).

- *Picasso's work can be divided into periods.*
- *She checked several points needing further work.*

year *(noun)*

A body of students who graduate together.

- *She was in my year at Hoehandle High.*
- *She is 4 years old.*

work in *(verb)*

Add by mixing or blending on or attaching.

- *Work in the butter and the dough will get the right consistency.*
- *In his speech, the presidential candidate worked in a lot of learned words.*

work-in *(noun)*

Occasion when workers continue to work as a protest against e.g. proposed dismissal or closure of the factory.

- *The article explained what "work-in" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work-in" to mean occasion when workers continue to work as a protest....*

---

know-it-all *(noun)*

Someone who thinks he knows everything and refuses to accept advice or information from others.

- *The article explained what "know-it-all" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "know-it-all" to mean someone who thinks he knows everything and refuses....*

---

work on *(verb)*

To exert effort in order to do, make, or perform something.

- *The child worked at the multiplication table until she had it down cold.*
- *Work stone into tools.*

---

take-in *(noun)*

The act of taking in as by fooling or cheating or swindling someone.

- *The article explained what "take-in" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "take-in" to mean the act of taking in as by fooling or cheating or....*

---

make-do *(noun)*

Something contrived to meet an urgent need or emergency.

- *He looked up "make-do" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "make-do."*

---

work at *(verb)*

To exert effort in order to do, make, or perform something.

- *The child worked at the multiplication table until she had it down cold.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "work at" in real sentences.*

---

great *(noun)*

A person who has achieved distinction and honor in some field.

- *He is one of the greats of American music.*
- *The article explained what "great" means with a simple example.*

---

don't-know *(noun)*

A person who responds 'I don't know' in a public opinion poll.

- *70% in favor, 13% opposed and 17% don't-knows.*
- *Understanding "don't-know" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

best *(noun)*

The person who is most outstanding or excellent; someone who tops all others.

- *He could beat the best of them.*
- *They did their best.*

---

man *(noun)*

An adult person who is male (as opposed to a woman).

- *It was every man for himself.*
- *He awaited word from his man in Havana.*

---

work out *(verb)*

Find the solution to (a problem or question) or understand the meaning of.

- *Work out your problems with the boss.*
- *This unpleasant situation isn't going to work itself out.*

---

work up *(verb)*

Form or accumulate steadily.

- *We worked up an as of an appetite.*

- *We worked up courage.*

---

do work *(verb)*

Be employed.

- *Is your husband working again?*
- *My wife never worked.*

---

out of work *(adjective)*

Not having a job.

- *Many people in the area were out of work.*
- *Students compared "out of work" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

take-up *(noun)*

The action of taking up as by tightening or absorption or reeling in.

- *A take-up that winds photographic film on a spool.*
- *They discussed "take-up" during the group presentation.*

---

work time *(noun)*

A time period when you are required to work.

- *Understanding "work time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "work time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time off *(noun)*

A time period when you are not required to work.

- *He requested time off to attend his grandmother's funeral.*
- *He looked up "time off" because he had never seen it before.*

---

better *(noun)*

A superior person having claim to precedence.

- *The common man has been kept in his place by his betters.*
- *A change for the better.*

---

he-man *(noun)*

A man who is virile and sexually active.

- *Understanding "he-man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "he-man."*

---

go over *(verb)*

Examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition.

- *How did your talk go over?*
- *The old woman went over without a sound.*

---

help *(noun)*

A person who contributes to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *They hired additional help to finish the work.*
- *Offered his help in unloading.*

---

make-work *(noun)*

Active work of little value.

- *He looked up "make-work" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "make-work."*

---

work over *(verb)*

Give a beating to; subject to a beating, either as a punishment or as an act of aggression.

- *In everyday English, people use "work over" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "work over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

school *(noun)*

A building where young people receive education.

- *The school was built in 1932.*
- *He walked to school every morning.*

---

going-over *(noun)*

A careful and thorough inspection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "going-over."*
- *Understanding "going-over" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

first in first out *(noun)*

Inventory accounting in which the oldest items (those first acquired) are assumed to be the first sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first in first out."*
- *They discussed "first in first out" during the group presentation.*

---

take over *(verb)*

Take on titles, offices, duties, responsibilities.

- *They would like to take it over again.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take over" when talking about this idea.*

---

show *(noun)*

The act of publicly exhibiting or entertaining.

- *A remarkable show of skill.*
- *A show of impatience.*

---

high-up *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *In class, the teacher used "high-up" to mean an important or influential (and often overbearing)....*
- *Understanding "high-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

work day *(noun)*

A day on which work is done.

- *The article explained what "work day" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work day" to mean a day on which work is done.*

---

day off *(noun)*

A day when you are not required to work.

- *Thursday is his day off.*
- *They discussed "day off" during the group presentation.*

---

put-on *(noun)*

A ludicrous or grotesque act done for fun and amusement.

- *They discussed "put-on" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "put-on" because he had never seen it before.*

---

way of life *(noun)*

A course of conduct.

- *We went our separate ways.*
- *Our paths in life led us apart.*

---

work off *(verb)*

Cause to go away through effort or work.

- *Work off the extra pounds you have gained over the holidays.*
- *We must work off the debt.*

---

look into *(verb)*

Examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition.

- *He did not know how to use “look into” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “look into” and when to wait.*

---

the way of the world *(noun)*

The manner in which people typically behave or things typically happen.

- *The ordinary reader is endowed with considerable wisdom and knowledge of the way of the world.*
- *She was well-versed in the ways of the world before she had taken the veil.*

---

look-over *(noun)*

A swift cursory examination or inspection.

- *Understanding “look-over” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “look-over.”*

---

out-of-school *(adjective)*

Not attending school and therefore free to work.

- *Opportunities for out-of-school youth.*
- *A “out-of-school” approach may work better in this case.*

---

work through *(verb)*

Apply thoroughly; think through.

- *We worked through an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “work through” and when to wait.*

---

no-show *(noun)*

A guest who fails to notify a hotel or restaurant when canceling a reservation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “no-show.”*
- *He looked up “no-show” because he had never seen it before.*

---

set *(noun)*

The act of putting something in position.

- *He gave a final set to his hat.*
- *A set of books.*

---

go-around *(noun)*

An approach that fails and gives way to another attempt.

- *Understanding “go-around” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “go-around” means with a simple example.*

---

go-between *(noun)*

A negotiator who acts as a link between parties.

- *The article explained what “go-between” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “go-between” during the group presentation.*

---

last in first out *(noun)*

Inventory accounting in which the most recently acquired items are assumed to be the first sold.

- *They discussed “last in first out” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “last in first out” to mean inventory accounting in which the most recently....*

---

set-to *(noun)*

A brief but vigorous fight.

- *He looked up “set-to” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “set-to” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

show time *(noun)*

The point in time at which an entertainment (a movie or television show etc.) is scheduled to begin.

- *In class, the teacher used “show time” to mean the point in time at which an entertainment (a....*
- *He looked up “show time” because he had never seen it before.*

getting *(noun)*

The act of acquiring something.

- *He's much more interested in the getting than in the giving.*
- *He looked up "getting" because he had never seen it before.*

god *(noun)*

A man of such superior qualities that he seems like a deity to other people.

- *He was a god among men.*
- *Money was his god.*

government *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *He had considerable experience of government.*
- *The government reduced taxes.*

looking *(noun)*

The act of directing the eyes toward something and perceiving it visually.

- *He gave it a good looking at.*
- *His camera does his looking for him.*

women *(noun)*

An adult female person (as opposed to a man).

- *He looked up "women" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "women."*

after-school *(adjective)*

Outside regular school hours.

- *A special after-school class.*
- *A "after-school" approach may work better in this case.*

business *(noun)*

The principal activity in your life that you do to earn money.

- *He's not in my line of business.*
- *He bought his brother's business.*

care *(noun)*

The work of providing treatment for or attending to someone or something.

- *No medical care was required.*
- *He handled the vase with care.*

free-for-all *(noun)*

A noisy fight in a crowd.

- *Understanding "free-for-all" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "free-for-all" means with a simple example.*

looking for *(noun)*

The act of searching visually.

- *He looked up "looking for" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "looking for" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

week *(noun)*

Hours or days of work in a calendar week.

- *They worked a 40-hour week.*
- *It rained for a week.*

case *(noun)*

A person requiring professional services.

- *A typical case was the suburban housewife described by a marriage counselor.*
- *It was a case of bad judgment.*

---

free time *(noun)*

Time that is free from duties or responsibilities.

- *They discussed "free time" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "free time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

looking at *(noun)*

The act of directing the eyes toward something and perceiving it visually.

- *He gave it a good looking at.*
- *His camera does his looking for him.*

---

making *(noun)*

The act that results in something coming to be.

- *The making of measurements.*
- *It was already in the making.*

---

man of the world *(noun)*

A worldly-wise person.

- *He looked up "man of the world" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man of the world."*

---

take time off *(verb)*

Take time off from work; stop working temporarily.

- *Can you use "take time off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "take time off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

best man *(noun)*

The principal groomsman at a wedding.

- *He looked up "best man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "best man."*

---

support *(noun)*

The act of bearing the weight of or strengthening.

- *He leaned against the wall for support.*
- *His support kept the family together.*

---

power *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *The deterrent power of nuclear weapons.*
- *The power of his love saved her.*

---

school year *(noun)*

The period of time each year when the school is open and people are studying.

- *The article explained what "school year" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "school year" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

day school *(noun)*

A private school taking day students only.

- *Understanding "day school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "day school" means with a simple example.*

---

high life *(noun)*

Excessive spending.

- *In class, the teacher used "high life" to mean excessive spending.*

- *The article explained what "high life" means with a simple example.*

---

men *(noun)*

The force of workers available.

- *There were two women and six men on the bus.*
- *Two men stood sentry duty.*

---

national *(noun)*

A person who owes allegiance to that nation.

- *Understanding "national" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "national" because he had never seen it before.*

---

school day *(noun)*

The period of instruction in a school; the time period when school is in session.

- *Stay after school.*
- *He didn't miss a single day of school.*

---

job *(noun)*

A state of difficulty that needs to be resolved.

- *It is always a job to contact him.*
- *Estimates of the city's loss on that job ranged as high as a million dollars.*

---

service *(noun)*

The performance of duties by a waiter or servant.

- *That restaurant has excellent service.*
- *Budget separately for goods and services.*

---

show-off *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately behaves in such a way as to attract attention.

- *They discussed "show-off" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "show-off."*

---

back-number *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer popular.

- *The article explained what "back-number" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "back-number" during the group presentation.*

---

old man *(noun)*

An informal term for your father.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old man."*
- *The article explained what "old man" means with a simple example.*

---

on the job *(adjective)*

Actively engaged in paid work.

- *The working population.*
- *The ratio of working men to unemployed.*

---

on-the-job *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with a job or employment.

- *On-the-job training.*
- *On-the-job requirements.*

---

put to work *(verb)*

Cause to work.

- *He is working his servants hard.*
- *Can you use "put to work" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

try-on *(noun)*

Putting clothes on to see whether they fit.

- *They discussed "try-on" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "try-on" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

children *(noun)*

A human offspring (son or daughter) of any age.

- *They had three children.*
- *She writes books for children.*

---

using *(noun)*

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly).

- *He looked up "using" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "using."*

---

following *(noun)*

The act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.

- *They discussed "following" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "following" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

war *(noun)*

The waging of armed conflict against an enemy.

- *Thousands of people were killed in the war.*
- *War was declared in November but actual fighting did not begin until the following spring.*

---

going away *(noun)*

The act of departing.

- *Understanding "going away" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "going away" means with a simple example.*

---

good person *(noun)*

A person who is good to other people.

- *He looked up "good person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good person."*

---

in-law *(noun)*

A relative by marriage.

- *Understanding "in-law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "in-law" because he had never seen it before.*

---

president *(noun)*

The office of the United States head of state.

- *A President is elected every four years.*
- *The President likes to jog every morning.*

---

trying on *(noun)*

Putting clothes on to see whether they fit.

- *He looked up "trying on" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trying on" to mean putting clothes on to see whether they fit.*

---

course *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *He took a course in basket weaving.*
- *The government took a firm course.*

---

end man *(noun)*

A man at one end of line of performers in a minstrel show; carries on humorous dialogue with the interlocutor.

- *They discussed "end man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "end man."*

---

know nothing *(noun)*

An ignorant person.

- *Understanding "know nothing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "know nothing" means with a simple example.*

---

people in power *(noun)*

The class of people exerting power or authority.

- *They discussed "people in power" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "people in power" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white people *(noun)*

A light-skinned race.

- *He looked up "white people" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white people" to mean a light-skinned race.*

---

friends *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *They are friends of the library.*
- *We are friends of the family.*

---

getting even *(noun)*

A reciprocal group action.

- *He looked up "getting even" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "getting even" during the group presentation.*

---

good-for-nothing *(noun)*

An idle worthless person.

- *They discussed "good-for-nothing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "good-for-nothing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high school *(noun)*

A public secondary school usually including grades 9 through 12.

- *He goes to the neighborhood highschool.*
- *He looked up "high school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

night life *(noun)*

The activity of people seeking nighttime diversion (as at the theater, a nightclub, etc.).

- *A futile search for intelligent nightlife.*
- *In the summer the nightlife shifts to the dance clubs.*

---

old school *(noun)*

A class of people favoring traditional ideas.

- *The article explained what "old school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old school" to mean a class of people favoring traditional ideas.*

---

post *(noun)*

The delivery and collection of letters and packages.

- *It came by the first post.*
- *If you hurry you'll catch the post.*

---

thanks *(noun)*

With the help of or owing to.

- *Thanks to hard work it was a great success.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thanks."*

do a job on *(verb)*

Destroy completely or make ugly or useless.

- *The dog did a job on my pillow.*
- *The seamstress did a job on my wedding gown.*

second best *(noun)*

The competitor who finishes second.

- *In class, the teacher used "second best" to mean the competitor who finishes second.*
- *They discussed "second best" during the group presentation.*

using up *(noun)*

The act of consuming something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "using up."*
- *Understanding "using up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

day care *(noun)*

Childcare during the day while parents work.

- *They discussed "day care" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "day care" because he had never seen it before.*

guys *(noun)*

An informal term for a youth or man.

- *In class, the teacher used "guys" to mean an informal term for a youth or man.*
- *The article explained what "guys" means with a simple example.*

make-believe *(noun)*

The enactment of a pretense.

- *The article explained what "make-believe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "make-believe" to mean the enactment of a pretense.*

mind *(noun)*

An important intellectual.

- *The great minds of the 17th century.*
- *His mind wandered.*

about-face *(noun)*

A major change in attitude or principle or point of view.

- *An about-face on foreign policy.*
- *They discussed "about-face" during the group presentation.*

call-back *(noun)*

The recall of an employee after a layoff.

- *In class, the teacher used "call-back" to mean the recall of an employee after a layoff.*
- *They discussed "call-back" during the group presentation.*

city man *(noun)*

A financier who works in one of the banks in the City of London.

- *The article explained what "city man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city man" to mean a financier who works in one of the banks in the....*

coming *(noun)*

The act of drawing spatially closer to something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coming."*
- *The article explained what "coming" means with a simple example.*

guy *(noun)*

An informal term for a youth or man.

- *A nice guy.*
- *The guy's only doing it for some doll.*

---

working out *(noun)*

Developing in intricate and painstaking detail.

- *They discussed "working out" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "working out" means with a simple example.*

---

business life *(noun)*

A career in industrial or commercial or professional activities.

- *He looked up "business life" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "business life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

company man *(noun)*

An employee whose first loyalty is to the company rather than to fellow workers.

- *The article explained what "company man" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "company man."*

---

face time *(noun)*

Work time spent at the location of or in the presence of other people.

- *Instead of working on the problem at home he devoted face time to it at the office.*
- *He looked up "face time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great care *(noun)*

More attention and consideration than is normally bestowed by prudent persons.

- *The pilot exercised great care in landing.*
- *Understanding "great care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taking *(noun)*

The act of someone who picks up or takes something.

- *Clothing could be had for the taking.*
- *Understanding "taking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

university *(noun)*

The body of faculty and students at a university.

- *In class, the teacher used "university" to mean the body of faculty and students at a university.*
- *He looked up "university" because he had never seen it before.*

---

girl *(noun)*

A friendly informal reference to a grown woman.

- *Mrs. Smith was just one of the girls.*
- *The baby was a girl.*

---

government man *(noun)*

A special law-enforcement agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "government man."*
- *Understanding "government man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talk about *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *The author talks about the different aspects of this question.*
- *In everyday English, people use "talk about" when talking about this idea.*

---

call off *(verb)*

Postpone indefinitely or annul something that was scheduled.

- *Call off the engagement.*

- *In everyday English, people use "call off" when talking about this idea.*

---

friend *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *They are friends of the library.*
- *He was my best friend at the university.*

---

hit *(noun)*

The act of contacting one thing with another.

- *Repeated hitting raised a large bruise.*
- *After three misses she finally got a hit.*

---

class *(noun)*

A body of students who graduate together.

- *The class of '97.*
- *There are two classes of detergents.*

---

line of work *(noun)*

The principal activity in your life that you do to earn money.

- *He's not in my line of business.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line of work" to mean the principal activity in your life that you do to....*

---

night school *(noun)*

A school that holds classes in the evenings for students who cannot attend during the day.

- *In class, the teacher used "night school" to mean a school that holds classes in the evenings for....*
- *They discussed "night school" during the group presentation.*

---

point man *(noun)*

Someone who is the forefront of an important enterprise.

- *He is the president's point man on economic issues.*
- *Understanding "point man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

work party *(noun)*

An organized group of workmen.

- *They discussed "work party" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work party" to mean an organized group of workmen.*

---

move *(noun)*

The act of changing location from one place to another.

- *The movement of people from the farms to the cities.*
- *His move put him directly in my path.*

---

series *(noun)*

A group of postage stamps having a common theme or a group of coins or currency selected as a group for study or collection.

- *The Post Office issued a series commemorating famous American entertainers.*
- *His coin collection included the complete series of Indian-head pennies.*

---

wait *(noun)*

The act of waiting (remaining inactive in one place while expecting something).

- *The wait was an ordeal for him.*
- *They discussed "wait" during the group presentation.*

---

woman *(noun)*

An adult female person (as opposed to a man).

- *The woman kept house while the man hunted.*
- *He was faithful to his woman.*

---

change of state *(noun)*

The act of changing something into something different in essential characteristics.

- *Understanding “change of state” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “change of state.”*

---

leave *(noun)*

The period of time during which you are absent from work or duty.

- *A ten day’s leave to visit his mother.*
- *She was granted leave to speak.*

---

old person *(noun)*

An elderly person.

- *In class, the teacher used “old person” to mean an elderly person.*
- *The article explained what “old person” means with a simple example.*

---

school of thought *(noun)*

A belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as authoritative by some group or school.

- *He looked up “school of thought” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “school of thought” during the group presentation.*

---

special *(noun)*

A television production that features a particular person or work or topic.

- *The last of a series of BBC specials on Iran is being shown tonight.*
- *They are having a special on pork chops.*

---

wait on *(verb)*

Work for or be a servant to.

- *Can you wait on our table, please?*
- *Learners should practice how to use “wait on” in real sentences.*

---

white man *(noun)*

A man who is White.

- *They discussed “white man” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white man” to mean a man who is white.*

---

business school *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to a degree of Master in Business Administration.

- *Understanding “business school” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “business school.”*

---

police *(noun)*

The force of policemen and officers.

- *In class, the teacher used “police” to mean the force of policemen and officers.*
- *The article explained what “police” means with a simple example.*

---

public school *(noun)*

A tuition free school in the United States supported by taxes and controlled by a school board.

- *They discussed “public school” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “public school.”*

---

school system *(noun)*

Establishment including the plant and equipment for providing education from kindergarten through high school.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “school system.”*
- *The article explained what “school system” means with a simple example.*

---

side-look *(noun)*

A glance sideways.

- *The article explained what "side-look" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "side-look" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

working day *(noun)*

The amount of time that a worker must work for an agreed daily wage.

- *They work an 8-hour day.*
- *The article explained what "working day" means with a simple example.*

---

yes-man *(noun)*

A person of unquestioning obedience.

- *Understanding "yes-man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yes-man" means with a simple example.*

---

deal *(noun)*

A particular instance of buying or selling.

- *It was a package deal.*
- *He's a master of the business deal.*

---

good guy *(noun)*

Any person who is on your side.

- *In class, the teacher used "good guy" to mean any person who is on your side.*
- *They discussed "good guy" during the group presentation.*

---

great war *(noun)*

A war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918.

- *They discussed "great war" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great war" to mean a war between the allies (russia, france, british....*

---

head of state *(noun)*

The chief public representative of a country who may also be the head of government.

- *In class, the teacher used "head of state" to mean the chief public representative of a country who....*
- *The article explained what "head of state" means with a simple example.*

---

party man *(noun)*

A member of a political party who follows strictly the party line.

- *Understanding "party man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "party man" means with a simple example.*

---

service man *(noun)*

A skilled worker whose job is to repair things.

- *The article explained what "service man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "service man" to mean a skilled worker whose job is to repair things.*

---

world war *(noun)*

A war in which the major nations of the world are involved.

- *Understanding "world war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "world war" because he had never seen it before.*

---

world war i *(noun)*

A war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world war i."*
- *Understanding "world war i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

check-in *(noun)*

The act of reporting your presence (as at an airport or a hotel).

- *Understanding "check-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "check-in" to mean the act of reporting your presence (as at an....*

---

form *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *The inflected forms of a word can be represented by a stem and a list of inflections to be attached.*
- *Sculpture is a form of art.*

---

minutes *(noun)*

A written account of what transpired at a meeting.

- *The secretary keeps the minutes of the meeting.*
- *Its just 10 minutes away.*

---

services *(noun)*

Performance of duties or provision of space and equipment helpful to others.

- *The mayor tried to maintain city services.*
- *The medical services are excellent.*

---

social work *(noun)*

Any of various services designed to aid the poor and aged and to increase the welfare of children.

- *Understanding "social work" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "social work" means with a simple example.*

---

taking over *(noun)*

Acquisition of property by descent or by will.

- *He looked up "taking over" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "taking over" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black man *(noun)*

A man who is Black.

- *They discussed "black man" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "black man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

child *(noun)*

A human offspring (son or daughter) of any age.

- *They had three children.*
- *She writes books for children.*

---

major *(noun)*

The principal field of study of a student at a university.

- *Her major is linguistics.*
- *She is a linguistics major.*

---

media *(noun)*

An occupation for which you are especially well suited.

- *Understanding "media" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "media" during the group presentation.*

---

music school *(noun)*

A school specializing in music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "music school."*
- *He looked up "music school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

players *(noun)*

An important participant (as in a business deal).

- *In class, the teacher used "players" to mean an important participant (as in a business deal).*
- *They discussed "players" during the group presentation.*

---

school of music *(noun)*

A school for the study of music.

- *In class, the teacher used "school of music" to mean a school for the study of music.*
- *Understanding "school of music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

working man *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "working man."*
- *The article explained what "working man" means with a simple example.*

---

about turn *(noun)*

Act of pivoting 180 degrees, especially in a military formation.

- *Understanding "about turn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "about turn" means with a simple example.*

---

art *(noun)*

The creation of beautiful or significant things.

- *Art does not need to be innovative to be good.*
- *I was never any good at art.*

---

body of work *(noun)*

The total output of a writer or artist (or a substantial part of it).

- *Picasso's work can be divided into periods.*
- *In class, the teacher used "body of work" to mean the total output of a writer or artist (or a....*

---

building *(noun)*

The commercial activity involved in repairing old structures or constructing new ones.

- *Workers in the building trades.*
- *There was a three-story building on the corner.*

---

first class *(noun)*

The most expensive accommodations on a ship or train or plane.

- *Understanding "first class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "first class" means with a simple example.*

---

first-class *(adjective)*

Very good;of the highest quality.

- *A first-class mind.*
- *The speaker chose "first-class" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

man of means *(noun)*

A man who is wealthy.

- *The article explained what "man of means" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "man of means" during the group presentation.*

---

take office *(verb)*

Assume an office, duty, or title.

- *When will the new President take office?*
- *He did not know how to use "take office" until he saw an example.*

---

final *(noun)*

An examination administered at the end of an academic term.

- *In class, the teacher used "final" to mean an examination administered at the end of an....*
- *He looked up "final" because he had never seen it before.*

---

first cause *(noun)*

An agent that is the cause of all things but does not itself have a cause.

- *God is the first cause.*
- *The article explained what “first cause” means with a simple example.*

---

kids *(noun)*

A human offspring (son or daughter) of any age.

- *They were able to send their kids to college.*
- *They’re just kids.*

---

life office *(noun)*

Life assurance office.

- *In class, the teacher used “life office” to mean life assurance office.*
- *They discussed “life office” during the group presentation.*

---

son *(noun)*

The divine word of God; the second person in the Trinity (incarnate in Jesus).

- *Their son became a famous judge.*
- *In class, the teacher used “son” to mean the divine word of god; the second person in the....*

---

t-man *(noun)*

A special law-enforcement agent of the United States Treasury.

- *The article explained what “t-man” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “t-man.”*

---

young man *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *He looked up “young man” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “young man.”*

---

by right of office *(adverb)*

By virtue of position.

- *Place “by right of office” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “by right of office” naturally.*

---

college *(noun)*

The body of faculty and students of a college.

- *They discussed “college” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “college” because he had never seen it before.*

---

example *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *This patient provides a typical example of the syndrome.*
- *There is an example on page 10.*

---

law school *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to a law degree.

- *Understanding “law school” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “law school” because he had never seen it before.*

---

life history *(noun)*

The general progression of your working or professional life.

- *He looked up “life history” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “life history” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baby *(noun)*

A project of personal concern to someone.

- *This project is his baby.*
- *The baby began to cry again.*

check up on *(verb)*

Examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition.

- *Check the brakes.*
- *Check out the engine.*

father *(noun)*

A person who founds or establishes some institution.

- *George Washington is the father of his country.*
- *His father was born in Atlanta.*

first world war *(noun)*

A war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918.

- *He looked up "first world war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first world war."*

for example *(adverb)*

As an example.

- *Take ribbon snakes, for example.*
- *Using "for example" can make your explanation more exact.*

good turn *(noun)*

A favor for someone.

- *He did me a good turn.*
- *Understanding "good turn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

march *(noun)*

The act of marching; walking with regular steps (especially in a procession of some kind).

- *It was a long march.*
- *We heard the sound of marching.*

night-stop *(noun)*

A break in a journey for the night.

- *They discussed "night-stop" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "night-stop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

school of law *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to a law degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "school of law."*
- *They discussed "school of law" during the group presentation.*

study *(noun)*

A room used for reading and writing and studying.

- *He knocked lightly on the closed door of the study.*
- *No schools offer graduate study in interior design.*

better half *(noun)*

A person's partner in marriage.

- *The article explained what "better half" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "better half" to mean a person's partner in marriage.*

check into *(verb)*

Examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition.

- *Check the brakes.*
- *Check out the engine.*

day watch *(noun)*

Workers who work during the day (as 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.).

- *The article explained what "day watch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "day watch" during the group presentation.*

---

job lot *(noun)*

A miscellaneous collection of things sold together.

- *He looked up "job lot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "job lot" to mean a miscellaneous collection of things sold together.*

---

life class *(noun)*

An art class using a live human model.

- *He looked up "life class" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "life class" to mean an art class using a live human model.*

---

old hand *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *In class, the teacher used "old hand" to mean an experienced person who has been through many....*
- *He looked up "old hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

self *(noun)*

A person considered as a unique individual.

- *One's own self.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self" to mean a person considered as a unique individual.*

---

students *(noun)*

A learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.

- *Understanding "students" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "students" to mean a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.*

---

world-class *(adjective)*

Ranking above all others.

- *The speaker chose "world-class" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "world-class" when it is ranking above all others.*

---

bad person *(noun)*

A person who does harm to others.

- *In class, the teacher used "bad person" to mean a person who does harm to others.*
- *Understanding "bad person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

best friend *(noun)*

The one friend who is closest to you.

- *Understanding "best friend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "best friend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

case in point *(noun)*

An example that is used to justify similar occurrences at a later time.

- *The article explained what "case in point" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "case in point" during the group presentation.*

---

check over *(verb)*

Examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition.

- *Check the brakes.*
- *Check out the engine.*

---

cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing the amount or number.

- *The mayor proposed extensive cuts in the city budget.*
- *Everyone got a cut of the earnings.*

---

cut-in *(noun)*

(broadcasting) a local announcement inserted into a network program.

- *He looked up "cut-in" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cut-in" to mean (broadcasting) a local announcement inserted into a....*

---

hit man *(noun)*

A professional killer who uses a gun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hit man."*
- *He looked up "hit man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

little office *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic office honoring the Virgin Mary; similar to but shorter than the Divine Office.

- *He looked up "little office" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "little office" during the group presentation.*

---

police work *(noun)*

The investigation of criminal activities.

- *The article explained what "police work" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "police work" to mean the investigation of criminal activities.*

---

road *(noun)*

A way or means to achieve something.

- *The road to fame.*
- *Understanding "road" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

support system *(noun)*

A network of facilities and people who interact and remain in informal communication for mutual assistance; a network that enables you to live in a certain style.

- *In class, the teacher used "support system" to mean a network of facilities and people who interact and....*
- *The article explained what "support system" means with a simple example.*

---

fight *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *A fight broke out at the hockey game.*
- *There was fighting in the streets.*

---

little girl *(noun)*

A youthful female person.

- *The baby was a girl.*
- *The girls were just learning to ride a tricycle.*

---

little john *(noun)*

Legendary follower of Robin Hood; noted for his size and strength.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little john."*
- *The article explained what "little john" means with a simple example.*

---

on the road *(noun)*

Travelling about.

- *They took the show on the road.*
- *They lost all their games on the road.*

---

public service *(noun)*

A service that is performed for the benefit of the public or its institutions.

- *Understanding "public service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "public service" because he had never seen it before.*

running *(noun)*

The act of running; traveling on foot at a fast pace.

- *The coach put great emphasis on running.*
- *The engine is running smoothly.*

shows *(noun)*

The act of publicly exhibiting or entertaining.

- *They wanted to see some of the shows on Broadway.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shows" to mean the act of publicly exhibiting or entertaining.*

small person *(noun)*

A person of below average size.

- *Understanding "small person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "small person" during the group presentation.*

white person *(noun)*

A member of the Caucasoid race.

- *He looked up "white person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white person."*

wife *(noun)*

A married woman; a man's partner in marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wife."*
- *The article explained what "wife" means with a simple example.*

goes *(noun)*

A time for working (after which you will be relieved by someone else).

- *He looked up "goes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goes."*

line of business *(noun)*

A particular kind of commercial enterprise.

- *A nice line of shoes.*
- *They discussed "line of business" during the group presentation.*

order of business *(noun)*

A list of matters to be taken up (as at a meeting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order of business."*
- *He looked up "order of business" because he had never seen it before.*

project *(noun)*

Any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted.

- *The article explained what "project" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "project" to mean any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted.*

rest on *(verb)*

Be based on; of theories and claims, for example.

- *In everyday English, people use "rest on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rest on" in real sentences.*

time study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *In class, the teacher used "time study" to mean an analysis of a specific job in an effort to find....*
- *He looked up "time study" because he had never seen it before.*

cut-up *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *In class, the teacher used "cut-up" to mean someone who plays practical jokes on others.*
- *The article explained what "cut-up" means with a simple example.*

---

god of war *(noun)*

A god worshipped as giving victory in war.

- *The article explained what "god of war" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "god of war" to mean a god worshipped as giving victory in war.*

---

good example *(noun)*

Something to be imitated.

- *They discussed "good example" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "good example" means with a simple example.*

---

high-class *(adjective)*

Pretentiously elegant.

- *A "high-class" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "high-class" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

war god *(noun)*

A god worshipped as giving victory in war.

- *He looked up "war god" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "war god" during the group presentation.*

---

black person *(noun)*

A person with dark skin who comes from Africa (or whose ancestors came from Africa).

- *He looked up "black person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

easy going *(noun)*

Easy unobstructed progress.

- *Understanding "easy going" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "easy going" means with a simple example.*

---

full general *(noun)*

A general officer of the highest rank.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full general."*
- *Understanding "full general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

military *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of the principles of warfare.

- *Military law.*
- *Military uniforms.*

---

national service *(noun)*

Compulsory service in the military during peacetime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national service."*
- *They discussed "national service" during the group presentation.*

---

next friend *(noun)*

(law) a person who acts on behalf of an infant or disabled person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "next friend."*
- *Understanding "next friend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red man *(noun)*

(slang) offensive term for Native Americans.

- *The article explained what "red man" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “red man” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second hand *(noun)*

An intermediate person; used in the phrase ‘at second hand’.

- *He could learn at second hand from books.*
- *They discussed “second hand” during the group presentation.*

---

service call *(noun)*

A trip made by a repairman to visit the location of something in need of service.

- *The article explained what “service call” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “service call.”*

---

share *(noun)*

The allotment of some amount by dividing something.

- *Death gets more than its share of attention from theologians.*
- *He wanted his share in cash.*

---

work of art *(noun)*

Art that is a product of one of the fine arts (especially a painting or sculpture of artistic merit).

- *They discussed “work of art” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “work of art” means with a simple example.*

---

working group *(noun)*

A group of people working together temporarily until some goal is achieved.

- *The working group was supposed to report back in two weeks.*
- *Understanding “working group” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

working person *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *In class, the teacher used “working person” to mean an employee who performs manual or industrial labor.*
- *The article explained what “working person” means with a simple example.*

---

high-low *(noun)*

Poker in which the high and low hands split the pot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “high-low.”*
- *They discussed “high-low” during the group presentation.*

---

important person *(noun)*

A person whose actions and opinions strongly influence the course of events.

- *They discussed “important person” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “important person” means with a simple example.*

---

industry *(noun)*

The organized action of making of goods and services for sale.

- *American industry is making increased use of computers to control production.*
- *Each industry has its own trade publications.*

---

player *(noun)*

An important participant (as in a business deal).

- *He was a major player in setting up the corporation.*
- *They discussed “player” during the group presentation.*

---

private *(noun)*

An enlisted man of the lowest rank in the Army or Marines.

- *Our prisoner was just a private and knew nothing of value.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “private.”*

---

return *(noun)*

The act of going back to a prior location.

- *They set out on their return to the base camp.*
- *His gross income was enough that he had to file a tax return.*

---

right-hand man *(noun)*

The most helpful assistant.

- *Understanding "right-hand man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right-hand man."*

---

star *(noun)*

A performer who receives prominent billing.

- *He looked up "star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "star" to mean a performer who receives prominent billing.*

---

view *(noun)*

The act of looking or seeing or observing.

- *He tried to get a better view of it.*
- *Consider what follows from the positivist view.*

---

weeks *(noun)*

Hours or days of work in a calendar week.

- *The article explained what "weeks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "weeks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

break-in *(noun)*

Trespassing for an unlawful purpose; illegal entrance into premises with criminal intent.

- *The article explained what "break-in" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "break-in."*

---

change of course *(noun)*

A change in the direction that you are moving.

- *In class, the teacher used "change of course" to mean a change in the direction that you are moving.*
- *They discussed "change of course" during the group presentation.*

---

government office *(noun)*

An office where government employees work.

- *They discussed "government office" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "government office" means with a simple example.*

---

man-child *(noun)*

A child who is male.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man-child."*
- *The article explained what "man-child" means with a simple example.*

---

no-account *(noun)*

An idle worthless person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "no-account."*
- *He looked up "no-account" because he had never seen it before.*

---

open order *(noun)*

A military formation leaving enough space between ranks to allow an inspecting officer to pass.

- *He looked up "open order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "open order" during the group presentation.*

---

public office *(noun)*

A position concerning the people as a whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public office."*
- *Understanding "public office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

work song *(noun)*

A usually rhythmical song to accompany repetitious work.

- *He looked up "work song" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work song" to mean a usually rhythmical song to accompany repetitious work.*

---

work study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *Understanding "work study" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "work study" during the group presentation.*

---

young person *(noun)*

A young person (especially a young man or boy).

- *The article explained what "young person" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "young person."*

---

black american *(noun)*

An American whose ancestors were born in Africa.

- *They discussed "black american" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black american" to mean an american whose ancestors were born in africa.*

---

boy *(noun)*

A friendly informal reference to a grown man.

- *He likes to play golf with the boys.*
- *The baby was a boy.*

---

business office *(noun)*

Place of business where professional or clerical duties are performed.

- *He rented an office in the new building.*
- *He looked up "business office" because he had never seen it before.*

---

front man *(noun)*

A person used as a cover for some questionable activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "front man."*
- *Understanding "front man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

girls *(noun)*

A friendly informal reference to a grown woman.

- *Mrs. Smith was just one of the girls.*
- *The girls were just learning to ride a tricycle.*

---

king *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *The lion is the king of beasts.*
- *They discussed "king" during the group presentation.*

---

learn *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *I learned that she has two grown-up children.*
- *She learned dancing from her sister.*

---

second class *(noun)*

A class of accommodations on a ship or train or plane that are less expensive than first class accommodations.

- *Understanding "second class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "second class" during the group presentation.*

second-class *(adjective)*

Of inferior status or quality.

- *A second-class citizen.*
- *Second-class accommodations.*

share-out *(noun)*

A distribution in shares.

- *Understanding "share-out" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "share-out" to mean a distribution in shares.*

working party *(noun)*

A group of people working together temporarily until some goal is achieved.

- *The working group was supposed to report back in two weeks.*
- *They discussed "working party" during the group presentation.*

bad guy *(noun)*

Any person who is not on your side.

- *Understanding "bad guy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bad guy" means with a simple example.*

big deal *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he's a big shot.*
- *She's a big deal in local politics.*

book of job *(noun)*

A book in the Old Testament containing Job's pleas to God about his afflictions and God's reply.

- *They discussed "book of job" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of job."*

case history *(noun)*

Detailed record of the background of a person or group under study or treatment.

- *In class, the teacher used "case history" to mean detailed record of the background of a person or....*
- *Understanding "case history" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

church *(noun)*

A service conducted in a house of worship.

- *Don't be late for church.*
- *The church was empty.*

college man *(noun)*

A student (or former student) at a college or university.

- *They discussed "college man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "college man."*

field work *(noun)*

An investigation carried out in the field rather than in a laboratory or headquarters.

- *The article explained what "field work" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field work" to mean an investigation carried out in the field rather....*

hands *(noun)*

(with 'in') guardianship over; in divorce cases it is the right to house and care for and discipline a child.

- *My fate is in your hands.*
- *Too much power in the president's hands.*

higher-up *(noun)*

One of greater rank or station or quality.

- *They discussed "higher-up" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "higher-up" means with a simple example.*

---

large person *(noun)*

A person of greater than average size.

- *In class, the teacher used "large person" to mean a person of greater than average size.*
- *They discussed "large person" during the group presentation.*

---

longer *(noun)*

A person with a strong desire for something.

- *A longer for money.*
- *They discussed "longer" during the group presentation.*

---

man in the street *(noun)*

A hypothetical average man.

- *The article explained what "man in the street" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "man in the street" to mean a hypothetical average man.*

---

medical *(noun)*

A thorough physical examination; includes a variety of tests depending on the age and sex and health of the person.

- *They discussed "medical" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical."*

---

work force *(noun)*

The force of workers available.

- *Understanding "work force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work force" to mean the force of workers available.*

---

work-board *(noun)*

A horizontal board that provides a supported surface for manual work.

- *Understanding "work-board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work-board."*

---

art school *(noun)*

A school specializing in art.

- *They discussed "art school" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "art school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

director *(noun)*

The person who directs the making of a film.

- *Understanding "director" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "director" to mean the person who directs the making of a film.*

---

english people *(noun)*

The people of England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english people."*
- *He looked up "english people" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great mother *(noun)*

Great nature goddess of ancient Phrygia in Asia Minor; counterpart of Greek Rhea and Roman Ops.

- *In class, the teacher used "great mother" to mean great nature goddess of ancient phrygia in asia....*
- *They discussed "great mother" during the group presentation.*

---

hand job *(noun)*

Slang for masturbation.

- *Understanding "hand job" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "hand job" means with a simple example.*

home study *(noun)*

A course of study carried out at home rather than in a classroom.

- *In class, the teacher used "home study" to mean a course of study carried out at home rather than....*
- *The article explained what "home study" means with a simple example.*

job control *(noun)*

A program that is called to prepare each job to be run.

- *In class, the teacher used "job control" to mean a program that is called to prepare each job to be run.*
- *The article explained what "job control" means with a simple example.*

line single *(noun)*

A single resulting from a line drive.

- *In class, the teacher used "line single" to mean a single resulting from a line drive.*
- *They discussed "line single" during the group presentation.*

near thing *(noun)*

Something that barely avoids failure or disaster.

- *Understanding "near thing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "near thing" during the group presentation.*

social service *(noun)*

An organized activity to improve the condition of disadvantaged people in society.

- *He looked up "social service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social service."*

watch night *(noun)*

A devotional service (especially on New Year's Eve).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watch night."*
- *He looked up "watch night" because he had never seen it before.*

british people *(noun)*

The people of Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "british people" to mean the people of great britain.*
- *The article explained what "british people" means with a simple example.*

call girl *(noun)*

A female prostitute who can be hired by telephone.

- *He looked up "call girl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "call girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

close support *(noun)*

Close-in firing by one unit against an enemy engaged by another unit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "close support."*
- *He looked up "close support" because he had never seen it before.*

due care *(noun)*

The care that a reasonable man would exercise under the circumstances; the standard for determining legal duty.

- *They discussed "due care" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "due care" because he had never seen it before.*

large order *(noun)*

A formidable task or requirement.

- *Finishing in time was a tall order but we did it.*
- *The article explained what "large order" means with a simple example.*

man of action *(noun)*

Someone inclined to act first and think later.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man of action."*
- *Understanding "man of action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

official *(noun)*

A worker who holds or is invested with an office.

- *The golfer asked for an official who could give him a ruling.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "official."*

---

press-up *(noun)*

An arm exercise performed lying face to the floor and pushing the body up and down with the arms.

- *The article explained what "press-up" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "press-up" to mean an arm exercise performed lying face to the floor....*

---

production *(noun)*

The act or process of producing something.

- *Shakespeare's production of poetry was enormous.*
- *The production of white blood cells.*

---

stand-in *(noun)*

Someone who takes the place of another (as when things get dangerous or difficult).

- *The star had a stand-in for dangerous scenes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stand-in" to mean someone who takes the place of another (as when....*

---

close call *(noun)*

Something achieved (or escaped) by a narrow margin.

- *In class, the teacher used "close call" to mean something achieved (or escaped) by a narrow margin.*
- *They discussed "close call" during the group presentation.*

---

coming together *(noun)*

The social act of assembling for some common purpose.

- *They discussed "coming together" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coming together" means with a simple example.*

---

david *(noun)*

French neoclassical painter who actively supported the French Revolution (1748-1825).

- *He looked up "david" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "david."*

---

drive *(noun)*

The act of applying force to propel something.

- *After reaching the desired velocity the drive is cut off.*
- *A variable speed drive permitted operation through a range of speeds.*

---

management *(noun)*

The act of managing something.

- *He was given overall management of the program.*
- *The article explained what "management" means with a simple example.*

---

model *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *The computer program was based on a model of the circulatory and respiratory systems.*
- *His car was an old model.*

---

open university *(noun)*

A British university that is open to people without formal academic qualifications and where teaching is by correspondence or broadcasting or summer school.

- *He looked up "open university" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open university."*

---

party girl *(noun)*

An attractive young woman hired to attend parties and entertain men.

- *Understanding "party girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "party girl" during the group presentation.*

---

picture *(noun)*

A typical example of some state or quality.

- *The very picture of a modern general.*
- *She was the picture of despair.*

---

point woman *(noun)*

A woman who is the forefront of an important enterprise.

- *He looked up "point woman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "point woman" to mean a woman who is the forefront of an important enterprise.*

---

self-help *(noun)*

The act of helping or improving yourself without relying on anyone else.

- *Understanding "self-help" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-help."*

---

very important person *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *They discussed "very important person" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "very important person" because he had never seen it before.*

---

world record *(noun)*

The best record in the whole world.

- *They discussed "world record" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "world record" to mean the best record in the whole world.*

---

business deal *(noun)*

A particular instance of buying or selling.

- *It was a package deal.*
- *He's a master of the business deal.*

---

long shot *(noun)*

A venture that involves great risk but promises great rewards.

- *He looked up "long shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long shot."*

---

mom *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *They discussed "mom" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mom."*

---

page *(noun)*

A youthful attendant at official functions or ceremonies such as legislative functions and weddings.

- *They discussed "page" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "page" to mean a youthful attendant at official functions or....*

---

review *(noun)*

A formal or official examination.

- *The platoon stood ready for review.*
- *He looked up "review" because he had never seen it before.*

trade *(noun)*

A particular instance of buying or selling.

- *I had no further trade with him.*
- *Venice was an important center of trade with the East.*

white woman *(noun)*

A woman who is White.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white woman."*
- *He looked up "white woman" because he had never seen it before.*

brother *(noun)*

A male with the same parents as someone else.

- *My brother still lives with our parents.*
- *None of his brothers would betray him.*

chief *(noun)*

A person who exercises control over workers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief."*
- *Understanding "chief" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

child care *(noun)*

A service involving care for other people's children.

- *They discussed "child care" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child care."*

class war *(noun)*

Conflict between social or economic classes (especially between the capitalist and proletariat classes).

- *Understanding "class war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class war."*

common man *(noun)*

A person who holds no title.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common man."*
- *The article explained what "common man" means with a simple example.*

community service *(noun)*

A service that is performed for the benefit of the public or its institutions.

- *In class, the teacher used "community service" to mean a service that is performed for the benefit of the....*
- *He looked up "community service" because he had never seen it before.*

fast one *(noun)*

A cunning or deceitful action or device.

- *He pulled a fast one and got away with it.*
- *He looked up "fast one" because he had never seen it before.*

hold-down *(noun)*

A limitation or constraint.

- *Taxpayers want a hold-down on government spending.*
- *Understanding "hold-down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

man-about-town *(noun)*

A man devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.

- *The article explained what "man-about-town" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "man-about-town" to mean a man devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.*

military man *(noun)*

Someone who serves in the armed forces; a member of a military force.

- *They discussed “military man” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “military man” to mean someone who serves in the armed forces; a member of....*

---

post office *(noun)*

A local branch where postal services are available".

- *Understanding “post office” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “post office.”*

---

school board *(noun)*

A board in charge of local public schools.

- *In class, the teacher used “school board” to mean a board in charge of local public schools.*
- *Understanding “school board” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

school term *(noun)*

The time during which a school holds classes.

- *They had to shorten the school term.*
- *He looked up “school term” because he had never seen it before.*

---

social control *(noun)*

Control exerted (actively or passively) by group action.

- *Understanding “social control” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “social control.”*

---

step-up *(noun)*

The act of increasing something.

- *He looked up “step-up” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “step-up.”*

---

summer school *(noun)*

An academic session during the summer; usually for remedial or supplementary study.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “summer school.”*
- *He looked up “summer school” because he had never seen it before.*

---

working girl *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “working girl.”*
- *Understanding “working girl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black woman *(noun)*

A woman who is Black.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black woman.”*
- *The article explained what “black woman” means with a simple example.*

---

city father *(noun)*

An important municipal official.

- *The article explained what “city father” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “city father.”*

---

dog *(noun)*

A dull unattractive unpleasant girl or woman.

- *She’s a real dog.*
- *The dog barked all night.*

---

hot-work *(verb)*

Roll, press, forge, or shape (metal) while hot.

- *He did not know how to use “hot-work” until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use “hot-work” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

key out *(verb)*

Identify as in botany or biology, for example.

- *In everyday English, people use “key out” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “key out” until he saw an example.*

---

lord *(noun)*

A person who has general authority over others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lord.”*
- *He looked up “lord” because he had never seen it before.*

---

road show *(noun)*

A show on tour.

- *The article explained what “road show” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “road show” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stage *(noun)*

A section or portion of a journey or course.

- *Then we embarked on the second stage of our Caribbean cruise.*
- *We are in a transitional stage in which many former ideas must be revised or rejected.*

---

title *(noun)*

The name of a work of art or literary composition etc.

- *He looked for books with the word ‘jazz’ in the title.*
- *He refused to give titles to his paintings.*

---

water development *(noun)*

Making an area of water more useful.

- *Understanding “water development” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water development.”*

---

working class *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *The article explained what “working class” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “working class” during the group presentation.*

---

working-class *(adjective)*

Of those who work for wages especially manual or industrial laborers; - G.B.Shaw.

- *Working-class occupations include manual as well as industrial labor.*
- *Students compared “working-class” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

young girl *(noun)*

A girl or young woman who is unmarried.

- *He looked up “young girl” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “young girl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

big shot *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he’s a big shot.*
- *She’s a big deal in local politics.*

---

business college *(noun)*

A school for teaching the clerical aspects of business and commerce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “business college.”*
- *They discussed “business college” during the group presentation.*

---

call fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered on a specific target in response to a request from the supported unit.

- *Understanding “call fire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “call fire.”*

decision *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *The burden of decision was his.*
- *A decision unfavorable to the opposition.*

fall into *(verb)*

Be included in or classified as.

- *This falls under the rubric 'various'.*
- *Can you use “fall into” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

father-god *(noun)*

God when considered as the first person in the Trinity.

- *The article explained what “father-god” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “father-god” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

first step *(noun)*

The first of a series of actions.

- *Understanding “first step” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “first step” means with a simple example.*

friend of the court *(noun)*

An adviser to the court on some matter of law who is not a party to the case; usually someone who wants to influence the outcome of a lawsuit involving matters of wide public interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “friend of the court.”*
- *They discussed “friend of the court” during the group presentation.*

go-to-meeting *(adjective)*

Used of clothing.

- *Her Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes.*
- *Students compared “go-to-meeting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

kill *(noun)*

The destruction of an enemy plane or ship or tank or missile.

- *The pilot reported two kills during the mission.*
- *Understanding “kill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

man hour *(noun)*

A time unit used in industry for measuring work.

- *Understanding “man hour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “man hour” because he had never seen it before.*

social class *(noun)*

People having the same social, economic, or educational status.

- *The working class.*
- *An emerging professional class.*

street person *(noun)*

Someone who sleeps in any convenient place.

- *Understanding “street person” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “street person” means with a simple example.*

talking head *(noun)*

A talker on television who talks directly into the cameras and whose upper body is all that is shown on the screen.

- *He looked up "talking head" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talking head."*

---

war between the states *(noun)*

Civil war in the United States between the North and the South; 1861-1865.

- *They discussed "war between the states" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war between the states" to mean civil war in the united states between the north....*

---

young woman *(noun)*

A young woman.

- *A young lady of 18.*
- *In class, the teacher used "young woman" to mean a young woman.*

---

case study *(noun)*

A detailed analysis of a person or group from a social or psychological or medical point of view.

- *They discussed "case study" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "case study" to mean a detailed analysis of a person or group from a....*

---

choice *(noun)*

The act of choosing or selecting.

- *Your choice of colors was unfortunate.*
- *My only choice is to refuse.*

---

election *(noun)*

A vote to select the winner of a position or political office.

- *The results of the election will be announced tonight.*
- *Her election of medicine as a profession.*

---

group action *(noun)*

Action taken by a group of people.

- *The article explained what "group action" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group action."*

---

major-general *(noun)*

A general officer ranking above a brigadier general and below a lieutenant general.

- *Understanding "major-general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "major-general."*

---

medical man *(noun)*

Someone who practices medicine.

- *They discussed "medical man" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medical man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

michael *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the guardian archangel of the Jews.

- *The article explained what "michael" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "michael" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

private school *(noun)*

A school established and controlled privately and supported by endowment and tuition.

- *The article explained what "private school" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "private school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

running away *(noun)*

The act of leaving (without permission) the place you are expected to be.

- *They discussed "running away" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "running away" means with a simple example.*

simple *(noun)*

A person lacking intelligence or common sense.

- *Understanding "simple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simple" to mean a person lacking intelligence or common sense.*

staff *(noun)*

The body of teachers and administrators at a school.

- *The dean addressed the letter to the entire staff of the university.*
- *The hospital has an excellent nursing staff.*

super *(noun)*

A caretaker for an apartment house; represents the owner as janitor and rent collector.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "super."*
- *They discussed "super" during the group presentation.*

union *(noun)*

The act of making or becoming a single unit.

- *The union of opposing factions.*
- *You have to join the union in order to get a job.*

walk *(noun)*

The act of traveling by foot.

- *Walking is a healthy form of exercise.*
- *He had a funny walk.*

water program *(noun)*

Making an area of water more useful.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water program."*
- *They discussed "water program" during the group presentation.*

by-election *(noun)*

A special election between regular elections.

- *They discussed "by-election" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "by-election" means with a simple example.*

career *(noun)*

The general progression of your working or professional life.

- *The general had had a distinguished career.*
- *He had a long career in the law.*

daughter *(noun)*

A female human offspring.

- *Her daughter cared for her in her old age.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daughter" to mean a female human offspring.*

information age *(noun)*

A period beginning in the last quarter of the 20th century when information became easily accessible through publications and through the manipulation of information by computers and computer networks.

- *They discussed "information age" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "information age" to mean a period beginning in the last quarter of the 20th....*

leave office *(verb)*

Give up or retire from a position.

- *The Secretary of the Navy will leave office next month.*
- *Can you use "leave office" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lost cause *(noun)*

A defeated cause or a cause for which defeat is inevitable.

- *The article explained what "lost cause" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lost cause" to mean a defeated cause or a cause for which defeat is....*

---

middle school *(noun)*

A school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 9 to 12.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle school."*
- *He looked up "middle school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

old boy *(noun)*

A former male pupil of a school.

- *The article explained what "old boy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old boy" to mean a former male pupil of a school.*

---

training school *(noun)*

A school providing practical vocational and technical training.

- *He looked up "training school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "training school."*

---

voice *(noun)*

An advocate who represents someone else's policy or purpose.

- *A shrill voice sounded behind us.*
- *A singer takes good care of his voice.*

---

writing *(noun)*

The activity of putting something in written form.

- *She did the thinking while he did the writing.*
- *Writing was a form of therapy for him.*

---

b-girl *(noun)*

A woman employed by a bar to act as a companion to men customers.

- *The article explained what "b-girl" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "b-girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cover-up *(noun)*

Concealment that attempts to prevent something scandalous from becoming public.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cover-up."*
- *The article explained what "cover-up" means with a simple example.*

---

first language *(noun)*

One's native language; the language learned by children and passed from one generation to the next.

- *He looked up "first language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first language."*

---

follow-through *(noun)*

The act of carrying a stroke to its natural completion.

- *His follow-through was straight down the line toward the target.*
- *Squash can be dangerous if your opponent has a long follow-through.*

---

french people *(noun)*

The people of France.

- *They discussed "french people" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "french people" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

job action *(noun)*

A temporary action by workers to protest management decision or to make demands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "job action."*

- *He looked up “job action” because he had never seen it before.*

---

leave-taking *(noun)*

The act of departing politely.

- *Understanding “leave-taking” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “leave-taking” means with a simple example.*

---

service of process *(noun)*

The act of delivering a writ or summons upon someone.

- *He accepted service of the subpoena.*
- *The article explained what “service of process” means with a simple example.*

---

sir *(noun)*

A title used before the name of knight or baronet.

- *He looked up “sir” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sir” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

son-in-law *(noun)*

The husband of your daughter.

- *They discussed “son-in-law” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “son-in-law” means with a simple example.*

---

step-down *(noun)*

The act of decreasing or reducing something.

- *They discussed “step-down” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “step-down.”*

---

trade-off *(noun)*

An exchange that occurs as a compromise.

- *In class, the teacher used “trade-off” to mean an exchange that occurs as a compromise.*
- *They discussed “trade-off” during the group presentation.*

---

us post office *(noun)*

An independent agency of the federal government responsible for mail delivery (and sometimes telecommunications) between individuals and businesses in the United States.

- *Understanding “us post office” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “us post office” to mean an independent agency of the federal government....*

---

waiting *(noun)*

The act of waiting (remaining inactive in one place while expecting something).

- *They discussed “waiting” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “waiting” means with a simple example.*

---

church school *(noun)*

A private religious school run by a church or parish.

- *The article explained what “church school” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “church school.”*

---

created *(verb)*

Invest with a new title, office, or rank.

- *The company was created 25 years ago.*
- *He created a new movement in painting.*

---

department head *(noun)*

The head of a department.

- *He looked up “department head” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “department head.”*

---

father-in-law *(noun)*

The father of your spouse.

- *The article explained what “father-in-law” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “father-in-law” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fire control *(noun)*

Preparation for the delivery of shellfire on a target.

- *They discussed “fire control” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fire control” to mean preparation for the delivery of shellfire on a target.*

low-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the lowest socioeconomic position in a society.

- *A “low-class” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “low-class”? Explain why.*

medical school *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to a medical degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “medical school.”*
- *They discussed “medical school” during the group presentation.*

meeting place *(noun)*

A public facility to meet for open discussion.

- *He looked up “meeting place” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “meeting place” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pass *(noun)*

A flight or run by an aircraft over a target.

- *The plane turned to make a second pass.*
- *He had a pass for three days.*

risk *(noun)*

A venture undertaken without regard to possible loss or injury.

- *He saw the rewards but not the risks of crime.*
- *The article explained what “risk” means with a simple example.*

self-service *(noun)*

The practice of serving yourself (as in a grocery or cafeteria).

- *In class, the teacher used “self-service” to mean the practice of serving yourself (as in a grocery....*
- *The article explained what “self-service” means with a simple example.*

war baby *(noun)*

Conceived or born during war.

- *Understanding “war baby” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “war baby.”*

water project *(noun)*

Making an area of water more useful.

- *In class, the teacher used “water project” to mean making an area of water more useful.*
- *They discussed “water project” during the group presentation.*

age class *(noun)*

People in the same age range.

- *The article explained what “age class” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “age class.”*

box *(noun)*

A blow with the hand (usually on the ear).

- *I gave him a good box on the ear.*
- *He rummaged through a box of spare parts.*

---

cases *(noun)*

A person requiring professional services.

- *The musicians left their instrument cases backstage.*
- *The cases that we studied were drawn from two different communities.*

---

check girl *(noun)*

A female checker.

- *In class, the teacher used "check girl" to mean a female checker.*
- *He looked up "check girl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

city boy *(noun)*

A city dweller with sophisticated manners and clothing.

- *They discussed "city boy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city boy" to mean a city dweller with sophisticated manners and clothing.*

---

common person *(noun)*

A person who holds no title.

- *In class, the teacher used "common person" to mean a person who holds no title.*
- *The article explained what "common person" means with a simple example.*

---

course of study *(noun)*

An integrated course of academic studies.

- *He took a course in basket weaving.*
- *The article explained what "course of study" means with a simple example.*

---

george *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover from 1727 to 1760 (1683-1760).

- *The article explained what "george" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "george" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

george i *(noun)*

Elector of Hanover and the first Hanoverian King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1714 to 1727 (1660-1727).

- *Understanding "george i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "george i" to mean elector of hanover and the first hanoverian king of....*

---

john major *(noun)*

British statesman who was prime minister from 1990 until 1997 (born in 1943).

- *He looked up "john major" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john major."*

---

minister *(noun)*

A person authorized to conduct religious worship.

- *Clergymen are usually called ministers in Protestant churches.*
- *Minister of Finance.*

---

office building *(noun)*

A building containing offices where work is done.

- *He looked up "office building" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "office building."*

---

personal care *(noun)*

Care for someone who is disabled or is otherwise unable to care for themselves; can including bathing and cooking and managing bodily functions.

- *The article explained what "personal care" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personal care" to mean care for someone who is disabled or is otherwise....*

third class *(noun)*

Inexpensive accommodations on a ship or train.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third class."*
- *He looked up "third class" because he had never seen it before.*

visit *(noun)*

The act of going to see some person in a professional capacity.

- *A visit to the dentist.*
- *He dropped by for a visit.*

war to end war *(noun)*

A war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918.

- *He looked up "war to end war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "war to end war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

action at law *(noun)*

A judicial proceeding brought by one party against another; one party prosecutes another for a wrong done or for protection of a right or for prevention of a wrong.

- *The article explained what "action at law" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "action at law" to mean a judicial proceeding brought by one party against....*

boys *(noun)*

A friendly informal reference to a grown man.

- *He likes to play golf with the boys.*
- *Most soldiers are only boys in uniform.*

build on *(verb)*

Be based on; of theories and claims, for example.

- *Can you use "build on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "build on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

chief of state *(noun)*

The chief public representative of a country who may also be the head of government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief of state."*
- *He looked up "chief of state" because he had never seen it before.*

class act *(noun)*

Someone who shows impressive and stylish excellence.

- *Understanding "class act" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "class act" means with a simple example.*

course of action *(noun)*

A mode of action.

- *If you persist in that course you will surely fail.*
- *Once a nation is embarked on a course of action it becomes extremely difficult for any retraction to take place.*

dead person *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer alive.

- *I wonder what the dead person would have done.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead person."*

english person *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english person."*
- *Understanding "english person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fall under *(verb)*

Be included in or classified as.

- *This falls under the rubric 'various'.*
- *He did not know how to use "fall under" until he saw an example.*

---

form class *(noun)*

One of the traditional categories of words intended to reflect their functions in a grammatical context.

- *In class, the teacher used "form class" to mean one of the traditional categories of words intended....*
- *He looked up "form class" because he had never seen it before.*

---

good old boy *(noun)*

A white male Southerner with an unpretentious convivial manner and conservative or intolerant attitudes and a strong sense of fellowship with and loyalty to other members of his peer group.

- *He looked up "good old boy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good old boy."*

---

married *(noun)*

A person who is married.

- *We invited several young marrieds.*
- *Understanding "married" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mother-in-law *(noun)*

The mother of your spouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "mother-in-law" to mean the mother of your spouse.*
- *The article explained what "mother-in-law" means with a simple example.*

---

officer *(noun)*

A person authorized to serve in a position of authority on a vessel.

- *He is the officer in charge of the ship's engines.*
- *An officer is responsible for the lives of his men.*

---

paul *(noun)*

(New Testament) a Christian missionary to the Gentiles; author of several Epistles in the New Testament; even though Paul was not present at the Last Supper he is considered an Apostle.

- *Paul's name was Saul prior to his conversion to Christianity.*
- *Understanding "paul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

person hour *(noun)*

A time unit used in industry for measuring work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "person hour."*
- *Understanding "person hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

property man *(noun)*

Member of the stage crew in charge of properties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "property man."*
- *They discussed "property man" during the group presentation.*

---

street girl *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *The article explained what "street girl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "street girl" during the group presentation.*

---

test case *(noun)*

A representative legal action whose outcome is likely to become a precedent.

- *He looked up "test case" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "test case" to mean a representative legal action whose outcome is....*

---

three-point turn *(noun)*

The act of turning a vehicle around in a limited space by moving in a series of back and forward arcs.

- *He looked up “three-point turn” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “three-point turn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

art class *(noun)*

A class in which you learn to draw or paint.

- *They discussed “art class” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “art class” to mean a class in which you learn to draw or paint.*

---

class list *(noun)*

A list issued by examiners that categorizes students according to the class of honours they achieved in their degree examinations.

- *Understanding “class list” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “class list” to mean a list issued by examiners that categorizes....*

---

college girl *(noun)*

A female student at a coeducational college or university.

- *They discussed “college girl” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “college girl” to mean a female student at a coeducational college or....*

---

create *(verb)*

Invest with a new title, office, or rank.

- *Create one a peer.*
- *Create a furor.*

---

field hand *(noun)*

A hired hand on a farm.

- *They discussed “field hand” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “field hand.”*

---

inside job *(noun)*

Some transgression committed with the assistance of someone trusted by the victim.

- *The police decided that the crime was an inside job.*
- *They discussed “inside job” during the group presentation.*

---

little brother *(noun)*

A younger brother.

- *My little brother just had his 50th birthday.*
- *He looked up “little brother” because he had never seen it before.*

---

local department *(noun)*

A permanent department created to perform the work of a local government.

- *They discussed “local department” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “local department” because he had never seen it before.*

---

moving in *(noun)*

The act of occupying or taking possession of a building.

- *The article explained what “moving in” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “moving in” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

policy change *(noun)*

A major change in attitude or principle or point of view.

- *An about-face on foreign policy.*
- *In class, the teacher used “policy change” to mean a major change in attitude or principle or point of....*

---

student *(noun)*

A learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “student.”*
- *He looked up “student” because he had never seen it before.*

trade school *(noun)*

A secondary school teaching the skilled trades.

- *Understanding "trade school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trade school" means with a simple example.*

walk of life *(noun)*

Careers in general.

- *It happens in all walks of life.*
- *Understanding "walk of life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

watching *(noun)*

The act of observing; taking a patient look.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watching."*
- *He looked up "watching" because he had never seen it before.*

anti *(noun)*

A person who is opposed (to an action or policy or practice etc.).

- *The antis smelled victory after a long battle.*
- *Understanding "anti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

association *(noun)*

The act of consorting with or joining with others.

- *You cannot be convicted of criminal guilt by association.*
- *He joined the Modern Language Association.*

big science *(noun)*

Scientific research that requires massive capital investment but is expected to yield very significant results.

- *In class, the teacher used "big science" to mean scientific research that requires massive capital....*
- *They discussed "big science" during the group presentation.*

first base *(noun)*

The initial stage in accomplishing something.

- *We didn't get to first base with that approach.*
- *They discussed "first base" during the group presentation.*

group meeting *(noun)*

A formally arranged gathering.

- *Next year the meeting will be in Chicago.*
- *The meeting elected a chairperson.*

half-term *(noun)*

A short vacation about halfway through a school term.

- *He came to visit at half-term.*
- *Understanding "half-term" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

main office *(noun)*

(usually plural) the office that serves as the administrative center of an enterprise.

- *They discussed "main office" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "main office" to mean (usually plural) the office that serves as the....*

medical care *(noun)*

Professional treatment for illness or injury.

- *He looked up "medical care" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical care" to mean professional treatment for illness or injury.*

normal *(noun)*

Something regarded as a normative example.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normal."*
- *They discussed "normal" during the group presentation.*

---

one of the boys *(noun)*

A man who has been socially accepted into a group of other men.

- *He quickly became one of the boys.*
- *They discussed "one of the boys" during the group presentation.*

---

red fire *(noun)*

Combustible material (usually salts of lithium or strontium) that burns bright red; used in flares and fireworks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red fire."*
- *They discussed "red fire" during the group presentation.*

---

six day war *(noun)*

Tension between Arabs and Israeli erupted into a brief war in June 1967; Israel emerged as a major power in the Middle East.

- *Understanding "six day war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "six day war" during the group presentation.*

---

six-day war *(noun)*

Tension between Arabs and Israeli erupted into a brief war in June 1967; Israel emerged as a major power in the Middle East.

- *The article explained what "six-day war" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "six-day war" during the group presentation.*

---

special education *(noun)*

Education of physically or mentally handicapped children whose needs cannot be met in an ordinary classroom.

- *The article explained what "special education" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "special education" during the group presentation.*

---

text *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *His economics textbook is in its tenth edition.*
- *The professor wrote the text that he assigned students to buy.*

---

walk-through *(noun)*

The act of walking in order to view something.

- *The realtor took her on a walk-through of the apartment.*
- *She gave me a walk-through of my new duties.*

---

water boy *(noun)*

An assistant who supplies drinking water.

- *The article explained what "water boy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water boy" to mean an assistant who supplies drinking water.*

---

woman of the street *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *The article explained what "woman of the street" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woman of the street" to mean a woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.*

---

big brother *(noun)*

An authoritarian leader and invader of privacy.

- *He looked up "big brother" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "big brother" during the group presentation.*

---

campaign *(noun)*

A race between candidates for elective office.

- *I managed his campaign for governor.*

- *He supported populist campaigns.*

career man *(noun)*

A man who is a careerist.

- *Understanding "career man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "career man" because he had never seen it before.*

class action *(noun)*

A lawsuit brought by a representative member of a large group of people on behalf of all members of the group.

- *He looked up "class action" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "class action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dog show *(noun)*

A competitive exhibition of dogs.

- *The article explained what "dog show" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dog show" during the group presentation.*

due process *(noun)*

(law) the administration of justice according to established rules and principles; based on the principle that a person cannot be deprived of life or liberty or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "due process."*
- *The article explained what "due process" means with a simple example.*

female *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the sex that can have babies.

- *In class, the teacher used "female" to mean a person who belongs to the sex that can have babies.*
- *They discussed "female" during the group presentation.*

free trade *(noun)*

International trade free of government interference.

- *In class, the teacher used "free trade" to mean international trade free of government interference.*
- *They discussed "free trade" during the group presentation.*

high technology *(noun)*

Highly advanced technological development (especially in electronics).

- *Understanding "high technology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "high technology" during the group presentation.*

husband *(noun)*

A married man; a woman's partner in marriage.

- *The article explained what "husband" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "husband" to mean a married man; a woman's partner in marriage.*

land office *(noun)*

A government office where business relating to public lands is transacted.

- *They discussed "land office" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "land office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

language school *(noun)*

A school for teaching foreign languages.

- *He looked up "language school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "language school" during the group presentation.*

leading *(noun)*

The activity of leading.

- *He looked up "leading" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

means test *(noun)*

An inquiry into the financial position of someone applying for financial aid.

- *He looked up "means test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "means test" to mean an inquiry into the financial position of someone....*

---

one-night stand *(noun)*

A brief sexual encounter lasting only for a single night.

- *He ran through a series of loveless one-night stands.*
- *They discussed "one-night stand" during the group presentation.*

---

president of the united states *(noun)*

The office of the United States head of state.

- *A President is elected every four years.*
- *The President likes to jog every morning.*

---

research project *(noun)*

Research into questions posed by scientific theories and hypotheses.

- *He looked up "research project" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "research project" during the group presentation.*

---

social security *(noun)*

Social welfare program in the U.S.; includes old-age and survivors insurance and some unemployment insurance and old-age assistance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social security."*
- *He looked up "social security" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sort *(noun)*

A person of a particular character or nature.

- *What sort of person is he?*
- *He's a good sort.*

---

term of office *(noun)*

The term during which some position is held.

- *They discussed "term of office" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "term of office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the ways of the world *(noun)*

The manner in which people typically behave or things typically happen.

- *The ordinary reader is endowed with considerable wisdom and knowledge of the way of the world.*
- *She was well-versed in the ways of the world before she had taken the veil.*

---

united states president *(noun)*

The person who holds the office of head of state of the United States government.

- *The President likes to jog every morning.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states president."*

---

word class *(noun)*

One of the traditional categories of words intended to reflect their functions in a grammatical context.

- *Understanding "word class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word class" to mean one of the traditional categories of words intended....*

---

church service *(noun)*

A service conducted in a house of worship.

- *Don't be late for church.*
- *In class, the teacher used "church service" to mean a service conducted in a house of worship.*

---

jesus *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *Understanding “jesus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “jesus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kid *(noun)*

A human offspring (son or daughter) of any age.

- *They were able to send their kids to college.*
- *They’re just kids.*

---

loved one *(noun)*

A person who you love, usually a member of your family.

- *He looked up “loved one” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “loved one” to mean a person who you love, usually a member of your family.*

---

military control *(noun)*

The control of a country by military forces of a foreign power.

- *Understanding “military control” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “military control.”*

---

military court *(noun)*

A judicial court of commissioned officers for the discipline and punishment of military personnel.

- *In class, the teacher used “military court” to mean a judicial court of commissioned officers for the....*
- *The article explained what “military court” means with a simple example.*

---

piece of work *(noun)*

A product produced or accomplished through the effort or activity or agency of a person or thing.

- *It is not regarded as one of his more memorable works.*
- *The symphony was hailed as an ingenious work.*

---

police action *(noun)*

A local military action without declaration of war; against violators of international peace and order.

- *He looked up “police action” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “police action” during the group presentation.*

---

professional life *(noun)*

A career in industrial or commercial or professional activities.

- *The article explained what “professional life” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “professional life” to mean a career in industrial or commercial or....*

---

send away *(verb)*

Terminate the employment of; discharge from an office or position.

- *The coach explained when to use “send away” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “send away” in real sentences.*

---

street child *(noun)*

A homeless child especially one forsaken or orphaned.

- *Street children beg or steal in order to survive.*
- *They discussed “street child” during the group presentation.*

---

throughout *(adverb)*

Used to refer to cited works.

- *Using “throughout” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke “throughout,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tour *(noun)*

A journey or route all the way around a particular place or area.

- *They took an extended tour of Europe.*
- *Understanding “tour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class period *(noun)*

A regularly scheduled session as part of a course of study.

- *The article explained what "class period" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class period" to mean a regularly scheduled session as part of a course....*

double first *(noun)*

A first-class honours degree in two subjects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double first."*
- *They discussed "double first" during the group presentation.*

leaving *(noun)*

The act of departing.

- *He looked up "leaving" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leaving" to mean the act of departing.*

make-peace *(noun)*

Someone who tries to bring peace.

- *The article explained what "make-peace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "make-peace" to mean someone who tries to bring peace.*

office of the dead *(noun)*

An office read or sung before a burial mass in the Roman Catholic Church.

- *He looked up "office of the dead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "office of the dead."*

on tour *(noun)*

Travelling about.

- *The article explained what "on tour" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "on tour" to mean travelling about.*

police force *(noun)*

The force of policemen and officers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police force."*
- *He looked up "police force" because he had never seen it before.*

school paper *(noun)*

A newspaper written and published by students in a school.

- *He looked up "school paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "school paper" during the group presentation.*

sort out *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *The coach explained when to use "sort out" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sort out" in real sentences.*

taking hold *(noun)*

The act of gripping something firmly with the hands (or the tentacles).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taking hold."*
- *He looked up "taking hold" because he had never seen it before.*

winning *(noun)*

Succeeding with great difficulty.

- *Winning is not everything.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winning" to mean succeeding with great difficulty.*

works program *(noun)*

A program to provide jobs on public works paid for by government funds.

- *Understanding "works program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "works program" means with a simple example.*

---

write-off *(noun)*

The act of cancelling from an account a bad debt or a worthless asset.

- *The article explained what "write-off" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "write-off" during the group presentation.*

---

central american *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central american."*
- *They discussed "central american" during the group presentation.*

---

cold work *(verb)*

Shape (metal) without heat.

- *Can you use "cold work" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "cold work" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

company union *(noun)*

A union of workers for a single company; a union not affiliated with a larger union.

- *In class, the teacher used "company union" to mean a union of workers for a single company; a union....*
- *The article explained what "company union" means with a simple example.*

---

drop out *(verb)*

Leave school or an educational program prematurely.

- *Many students drop out because they are not prepared for our challenging program.*
- *She hasn't heard from her brother in years–he dropped out after moving to California.*

---

justice *(noun)*

A public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court of justice.

- *The article explained what "justice" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "justice" to mean a public official authorized to decide questions....*

---

line management *(noun)*

Administration of the activities contributing directly to an organization's output.

- *The article explained what "line management" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line management" to mean administration of the activities contributing....*

---

manager *(noun)*

Someone who controls resources and expenditures.

- *They discussed "manager" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "manager" because he had never seen it before.*

---

office boy *(noun)*

A young man who is employed to do odd jobs in a business office.

- *He looked up "office boy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "office boy" to mean a young man who is employed to do odd jobs in a....*

---

oil change *(noun)*

Replacing dirty oil with clean.

- *He looked up "oil change" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil change."*

---

stage business *(noun)*

Incidental activity performed by an actor for dramatic effect.

- *His business with the cane was hilarious.*

- *In class, the teacher used “stage business” to mean incidental activity performed by an actor for....*

straight man *(noun)*

A performer who acts as stooge to a comedian.

- *In class, the teacher used “straight man” to mean a performer who acts as stooge to a comedian.*
- *They discussed “straight man” during the group presentation.*

top dog *(noun)*

A person who is in charge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “top dog.”*
- *He looked up “top dog” because he had never seen it before.*

blue law *(noun)*

A statute regulating work on Sundays.

- *In class, the teacher used “blue law” to mean a statute regulating work on sundays.*
- *Understanding “blue law” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

board of education *(noun)*

A board in charge of local public schools.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “board of education.”*
- *He looked up “board of education” because he had never seen it before.*

calling *(noun)*

The particular occupation for which you are trained.

- *He looked up “calling” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calling.”*

collection *(noun)*

A publication containing a variety of works.

- *In class, the teacher used “collection” to mean a publication containing a variety of works.*
- *They discussed “collection” during the group presentation.*

double take *(noun)*

A delayed reaction indicating surprise.

- *Understanding “double take” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “double take” means with a simple example.*

french person *(noun)*

A person of French nationality.

- *They discussed “french person” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “french person” means with a simple example.*

friday *(noun)*

The sixth day of the week; the fifth working day.

- *The article explained what “friday” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “friday” to mean the sixth day of the week; the fifth working day.*

great russian *(noun)*

A member of the chief stock of Russian people living in European Russia; used to distinguish ethnic Russians from other peoples incorporated into Russia.

- *He looked up “great russian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “great russian” during the group presentation.*

hair care *(noun)*

Care for the hair: the activity of washing or cutting or curling or arranging the hair.

- *They discussed “hair care” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hair care” to mean care for the hair: the activity of washing or....*

king john *(noun)*

Youngest son of Henry II; King of England from 1199 to 1216; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Richard I; lost his French possessions; in 1215 John was compelled by the barons to sign the Magna Carta (1167-1216).

- *In class, the teacher used "king john" to mean youngest son of henry ii; king of england from 1199....*
- *They discussed "king john" during the group presentation.*

---

knowledge *(noun)*

The psychological result of perception and learning and reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used "knowledge" to mean the psychological result of perception and learning....*
- *Understanding "knowledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

land development *(noun)*

Making an area of land more useful.

- *Understanding "land development" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "land development" because he had never seen it before.*

---

married man *(noun)*

A married man; a woman's partner in marriage.

- *Understanding "married man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "married man" means with a simple example.*

---

middle class *(noun)*

The social class between the lower and upper classes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle class."*
- *They discussed "middle class" during the group presentation.*

---

middle-class *(adjective)*

Occupying a socioeconomic position intermediate between those of the lower classes and the wealthy.

- *Would you call this situation "middle-class"? Explain why.*
- *A "middle-class" approach may work better in this case.*

---

poor person *(noun)*

A person with few or no possessions.

- *The article explained what "poor person" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "poor person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

school district *(noun)*

A district whose public schools are administered together.

- *Understanding "school district" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "school district" to mean a district whose public schools are administered....*

---

search *(noun)*

The examination of alternative hypotheses.

- *His search for a move that would avoid checkmate was unsuccessful.*
- *A thorough search of the ledgers revealed nothing.*

---

sex act *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *Understanding "sex act" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex act" to mean the act of sexual procreation between a man and a....*

---

spend-all *(noun)*

Someone who spends money prodigally.

- *Understanding "spend-all" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spend-all."*

---

subject *(noun)*

A person who owes allegiance to that nation.

- *A monarch has a duty to his subjects.*
- *He didn't want to discuss that subject.*

---

water dog *(noun)*

A person who enjoys being in or on the water.

- *They discussed "water dog" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water dog" to mean a person who enjoys being in or on the water.*

---

author *(noun)*

Someone who originates or causes or initiates something.

- *They discussed "author" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "author."*

---

brother-in-law *(noun)*

A brother by marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brother-in-law."*
- *The article explained what "brother-in-law" means with a simple example.*

---

dad *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *The article explained what "dad" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dad."*

---

department of education *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers all federal programs dealing with education (including federal aid to educational institutions and students); created 1979.

- *They discussed "department of education" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of education."*

---

director of research *(noun)*

A supervisor in a research center.

- *Understanding "director of research" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "director of research" during the group presentation.*

---

education department *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers all federal programs dealing with education (including federal aid to educational institutions and students); created 1979.

- *In class, the teacher used "education department" to mean the united states federal department that....*
- *The article explained what "education department" means with a simple example.*

---

field of study *(noun)*

A branch of knowledge.

- *Anthropology is the study of human beings.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field of study" to mean a branch of knowledge.*

---

fit *(noun)*

A sudden flurry of activity (often for no obvious reason).

- *A fit of housecleaning.*
- *He had a fit.*

---

information science *(noun)*

The sciences concerned with gathering, manipulating, storing, retrieving, and classifying recorded information.

- *Understanding "information science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "information science" during the group presentation.*

---

judge *(noun)*

An authority who is able to estimate worth or quality.

- *They discussed "judge" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "judge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lady *(noun)*

A polite name for any woman.

- *A nice lady at the library helped me.*
- *A chauffeur opened the door of the limousine for the grand lady.*

leader *(noun)*

A person who rules or guides or inspires others.

- *The article explained what "leader" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leader" to mean a person who rules or guides or inspires others.*

leading off *(noun)*

The act of enticing others into sinful ways.

- *The article explained what "leading off" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leading off" to mean the act of enticing others into sinful ways.*

letter *(noun)*

An award earned by participation in a school sport.

- *He won letters in three sports.*
- *Mailed an indignant letter to the editor.*

material *(noun)*

A person judged suitable for admission or employment.

- *He was university material.*
- *She was vice-presidential material.*

nobody *(noun)*

A person of no influence.

- *The article explained what "nobody" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nobody" to mean a person of no influence.*

plus *(noun)*

The arithmetic operation of summing; calculating the sum of two or more numbers.

- *Four plus three equals seven.*
- *Understanding "plus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

public figure *(noun)*

A well-known or notable person.

- *She is an important figure in modern music.*
- *They discussed "public figure" during the group presentation.*

regular *(noun)*

A dependable follower (especially in party politics).

- *He is one of the party regulars.*
- *He looked up "regular" because he had never seen it before.*

research director *(noun)*

A supervisor in a research center.

- *The article explained what "research director" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "research director."*

secretary *(noun)*

A person who is head of an administrative department of government.

- *In class, the teacher used "secretary" to mean a person who is head of an administrative....*
- *They discussed "secretary" during the group presentation.*

significant other *(noun)*

A person (not necessarily a spouse) with whom you cohabit and share a long-term sexual relationship.

- *They discussed "significant other" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "significant other" means with a simple example.*

---

sister *(noun)*

A female person who has the same parents as another person.

- *My sister married a musician.*
- *The Sisters taught her to love God.*

---

workers *(noun)*

A person who works at a specific occupation.

- *Workers of the world–unite!*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "workers."*

---

battle *(noun)*

An energetic attempt to achieve something.

- *He fought a battle for recognition.*
- *Grant won a decisive victory in the battle of Chickamauga.*

---

central office *(noun)*

(usually plural) the office that serves as the administrative center of an enterprise.

- *They discussed "central office" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "central office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coming upon *(noun)*

A casual meeting with a person or thing.

- *The article explained what "coming upon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coming upon" to mean a casual meeting with a person or thing.*

---

earth god *(noun)*

A god of fertility and vegetation.

- *Understanding "earth god" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "earth god" means with a simple example.*

---

earth-god *(noun)*

A god of fertility and vegetation.

- *The article explained what "earth-god" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "earth-god" to mean a god of fertility and vegetation.*

---

fall guy *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *Understanding "fall guy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fall guy" means with a simple example.*

---

families *(noun)*

A person having kinship with another or others.

- *Understanding "families" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "families" during the group presentation.*

---

federal office *(noun)*

A department of the federal government of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal office."*
- *He looked up "federal office" because he had never seen it before.*

---

g-man *(noun)*

A special law-enforcement agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- *Understanding "g-man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “g-man” because he had never seen it before.*

group practice *(noun)*

(medicine) the practice of medicine by a group of physicians who share their premises and other resources.

- *He looked up “group practice” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “group practice” to mean (medicine) the practice of medicine by a group of....*

hit the books *(verb)*

Learn by reading books.

- *I have an exam next week; I must hit the books now.*
- *The coach explained when to use “hit the books” and when to wait.*

hurt *(noun)*

The act of damaging something or someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hurt.”*
- *Understanding “hurt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leading man *(noun)*

Actor who plays the leading male role.

- *He looked up “leading man” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “leading man” to mean actor who plays the leading male role.*

living dead *(noun)*

A dead body that has been brought back to life by a supernatural force.

- *They discussed “living dead” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “living dead.”*

local post office *(noun)*

A local branch where postal services are available".

- *They discussed “local post office” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “local post office” because he had never seen it before.*

management control *(noun)*

An internal control performed by one or more managers.

- *In class, the teacher used “management control” to mean an internal control performed by one or more managers.*
- *The article explained what “management control” means with a simple example.*

picture taking *(noun)*

The act of taking and printing photographs.

- *In class, the teacher used “picture taking” to mean the act of taking and printing photographs.*
- *The article explained what “picture taking” means with a simple example.*

sea god *(noun)*

A deity that personifies the sea and is usually believed to live in or to control the sea.

- *They discussed “sea god” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sea god.”*

section man *(noun)*

Someone who teaches a section of a large college course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “section man.”*
- *He looked up “section man” because he had never seen it before.*

sports *(noun)*

A person known for the way she (or he) behaves when teased or defeated or subjected to trying circumstances.

- *They discussed “sports” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sports” to mean a person known for the way she (or he) behaves when....*

stupid *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *The economy, stupid!*
- *They discussed "stupid" during the group presentation.*

active *(noun)*

A person who is a participating member of an organization.

- *The club issues a list of members, both the actives and the retirees.*
- *'The boy threw the ball' uses the active voice.*

administration *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *He claims that the present administration is corrupt.*
- *Things were quiet during the Eisenhower administration.*

approach *(noun)*

The act of drawing spatially closer to something.

- *The hunter's approach scattered the geese.*
- *His approach to every problem is to draw up a list of pros and cons.*

class feeling *(noun)*

Feelings of envy and resentment of one social or economic class for toward another.

- *In class, the teacher used "class feeling" to mean feelings of envy and resentment of one social or....*
- *The article explained what "class feeling" means with a simple example.*

general election *(noun)*

A national or state election; candidates are chosen in all constituencies.

- *The article explained what "general election" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general election."*

general staff *(noun)*

Military officers assigned to assist a senior officer in planning military policy.

- *Understanding "general staff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "general staff" means with a simple example.*

government minister *(noun)*

A person appointed to a high office in the government.

- *Minister of Finance.*
- *Understanding "government minister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

half brother *(noun)*

A brother who has only one parent in common with you.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half brother."*
- *Understanding "half brother" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

half-brother *(noun)*

A brother who has only one parent in common with you.

- *Understanding "half-brother" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "half-brother" because he had never seen it before.*

higher education *(noun)*

Education provided by a college or university.

- *They discussed "higher education" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "higher education."*

independent *(noun)*

A neutral or uncommitted person (especially in politics).

- *Understanding "independent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independent."*

---

master *(noun)*

An artist of consummate skill.

- *A master of the violin.*
- *One of the old masters.*

---

medical report *(noun)*

A report of the results of a medical examination of a patient.

- *The article explained what "medical report" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical report" to mean a report of the results of a medical examination of....*

---

natural history *(noun)*

The scientific study of plants or animals (more observational than experimental) usually published in popular magazines rather than in academic journals.

- *They discussed "natural history" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "natural history" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

normal school *(noun)*

A two-year school for training elementary teachers.

- *The article explained what "normal school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "normal school" to mean a two-year school for training elementary teachers.*

---

president washington *(noun)*

1st President of the United States; commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution (1732-1799).

- *Understanding "president washington" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president washington."*

---

professional person *(noun)*

A person engaged in one of the learned professions.

- *He looked up "professional person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "professional person" during the group presentation.*

---

quality control *(noun)*

Maintenance of standards of quality of manufactured goods.

- *In class, the teacher used "quality control" to mean maintenance of standards of quality of manufactured....*
- *They discussed "quality control" during the group presentation.*

---

school text *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *His economics textbook is in its tenth edition.*
- *The professor wrote the text that he assigned students to buy.*

---

school-age child *(noun)*

A young person attending school (up through senior high school).

- *In class, the teacher used "school-age child" to mean a young person attending school (up through senior....*
- *He looked up "school-age child" because he had never seen it before.*

---

back judge *(noun)*

A football official.

- *In class, the teacher used "back judge" to mean a football official.*
- *Understanding "back judge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

case officer *(noun)*

An operative who also serves as an official staffer of an intelligence service.

- *Understanding "case officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "case officer" means with a simple example.*

college boy *(noun)*

A student (or former student) at a college or university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "college boy."*
- *He looked up "college boy" because he had never seen it before.*

compared *(verb)*

Examine and note the similarities or differences of.

- *John compared his haircut to his friend's.*
- *We compared notes after we had both seen the movie.*

daughter-in-law *(noun)*

The wife of your son.

- *They discussed "daughter-in-law" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "daughter-in-law" because he had never seen it before.*

david low *(noun)*

British political cartoonist (born in New Zealand) who created the character Colonel Blimp (1891-1963).

- *Understanding "david low" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "david low" to mean british political cartoonist (born in new zealand)....*

effort *(noun)*

A series of actions advancing a principle or tending toward a particular end.

- *Contributed to the war effort.*
- *Made an effort to cover all the reading material.*

fall short of *(verb)*

Fail to satisfy, as of expectations, for example.

- *The coach explained when to use "fall short of" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fall short of" in real sentences.*

fighting *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *There was fighting in the streets.*
- *Understanding "fighting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

first lady *(noun)*

The leading woman in an art or profession.

- *Understanding "first lady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first lady" to mean the leading woman in an art or profession.*

ice show *(noun)*

Any entertainment performed by ice skaters.

- *In class, the teacher used "ice show" to mean any entertainment performed by ice skaters.*
- *The article explained what "ice show" means with a simple example.*

impact *(noun)*

The violent interaction of individuals or groups entering into combat.

- *The book had an important impact on my thinking.*
- *Understanding "impact" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

in-fighting *(noun)*

Conflict between members of the same organization (usually concealed from outsiders).

- *He looked up "in-fighting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "in-fighting."*

learning *(noun)*

The cognitive process of acquiring skill or knowledge.

- *Understanding “learning” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “learning” means with a simple example.*

---

lower class *(noun)*

The social class lowest in the social hierarchy.

- *The article explained what “lower class” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lower class” to mean the social class lowest in the social hierarchy.*

---

lower-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the lowest socioeconomic position in a society.

- *Students compared “lower-class” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “lower-class” when it is occupying the lowest socioeconomic position in a....*

---

married person *(noun)*

A person’s partner in marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “married person.”*
- *He looked up “married person” because he had never seen it before.*

---

military action *(noun)*

A military engagement.

- *He saw action in Korea.*
- *The article explained what “military action” means with a simple example.*

---

operation *(noun)*

A business especially one run on a large scale.

- *A large-scale farming operation.*
- *A multinational operation.*

---

organization *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *He still remembers the organization of the club.*
- *The facts were familiar but it was in the organization of them that he was original.*

---

pictures *(noun)*

A typical example of some state or quality.

- *They showed us the pictures of their wedding.*
- *His pictures hang in the Louvre.*

---

senior *(noun)*

An undergraduate student during the year preceding graduation.

- *Understanding “senior” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “senior.”*

---

straight person *(noun)*

A heterosexual person; someone having a sexual orientation to persons of the opposite sex.

- *They discussed “straight person” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “straight person” means with a simple example.*

---

wear *(noun)*

The act of having on your person as a covering or adornment.

- *She bought it for everyday wear.*
- *The tires showed uneven wear.*

---

work-study program *(noun)*

An educational plan in which students alternate between paid employment and formal study.

- *The article explained what “work-study program” means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work-study program."*

---

air attack *(noun)*

An attack by armed planes on a surface target.

- *Understanding "air attack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air attack" to mean an attack by armed planes on a surface target.*

---

analysis *(noun)*

A set of techniques for exploring underlying motives and a method of treating various mental disorders; based on the theories of Sigmund Freud.

- *His physician recommended psychoanalysis.*
- *He looked up "analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

art director *(noun)*

The director in charge of the artistic features of a theatrical production (costumes and scenery and lighting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "art director."*
- *They discussed "art director" during the group presentation.*

---

board member *(noun)*

A member of a governing board.

- *Understanding "board member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "board member" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commission *(noun)*

A special assignment that is given to a person or group.

- *He works on commission.*
- *Put the ships into commission.*

---

competition *(noun)*

The act of competing as for profit or a prize.

- *Business competition can be fiendish at times.*
- *He wanted to know what the competition was doing.*

---

department of local government *(noun)*

A permanent department created to perform the work of a local government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of local government."*
- *Understanding "department of local government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foreign office *(noun)*

The government department in charge of foreign relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreign office" to mean the government department in charge of foreign....*
- *They discussed "foreign office" during the group presentation.*

---

law practice *(noun)*

The practice of law.

- *They discussed "law practice" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law practice."*

---

march king *(noun)*

A United States bandmaster and composer of military marches (1854-1932).

- *Understanding "march king" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "march king" to mean a united states bandmaster and composer of military....*

---

marriage *(noun)*

The act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.

- *Their marriage was conducted in the chapel.*
- *A long and happy marriage.*

---

no-trump *(noun)*

A version of contract bridge in which no suit is designated as trump for the duration of the hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "no-trump" to mean a version of contract bridge in which no suit is....*
- *The article explained what "no-trump" means with a simple example.*

---

office staff *(noun)*

Professional or clerical workers in an office.

- *The whole office was late the morning of the blizzard.*
- *Understanding "office staff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patients *(noun)*

A person who requires medical care.

- *The number of emergency patients has grown rapidly.*
- *Understanding "patients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

police chief *(noun)*

A policeman in charge of a precinct.

- *The article explained what "police chief" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "police chief" to mean a policeman in charge of a precinct.*

---

practice of law *(noun)*

The learned profession that is mastered by graduate study in a law school and that is responsible for the judicial system.

- *He studied law at Yale.*
- *He looked up "practice of law" because he had never seen it before.*

---

research staff *(noun)*

A group of associated research workers in a university or library or laboratory.

- *They discussed "research staff" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "research staff."*

---

security department *(noun)*

A department responsible for the security of the institution's property and workers.

- *The head of security was a former policeman.*
- *He looked up "security department" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staff office *(noun)*

The department responsible for hiring and training and placing employees and for setting policies for personnel management.

- *Understanding "staff office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "staff office" because he had never seen it before.*

---

work unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work unit."*
- *Understanding "work unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air cover *(noun)*

The use of military aircraft to provide protection against attack by enemy aircraft during ground or naval operations.

- *The article explained what "air cover" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air cover" to mean the use of military aircraft to provide protection....*

---

career girl *(noun)*

A woman who is a careerist.

- *Understanding "career girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "career girl" means with a simple example.*

---

co-star *(noun)*

One of two actors who are given equal status as stars in a play or film.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "co-star."*
- *The article explained what "co-star" means with a simple example.*

---

cover girl *(noun)*

A very pretty girl who works as a photographer's model.

- *The article explained what "cover girl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cover girl" during the group presentation.*

---

drink *(noun)*

The act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *Drink was his downfall.*
- *I asked for a hot drink.*

---

french leave *(noun)*

An abrupt and unannounced departure (without saying farewell).

- *They discussed "french leave" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "french leave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

general officer *(noun)*

Officers in the Army or Air Force or Marines above the rank of colonel.

- *In class, the teacher used "general officer" to mean officers in the army or air force or marines above....*
- *Understanding "general officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

line officer *(noun)*

A commissioned officer with combat units (not a staff officer or a supply officer).

- *Understanding "line officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line officer" to mean a commissioned officer with combat units (not a....*

---

man friday *(noun)*

The most helpful assistant.

- *The article explained what "man friday" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man friday."*

---

planning *(noun)*

An act of formulating a program for a definite course of action.

- *The planning was more fun than the trip itself.*
- *His planning for retirement was hindered by several uncertainties.*

---

political science *(noun)*

The study of government of states and other political units.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political science."*
- *He looked up "political science" because he had never seen it before.*

---

professor *(noun)*

Someone who is a member of the faculty at a college or university.

- *They discussed "professor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "professor" means with a simple example.*

---

sit-in *(noun)*

A form of civil disobedience in which demonstrators occupy seats and refuse to move.

- *Understanding "sit-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sit-in."*

---

u-turn *(noun)*

Complete reversal of direction of travel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "u-turn."*
- *They discussed "u-turn" during the group presentation.*

work to rule *(noun)*

A job action in which workers cause a slowdown by doing only the minimum amount required by the rules of the workplace.

- *In class, the teacher used "work to rule" to mean a job action in which workers cause a slowdown by....*
- *He looked up "work to rule" because he had never seen it before.*

anti-american *(noun)*

A person who is opposed to the United States and its policies.

- *The article explained what "anti-american" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anti-american" during the group presentation.*

basic *(noun)*

A popular programming language that is relatively easy to learn; an acronym for beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code; no longer in general use.

- *He looked up "basic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "basic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue baby *(noun)*

An infant born with a bluish color; usually has a defective heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue baby" to mean an infant born with a bluish color; usually has a....*
- *Understanding "blue baby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

board meeting *(noun)*

A meeting for administrative purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "board meeting."*
- *The article explained what "board meeting" means with a simple example.*

captain *(noun)*

The leader of a group of people.

- *A captain of industry.*
- *He looked up "captain" because he had never seen it before.*

club member *(noun)*

Someone who is a member of a club.

- *In class, the teacher used "club member" to mean someone who is a member of a club.*
- *The article explained what "club member" means with a simple example.*

crime *(noun)*

An evil act not necessarily punishable by law.

- *Crimes of the heart.*
- *A long record of crimes.*

female person *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the sex that can have babies.

- *They discussed "female person" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "female person" to mean a person who belongs to the sex that can have babies.*

film star *(noun)*

A star who plays leading roles in the cinema.

- *He looked up "film star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film star."*

fire chief *(noun)*

The head of a fire department.

- *They discussed "fire chief" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fire chief" means with a simple example.*

land-office business *(noun)*

Very large and profitable volume of commercial activity.

- *Understanding "land-office business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "land-office business" means with a simple example.*

---

law officer *(noun)*

An officer of the law.

- *He looked up "law officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law officer."*

---

law student *(noun)*

A student in law school.

- *The article explained what "law student" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "law student" to mean a student in law school.*

---

limited war *(noun)*

A war whose objective is less than the unconditional defeat of the enemy.

- *Understanding "limited war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limited war."*

---

line double *(noun)*

A double resulting from a line drive.

- *They discussed "line double" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "line double" because he had never seen it before.*

---

little sister *(noun)*

A younger sister.

- *Understanding "little sister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "little sister" during the group presentation.*

---

military training *(noun)*

Training soldiers in military procedures.

- *The article explained what "military training" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military training."*

---

old lady *(noun)*

Your own wife.

- *Meet my old lady.*
- *The article explained what "old lady" means with a simple example.*

---

secretary of state *(noun)*

The position of the head of the State Department.

- *The position of Secretary of State was established in 1789.*
- *The first Secretary of State was Thomas Jefferson.*

---

sit-up *(noun)*

A stomach exercise in which a person sits up from a supine position without using the arms for leverage.

- *He looked up "sit-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sit-up."*

---

smith *(noun)*

Someone who works at something specified.

- *The article explained what "smith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smith" to mean someone who works at something specified.*

---

stock-take *(noun)*

An instance of stocktaking.

- *In class, the teacher used "stock-take" to mean an instance of stocktaking.*

- *The article explained what "stock-take" means with a simple example.*

---

tax cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing taxation.

- *The new administration's large tax cut was highly controversial.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax cut."*

---

town meeting *(noun)*

A meeting of the inhabitants of a town.

- *The article explained what "town meeting" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "town meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tv star *(noun)*

A star in a television show.

- *In class, the teacher used "tv star" to mean a star in a television show.*
- *They discussed "tv star" during the group presentation.*

---

big gun *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he's a big shot.*
- *She's a big deal in local politics.*

---

box office *(noun)*

The office where tickets of admission are sold.

- *The article explained what "box office" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "box office" to mean the office where tickets of admission are sold.*

---

christian *(noun)*

A religious person who believes Jesus is the Christ and who is a member of a Christian denomination.

- *They discussed "christian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "christian" means with a simple example.*

---

city manager *(noun)*

The head of a city government.

- *He looked up "city manager" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "city manager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

killing *(noun)*

The act of terminating a life.

- *Understanding "killing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "killing."*

---

military press *(noun)*

A weightlift in which the barbell is lifted to shoulder height and then smoothly lifted overhead.

- *In class, the teacher used "military press" to mean a weightlift in which the barbell is lifted to....*
- *The article explained what "military press" means with a simple example.*

---

open-class word *(noun)*

A word to which an independent meaning can be assigned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open-class word."*
- *They discussed "open-class word" during the group presentation.*

---

peter *(noun)*

Disciple of Jesus and leader of the Apostles; regarded by Catholics as the vicar of Christ on earth and first Pope.

- *He looked up "peter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "peter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peter i *(noun)*

Czar of Russia who introduced ideas from western Europe to reform the government; he extended his territories in the Baltic and founded St. Petersburg (1682-1725).

- *The article explained what "peter i" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peter i" to mean czar of russia who introduced ideas from western....*

---

plan of attack *(noun)*

Ideas or actions intended to deal with a problem or situation.

- *An attack on inflation.*
- *His plan of attack was misguided.*

---

required course *(noun)*

A course that all students are required to take.

- *In class, the teacher used "required course" to mean a course that all students are required to take.*
- *The article explained what "required course" means with a simple example.*

---

showing *(noun)*

Something shown to the public.

- *They discussed "showing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "showing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teacher *(noun)*

A personified abstraction that teaches.

- *Books were his teachers.*
- *Experience is a demanding teacher.*

---

william i *(noun)*

Duke of Normandy who led the Norman invasion of England and became the first Norman to be King of England; he defeated Harold II at the battle of Hastings in 1066 and introduced many Norman customs into England (1027-1087).

- *In class, the teacher used "william i" to mean duke of normandy who led the norman invasion of....*
- *They discussed "william i" during the group presentation.*

---

big sister *(noun)*

An older sister.

- *Understanding "big sister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "big sister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catch *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *Mays made the catch with his back to the plate.*
- *It sounds good but what's the catch?*

---

church member *(noun)*

A religious person who goes to church regularly.

- *They discussed "church member" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "church member" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coast *(noun)*

The act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it.

- *The children lined up for a coast down the snowy slope.*
- *When it snowed they made a coast on the golf course.*

---

course credit *(noun)*

Recognition by a college or university that a course of studies has been successfully completed; typically measured in semester hours.

- *He looked up "course credit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "course credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

due process of law *(noun)*

(law) the administration of justice according to established rules and principles; based on the principle that a person cannot be deprived of life or liberty or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards.

- *Understanding "due process of law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "due process of law" means with a simple example.*

---

economy *(noun)*

An act of economizing; reduction in cost.

- *It was a small economy to walk to work every day.*
- *Economy of effort.*

---

executive *(noun)*

A person responsible for the administration of a business.

- *In class, the teacher used "executive" to mean a person responsible for the administration of a....*
- *They discussed "executive" during the group presentation.*

---

film director *(noun)*

The person who directs the making of a film.

- *Understanding "film director" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film director."*

---

final decision *(noun)*

A judgment disposing of the case before the court; after the judgment (or an appeal from it) is rendered all that remains is to enforce the judgment.

- *Understanding "final decision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "final decision" to mean a judgment disposing of the case before the court;....*

---

had crime *(noun)*

(Islam) serious crimes committed by Muslims and punishable by punishments established in the Koran.

- *Had crimes include apostasy from Islam and murder and theft and adultery.*
- *The article explained what "had crime" means with a simple example.*

---

john paul i *(noun)*

The first Pope to assume a double name; he reigned for only 34 days (1912-1978).

- *Understanding "john paul i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "john paul i" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john rock *(noun)*

United States gynecologist and devout Catholic who conducted the first clinical trials of the oral contraceptive pill (1890-1984).

- *In class, the teacher used "john rock" to mean united states gynecologist and devout catholic who....*
- *The article explained what "john rock" means with a simple example.*

---

mission *(noun)*

An operation that is assigned by a higher headquarters.

- *The planes were on a bombing mission.*
- *A confidential mission to London.*

---

officers *(noun)*

A person authorized to serve in a position of authority on a vessel.

- *The club elected its officers for the coming year.*
- *The article explained what "officers" means with a simple example.*

---

old master *(noun)*

A great European painter prior to 19th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old master."*
- *He looked up "old master" because he had never seen it before.*

---

operations *(noun)*

Financial transactions at a brokerage; having to do with the execution of trades and keeping customer records.

- *They had to consolidate their operations.*

- *Consolidate the companies various operations.*

organization man *(noun)*

An employee who sacrifices his own individuality for the good of an organization.

- *They discussed "organization man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organization man."*

politics *(noun)*

The activities and affairs involved in managing a state or a government.

- *Unemployment dominated the politics of the inter-war years.*
- *Government agencies multiplied beyond the control of representative politics.*

role player *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *The article explained what "role player" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "role player" to mean a person who makes deceitful pretenses.*

security director *(noun)*

Head of a private security force working for a business or industry.

- *He looked up "security director" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security director."*

sense of the meeting *(noun)*

General agreement reached by an assembled group.

- *No vote was taken, but after each discussion the chair summed up the sense of the meeting.*
- *The article explained what "sense of the meeting" means with a simple example.*

university student *(noun)*

A student enrolled in a college or university.

- *The article explained what "university student" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "university student" to mean a student enrolled in a college or university.*

works council *(noun)*

(chiefly Brit) a council representing employer and employees of a plant or business to discuss working conditions etc; also: a committee representing the workers elected to negotiate with management about grievances and wages etc.

- *The article explained what "works council" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "works council."*

application *(noun)*

The action of putting something into operation.

- *The application of maximum thrust.*
- *Massage has far-reaching medical applications.*

dance school *(noun)*

A school where students are taught to dance.

- *They discussed "dance school" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dance school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

john brown *(noun)*

Abolitionist who was hanged after leading an unsuccessful raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (1800-1859).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john brown."*
- *He looked up "john brown" because he had never seen it before.*

legal action *(noun)*

A judicial proceeding brought by one party against another; one party prosecutes another for a wrong done or for protection of a right or for prevention of a wrong.

- *They discussed "legal action" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "legal action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

location *(noun)*

A determination of the place where something is.

- *They shot the film on location in Nevada.*
- *They discussed "location" during the group presentation.*

married woman *(noun)*

A married woman; a man's partner in marriage.

- *He looked up "married woman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "married woman."*

population control *(noun)*

Control over the growth of population; a government program.

- *He looked up "population control" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "population control."*

queen *(noun)*

A competitor who holds a preeminent position.

- *Paris is the queen of cities.*
- *The queen of ocean liners.*

report card *(noun)*

A written evaluation of a student's scholarship and deportment.

- *His father signed his report card.*
- *In class, the teacher used "report card" to mean a written evaluation of a student's scholarship and....*

rich man *(noun)*

A man who is wealthy.

- *Understanding "rich man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rich man" to mean a man who is wealthy.*

school ship *(noun)*

A ship used to train students as sailors.

- *In class, the teacher used "school ship" to mean a ship used to train students as sailors.*
- *The article explained what "school ship" means with a simple example.*

section hand *(noun)*

A laborer assigned to a section gang.

- *In class, the teacher used "section hand" to mean a laborer assigned to a section gang.*
- *Understanding "section hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

security review *(noun)*

Counterintelligence achieved by banning or deleting any information of value to the enemy.

- *In class, the teacher used "security review" to mean counterintelligence achieved by banning or deleting....*
- *They discussed "security review" during the group presentation.*

senior high *(noun)*

A public secondary school usually including grades 9 through 12.

- *He goes to the neighborhood highschool.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senior high" to mean a public secondary school usually including grades....*

sit-down *(noun)*

A strike in which workers refuse to leave the workplace until a settlement is reached.

- *They discussed "sit-down" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sit-down" because he had never seen it before.*

sitting *(noun)*

The act of assuming or maintaining a seated position.

- *He read the mystery at one sitting.*
- *He wanted his portrait painted but couldn't spare time for the sitting.*

---

stars *(noun)*

A performer who receives prominent billing.

- *They discussed "stars" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walking *(noun)*

The act of traveling by foot.

- *Walking is a healthy form of exercise.*
- *They discussed "walking" during the group presentation.*

---

also-ran *(noun)*

A contestant who loses the contest.

- *They discussed "also-ran" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "also-ran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attempt *(noun)*

Earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something.

- *They made an attempt on his life.*
- *They discussed "attempt" during the group presentation.*

---

business leader *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *They discussed "business leader" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "business leader."*

---

catch up with *(verb)*

Make up work that was missed due to absence at a later point.

- *Can I catch up with the material or is it too late?*
- *The coach explained when to use "catch up with" and when to wait.*

---

easy mark *(noun)*

A defenseless victim.

- *They discussed "easy mark" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "easy mark" to mean a defenseless victim.*

---

eating *(noun)*

The act of consuming food.

- *Understanding "eating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eating" during the group presentation.*

---

exchange *(noun)*

The act of changing one thing for another thing.

- *Adam was promised immortality in exchange for his disobedience.*
- *They had a bitter exchange.*

---

father figure *(noun)*

A man who takes over all the functions of the real father.

- *In class, the teacher used "father figure" to mean a man who takes over all the functions of the real....*
- *They discussed "father figure" during the group presentation.*

---

father-figure *(noun)*

A man (often a powerful or influential man) who arouses emotions usually felt for your real father and with whom you identify psychologically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "father-figure."*

- *Understanding "father-figure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fell *(noun)*

The act of felling something (as a tree).

- *They discussed "fell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fell."*

finding *(noun)*

The act of determining the properties of something, usually by research or calculation.

- *The findings in the gastrointestinal tract indicate that he died several hours after dinner.*
- *An area rich in archaeological findings.*

gay man *(noun)*

A homosexual man.

- *The article explained what "gay man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gay man" to mean a homosexual man.*

general manager *(noun)*

The highest ranking manager.

- *The article explained what "general manager" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general manager."*

line coach *(noun)*

An assistant football coach in charge of the linemen.

- *In class, the teacher used "line coach" to mean an assistant football coach in charge of the linemen.*
- *The article explained what "line coach" means with a simple example.*

major form class *(noun)*

Any of the major parts of speech of traditional grammar.

- *They discussed "major form class" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "major form class" because he had never seen it before.*

mother figure *(noun)*

A woman who evokes the feelings usually reserved for a mother.

- *The article explained what "mother figure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mother figure" to mean a woman who evokes the feelings usually reserved....*

police officer *(noun)*

A member of a police force.

- *It was an accident, officer.*
- *He looked up "police officer" because he had never seen it before.*

prior *(noun)*

The head of a religious order; in an abbey the prior is next below the abbot.

- *He looked up "prior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prior" during the group presentation.*

protection *(noun)*

The activity of protecting someone or something.

- *The witnesses demanded police protection.*
- *They had no protection from the fallout.*

ride *(noun)*

A journey in a vehicle (usually an automobile).

- *In class, the teacher used "ride" to mean a journey in a vehicle (usually an automobile).*
- *Understanding "ride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robert *(noun)*

United States parliamentary authority and author (in 1876) of Robert's Rules of Order (1837-1923).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert" to mean united states parliamentary authority and author....*
- *The article explained what "robert" means with a simple example.*

robert i *(noun)*

King of Scotland from 1306 to 1329; defeated the English army under Edward II at Bannockburn and gained recognition of Scottish independence (1274-1329).

- *They discussed "robert i" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "robert i" because he had never seen it before.*

space walk *(noun)*

Any kind of physical activity outside a spacecraft by one of the crew.

- *The article explained what "space walk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space walk."*

sunday school *(noun)*

School meeting on Sundays for religious instruction.

- *Understanding "sunday school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunday school" to mean school meeting on sundays for religious instruction.*

two-base hit *(noun)*

A base hit on which the batter stops safely at second base.

- *He hit a double to deep centerfield.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-base hit."*

united states post office *(noun)*

An independent agency of the federal government responsible for mail delivery (and sometimes telecommunications) between individuals and businesses in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states post office."*
- *They discussed "united states post office" during the group presentation.*

wearing *(noun)*

The act of having on your person as a covering or adornment.

- *They discussed "wearing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wearing."*

calling together *(noun)*

The act of convoking.

- *Understanding "calling together" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calling together" means with a simple example.*

cross-question *(noun)*

A question asked in cross-examination.

- *They discussed "cross-question" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cross-question" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dead language *(noun)*

A language that is no longer learned as a native language.

- *In class, the teacher used "dead language" to mean a language that is no longer learned as a native....*
- *The article explained what "dead language" means with a simple example.*

driving school *(noun)*

A school where people are taught to drive automobiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driving school."*
- *He looked up "driving school" because he had never seen it before.*

earth mother *(noun)*

The earth conceived of as the female principle of fertility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earth mother."*
- *They discussed "earth mother" during the group presentation.*

---

fire watching *(noun)*

(during World War II in Britain) watching for fires started by bombs that dropped from the sky.

- *They discussed "fire watching" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fire watching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

german american *(noun)*

An American who was born in Germany or whose ancestors were German.

- *He looked up "german american" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german american."*

---

give notice *(verb)*

Terminate the employment of; discharge from an office or position.

- *In everyday English, people use "give notice" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give notice" in real sentences.*

---

keeping *(noun)*

The responsibility of a guardian or keeper.

- *He left his car in my keeping.*
- *His behavior was not in keeping with the occasion.*

---

kept woman *(noun)*

An adulterous woman; a woman who has an ongoing extramarital sexual relationship with a man.

- *In class, the teacher used "kept woman" to mean an adulterous woman; a woman who has an ongoing....*
- *The article explained what "kept woman" means with a simple example.*

---

king of england *(noun)*

The sovereign ruler of England.

- *The article explained what "king of england" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king of england" to mean the sovereign ruler of england.*

---

leading question *(noun)*

A question phrased in such a way as to suggest the desired answer; a lawyer may ask leading questions on cross-examination.

- *In class, the teacher used "leading question" to mean a question phrased in such a way as to suggest the....*
- *The article explained what "leading question" means with a simple example.*

---

lie-in *(noun)*

A long stay in bed in the morning.

- *He looked up "lie-in" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lie-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

line judge *(noun)*

Football official who assists the referee by keeping track of the official time during the game.

- *They discussed "line judge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line judge" to mean football official who assists the referee by....*

---

line-drive single *(noun)*

A single resulting from a line drive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line-drive single."*
- *Understanding "line-drive single" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

national insurance *(noun)*

Social insurance program in Britain; based on contributions from employers and employees; provides payments to unemployed and sick and retired people as well as medical services.

- *In class, the teacher used "national insurance" to mean social insurance program in britain; based on....*
- *The article explained what "national insurance" means with a simple example.*

national leader *(noun)*

A man who is a respected leader in national or international affairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national leader."*
- *The article explained what "national leader" means with a simple example.*

partner *(noun)*

An associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere of common interest.

- *Sexual partners.*
- *Understanding "partner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peter the great *(noun)*

Czar of Russia who introduced ideas from western Europe to reform the government; he extended his territories in the Baltic and founded St. Petersburg (1682-1725).

- *Understanding "peter the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peter the great" to mean czar of russia who introduced ideas from western....*

plays *(noun)*

A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage.

- *He wrote several plays but only one was produced on Broadway.*
- *The coach drew up the plays for her team.*

role model *(noun)*

Someone worthy of imitation.

- *Every child needs a role model.*
- *They discussed "role model" during the group presentation.*

runs *(noun)*

A race between candidates for elective office.

- *The Yankees scored 3 runs in the bottom of the 9th.*
- *In class, the teacher used "runs" to mean a race between candidates for elective office.*

safe sex *(noun)*

Sexual activity (especially sexual intercourse) with the use of measures (such as latex condoms) to avoid the transmission of disease (especially AIDS).

- *The article explained what "safe sex" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "safe sex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

secretary general *(noun)*

A person who is a chief administrator (as of the United Nations).

- *He looked up "secretary general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "secretary general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

side judge *(noun)*

A football official.

- *Understanding "side judge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "side judge" to mean a football official.*

solution *(noun)*

The successful action of solving a problem.

- *The solution took three hours.*
- *He used a solution of peroxide and water.*

stupid person *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *The economy, stupid!*
- *He looked up "stupid person" because he had never seen it before.*

term paper *(noun)*

A composition intended to indicate a student's progress during a school term.

- *In class, the teacher used "term paper" to mean a composition intended to indicate a student's....*
- *They discussed "term paper" during the group presentation.*

---

thomas *(noun)*

The Apostle who would not believe the resurrection of Jesus until he saw Jesus with his own eyes.

- *He looked up "thomas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomas" to mean the apostle who would not believe the resurrection....*

---

via media *(noun)*

A middle way between two extremes.

- *In class, the teacher used "via media" to mean a middle way between two extremes.*
- *The article explained what "via media" means with a simple example.*

---

action officer *(noun)*

The case officer designated to perform an act during a clandestine operation (especially in a hostile area).

- *In class, the teacher used "action officer" to mean the case officer designated to perform an act....*
- *The article explained what "action officer" means with a simple example.*

---

americans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the United States.

- *They discussed "americans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "americans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

art student *(noun)*

Someone studying to be an artist.

- *In class, the teacher used "art student" to mean someone studying to be an artist.*
- *The article explained what "art student" means with a simple example.*

---

big fish *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he's a big shot.*
- *She's a big deal in local politics.*

---

bill of review *(noun)*

A proceeding brought to obtain an explanation or an alteration or a reversal of a decree by the court that rendered it.

- *He looked up "bill of review" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bill of review" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

c-section *(noun)*

The delivery of a fetus by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus (from the belief that Julius Caesar was born that way).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "c-section."*
- *Understanding "c-section" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

change of direction *(noun)*

The act of changing the direction in which something is oriented.

- *He looked up "change of direction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "change of direction" to mean the act of changing the direction in which....*

---

college student *(noun)*

A student enrolled in a college or university.

- *Understanding "college student" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "college student" means with a simple example.*

---

council member *(noun)*

A member of a council.

- *The article explained what "council member" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "council member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

count *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *The counting continued for several hours.*
- *A blood count.*

---

cross-check *(verb)*

Check out conflicting sources; crosscheck facts, for example.

- *He did not know how to use "cross-check" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "cross-check" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

federal official *(noun)*

Any federal law-enforcement officer.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal official" to mean any federal law-enforcement officer.*
- *The article explained what "federal official" means with a simple example.*

---

four-minute man *(noun)*

Someone who has run the mile in less that 4 minutes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-minute man."*
- *He looked up "four-minute man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gun control *(noun)*

Efforts to regulate or control sales of guns.

- *The article explained what "gun control" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gun control" to mean efforts to regulate or control sales of guns.*

---

holy man *(noun)*

Person of exceptional holiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "holy man" to mean person of exceptional holiness.*
- *He looked up "holy man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

law degree *(noun)*

Degree conferred on someone who successfully completes law school.

- *He looked up "law degree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "law degree" during the group presentation.*

---

leading light *(noun)*

A celebrity who is an inspiration to others.

- *Understanding "leading light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leading light" during the group presentation.*

---

may queen *(noun)*

The girl chosen queen of a May Day festival.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "may queen."*
- *Understanding "may queen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mouth *(noun)*

A person conceived as a consumer of food.

- *He has four mouths to feed.*
- *He stuffed his mouth with candy.*

---

owner *(noun)*

A person who owns something.

- *They are searching for the owner of the car.*
- *Who is the owner of that friendly smile?*

---

press lord *(noun)*

A powerful newspaper proprietor.

- *Understanding "press lord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "press lord" during the group presentation.*

queen of the may *(noun)*

The girl chosen queen of a May Day festival.

- *They discussed "queen of the may" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen of the may."*

secretary of war *(noun)*

Head of a former executive department; combined with the Navy Secretary to form the Defense Secretary in 1947.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretary of war."*
- *He looked up "secretary of war" because he had never seen it before.*

separate *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *He separated the fighting children.*
- *Separate the wheat from the chaff.*

sister-in-law *(noun)*

The sister of your spouse.

- *They discussed "sister-in-law" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sister-in-law" means with a simple example.*

staff member *(noun)*

An employee who is a member of a staff of workers (especially a member of the staff that works for the President of the United States).

- *Understanding "staff member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staff member."*

thomas more *(noun)*

English statesman who opposed Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and was imprisoned and beheaded; recalled for his concept of Utopia, the ideal state.

- *The article explained what "thomas more" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomas more" to mean english statesman who opposed henry viii's divorce....*

three-base hit *(noun)*

A base hit at which the batter stops safely at third base.

- *They discussed "three-base hit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-base hit."*

tom *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive and derogatory name for a Black man who is abjectly servile and deferential to Whites.

- *In class, the teacher used "tom" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive and derogatory name for a....*
- *The article explained what "tom" means with a simple example.*

union member *(noun)*

A worker who belongs to a trade union.

- *They discussed "union member" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "union member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

views *(noun)*

The act of looking or seeing or observing.

- *The most desirable feature of the park are the beautiful views.*
- *Figure 2 shows photographic and schematic views of the equipment.*

war secretary *(noun)*

Head of a former executive department; combined with the Navy Secretary to form the Defense Secretary in 1947.

- *Understanding "war secretary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war secretary" to mean head of a former executive department; combined....*

---

wedding *(noun)*

The act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.

- *In class, the teacher used "wedding" to mean the act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.*
- *They discussed "wedding" during the group presentation.*

---

young lady *(noun)*

A young woman.

- *A young lady of 18.*
- *In class, the teacher used "young lady" to mean a young woman.*

---

acting *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *In class, the teacher used "acting" to mean the performance of a part or role in a drama.*
- *Understanding "acting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brown study *(noun)*

A state of deep absorption or thoughtfulness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown study."*
- *He looked up "brown study" because he had never seen it before.*

---

change of color *(noun)*

An act that changes the light that something reflects.

- *In class, the teacher used "change of color" to mean an act that changes the light that something reflects.*
- *The article explained what "change of color" means with a simple example.*

---

city planning *(noun)*

Determining and drawing up plans for the future physical arrangement and condition of a community.

- *Understanding "city planning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "city planning" means with a simple example.*

---

civil service *(noun)*

Government workers; usually hired on the basis of competitive examinations.

- *In class, the teacher used "civil service" to mean government workers; usually hired on the basis of....*
- *Understanding "civil service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

civil war *(noun)*

A war between factions in the same country.

- *The article explained what "civil war" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil war."*

---

direct support *(noun)*

A mission requiring one force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance.

- *In class, the teacher used "direct support" to mean a mission requiring one force to support another....*
- *The article explained what "direct support" means with a simple example.*

---

father brown *(noun)*

A Catholic priest who was the hero of detective stories by G. K. Chesterton.

- *In class, the teacher used "father brown" to mean a catholic priest who was the hero of detective....*
- *They discussed "father brown" during the group presentation.*

---

female child *(noun)*

A youthful female person.

- *Understanding "female child" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "female child."*

field officer *(noun)*

An officer holding the rank of major or lieutenant colonel or colonel.

- *He looked up "field officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field officer" to mean an officer holding the rank of major or lieutenant....*

football official *(noun)*

An official who enforces the rules at a football game.

- *Understanding "football official" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "football official" during the group presentation.*

girl friday *(noun)*

A female assistant who has a range of duties.

- *The article explained what "girl friday" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "girl friday" to mean a female assistant who has a range of duties.*

go-slow *(noun)*

A form of protest by workers in which they deliberately slow down in order to cause problem from their employers.

- *He looked up "go-slow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "go-slow" to mean a form of protest by workers in which they....*

ground attack *(noun)*

An attack by ground troops.

- *They discussed "ground attack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground attack."*

half sister *(noun)*

A sister who has only one parent in common with you.

- *They discussed "half sister" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half sister."*

half-sister *(noun)*

A sister who has only one parent in common with you.

- *In class, the teacher used "half-sister" to mean a sister who has only one parent in common with you.*
- *He looked up "half-sister" because he had never seen it before.*

job-control language *(noun)*

A problem-oriented language used to describe job requirements to an operating system.

- *They discussed "job-control language" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "job-control language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

louis *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who was world heavyweight champion for 12 years (1914-1981).

- *He looked up "louis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "louis" during the group presentation.*

louis i *(noun)*

Third son of Charlemagne and king of France and Germany and Holy Roman Emperor (778-840).

- *The article explained what "louis i" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "louis i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mid-on *(noun)*

The fielding position in cricket closest to the bowler on the on side.

- *He looked up "mid-on" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mid-on."*

oil production *(noun)*

The act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope of producing petroleum.

- *They discussed "oil production" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oil production" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peace march *(noun)*

A protest march against (a particular) war and in favor of peace.

- *The article explained what "peace march" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peace march" during the group presentation.*

---

person of color *(noun)*

(formal) any non-European non-white person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "person of color."*
- *He looked up "person of color" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political campaign *(noun)*

A race between candidates for elective office.

- *I managed his campaign for governor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political campaign."*

---

primary school *(noun)*

A school for young children; usually the first 6 or 8 grades.

- *In class, the teacher used "primary school" to mean a school for young children; usually the first 6 or....*
- *He looked up "primary school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

private practice *(noun)*

The practice of a profession independently and not as an employee.

- *He teaches at the medical school but his fortune came from private practice.*
- *Lawyers in private practice are in business and must make a profit to survive.*

---

product research *(noun)*

Marketing research that yields information about desired characteristics of the product or service.

- *Understanding "product research" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "product research."*

---

pull *(noun)*

The act of pulling; applying force to move something toward or with you.

- *The pull up the hill had him breathing harder.*
- *His strenuous pulling strained his back.*

---

religious right *(noun)*

United States political faction that advocates social and political conservativism, school prayer, and federal aid for religious groups and schools.

- *They discussed "religious right" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "religious right" to mean united states political faction that advocates....*

---

rich person *(noun)*

A person who possesses great material wealth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rich person."*
- *The article explained what "rich person" means with a simple example.*

---

school teacher *(noun)*

A teacher in a school below the college level.

- *Understanding "school teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "school teacher" during the group presentation.*

---

site visit *(noun)*

A visit in an official capacity to examine a site to determine its suitability for some enterprise.

- *Understanding "site visit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "site visit" means with a simple example.*

skin care *(noun)*

Care for the skin.

- *He looked up "skin care" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skin care."*

social insurance *(noun)*

Government provision for unemployed, injured, or aged people; financed by contributions from employers and employees as well as by government revenue.

- *The article explained what "social insurance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "social insurance" during the group presentation.*

social secretary *(noun)*

A personal secretary who handles your social correspondence and appointments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social secretary."*
- *He looked up "social secretary" because he had never seen it before.*

speech day *(noun)*

An annual day in the schools when speeches are made and prizes are distributed.

- *He looked up "speech day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speech day" to mean an annual day in the schools when speeches are made....*

stage director *(noun)*

Someone who supervises the actors and directs the action in the production of a stage show.

- *Understanding "stage director" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stage director" because he had never seen it before.*

working rule *(noun)*

A rule that is adequate to permit work to be done.

- *They discussed "working rule" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "working rule" because he had never seen it before.*

american indian *(noun)*

A member of the race of people living in America when Europeans arrived.

- *The article explained what "american indian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american indian" to mean a member of the race of people living in america....*

authority *(noun)*

An expert whose views are taken as definitive.

- *He is an authority on corporate law.*
- *He has the authority to issue warrants.*

bar girl *(noun)*

A woman employed by a bar to act as a companion to men customers.

- *The article explained what "bar girl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bar girl" to mean a woman employed by a bar to act as a companion to....*

black operation *(noun)*

A covert operation not attributable to the organization carrying it out.

- *In class, the teacher used "black operation" to mean a covert operation not attributable to the....*
- *They discussed "black operation" during the group presentation.*

card player *(noun)*

Someone who plays (or knows how to play) card games.

- *The article explained what "card player" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "card player" during the group presentation.*

draw *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *He was the biggest drawing card they had.*
- *The game ended in a draw.*

dude *(noun)*

An informal form of address for a man.

- *He looked up "dude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dude."*

employees *(noun)*

A worker who is hired to perform a job.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employees."*
- *They discussed "employees" during the group presentation.*

ex *(noun)*

A woman who was formerly a particular man's wife.

- *All his exes live in Texas.*
- *They discussed "ex" during the group presentation.*

father of radio *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who in 1907 patented the first triode vacuum tube, which made it possible to detect and amplify radio waves (1873-1961).

- *He looked up "father of radio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "father of radio."*

full professor *(noun)*

A professor of the highest rank.

- *He looked up "full professor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "full professor" to mean a professor of the highest rank.*

games-master *(noun)*

The teacher in charge of games at a school.

- *He looked up "games-master" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "games-master" to mean the teacher in charge of games at a school.*

group captain *(noun)*

A commissioned officer (especially one in the Royal Air Force) equivalent in rank to a colonel in the army.

- *They discussed "group captain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "group captain" means with a simple example.*

lady friend *(noun)*

A girl or young woman with whom a man is romantically involved.

- *His girlfriend kicked him out.*
- *He looked up "lady friend" because he had never seen it before.*

least effort *(noun)*

The least effortful way to do something.

- *The article explained what "least effort" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "least effort" during the group presentation.*

long division *(noun)*

The operation of division in which the sequence of steps are indicated in detail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long division."*
- *He looked up "long division" because he had never seen it before.*

medical practice *(noun)*

The practice of medicine.

- *He looked up "medical practice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "medical practice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

military officer *(noun)*

Any person in the armed services who holds a position of authority or command.

- *An officer is responsible for the lives of his men.*
- *The article explained what "military officer" means with a simple example.*

---

natural science *(noun)*

The sciences involved in the study of the physical world and its phenomena.

- *The article explained what "natural science" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural science" to mean the sciences involved in the study of the physical....*

---

projects *(noun)*

Any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted.

- *He looked up "projects" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "projects" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

race meeting *(noun)*

A regular occasion on which a number of horse races are held on the same track.

- *The Epsom race meeting was an important social event.*
- *In class, the teacher used "race meeting" to mean a regular occasion on which a number of horse races....*

---

sea king *(noun)*

A Viking pirate chief.

- *Understanding "sea king" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea king" to mean a viking pirate chief.*

---

selling *(noun)*

The exchange of goods for an agreed sum of money.

- *In class, the teacher used "selling" to mean the exchange of goods for an agreed sum of money.*
- *Understanding "selling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

show trial *(noun)*

A trial held for show; the guilt of the accused person has been decided in advance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "show trial."*
- *Understanding "show trial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water-color *(noun)*

The art or technique of painting with watercolors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water-color."*
- *He looked up "water-color" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adult *(noun)*

A fully developed person from maturity onward.

- *He looked up "adult" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adult."*

---

air defense *(noun)*

Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles or to nullify their effectiveness.

- *He looked up "air defense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air defense."*

---

artist *(noun)*

A person whose creative work shows sensitivity and imagination.

- *The article explained what "artist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "artist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chairman *(noun)*

The officer who presides at the meetings of an organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chairman."*
- *He looked up "chairman" because he had never seen it before.*

civil wrong *(noun)*

(law) any wrongdoing for which an action for damages may be brought.

- *Understanding "civil wrong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "civil wrong" because he had never seen it before.*

daily round *(noun)*

The usual activities in your day.

- *The doctor made his rounds.*
- *They discussed "daily round" during the group presentation.*

favorite son *(noun)*

A United States politician favored mainly in his or her home state.

- *Understanding "favorite son" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "favorite son" during the group presentation.*

george guess *(noun)*

Cherokee who created a notation for writing the Cherokee language (1770-1843).

- *He looked up "george guess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "george guess" during the group presentation.*

girl wonder *(noun)*

An extremely talented young female person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girl wonder."*
- *The article explained what "girl wonder" means with a simple example.*

grade *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *Lumber of the highest grade.*
- *The road had a steep grade.*

holy person *(noun)*

Person of exceptional holiness.

- *They discussed "holy person" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holy person."*

male person *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the sex that cannot have babies.

- *In class, the teacher used "male person" to mean a person who belongs to the sex that cannot have babies.*
- *Understanding "male person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monday *(noun)*

The second day of the week; the first working day.

- *In class, the teacher used "monday" to mean the second day of the week; the first working day.*
- *They discussed "monday" during the group presentation.*

opening move *(noun)*

The first of a series of actions.

- *They discussed "opening move" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "opening move" to mean the first of a series of actions.*

option *(noun)*

The act of choosing or selecting.

- *What option did I have?*
- *They discussed "option" during the group presentation.*

---

political movement *(noun)*

A group of people working together to achieve a political goal.

- *Understanding "political movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "political movement" means with a simple example.*

---

primary care *(noun)*

The medical care received on first contact with the medical system (before being referred elsewhere).

- *The article explained what "primary care" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "primary care" during the group presentation.*

---

private eye *(noun)*

Someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information.

- *Understanding "private eye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "private eye" means with a simple example.*

---

quick march *(noun)*

Marching at quick time.

- *He looked up "quick march" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quick march" during the group presentation.*

---

quick study *(noun)*

Someone able to acquire new knowledge and skills rapidly and easily.

- *Understanding "quick study" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quick study" during the group presentation.*

---

rock star *(noun)*

A famous singer of rock music.

- *They discussed "rock star" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rock star" means with a simple example.*

---

senior high school *(noun)*

A public secondary school usually including grades 9 through 12.

- *He goes to the neighborhood highschool.*
- *Understanding "senior high school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock-taking *(noun)*

Making an itemized list of merchandise or supplies on hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock-taking."*
- *Understanding "stock-taking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

student center *(noun)*

A center for student activities at a college or university.

- *Understanding "student center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "student center" means with a simple example.*

---

track star *(noun)*

A star runner.

- *They discussed "track star" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "track star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trade union *(noun)*

An organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer.

- *You have to join the union in order to get a job.*

- *The article explained what “trade union” means with a simple example.*

---

users *(noun)*

A person who uses something or someone selfishly or unethically.

- *He looked up “users” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “users” to mean a person who uses something or someone selfishly or....*

---

winner *(noun)*

A person with a record of successes.

- *Only winners need apply.*
- *They discussed “winner” during the group presentation.*

---

work surface *(noun)*

A horizontal surface for supporting objects used in working or playing games.

- *He looked up “work surface” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “work surface.”*

---

art collection *(noun)*

A collection of art works.

- *They discussed “art collection” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “art collection” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

business executive *(noun)*

An executive in a business corporation.

- *Understanding “business executive” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “business executive.”*

---

camera care *(noun)*

Keeping a camera in good working order.

- *He looked up “camera care” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “camera care.”*

---

chief of staff *(noun)*

The senior officer of a service of the armed forces.

- *In class, the teacher used “chief of staff” to mean the senior officer of a service of the armed forces.*
- *Understanding “chief of staff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christ *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *They discussed “christ” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “christ” to mean a teacher and prophet born in bethlehem and active....*

---

church officer *(noun)*

A church official.

- *They discussed “church officer” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “church officer” to mean a church official.*

---

committee member *(noun)*

A member of a committee.

- *They discussed “committee member” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “committee member” because he had never seen it before.*

---

count down *(verb)*

Count backwards; before detonating a bomb, for example.

- *He did not know how to use “count down” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “count down” when talking about this idea.*

---

fair sex *(noun)*

Women as a class.

- *The fair sex gathered on the veranda.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fair sex" to mean women as a class.*

---

head teacher *(noun)*

The educator who has executive authority for a school.

- *Understanding "head teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head teacher."*

---

leaves *(noun)*

The period of time during which you are absent from work or duty.

- *He looked up "leaves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaves."*

---

master class *(noun)*

A class (especially in music) given to talented students by an expert.

- *In class, the teacher used "master class" to mean a class (especially in music) given to talented....*
- *They discussed "master class" during the group presentation.*

---

medical officer *(noun)*

A medical practitioner in the armed forces.

- *The article explained what "medical officer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "medical officer" during the group presentation.*

---

mid-off *(noun)*

The fielding position in cricket closest to the bowler on the off side.

- *Understanding "mid-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mid-off" because he had never seen it before.*

---

military campaign *(noun)*

Several related operations aimed at achieving a particular goal (usually within geographical and temporal constraints).

- *They discussed "military campaign" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military campaign."*

---

music teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "music teacher."*
- *They discussed "music teacher" during the group presentation.*

---

past master *(noun)*

Someone who has long and thorough experience in a given activity.

- *Understanding "past master" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "past master" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political leader *(noun)*

A person active in party politics.

- *In class, the teacher used "political leader" to mean a person active in party politics.*
- *The article explained what "political leader" means with a simple example.*

---

product development *(noun)*

Improving an existing product or developing new kinds of products.

- *Understanding "product development" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "product development" means with a simple example.*

---

push back *(noun)*

The act of forcing the enemy to withdraw.

- *They discussed "push back" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "push back" because he had never seen it before.*

---

question master *(noun)*

The host or chairman of a radio or tv quiz show or panel game.

- *In class, the teacher used "question master" to mean the host or chairman of a radio or tv quiz show or....*
- *He looked up "question master" because he had never seen it before.*

---

religious school *(noun)*

A school run by a religious body.

- *The article explained what "religious school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "religious school" to mean a school run by a religious body.*

---

richard i *(noun)*

Son of Henry II and King of England from 1189 to 1199; a leader of the Third Crusade; on his way home from the crusade he was captured and held prisoner in the Holy Roman Empire until England ransomed him in 1194 (1157-1199).

- *In class, the teacher used "richard i" to mean son of henry ii and king of england from 1189 to....*
- *Understanding "richard i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sales event *(noun)*

An occasion (usually brief) for buying at specially reduced prices.

- *He looked up "sales event" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sales event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

senior class *(noun)*

Final grade or class in high school or college.

- *He looked up "senior class" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senior class" to mean final grade or class in high school or college.*

---

specific performance *(noun)*

The performance of a legal contract as specified by its terms.

- *In class, the teacher used "specific performance" to mean the performance of a legal contract as specified by....*
- *Understanding "specific performance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

top executive *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *They discussed "top executive" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "top executive."*

---

war crime *(noun)*

A crime committed in wartime; violation of rules of war.

- *Understanding "war crime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war crime" to mean a crime committed in wartime; violation of rules of war.*

---

waste of time *(noun)*

The devotion of time to a useless activity.

- *The waste of time could prove fatal.*
- *Understanding "waste of time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william tell *(noun)*

A Swiss patriot who lived in the early 14th century and who was renowned for his skill as an archer; according to legend an Austrian governor compelled him to shoot an apple from his son's head with his crossbow (which he did successfully without mishap).

- *He looked up "william tell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "william tell" during the group presentation.*

---

wonder woman *(noun)*

A woman who can be a successful wife and have a professional career at the same time.

- *The article explained what "wonder woman" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “wonder woman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blue wall *(noun)*

The secrecy of police officers who lie or look the other way to protect other police officers.

- *The blue wall cracked when some officers refused to take part in the cover-up.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blue wall” to mean the secrecy of police officers who lie or look the....*

---

build upon *(verb)*

Be based on; of theories and claims, for example.

- *She tried to use “build upon” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “build upon” in real sentences.*

---

business activity *(noun)*

Activity undertaken as part of a commercial enterprise.

- *The article explained what “business activity” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “business activity” during the group presentation.*

---

credit hour *(noun)*

A unit of academic credit; one hour a week for an academic semester.

- *The article explained what “credit hour” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “credit hour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

customers *(noun)*

Someone who pays for goods or services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “customers.”*
- *The article explained what “customers” means with a simple example.*

---

damage control *(noun)*

An effort to minimize or curtail damage or loss.

- *He looked up “damage control” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “damage control.”*

---

education secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Education Department.

- *The post of Education Secretary was created in 1979.*
- *Carter appointed Shirley Hufstedler as the first Secretary of Education.*

---

forward pass *(noun)*

A pass to a receiver downfield from the passer.

- *He looked up “forward pass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “forward pass.”*

---

government activity *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *He had considerable experience of government.*
- *He looked up “government activity” because he had never seen it before.*

---

louis the great *(noun)*

King of France from 1643 to 1715; his long reign was marked by the expansion of French influence in Europe and by the magnificence of his court and the Palace of Versailles (1638-1715).

- *Understanding “louis the great” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “louis the great” during the group presentation.*

---

man jack *(noun)*

A single individual.

- *Every man jack.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “man jack.”*

---

marketing *(noun)*

The commercial processes involved in promoting and selling and distributing a product or service.

- *Most companies have a manager in charge of marketing.*
- *Does the weekly marketing at the supermarket.*

---

mary *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *The article explained what "mary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mary" to mean the mother of jesus; christians refer to her as the....*

---

mary i *(noun)*

Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon who was Queen of England from 1553 to 1558; she was the wife of Philip II of Spain and when she restored Roman Catholicism to England many Protestants were burned at the stake as heretics (1516-1558).

- *Understanding "mary i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mary i" means with a simple example.*

---

materials *(noun)*

A person judged suitable for admission or employment.

- *Writing materials.*
- *Useful teaching materials.*

---

medical student *(noun)*

A student in medical school.

- *Understanding "medical student" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical student."*

---

open primary *(noun)*

A primary in which any registered voter can vote (but must vote for candidates of only one party).

- *Understanding "open primary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "open primary" means with a simple example.*

---

part-owner *(noun)*

A person who owns something in common with others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "part-owner."*
- *They discussed "part-owner" during the group presentation.*

---

progress *(noun)*

Gradual improvement or growth or development.

- *Great progress in the arts.*
- *He listened for the progress of the troops.*

---

road construction *(noun)*

The construction of roads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road construction."*
- *The article explained what "road construction" means with a simple example.*

---

school bus *(noun)*

A bus used to transport children to or from school.

- *Understanding "school bus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "school bus" to mean a bus used to transport children to or from school.*

---

sea dog *(noun)*

A man who serves as a sailor.

- *They discussed "sea dog" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea dog."*

---

secretary of education *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Education Department.

- *The post of Education Secretary was created in 1979.*
- *Carter appointed Shirley Hufstedler as the first Secretary of Education.*

---

shooting *(noun)*

The act of firing a projectile.

- *His shooting was slow but accurate.*
- *When the shooting stopped there were three dead bodies.*

---

shut-in *(noun)*

Someone who is incapacitated by a chronic illness or injury.

- *He looked up "shut-in" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shut-in" to mean someone who is incapacitated by a chronic illness....*

---

test-cross *(noun)*

A cross between an organism whose genotype for a certain trait is unknown and an organism that is homozygous recessive for that trait so the unknown genotype can be determined from that of the offspring.

- *The article explained what "test-cross" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "test-cross."*

---

wonder child *(noun)*

A prodigy whose talents are recognized at an early age.

- *Mozart was a child prodigy.*
- *The article explained what "wonder child" means with a simple example.*

---

working agreement *(noun)*

An informal agreement to work together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "working agreement."*
- *He looked up "working agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles *(noun)*

The eldest son of Elizabeth II and heir to the English throne (born in 1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "charles" to mean the eldest son of elizabeth ii and heir to the....*
- *They discussed "charles" during the group presentation.*

---

charles i *(noun)*

As Charles II he was Holy Roman Emperor and as Charles I he was king of France (823-877).

- *They discussed "charles i" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "charles i" means with a simple example.*

---

classes *(noun)*

A body of students who graduate together.

- *There are two classes of detergents.*
- *Early morning classes are always sleepy.*

---

committee meeting *(noun)*

A meeting for administrative purposes.

- *He looked up "committee meeting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "committee meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dear *(noun)*

A beloved person; used as terms of endearment.

- *He looked up "dear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dear" to mean a beloved person; used as terms of endearment.*

---

degree program *(noun)*

A course of study leading to an academic degree.

- *Understanding "degree program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "degree program" during the group presentation.*

dogs *(noun)*

A dull unattractive unpleasant girl or woman.

- *The article explained what "dogs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dogs" to mean a dull unattractive unpleasant girl or woman.*

drug war *(noun)*

Conflict between law enforcement and those who deal in illegal drugs.

- *He looked up "drug war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "drug war" during the group presentation.*

efforts *(noun)*

A series of actions advancing a principle or tending toward a particular end.

- *They discussed "efforts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "efforts" because he had never seen it before.*

energy secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Energy.

- *The post of Energy Secretary was created in 1977.*
- *The first Secretary of Energy was James R. Schlesinger who was appointed by Carter.*

energy unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for work.

- *Understanding "energy unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "energy unit" to mean a unit of measurement for work.*

fast track *(noun)*

A rapid means of achieving a goal.

- *They saw independence as the fast track to democracy.*
- *He took a fast track to the top of the corporate ladder.*

fat person *(noun)*

A rotund individual.

- *Understanding "fat person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fat person" to mean a rotund individual.*

field judge *(noun)*

A football official.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field judge."*
- *He looked up "field judge" because he had never seen it before.*

gay woman *(noun)*

A female homosexual.

- *They discussed "gay woman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gay woman."*

good spirit *(noun)*

A benevolent spirit.

- *Understanding "good spirit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "good spirit" because he had never seen it before.*

job application *(noun)*

An application for a job.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "job application."*
- *They discussed "job application" during the group presentation.*

job interview *(noun)*

An interview to determine whether an applicant is suitable for a position of employment.

- *He looked up "job interview" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "job interview" during the group presentation.*

---

john smith *(noun)*

English explorer who helped found the colony at Jamestown, Virginia; was said to have been saved by Pocahontas (1580-1631).

- *He looked up "john smith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john smith" to mean english explorer who helped found the colony at....*

---

labor *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *There is a shortage of skilled labor in this field.*
- *His labor did not require a great deal of skill.*

---

learned person *(noun)*

Someone who has been admitted to membership in a scholarly field.

- *He looked up "learned person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "learned person" during the group presentation.*

---

man-at-arms *(noun)*

A heavily armed and mounted soldier in medieval times.

- *He looked up "man-at-arms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "man-at-arms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

office block *(noun)*

A building containing offices where work is done.

- *They discussed "office block" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "office block" means with a simple example.*

---

post-office box *(noun)*

A numbered compartment in a post office where mail is put to be called for.

- *He looked up "post-office box" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post-office box."*

---

power walking *(noun)*

A form of cardiopulmonary exercise consisting of rapid walking accompanied by vigorous swinging of the arms.

- *In class, the teacher used "power walking" to mean a form of cardiopulmonary exercise consisting of....*
- *They discussed "power walking" during the group presentation.*

---

red indian *(noun)*

A member of the race of people living in America when Europeans arrived.

- *Understanding "red indian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "red indian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

religious person *(noun)*

A person who manifests devotion to a deity.

- *In class, the teacher used "religious person" to mean a person who manifests devotion to a deity.*
- *The article explained what "religious person" means with a simple example.*

---

secretary of energy *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Energy.

- *The post of Energy Secretary was created in 1977.*
- *The first Secretary of Energy was James R. Schlesinger who was appointed by Carter.*

---

ship building *(noun)*

The construction of ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "ship building" to mean the construction of ships.*

- *The article explained what "ship building" means with a simple example.*

---

society of jesus *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic order founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola in 1534 to defend Catholicism against the Reformation and to do missionary work among the heathen; it is strongly committed to education and scholarship.

- *The article explained what "society of jesus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "society of jesus" to mean a roman catholic order founded by saint ignatius of....*

---

tough *(noun)*

An aggressive and violent young criminal.

- *They discussed "tough" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tough" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agent-in-place *(noun)*

An operative serving as a penetration into an intelligence target.

- *They discussed "agent-in-place" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agent-in-place."*

---

civil action *(noun)*

Legal action to protect a private civil right or to compel a civil remedy (as distinguished from criminal prosecution).

- *They discussed "civil action" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "civil action" means with a simple example.*

---

direct fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered on a target that is visible to the person aiming it.

- *The article explained what "direct fire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "direct fire" to mean fire delivered on a target that is visible to the....*

---

famous person *(noun)*

A widely known person.

- *Understanding "famous person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "famous person."*

---

fellow *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *There's a fellow at the door.*
- *He sent e-mail to his fellow hackers.*

---

foreign minister *(noun)*

A government minister for foreign relations.

- *The article explained what "foreign minister" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "foreign minister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

george washington *(noun)*

1st President of the United States; commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution (1732-1799).

- *The article explained what "george washington" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "george washington" during the group presentation.*

---

james ii *(noun)*

The last Stuart to be king of England and Ireland and Scotland; overthrown in 1688 (1633-1701).

- *Understanding "james ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "james ii" to mean the last stuart to be king of england and ireland....*

---

magic *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *The article explained what "magic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "magic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

military leader *(noun)*

A leader of military forces.

- *He looked up "military leader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military leader."*

operations research *(noun)*

Research designed to determine most efficient way to do something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operations research."*
- *They discussed "operations research" during the group presentation.*

police captain *(noun)*

A policeman in charge of a precinct.

- *In class, the teacher used "police captain" to mean a policeman in charge of a precinct.*
- *The article explained what "police captain" means with a simple example.*

religious service *(noun)*

The act of public worship following prescribed rules.

- *The Sunday service.*
- *In class, the teacher used "religious service" to mean the act of public worship following prescribed rules.*

self-defense *(noun)*

The act of defending yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-defense."*
- *Understanding "self-defense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shop class *(noun)*

A course of instruction in a trade (as carpentry or electricity).

- *I built a birdhouse in shop.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shop class" to mean a course of instruction in a trade (as carpentry or....*

single-foot *(noun)*

A rapid gait of a horse in which each foot strikes the ground separately.

- *They discussed "single-foot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "single-foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wake *(noun)*

A vigil held over a corpse the night before burial.

- *There's no weeping at an Irish wake.*
- *In the wake of the accident no one knew how many had been injured.*

west indian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "west indian" to mean a native or inhabitant of the west indies.*
- *Understanding "west indian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild man *(noun)*

A person who is not socialized.

- *In class, the teacher used "wild man" to mean a person who is not socialized.*
- *Understanding "wild man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

work camp *(noun)*

A camp for trustworthy prisoners employed in government projects.

- *In class, the teacher used "work camp" to mean a camp for trustworthy prisoners employed in....*
- *Understanding "work camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aid *(noun)*

The work of providing treatment for or attending to someone or something.

- *Visual aids in teaching.*
- *Rescue party went to their aid.*

---

bank manager *(noun)*

Manager of a branch office of a bank.

- *They discussed "bank manager" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bank manager" means with a simple example.*

---

beauty *(noun)*

An outstanding example of its kind.

- *Understanding "beauty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beauty" to mean an outstanding example of its kind.*

---

best and greatest *(noun)*

An epithet for Jupiter.

- *Understanding "best and greatest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "best and greatest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

buying *(noun)*

The act of buying.

- *Buying and selling fill their days.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buying" to mean the act of buying.*

---

direct action *(noun)*

A protest action by labor or minority groups to obtain their demands.

- *The article explained what "direct action" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "direct action" during the group presentation.*

---

economy class *(noun)*

A class of accommodations on a ship or train or plane that are less expensive than first class accommodations.

- *Understanding "economy class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "economy class" means with a simple example.*

---

engineering school *(noun)*

A technical school offering instruction in many industrial arts and applied sciences.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engineering school."*
- *He looked up "engineering school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fair trade *(noun)*

Trade that satisfies certain criteria on the supply chain of the goods involved, usually including fair payment for producers; often with other social and environmental considerations.

- *In class, the teacher used "fair trade" to mean trade that satisfies certain criteria on the supply....*
- *They discussed "fair trade" during the group presentation.*

---

father christmas *(noun)*

The legendary patron saint of children; an imaginary being who is thought to bring presents to children at Christmas.

- *Understanding "father christmas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "father christmas" to mean the legendary patron saint of children; an....*

---

field of operation *(noun)*

A particular kind of commercial enterprise.

- *They are outstanding in their field.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field of operation" to mean a particular kind of commercial enterprise.*

---

financial officer *(noun)*

An officer charged with receiving and disbursing funds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial officer."*

- *They discussed "financial officer" during the group presentation.*

finding of law *(noun)*

A finding as to the applicability of a rule of law to particular facts.

- *He looked up "finding of law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "finding of law" during the group presentation.*

fix *(noun)*

A determination of the place where something is.

- *He got a good fix on the target.*
- *He got into a terrible fix.*

fly-by *(noun)*

A flight at a low altitude (usually of military aircraft) over spectators on the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly-by."*
- *He looked up "fly-by" because he had never seen it before.*

free agent *(noun)*

Someone acting freely or even irresponsibly.

- *They discussed "free agent" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "free agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

george v *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India from 1910 to 1936; gave up his German title in 1917 during World War I (1865-1936).

- *The article explained what "george v" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "george v" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grade school *(noun)*

A school for young children; usually the first 6 or 8 grades.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grade school."*
- *He looked up "grade school" because he had never seen it before.*

male child *(noun)*

A youthful male person.

- *The article explained what "male child" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "male child" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mental case *(noun)*

A person suffering from neurosis.

- *They discussed "mental case" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mental case" means with a simple example.*

old bag *(noun)*

An ugly or ill-tempered woman.

- *He was romancing the old bag for her money.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old bag."*

piece of writing *(noun)*

The work of a writer; anything expressed in letters of the alphabet (especially when considered from the point of view of style and effect).

- *The writing in her novels is excellent.*
- *That editorial was a fine piece of writing.*

putting to death *(noun)*

The act of terminating a life.

- *He looked up "putting to death" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "putting to death."*

raise *(noun)*

The act of raising something.

- *Fireman learn several different raises for getting ladders up.*
- *He got a 3% raise.*

---

self-analysis *(noun)*

A penetrating examination of your own beliefs and motives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-analysis."*
- *They discussed "self-analysis" during the group presentation.*

---

self-organization *(noun)*

Organizing yourself (especially organizing your own labor union).

- *Understanding "self-organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "self-organization" during the group presentation.*

---

social activity *(noun)*

Activity considered appropriate on social occasions.

- *Understanding "social activity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "social activity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spot check *(noun)*

A check on work performance or product quality made at random times without warning.

- *Spot checks ensure a high level of performance by employees.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spot check" to mean a check on work performance or product quality made....*

---

spot-check *(verb)*

Pick out random samples for examination in order to ensure high quality.

- *Can you use "spot-check" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "spot-check" until he saw an example.*

---

staff officer *(noun)*

A commissioned officer assigned to a military commander's staff.

- *Understanding "staff officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "staff officer" means with a simple example.*

---

stock issue *(noun)*

(corporation law) the authorization and delivery of shares of stock for sale to the public or the shares thus offered at a particular time.

- *They discussed "stock issue" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stock issue" to mean (corporation law) the authorization and delivery of....*

---

student union *(noun)*

A building on a college campus dedicated to social and organizational activities of the student body.

- *He looked up "student union" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "student union."*

---

violence *(noun)*

An act of aggression (as one against a person who resists).

- *He may accomplish by craft in the long run what he cannot do by force and violence in the short one.*
- *The storm's violence.*

---

work in progress *(noun)*

A piece of work that is not yet finished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work in progress."*
- *He looked up "work in progress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

african american *(noun)*

An American whose ancestors were born in Africa.

- *He looked up "african american" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african american."*

---

african-american *(noun)*

An American whose ancestors were born in Africa.

- *They discussed "african-american" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "african-american" because he had never seen it before.*

---

army officer *(noun)*

An officer in the armed forces.

- *He's a retired army officer.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "army officer."*

---

art teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches art.

- *They discussed "art teacher" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "art teacher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baby-sit *(verb)*

Work or act as a baby-sitter.

- *I cannot baby-sit tonight; I have too much homework to do.*
- *I baby-sit the neighbor's plants when she is out of town.*

---

breaking *(noun)*

The act of breaking something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breaking."*
- *He looked up "breaking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

business agent *(noun)*

An agent who handles business affairs for another; especially one who deals with employers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "business agent."*
- *He looked up "business agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles the great *(noun)*

King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor; conqueror of the Lombards and Saxons (742-814).

- *He looked up "charles the great" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "charles the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cost analysis *(noun)*

Breaking down the costs of some operation and reporting on each factor separately.

- *The article explained what "cost analysis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cost analysis" to mean breaking down the costs of some operation and....*

---

dry *(noun)*

A reformer who opposes the use of intoxicating beverages.

- *They discussed "dry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dry" means with a simple example.*

---

east german *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the former republic of East Germany.

- *The article explained what "east german" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "east german" during the group presentation.*

---

figure eight *(noun)*

A skating figure that carves an 8 in the ice.

- *The article explained what "figure eight" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "figure eight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finding of fact *(noun)*

(law) the findings of a jury on issues of fact submitted to it for decision; can be used in formulating a judgment.

- *He looked up "finding of fact" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "finding of fact" during the group presentation.*

government agent *(noun)*

A representative or official of a government or administrative department of a government.

- *Understanding "government agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "government agent" during the group presentation.*

helps *(noun)*

A person who contributes to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *In class, the teacher used "helps" to mean a person who contributes to the fulfillment of a....*
- *Understanding "helps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

henry *(noun)*

A leader of the American Revolution and a famous orator who spoke out against British rule of the American colonies (1736-1799).

- *He looked up "henry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry."*

henry i *(noun)*

King of England from 1100 to 1135; youngest son of William the Conqueror; conquered Normandy in 1106 (1068-1135).

- *The article explained what "henry i" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry i."*

king of france *(noun)*

The sovereign ruler of France.

- *They discussed "king of france" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "king of france" means with a simple example.*

louis the far *(noun)*

King of France whose military victories consolidated his reign (1081-1137).

- *In class, the teacher used "louis the far" to mean king of france whose military victories....*
- *The article explained what "louis the far" means with a simple example.*

lovely *(noun)*

A very pretty girl who works as a photographer's model.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lovely."*
- *The article explained what "lovely" means with a simple example.*

martin *(noun)*

United States actor and comedian (born in 1945).

- *The article explained what "martin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martin" to mean united states actor and comedian (born in 1945).*

military operation *(noun)*

Activity by a military or naval force (as a maneuver or campaign).

- *It was a joint operation of the navy and air force.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military operation" to mean activity by a military or naval force (as a....*

models *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *Understanding "models" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "models" because he had never seen it before.*

network army *(noun)*

A group of like-minded people united by the internet; a new kind of social or political of business group that may exert broad influence on a shared concern.

- *A network army of software programmers contribute free software to those who want it.*
- *The article explained what "network army" means with a simple example.*

---

old boy network *(noun)*

An exclusive informal network linking members of a social class or profession or organization in order to provide connections and information and favors (especially in business or politics).

- *Professional women have developed an old boy network of their own.*
- *The article explained what "old boy network" means with a simple example.*

---

old-age insurance *(noun)*

Insurance paid to the elderly.

- *The article explained what "old-age insurance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "old-age insurance" during the group presentation.*

---

order arms *(noun)*

A position in the manual of arms; the rifle is held vertically on the right side with the butt on the ground; often used as a command.

- *They discussed "order arms" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order arms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

put option *(noun)*

The option to sell a given stock (or stock index or commodity future) at a given price before a given date.

- *He looked up "put option" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "put option" to mean the option to sell a given stock (or stock index or....*

---

tax collection *(noun)*

The collection of taxes.

- *They discussed "tax collection" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tax collection" to mean the collection of taxes.*

---

teachers *(noun)*

A personified abstraction that teaches.

- *Books were his teachers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teachers."*

---

thomas young *(noun)*

British physicist and Egyptologist; he revived the wave theory of light and proposed a three-component theory of color vision; he also played an important role in deciphering the hieroglyphics on the Rosetta Stone (1773-1829).

- *He looked up "thomas young" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thomas young" during the group presentation.*

---

town planning *(noun)*

Determining and drawing up plans for the future physical arrangement and condition of a community.

- *They discussed "town planning" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "town planning" to mean determining and drawing up plans for the future....*

---

traffic control *(noun)*

Control of the flow of traffic in a building or a city.

- *In class, the teacher used "traffic control" to mean control of the flow of traffic in a building or a city.*
- *The article explained what "traffic control" means with a simple example.*

---

american civil war *(noun)*

Civil war in the United States between the North and the South; 1861-1865.

- *The article explained what "american civil war" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american civil war" to mean civil war in the united states between the north....*

---

black african *(noun)*

An African who is Black.

- *They discussed "black african" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "black african" means with a simple example.*

boy wonder *(noun)*

An extremely talented young male person.

- *The article explained what "boy wonder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boy wonder."*

chief justice *(noun)*

The judge who presides over a supreme court.

- *In class, the teacher used "chief justice" to mean the judge who presides over a supreme court.*
- *He looked up "chief justice" because he had never seen it before.*

class structure *(noun)*

The organization of classes within a society.

- *The article explained what "class structure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class structure" during the group presentation.*

closer *(noun)*

A person who closes something.

- *Whoever is the closer has to turn out the lights and lock up.*
- *In class, the teacher used "closer" to mean a person who closes something.*

driving force *(noun)*

The act of applying force to propel something.

- *In class, the teacher used "driving force" to mean the act of applying force to propel something.*
- *The article explained what "driving force" means with a simple example.*

first aid *(noun)*

Emergency care given before regular medical aid can be obtained.

- *He looked up "first aid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "first aid" during the group presentation.*

football coach *(noun)*

A coach of football players.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "football coach."*
- *He looked up "football coach" because he had never seen it before.*

forms *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *The inflected forms of a word can be represented by a stem and a list of inflections to be attached.*
- *They built elaborate forms for pouring the foundation.*

free spirit *(noun)*

Someone acting freely or even irresponsibly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free spirit."*
- *The article explained what "free spirit" means with a simple example.*

george ii *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover from 1727 to 1760 (1683-1760).

- *They discussed "george ii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "george ii" means with a simple example.*

holy father *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *In class, the teacher used "holy father" to mean the head of the roman catholic church.*
- *Understanding "holy father" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jones *(noun)*

American naval commander in the American Revolution (1747-1792).

- *The article explained what "jones" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lower-middle-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the lower part of the middle socioeconomic range in a society.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lower-middle-class" when it is occupying the lower part of the middle....*
- *Would you call this situation "lower-middle-class"? Explain why.*

military commission *(noun)*

An official document issued by a government and conferring on the recipient the rank of an officer in the armed forces.

- *He looked up "military commission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "military commission" during the group presentation.*

paying back *(noun)*

A reciprocal group action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paying back."*
- *Understanding "paying back" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rise to power *(noun)*

The act of attaining or gaining access to a new office or right or position (especially the throne).

- *They discussed "rise to power" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rise to power" to mean the act of attaining or gaining access to a new....*

shoot *(noun)*

The act of shooting at targets.

- *They hold a shoot every weekend during the summer.*
- *They discussed "shoot" during the group presentation.*

short division *(noun)*

The operation of division in which the sequence of steps is performed without writing them out.

- *The article explained what "short division" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short division" to mean the operation of division in which the sequence of....*

sports meeting *(noun)*

A meeting at which a number of athletic contests are held.

- *Understanding "sports meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sports meeting" to mean a meeting at which a number of athletic contests....*

spring break *(noun)*

A week or more of recess during the spring term at school.

- *Understanding "spring break" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spring break" means with a simple example.*

stage manager *(noun)*

Someone who supervises the physical aspects in the production of a show and who is in charge of the stage when the show is being performed.

- *They discussed "stage manager" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stage manager" means with a simple example.*

wonder boy *(noun)*

A man who is unusually successful at an early age.

- *The article explained what "wonder boy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wonder boy."*

arms control *(noun)*

A limitation on the size and armament of the armed forces of a country.

- *In class, the teacher used "arms control" to mean a limitation on the size and armament of the armed....*
- *The article explained what "arms control" means with a simple example.*

---

assistant *(noun)*

A person who contributes to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *My invaluable assistant.*
- *Understanding "assistant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

book agent *(noun)*

A book salesman.

- *Understanding "book agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book agent."*

---

boss around *(verb)*

Be bossy towards.

- *The coach explained when to use "boss around" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "boss around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

call option *(noun)*

The option to buy a given stock (or stock index or commodity future) at a given price before a given date.

- *They discussed "call option" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "call option."*

---

chief secretary *(noun)*

A member of the British Cabinet.

- *The article explained what "chief secretary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chief secretary" to mean a member of the british cabinet.*

---

citizens *(noun)*

A native or naturalized member of a state or other political community.

- *The article explained what "citizens" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "citizens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decisions *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *The team dropped three decisions in a row.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decisions."*

---

east indian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the East Indies.

- *Understanding "east indian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "east indian" means with a simple example.*

---

english professor *(noun)*

Someone who teaches English.

- *The article explained what "english professor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "english professor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ex-president *(noun)*

A former president.

- *He looked up "ex-president" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ex-president."*

---

festival *(noun)*

An organized series of acts and performances (usually in one place).

- *A drama festival.*
- *He looked up "festival" because he had never seen it before.*

field trial *(noun)*

A test of young hunting dogs to determine their skill in pointing and retrieving.

- *Understanding "field trial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "field trial" means with a simple example.*

general agent *(noun)*

An agent who sells insurance.

- *The article explained what "general agent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "general agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

johnson *(noun)*

English writer and lexicographer (1709-1784).

- *They discussed "johnson" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "johnson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kick *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *He gave the ball a powerful kick.*
- *The team's kicking was excellent.*

la tour *(noun)*

French painter of religious works (1593-1652).

- *They discussed "la tour" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "la tour" means with a simple example.*

law agent *(noun)*

A solicitor in Scotland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law agent."*
- *He looked up "law agent" because he had never seen it before.*

mail *(noun)*

The system whereby messages are transmitted via the post office.

- *The mail handles billions of items every day.*
- *He works for the United States mail service.*

missing link *(noun)*

Hypothetical organism formerly thought to be intermediate between apes and human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "missing link" to mean hypothetical organism formerly thought to be....*
- *The article explained what "missing link" means with a simple example.*

peace officer *(noun)*

An officer of the law.

- *He looked up "peace officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "peace officer" during the group presentation.*

piece of ass *(noun)*

Slang for sexual intercourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "piece of ass" to mean slang for sexual intercourse.*
- *He looked up "piece of ass" because he had never seen it before.*

post-office box number *(noun)*

The number of a letter box at the post office where mail is collected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post-office box number."*
- *Understanding "post-office box number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prince *(noun)*

A male member of a royal family other than the sovereign (especially the son of a sovereign).

- *They discussed "prince" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prince" because he had never seen it before.*

---

say hey kid *(noun)*

United States baseball player (born in 1931).

- *The article explained what "say hey kid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "say hey kid" during the group presentation.*

---

scott *(noun)*

Award-winning United States film actor (1928-1999).

- *They discussed "scott" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scott" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

session *(noun)*

A meeting devoted to a particular activity.

- *A filming session.*
- *A gossip session.*

---

sex crime *(noun)*

A statutory offense that provides that it is a crime to knowingly cause another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.

- *Most states have replaced the common law definition of rape with statutes defining sexual assault.*
- *Understanding "sex crime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spanish people *(noun)*

The people of Spain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish people."*
- *He looked up "spanish people" because he had never seen it before.*

---

study hall *(noun)*

A period of time during the school day that is set aside for study.

- *He looked up "study hall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "study hall."*

---

teaching *(noun)*

The activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill.

- *Good classroom teaching is seldom rewarded.*
- *He prepared for teaching while still in college.*

---

transfer *(noun)*

The act of transfering something from one form to another.

- *The transfer of the music from record to tape suppressed much of the background noise.*
- *The best student was a transfer from LSU.*

---

water spirit *(noun)*

A fairy that inhabits water.

- *He looked up "water spirit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "water spirit" during the group presentation.*

---

willing *(noun)*

The act of making a choice.

- *Understanding "willing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "willing" means with a simple example.*

---

working memory *(noun)*

Memory for intermediate results that must be held during thinking.

- *Understanding "working memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "working memory."*

account executive *(noun)*

Someone in charge of a client's account for an advertising agency or brokerage or other service business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "account executive."*
- *They discussed "account executive" during the group presentation.*

air force officer *(noun)*

An officer in the airforce.

- *The article explained what "air force officer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air force officer" to mean an officer in the airforce.*

baby sitting *(noun)*

The work of a baby sitter; caring for children when their parents are not home.

- *He looked up "baby sitting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "baby sitting" during the group presentation.*

basic training *(noun)*

The initial period of training for new military personnel; involves intense physical activity and behavioral discipline.

- *Understanding "basic training" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basic training."*

breaking off *(noun)*

An instance of sudden interruption.

- *In class, the teacher used "breaking off" to mean an instance of sudden interruption.*
- *He looked up "breaking off" because he had never seen it before.*

bringing *(noun)*

The act of delivering or distributing something (as goods or mail).

- *Understanding "bringing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bringing" means with a simple example.*

corner man *(noun)*

A man at one end of line of performers in a minstrel show; carries on humorous dialogue with the interlocutor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corner man."*
- *The article explained what "corner man" means with a simple example.*

drinking *(noun)*

The act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *Understanding "drinking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drinking" because he had never seen it before.*

duty *(noun)*

The social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force; ; - John D.Rockefeller Jr.

- *We must instill a sense of duty in our children.*
- *Every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.*

english teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches English.

- *He looked up "english teacher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english teacher."*

final solution *(noun)*

The mass murder of Jews under the German Nazi regime from 1941 until 1945.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "final solution."*
- *The article explained what "final solution" means with a simple example.*

flying *(noun)*

An instance of traveling by air.

- *Flying was still an exciting adventure for him.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying."*

---

henry the great *(noun)*

King of France from 1589 to 1610; although he was leader of the Huguenot armies, when he succeeded the Catholic Henry III and founded the Bourbon dynasty in 1589 he established religious freedom in France.

- *Understanding "henry the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry the great."*

---

housing start *(noun)*

The act of starting to construct a house.

- *They discussed "housing start" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "housing start" means with a simple example.*

---

iron man *(noun)*

A strong man of exceptional physical endurance.

- *Understanding "iron man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iron man" means with a simple example.*

---

long fly *(noun)*

A gymnastic exercise involving a long leap from a vaulting horse.

- *The article explained what "long fly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "long fly" during the group presentation.*

---

options *(noun)*

The act of choosing or selecting.

- *In class, the teacher used "options" to mean the act of choosing or selecting.*
- *Understanding "options" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

party spirit *(noun)*

Devotion to a political party.

- *They discussed "party spirit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "party spirit."*

---

property master *(noun)*

Member of the stage crew in charge of properties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "property master."*
- *He looked up "property master" because he had never seen it before.*

---

queen mother *(noun)*

A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning sovereign.

- *They discussed "queen mother" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen mother."*

---

reference work *(noun)*

A book to which you can refer for authoritative facts.

- *He contributed articles to the basic reference work on that topic.*
- *He looked up "reference work" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ring girl *(noun)*

A young woman who holds up cards indicating the number of the next round at prize fights.

- *In class, the teacher used "ring girl" to mean a young woman who holds up cards indicating the....*
- *The article explained what "ring girl" means with a simple example.*

---

sales campaign *(noun)*

An advertising campaign intended to promote sales.

- *Understanding "sales campaign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sales campaign" to mean an advertising campaign intended to promote sales.*

---

section eight *(noun)*

A soldier who received a Section Eight discharge as unfit for military service.

- *He looked up "section eight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "section eight."*

---

shape-up *(noun)*

A way of hiring longshoremen by the day; applicants gather around a union boss who selects those to be hired.

- *They discussed "shape-up" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shape-up" to mean a way of hiring longshoremen by the day; applicants....*

---

south american indian *(noun)*

A member of a native Indian group in South America.

- *He looked up "south american indian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "south american indian" during the group presentation.*

---

spending *(noun)*

The act of spending or disbursing money.

- *He looked up "spending" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spending" during the group presentation.*

---

supporting *(noun)*

The act of bearing the weight of or strengthening.

- *They discussed "supporting" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "supporting" means with a simple example.*

---

technical school *(noun)*

A school teaching mechanical and industrial arts and the applied sciences.

- *They discussed "technical school" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technical school."*

---

turning *(noun)*

The act of changing or reversing the direction of the course.

- *The law took many turnings over the years.*
- *The turning of the wind.*

---

vice *(noun)*

A specific form of evildoing.

- *Vice offends the moral standards of the community.*
- *The article explained what "vice" means with a simple example.*

---

word division *(noun)*

Division of a word especially at the end of a line on a page.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word division."*
- *He looked up "word division" because he had never seen it before.*

---

written material *(noun)*

The work of a writer; anything expressed in letters of the alphabet (especially when considered from the point of view of style and effect).

- *He looked up "written material" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "written material."*

---

arms deal *(noun)*

A deal to provide military arms.

- *The article explained what "arms deal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "arms deal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bringing up *(noun)*

Helping someone grow up to be an accepted member of the community.

- *They discussed "bringing up" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bringing up."*

dating *(noun)*

Use of chemical analysis to estimate the age of geological specimens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dating."*
- *Understanding "dating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

district manager *(noun)*

A manager who supervises the sales activity for a district.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "district manager."*
- *He looked up "district manager" because he had never seen it before.*

double cross *(noun)*

An act of betrayal.

- *He gave us the old double cross.*
- *I could no longer tolerate his impudent double-crossing.*

enemy *(noun)*

An armed adversary (especially a member of an opposing military force).

- *The enemy attacked at dawn.*
- *He viewed lawyers as the real enemy.*

eye contact *(noun)*

A meeting of the eyes between two people that expresses meaningful nonverbal communication.

- *It was a mere glance, but the eye contact was enough to tell her that he was desperate to leave.*
- *A teacher should make eye contact with the students.*

eye-drop *(noun)*

A method of irrigating the eye used by ophthalmologists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eye-drop."*
- *He looked up "eye-drop" because he had never seen it before.*

indian chief *(noun)*

The leader of a group of Native Americans.

- *In class, the teacher used "indian chief" to mean the leader of a group of native americans.*
- *Understanding "indian chief" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

labour *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *The article explained what "labour" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "labour" during the group presentation.*

lady-in-waiting *(noun)*

A lady appointed to attend to a queen or princess.

- *He looked up "lady-in-waiting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lady-in-waiting" during the group presentation.*

language learning *(noun)*

Learning to use a language.

- *In class, the teacher used "language learning" to mean learning to use a language.*
- *The article explained what "language learning" means with a simple example.*

military mission *(noun)*

An operation that is assigned by a higher headquarters.

- *The planes were on a bombing mission.*
- *The article explained what "military mission" means with a simple example.*

---

mix-up *(noun)*

A mistake that results from taking one thing to be another.

- *Understanding "mix-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mix-up" means with a simple example.*

---

powers *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *Danger heightened his powers of discrimination.*
- *In class, the teacher used "powers" to mean a very wealthy or powerful businessman.*

---

republican *(noun)*

An advocate of a republic (usually in opposition to a monarchy).

- *They discussed "republican" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "republican" because he had never seen it before.*

---

royal road *(noun)*

An auspicious way or means to achieve something.

- *The royal road to success.*
- *The article explained what "royal road" means with a simple example.*

---

self-protection *(noun)*

The act of defending yourself.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-protection" to mean the act of defending yourself.*
- *The article explained what "self-protection" means with a simple example.*

---

sex activity *(noun)*

Activities associated with sexual intercourse.

- *They had sex in the back seat.*
- *The article explained what "sex activity" means with a simple example.*

---

shoot-down *(noun)*

Murder by shooting someone down in cold blood.

- *He looked up "shoot-down" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoot-down" to mean murder by shooting someone down in cold blood.*

---

soldiers *(noun)*

An enlisted man or woman who serves in an army.

- *The soldiers stood at attention.*
- *They discussed "soldiers" during the group presentation.*

---

special agent *(noun)*

Someone whose authority is limited to the special undertaking they have been instructed to perform.

- *In class, the teacher used "special agent" to mean someone whose authority is limited to the special....*
- *The article explained what "special agent" means with a simple example.*

---

sunday-go-to-meeting *(adjective)*

Used of clothing.

- *Her Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sunday-go-to-meeting."*

---

technology administration *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Commerce that works with United States industries to promote competitiveness and maximize the impact of technology on economic growth.

- *He looked up "technology administration" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "technology administration" during the group presentation.*

---

warm up *(verb)*

Run until the normal working temperature is reached.

- *We warmed up the car for a few minutes.*
- *She warmed up after we had lunch together.*

---

warm-up *(noun)*

Exercising in preparation for strenuous activity.

- *They discussed "warm-up" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warm-up" to mean exercising in preparation for strenuous activity.*

---

work-clothes *(noun)*

Clothing worn for doing manual labor.

- *Understanding "work-clothes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work-clothes" to mean clothing worn for doing manual labor.*

---

appearance *(noun)*

The act of appearing in public view.

- *The rookie made a brief appearance in the first period.*
- *It was Bernhardt's last appearance in America.*

---

attorney *(noun)*

A professional person authorized to practice law; conducts lawsuits or gives legal advice.

- *He looked up "attorney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "attorney" during the group presentation.*

---

banks *(noun)*

English botanist who accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage to the Pacific Ocean (1743-1820).

- *They discussed "banks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "banks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breaking away *(noun)*

The act of breaking away or withdrawing from.

- *There was a breakaway by the discontented members.*
- *A breaking away from family and neighborhood.*

---

brothers *(noun)*

A male with the same parents as someone else.

- *None of his brothers would betray him.*
- *The article explained what "brothers" means with a simple example.*

---

buildings *(noun)*

The commercial activity involved in repairing old structures or constructing new ones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buildings."*
- *Understanding "buildings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contract offer *(noun)*

Offer by an employer to contract to pay an employee at a given rate.

- *Understanding "contract offer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "contract offer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

creating *(verb)*

Invest with a new title, office, or rank.

- *Don't disturb him–he is creating.*
- *He did not know how to use "creating" until he saw an example.*

---

david smith *(noun)*

United States sculptor (1906-1965).

- *The article explained what "david smith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "david smith" to mean united states sculptor (1906-1965).*

---

executive director *(noun)*

A person responsible for the administration of a business.

- *He looked up "executive director" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "executive director."*

---

eye movement *(noun)*

The movement of the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "eye movement" to mean the movement of the eyes.*
- *Understanding "eye movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

facts of life *(noun)*

The sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.

- *He looked up "facts of life" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "facts of life" to mean the sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.*

---

file system *(noun)*

A system of classifying into files (usually arranged alphabetically).

- *The article explained what "file system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "file system" during the group presentation.*

---

fly-by-night *(noun)*

A debtor who flees to avoid paying.

- *Understanding "fly-by-night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fly-by-night" means with a simple example.*

---

french foreign office *(noun)*

The French department in charge of foreign affairs; referred to familiarly by its address in Paris.

- *Understanding "french foreign office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french foreign office" to mean the french department in charge of foreign affairs;....*

---

helping hand *(noun)*

Physical assistance.

- *Give me a hand with the chores.*
- *He looked up "helping hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

historical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of history.

- *Historical scholars.*
- *A historical perspective.*

---

jack london *(noun)*

United States writer of novels based on experiences in the Klondike gold rush (1876-1916).

- *They discussed "jack london" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jack london" because he had never seen it before.*

---

join forces *(verb)*

Work together on a common enterprise of project.

- *We joined forces with another research group.*
- *She tried to use "join forces" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jump *(noun)*

The act of jumping; propelling yourself off the ground.

- *He advanced in a series of jumps.*
- *The jumping was unexpected.*

---

justice of the peace *(noun)*

A local magistrate with limited powers.

- *The article explained what "justice of the peace" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "justice of the peace" to mean a local magistrate with limited powers.*

---

labor party *(noun)*

A left-of-center political party formed to represent the interest of ordinary working people.

- *He looked up "labor party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labor party."*

---

line-drive double *(noun)*

A double resulting from a line drive.

- *In class, the teacher used "line-drive double" to mean a double resulting from a line drive.*
- *The article explained what "line-drive double" means with a simple example.*

---

machine language *(noun)*

A programming language designed for use on a specific class of computers.

- *The article explained what "machine language" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "machine language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mass meeting *(noun)*

A large gathering of people intended to arouse enthusiasm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass meeting."*
- *He looked up "mass meeting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

native *(noun)*

A person born in a particular place or country.

- *He is a native of Brazil.*
- *The art of the natives of the northwest coast.*

---

not-for-profit *(noun)*

An organization chartered for other than profit-making activities.

- *He looked up "not-for-profit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "not-for-profit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

party boss *(noun)*

A leader in a political party who controls votes and dictates appointments.

- *Party bosses have a reputation for corruption.*
- *They discussed "party boss" during the group presentation.*

---

pm *(noun)*

The person who holds the position of head of the government in the United Kingdom.

- *They discussed "pm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

public violence *(noun)*

A public act of violence by an unruly mob.

- *In class, the teacher used "public violence" to mean a public act of violence by an unruly mob.*
- *The article explained what "public violence" means with a simple example.*

---

reading teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches students to read.

- *In class, the teacher used "reading teacher" to mean someone who teaches students to read.*
- *The article explained what "reading teacher" means with a simple example.*

real-estate business *(noun)*

The business of selling real estate.

- *The article explained what "real-estate business" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "real-estate business" to mean the business of selling real estate.*

school of medicine *(noun)*

A graduate school offering study leading to a medical degree.

- *The article explained what "school of medicine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "school of medicine" during the group presentation.*

sets *(noun)*

The act of putting something in position.

- *He did four sets of the incline bench press.*
- *The sets were meticulously authentic.*

silver age *(noun)*

(classical mythology) the second age of the world, characterized by opulence and irreligion; by extension, a period secondary in achievement to a golden age.

- *He looked up "silver age" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "silver age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

survey *(noun)*

The act of looking or seeing or observing.

- *His survey of the battlefield was limited.*
- *Understanding "survey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tech *(noun)*

A school teaching mechanical and industrial arts and the applied sciences.

- *In class, the teacher used "tech" to mean a school teaching mechanical and industrial arts....*
- *Understanding "tech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

user *(noun)*

A person who uses something or someone selfishly or unethically.

- *The article explained what "user" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "user."*

william green *(noun)*

United States labor leader who was president of the American Federation of Labor from 1924 to 1952 and who led the struggle with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (1873-1952).

- *He looked up "william green" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william green" to mean united states labor leader who was president of the....*

writer *(noun)*

A person who is able to write and has written something.

- *The article explained what "writer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "writer" to mean a person who is able to write and has written something.*

adult education *(noun)*

A course (via lectures or correspondence) for adults who are not otherwise engaged in formal study.

- *Understanding "adult education" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adult education."*

ancient *(noun)*

A person who lived in ancient times.

- *In class, the teacher used "ancient" to mean a person who lived in ancient times.*
- *They discussed "ancient" during the group presentation.*

birth control *(noun)*

Limiting the number of children born.

- *In class, the teacher used "birth control" to mean limiting the number of children born.*
- *They discussed "birth control" during the group presentation.*

---

block vote *(noun)*

A vote proportional in magnitude to the number of people that a delegate represents.

- *They discussed "block vote" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "block vote" because he had never seen it before.*

---

budget cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing budgeted expenditures.

- *The article explained what "budget cut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "budget cut" to mean the act of reducing budgeted expenditures.*

---

charges *(noun)*

An impetuous rush toward someone or something.

- *The teacher led her charges across the street.*
- *The charges against the estate.*

---

civil officer *(noun)*

A person who exercises authority over civilian affairs.

- *They discussed "civil officer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "civil officer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drive-by killing *(noun)*

Homicide committed by shooting from a moving automobile.

- *Understanding "drive-by killing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drive-by killing" to mean homicide committed by shooting from a moving automobile.*

---

executive office of the president *(noun)*

The branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws.

- *In class, the teacher used "executive office of the president" to mean the branch of the united states government that is....*
- *The article explained what "executive office of the president" means with a simple example.*

---

girlfriend *(noun)*

A girl or young woman with whom a man is romantically involved.

- *His girlfriend kicked him out.*
- *Mary and her girlfriend organized the party.*

---

hero *(noun)*

A man distinguished by exceptional courage and nobility and strength.

- *RAF pilots were the heroes of the Battle of Britain.*
- *He looked up "hero" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marketing research *(noun)*

Research that gathers and analyzes information about the moving of good or services from producer to consumer.

- *The article explained what "marketing research" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marketing research" to mean research that gathers and analyzes information....*

---

mass production *(noun)*

The production of large quantities of a standardized article (often using assembly line techniques).

- *The article explained what "mass production" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mass production" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

officials *(noun)*

A worker who holds or is invested with an office.

- *Understanding "officials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “officials” because he had never seen it before.*

---

planet *(noun)*

A person who follows or serves another.

- *Understanding “planet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “planet” because he had never seen it before.*

---

poor fish *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *In class, the teacher used “poor fish” to mean a person who is not very bright.*
- *The article explained what “poor fish” means with a simple example.*

---

roll call *(noun)*

Calling out an official list of names.

- *The article explained what “roll call” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “roll call” during the group presentation.*

---

science teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches science.

- *In class, the teacher used “science teacher” to mean someone who teaches science.*
- *The article explained what “science teacher” means with a simple example.*

---

sex-change operation *(noun)*

Surgical procedures and hormonal treatments designed to alter a person’s sexual characteristics so that the resemble those of the opposite sex.

- *In class, the teacher used “sex-change operation” to mean surgical procedures and hormonal treatments....*
- *The article explained what “sex-change operation” means with a simple example.*

---

sir david low *(noun)*

British political cartoonist (born in New Zealand) who created the character Colonel Blimp (1891-1963).

- *Understanding “sir david low” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sir david low.”*

---

tough guy *(noun)*

Someone who bullies weaker people.

- *In class, the teacher used “tough guy” to mean someone who bullies weaker people.*
- *The article explained what “tough guy” means with a simple example.*

---

william james *(noun)*

United States pragmatic philosopher and psychologist (1842-1910).

- *The article explained what “william james” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “william james” to mean united states pragmatic philosopher and....*

---

wine making *(noun)*

The craft and science of growing grapes and making wine.

- *In class, the teacher used “wine making” to mean the craft and science of growing grapes and making wine.*
- *They discussed “wine making” during the group presentation.*

---

affairs *(noun)*

Transactions of professional or public interest.

- *News of current affairs.*
- *Great affairs of state.*

---

artists *(noun)*

A person whose creative work shows sensitivity and imagination.

- *He looked up “artists” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “artists.”*

---

chief executive *(noun)*

The office of the United States head of state.

- *The article explained what "chief executive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chief executive" to mean the office of the united states head of state.*

---

drama *(noun)*

A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drama."*
- *The article explained what "drama" means with a simple example.*

---

drug lord *(noun)*

A person who controls an organization dealing in illegal drugs.

- *They discussed "drug lord" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drug lord."*

---

entry *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *Beggars waited just outside the entryway to the cathedral.*
- *He looked up "entry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ex-wife *(noun)*

A woman who was formerly a particular man's wife.

- *The article explained what "ex-wife" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ex-wife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eye operation *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure involving the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "eye operation" to mean any surgical procedure involving the eyes.*
- *He looked up "eye operation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

first appearance *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *He looked up "first appearance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "first appearance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flying school *(noun)*

A school for teaching students to fly airplanes.

- *The article explained what "flying school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flying school" to mean a school for teaching students to fly airplanes.*

---

french teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches French.

- *Understanding "french teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "french teacher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

land agent *(noun)*

A person who is authorized to act as an agent for the sale of land.

- *In England they call a real estate agent a land agent.*
- *Understanding "land agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lawyer *(noun)*

A professional person authorized to practice law; conducts lawsuits or gives legal advice.

- *In class, the teacher used "lawyer" to mean a professional person authorized to practice law;....*
- *Understanding "lawyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leading lady *(noun)*

Actress who plays the leading female role.

- *In class, the teacher used "leading lady" to mean actress who plays the leading female role.*
- *He looked up "leading lady" because he had never seen it before.*

---

library science *(noun)*

The study of the principles and practices of library administration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library science."*
- *They discussed "library science" during the group presentation.*

---

louis x *(noun)*

King of France (1289-1316).

- *In class, the teacher used "louis x" to mean king of france (1289-1316).*
- *They discussed "louis x" during the group presentation.*

---

lying *(noun)*

The deliberate act of deviating from the truth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lying."*
- *The article explained what "lying" means with a simple example.*

---

mental test *(noun)*

Any standardized procedure for measuring sensitivity or memory or intelligence or aptitude or personality etc.

- *The test was standardized on a large sample of students.*
- *They discussed "mental test" during the group presentation.*

---

ms *(noun)*

The form of a literary work submitted for publication.

- *Understanding "ms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

organizations *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *In class, the teacher used "organizations" to mean the act of forming or establishing something.*
- *The article explained what "organizations" means with a simple example.*

---

primary election *(noun)*

A preliminary election where delegates or nominees are chosen.

- *They discussed "primary election" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "primary election" means with a simple example.*

---

progress report *(noun)*

A report of work accomplished during a specified time period.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "progress report."*
- *He looked up "progress report" because he had never seen it before.*

---

queen of england *(noun)*

The sovereign ruler of England.

- *In class, the teacher used "queen of england" to mean the sovereign ruler of england.*
- *They discussed "queen of england" during the group presentation.*

---

road agent *(noun)*

A holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.

- *The article explained what "road agent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "road agent" to mean a holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.*

---

sea captain *(noun)*

An officer who is licensed to command a merchant ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea captain."*
- *Understanding "sea captain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

smoke *(noun)*

The act of smoking tobacco or other substances.

- *He went outside for a smoke.*
- *The fire produced a tower of black smoke that could be seen for miles.*

supreme being *(noun)*

The supernatural being conceived as the perfect and omnipotent and omniscient originator and ruler of the universe; the object of worship in monotheistic religions.

- *He looked up "supreme being" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supreme being."*

testing *(noun)*

An examination of the characteristics of something.

- *There are laboratories for commercial testing.*
- *It involved testing thousands of children for smallpox.*

war criminal *(noun)*

An offender who violates international law during times of war.

- *The article explained what "war criminal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war criminal" to mean an offender who violates international law during....*

waste of energy *(noun)*

A useless effort.

- *They discussed "waste of energy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "waste of energy" means with a simple example.*

williams *(noun)*

United States country singer and songwriter (1923-1953).

- *Understanding "williams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "williams."*

businesses *(noun)*

The principal activity in your life that you do to earn money.

- *In class, the teacher used "businesses" to mean the principal activity in your life that you do to....*
- *He looked up "businesses" because he had never seen it before.*

candidate *(noun)*

A politician who is running for public office.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candidate."*
- *He looked up "candidate" because he had never seen it before.*

chairman of the board *(noun)*

The chairman of the board of directors of a corporation.

- *They discussed "chairman of the board" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chairman of the board" means with a simple example.*

change of shape *(noun)*

An action that changes the shape of something.

- *He looked up "change of shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "change of shape."*

class fellow *(noun)*

An acquaintance that you go to school with.

- *The article explained what "class fellow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "class fellow" during the group presentation.*

co-option *(noun)*

The act of appointing summarily (with or without the appointee's consent).

- *Understanding "co-option" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "co-option" to mean the act of appointing summarily (with or without....*

---

cold fish *(noun)*

An aloof unemotional person.

- *In class, the teacher used "cold fish" to mean an aloof unemotional person.*
- *The article explained what "cold fish" means with a simple example.*

---

county agent *(noun)*

An advisor employed by the government to assist people in rural areas with methods of farming and home economics.

- *The article explained what "county agent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "county agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dead soul *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer alive.

- *I wonder what the dead person would have done.*
- *They discussed "dead soul" during the group presentation.*

---

discuss *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *The class discussed Dante's 'Inferno'.*
- *We discussed our household budget.*

---

elections *(noun)*

A vote to select the winner of a position or political office.

- *In class, the teacher used "elections" to mean a vote to select the winner of a position or....*
- *The article explained what "elections" means with a simple example.*

---

english civil war *(noun)*

Civil war in England between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists under Charles I; 1644-1648.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english civil war."*
- *He looked up "english civil war" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farm girl *(noun)*

A girl who has grown up on a farm.

- *Understanding "farm girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "farm girl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high command *(noun)*

The highest leaders in an organization (e.g. the commander-in-chief and senior officers of the military).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high command."*
- *He looked up "high command" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holiday *(noun)*

A day on which work is suspended by law or custom.

- *No mail is delivered on federal holidays.*
- *It's a good thing that New Year's was a holiday because everyone had a hangover.*

---

job description *(noun)*

Description of the responsibilities associated with a given job.

- *They discussed "job description" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "job description" means with a simple example.*

---

law-breaking *(noun)*

(criminal law) an act punishable by law; usually considered an evil act.

- *He looked up "law-breaking" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "law-breaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leg *(noun)*

A section or portion of a journey or course.

- *In class, the teacher used "leg" to mean a section or portion of a journey or course.*
- *He looked up "leg" because he had never seen it before.*

liberal *(noun)*

A person who favors an economic theory of laissez-faire and self-regulating markets.

- *They discussed "liberal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "liberal" because he had never seen it before.*

listening *(noun)*

The act of hearing attentively.

- *You can learn a lot by just listening.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "listening."*

long jump *(noun)*

The act of jumping as far as possible from a running start.

- *Understanding "long jump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "long jump" means with a simple example.*

mail call *(noun)*

A call of names of those receiving mail.

- *They discussed "mail call" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mail call" to mean a call of names of those receiving mail.*

physical contact *(noun)*

The act of touching physically.

- *Her fingers came in contact with the light switch.*
- *The article explained what "physical contact" means with a simple example.*

practice teacher *(noun)*

A college student who is teaching under the supervision of a certified teacher in order to qualify for a degree in education.

- *They discussed "practice teacher" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "practice teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spanish american *(noun)*

An American whose first language is Spanish.

- *Understanding "spanish american" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spanish american" during the group presentation.*

spanish war *(noun)*

A war between the United States and Spain in 1898.

- *He looked up "spanish war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish war."*

state attorney *(noun)*

A prosecuting attorney for a state.

- *They discussed "state attorney" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state attorney" to mean a prosecuting attorney for a state.*

tour de force *(noun)*

A masterly or brilliant feat.

- *Understanding "tour de force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tour de force" to mean a masterly or brilliant feat.*

trade protection *(noun)*

The imposition of duties or quotas on imports in order to protect domestic industry against foreign competition.

- *He made trade protection a plank in the party platform.*
- *They discussed "trade protection" during the group presentation.*

---

turning away *(noun)*

Deliberately avoiding; keeping away from or preventing from happening.

- *They discussed "turning away" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turning away" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united states civil war *(noun)*

Civil war in the United States between the North and the South; 1861-1865.

- *Understanding "united states civil war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united states civil war" to mean civil war in the united states between the north....*

---

work flow *(noun)*

Progress (or rate of progress) in work being done.

- *They discussed "work flow" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "work flow" to mean progress (or rate of progress) in work being done.*

---

yellow man *(noun)*

Offensive term for an Asian man.

- *Understanding "yellow man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow man."*

---

actor *(noun)*

A person who acts and gets things done.

- *He's a principal actor in this affair.*
- *The article explained what "actor" means with a simple example.*

---

black prince *(noun)*

Son of Edward III who defeated the French at Crecy and Poitiers in the Hundred Years' War (1330-1376).

- *In class, the teacher used "black prince" to mean son of edward iii who defeated the french at crecy....*
- *He looked up "black prince" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottom dog *(noun)*

A person of low status.

- *They discussed "bottom dog" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bottom dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

closed-class word *(noun)*

A word that is uninflected and serves a grammatical function but has little identifiable meaning.

- *The article explained what "closed-class word" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "closed-class word" to mean a word that is uninflected and serves a grammatical....*

---

co-ed *(noun)*

A female student at a coeducational college or university.

- *In class, the teacher used "co-ed" to mean a female student at a coeducational college or....*
- *The article explained what "co-ed" means with a simple example.*

---

end user *(noun)*

The ultimate user for which something is intended.

- *He looked up "end user" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "end user."*

---

fashion model *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *The article explained what "fashion model" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fashion model" during the group presentation.*

---

finance *(noun)*

The commercial activity of providing funds and capital.

- *He looked up "finance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "finance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golden years *(noun)*

The time of life after retirement from active work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden years."*
- *He looked up "golden years" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grand tour *(noun)*

A sightseeing tour of a building or institution.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand tour" to mean a sightseeing tour of a building or institution.*
- *The article explained what "grand tour" means with a simple example.*

---

hall pass *(noun)*

Written permission from a teacher for a student to be out the classroom and in the halls of the school.

- *In class, the teacher used "hall pass" to mean written permission from a teacher for a student to....*
- *They discussed "hall pass" during the group presentation.*

---

high jump *(noun)*

The act of jumping as high as possible over a horizontal bar.

- *He looked up "high jump" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high jump" to mean the act of jumping as high as possible over a....*

---

high tech *(noun)*

Highly advanced technological development (especially in electronics).

- *He looked up "high tech" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high tech."*

---

historical school *(noun)*

A school of 19th century German economists and legal philosophers who tried to explain modern economic systems in evolutionary or historical terms.

- *Understanding "historical school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "historical school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hits *(noun)*

The act of contacting one thing with another.

- *WordNet gets many hits from users worldwide.*
- *Understanding "hits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

john henry *(noun)*

Hero of American folk tales; portrayed as an enormously strong black man who worked on the railroads and died from exhaustion after winning a contest with a steam drill.

- *They discussed "john henry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john henry" to mean hero of american folk tales; portrayed as an....*

---

mail service *(noun)*

The system whereby messages are transmitted via the post office.

- *The mail handles billions of items every day.*
- *He works for the United States mail service.*

---

owners *(noun)*

A person who owns something.

- *He looked up "owners" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "owners."*

point duty *(noun)*

The control of traffic by a policeman stationed at an intersection.

- *Understanding "point duty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "point duty" to mean the control of traffic by a policeman stationed at....*

police investigation *(noun)*

The investigation of criminal activities.

- *He looked up "police investigation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police investigation."*

political boss *(noun)*

A leader in a political party who controls votes and dictates appointments.

- *Party bosses have a reputation for corruption.*
- *He looked up "political boss" because he had never seen it before.*

posts *(noun)*

The delivery and collection of letters and packages.

- *He set a row of posts in the ground and strung barbwire between them.*
- *A pair of posts marked the goal.*

president johnson *(noun)*

36th President of the United States; was elected vice president and succeeded Kennedy when Kennedy was assassinated (1908-1973).

- *The article explained what "president johnson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "president johnson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

press agent *(noun)*

Someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm or a public figure).

- *In class, the teacher used "press agent" to mean someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm....*
- *The article explained what "press agent" means with a simple example.*

property owner *(noun)*

A holder or proprietor of land.

- *In class, the teacher used "property owner" to mean a holder or proprietor of land.*
- *They discussed "property owner" during the group presentation.*

second-in-command *(noun)*

Someone who relieves a commander.

- *Understanding "second-in-command" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second-in-command."*

task *(noun)*

A specific piece of work required to be done as a duty or for a specific fee.

- *The endless task of classifying the samples.*
- *The article explained what "task" means with a simple example.*

taxes *(noun)*

The surgical procedure of manually restoring a displaced body part.

- *The article explained what "taxes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taxes" to mean the surgical procedure of manually restoring a....*

taylor *(noun)*

United States composer and music critic (1885-1966).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taylor."*
- *The article explained what "taylor" means with a simple example.*

applications *(noun)*

The action of putting something into operation.

- *Massage has far-reaching medical applications.*
- *December 31 is the deadline for applications.*

---

civil leader *(noun)*

A leader in municipal affairs.

- *In class, the teacher used "civil leader" to mean a leader in municipal affairs.*
- *They discussed "civil leader" during the group presentation.*

---

course session *(noun)*

A regularly scheduled session as part of a course of study.

- *The article explained what "course session" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "course session" to mean a regularly scheduled session as part of a course....*

---

defense secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Defense.

- *The position of Defense Secretary was created in 1947.*
- *The first Defense Secretary was James V. Forrestal who was appointed by Truman.*

---

department of labor *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for promoting the working conditions of wage earners in the United States; created in 1913.

- *The article explained what "department of labor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "department of labor" to mean the federal department responsible for promoting....*

---

discovered check *(noun)*

A check on the opponent's king that is delivered by moving a piece out of the line of attack by a queen or rook or bishop.

- *He looked up "discovered check" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "discovered check" during the group presentation.*

---

executive officer *(noun)*

The officer second in command.

- *He looked up "executive officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "executive officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

federal agent *(noun)*

Any agent or representative of a federal agency or bureau.

- *He looked up "federal agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal agent" to mean any agent or representative of a federal agency or....*

---

fill-in *(noun)*

Someone who takes the place of another (as when things get dangerous or difficult).

- *We need extra employees for summer fill-ins.*
- *They discussed "fill-in" during the group presentation.*

---

first strike *(noun)*

The initial use of nuclear weapons to attack a country that also has nuclear weapons; considered feasible only when the attacker can destroy the other country's ability to retaliate.

- *The Pakistani president promised no first strike against India.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first strike" to mean the initial use of nuclear weapons to attack a....*

---

governor general *(noun)*

A governor of high rank.

- *He looked up "governor general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "governor general."*

---

honest woman *(noun)*

A wife who has married a man with whom she has been living for some time (especially if she is pregnant at the time).

- *He made an honest woman of her.*

- *They discussed "honest woman" during the group presentation.*

iron age *(noun)*

(classical mythology) the last and worst age of the world.

- *They discussed "iron age" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iron age" to mean (classical mythology) the last and worst age of the....*

john paul ii *(noun)*

The first Pope born in Poland; the first Pope not born in Italy in 450 years (1920-2005).

- *They discussed "john paul ii" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john paul ii."*

jump-start *(noun)*

Starting an automobile engine that has a weak battery by means of jumper cables to another car.

- *The article explained what "jump-start" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jump-start."*

labor department *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for promoting the working conditions of wage earners in the United States; created in 1913.

- *He looked up "labor department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "labor department" during the group presentation.*

ladies *(noun)*

A polite name for any woman.

- *Understanding "ladies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ladies."*

learning ability *(noun)*

Mental ability.

- *He looked up "learning ability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "learning ability."*

line of duty *(noun)*

All that is normally required in some area of responsibility.

- *The article explained what "line of duty" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "line of duty" during the group presentation.*

majority leader *(noun)*

Leader of the majority party in a legislature.

- *Understanding "majority leader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "majority leader" during the group presentation.*

man of affairs *(noun)*

A person engaged in commercial or industrial business (especially an owner or executive).

- *They discussed "man of affairs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "man of affairs" means with a simple example.*

phase i *(noun)*

A clinical trial on a few persons to determine the safety of a new drug or invasive medical device; for drugs, dosage or toxicity limits should be obtained.

- *In class, the teacher used "phase i" to mean a clinical trial on a few persons to determine the....*
- *The article explained what "phase i" means with a simple example.*

residents *(noun)*

A physician (especially an intern) who lives in a hospital and cares for hospitalized patients under the supervision of the medical staff of the hospital.

- *They discussed "residents" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "residents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

secretary of defense *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Defense.

- *The position of Defense Secretary was created in 1947.*
- *The first Defense Secretary was James V. Forrestal who was appointed by Truman.*

---

split up *(noun)*

An increase in the number of outstanding shares of a corporation without changing the shareholders' equity.

- *They announced a two-for-one split of the common stock.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "split up."*

---

student teacher *(noun)*

A college student who is teaching under the supervision of a certified teacher in order to qualify for a degree in education.

- *The article explained what "student teacher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "student teacher" to mean a college student who is teaching under the....*

---

talent *(noun)*

A person who possesses unusual innate ability in some field or activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "talent" to mean a person who possesses unusual innate ability in....*
- *They discussed "talent" during the group presentation.*

---

television star *(noun)*

A star in a television show.

- *He looked up "television star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "television star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vice president *(noun)*

An executive officer ranking immediately below a president; may serve in the president's place under certain circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vice president."*
- *They discussed "vice president" during the group presentation.*

---

wild west show *(noun)*

A spectacular show organized in 1883 by William F. Cody that featured horseback riding and marksmanship on a large scale; toured the United States and Europe.

- *He looked up "wild west show" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wild west show" during the group presentation.*

---

william ii *(noun)*

The second son of William the Conqueror who succeeded him as King of England (1056-1100).

- *The article explained what "william ii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "william ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

world affairs *(noun)*

Affairs between nations.

- *You can't really keep up with world affairs by watching television.*
- *Understanding "world affairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asian american *(noun)*

An American who is of Asian descent.

- *Understanding "asian american" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "asian american" means with a simple example.*

---

bob *(noun)*

A short abrupt inclination (as of the head).

- *He gave me a short bob of acknowledgement.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bob."*

---

born-again christian *(noun)*

A Christian who has experienced a dramatic conversion to faith in Jesus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "born-again christian."*
- *The article explained what "born-again christian" means with a simple example.*

---

bridge player *(noun)*

A card player in a game of bridge.

- *We need a 4th hand for bridge.*
- *He looked up "bridge player" because he had never seen it before.*

---

camp meeting *(noun)*

Religious (usually evangelistic) meeting held in a large tent or outdoors and lasting several days.

- *In class, the teacher used "camp meeting" to mean religious (usually evangelistic) meeting held in a....*
- *The article explained what "camp meeting" means with a simple example.*

---

chicken *(noun)*

A person who lacks confidence, is irresolute and wishy-washy.

- *They discussed "chicken" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chicken" means with a simple example.*

---

civil defense *(noun)*

Activities organized by civilians for their own protection in time of war or disaster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil defense."*
- *The article explained what "civil defense" means with a simple example.*

---

examples *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *You must work the examples at the end of each chapter in the textbook.*
- *They discussed "examples" during the group presentation.*

---

labour party *(noun)*

A left-of-center political party formed to represent the interest of ordinary working people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labour party."*
- *The article explained what "labour party" means with a simple example.*

---

learned response *(noun)*

A reaction that has been acquired by learning.

- *He looked up "learned response" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "learned response" to mean a reaction that has been acquired by learning.*

---

man of letters *(noun)*

A man devoted to literary or scholarly activities.

- *Understanding "man of letters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "man of letters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ministry *(noun)*

The work of a minister of religion.

- *He is studying for the ministry.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ministry."*

---

phase-out *(noun)*

The act or instance of a planned discontinuation.

- *In class, the teacher used "phase-out" to mean the act or instance of a planned discontinuation.*
- *They discussed "phase-out" during the group presentation.*

---

power user *(noun)*

(computing) a computer user who needs the fastest and most powerful computers available.

- *He looked up "power user" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "power user" during the group presentation.*

sexual union *(noun)*

The act of pairing a male and female for reproductive purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual union."*
- *He looked up "sexual union" because he had never seen it before.*

sir thomas more *(noun)*

English statesman who opposed Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and was imprisoned and beheaded; recalled for his concept of Utopia, the ideal state.

- *The article explained what "sir thomas more" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sir thomas more" during the group presentation.*

soul brother *(noun)*

A fellow Black man.

- *They discussed "soul brother" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soul brother" because he had never seen it before.*

split down *(noun)*

A decrease in the number of outstanding shares of a corporation without changing the shareholders' equity.

- *Understanding "split down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "split down" means with a simple example.*

sports fan *(noun)*

An enthusiastic devotee of sports.

- *He looked up "sports fan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sports fan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

teachers college *(noun)*

A two-year school for training elementary teachers.

- *Understanding "teachers college" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teachers college" to mean a two-year school for training elementary teachers.*

trading *(noun)*

Buying or selling securities or commodities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trading."*
- *He looked up "trading" because he had never seen it before.*

tuesday *(noun)*

The third day of the week; the second working day.

- *They discussed "tuesday" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tuesday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upper class *(noun)*

The class occupying the highest position in the social hierarchy.

- *In class, the teacher used "upper class" to mean the class occupying the highest position in the....*
- *He looked up "upper class" because he had never seen it before.*

upper-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the highest socioeconomic position in a society.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "upper-class."*
- *Students compared "upper-class" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

valley girl *(noun)*

A girl who grew up in the tract housing in the San Fernando Valley.

- *They discussed "valley girl" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "valley girl" means with a simple example.*

anti-war movement *(noun)*

A campaign against entering or continuing a war.

- *In class, the teacher used "anti-war movement" to mean a campaign against entering or continuing a war.*
- *Understanding "anti-war movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attorney general *(noun)*

The person who holds the position of secretary of the Justice Department.

- *Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney General, appointed by President Washington.*
- *The post of Attorney General was created in 1789.*

---

authority figure *(noun)*

Someone who is regarded as an authority by someone else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "authority figure."*
- *He looked up "authority figure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

champion *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "champion."*
- *The article explained what "champion" means with a simple example.*

---

civil marriage *(noun)*

A marriage performed by a government official rather than by a clergyman.

- *The article explained what "civil marriage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil marriage."*

---

confidence man *(noun)*

A swindler who exploits the confidence of his victim.

- *In class, the teacher used "confidence man" to mean a swindler who exploits the confidence of his victim.*
- *The article explained what "confidence man" means with a simple example.*

---

cross-division *(noun)*

Classification according to more than one attribute at the same time.

- *He looked up "cross-division" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cross-division."*

---

crowd control *(noun)*

Activity of controlling a crowd.

- *In class, the teacher used "crowd control" to mean activity of controlling a crowd.*
- *The article explained what "crowd control" means with a simple example.*

---

daniel *(noun)*

A wise and upright judge; – Shakespeare.

- *A Daniel come to judgment.*
- *The article explained what "daniel" means with a simple example.*

---

drive-by shooting *(noun)*

Shooting someone from a car as it is driven past the victim.

- *They discussed "drive-by shooting" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drive-by shooting."*

---

editor *(noun)*

A person responsible for the editorial aspects of publication; the person who determines the final content of a text (especially of a newspaper or magazine).

- *They discussed "editor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "editor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fellow member *(noun)*

One of the persons who compose a social group (especially individuals who have joined and participate in a group organization).

- *Only members will be admitted.*

- *A member of the faculty.*

---

first-class mail *(noun)*

Mail that includes letters and postcards and packages sealed against inspection.

- *He looked up "first-class mail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first-class mail" to mean mail that includes letters and postcards and....*

---

foreign agent *(noun)*

A spy for a foreign country.

- *The article explained what "foreign agent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "foreign agent" during the group presentation.*

---

french and indian war *(noun)*

A war in North America between France and Britain (both aided by American Indian tribes); 1755-1760.

- *He looked up "french and indian war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french and indian war."*

---

high finance *(noun)*

Large and complex financial transactions (often used with the implication that those individuals or institutions who engage in them are unethical).

- *Understanding "high finance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "high finance" during the group presentation.*

---

kick turn *(noun)*

A standing turn made in skiing; one ski is raised to the vertical and pivoted backward to become parallel with the other ski but headed in the opposite direction and then the other ski is aligned with the first.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kick turn."*
- *The article explained what "kick turn" means with a simple example.*

---

literature *(noun)*

The humanistic study of a body of literature.

- *The technical literature.*
- *One aspect of Waterloo has not yet been treated in the literature.*

---

louis v *(noun)*

The last Carolingian king of France (967-987).

- *He looked up "louis v" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "louis v" during the group presentation.*

---

mayor *(noun)*

The head of a city government.

- *In class, the teacher used "mayor" to mean the head of a city government.*
- *He looked up "mayor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minor *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *The article explained what "minor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minor" to mean a young person of either sex.*

---

pages *(noun)*

A youthful attendant at official functions or ceremonies such as legislative functions and weddings.

- *In class, the teacher used "pages" to mean a youthful attendant at official functions or....*
- *They discussed "pages" during the group presentation.*

---

robert brown *(noun)*

Scottish botanist who first observed the movement of small particles in fluids now known a Brownian motion (1773-1858).

- *Understanding "robert brown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "robert brown" means with a simple example.*

---

serving *(noun)*

The act of delivering a writ or summons upon someone.

- *There's enough for two servings each.*
- *He looked up "serving" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sexual practice *(noun)*

Activities associated with sexual intercourse.

- *The article explained what "sexual practice" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sexual practice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

struggle *(noun)*

An energetic attempt to achieve something.

- *Getting through the crowd was a real struggle.*
- *The struggle to get through the crowd exhausted her.*

---

suicide *(noun)*

The act of killing yourself.

- *It is a crime to commit suicide.*
- *He looked up "suicide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

target practice *(noun)*

Practice in shooting at targets.

- *He looked up "target practice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "target practice" to mean practice in shooting at targets.*

---

test driver *(noun)*

A driver who drives a motor vehicle to evaluate its performance.

- *He looked up "test driver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "test driver" to mean a driver who drives a motor vehicle to evaluate its....*

---

thursday *(noun)*

The fifth day of the week; the fourth working day.

- *Understanding "thursday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thursday" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united mine workers *(noun)*

An industrial union of mine workers in North America.

- *They discussed "united mine workers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united mine workers."*

---

voting *(noun)*

A choice that is made by counting the number of people in favor of each alternative.

- *The article explained what "voting" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "voting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wave *(noun)*

A movement like that of a sudden occurrence or increase in a specified phenomenon.

- *A wave of settlers.*
- *Troops advancing in waves.*

---

zone fire *(noun)*

Artillery or mortar fire delivered in a constant direction at several quadrant elevations.

- *He looked up "zone fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zone fire."*

---

assembly *(noun)*

The social act of assembling.

- *They demanded the right of assembly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assembly" to mean the social act of assembling.*

---

benefit album *(noun)*

Concept album compiling a performer's work or work supporting some worthy cause.

- *He looked up "benefit album" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "benefit album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

board of trade unit *(noun)*

A unit of energy equal to the work done by a power of 1000 watts operating for one hour.

- *They discussed "board of trade unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "board of trade unit" means with a simple example.*

---

conservative *(noun)*

A person who is reluctant to accept changes and new ideas.

- *The article explained what "conservative" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conservative" during the group presentation.*

---

contract killing *(noun)*

A murder carried out on agreement with a hired killer.

- *Understanding "contract killing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contract killing" to mean a murder carried out on agreement with a hired killer.*

---

emotional person *(noun)*

A person subject to strong states of emotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emotional person."*
- *He looked up "emotional person" because he had never seen it before.*

---

executive secretary *(noun)*

A secretary having administrative duties and responsibilities.

- *Understanding "executive secretary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "executive secretary" means with a simple example.*

---

familiar *(noun)*

A friend who is frequently in the company of another.

- *The article explained what "familiar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "familiar."*

---

farm boy *(noun)*

A boy who has grown up on a farm.

- *He looked up "farm boy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "farm boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

federal job safety law *(noun)*

A law passed by the United States Congress that created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to prevent employees from being injured or contracting diseases in the course of their employment.

- *He looked up "federal job safety law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal job safety law."*

---

hearing officer *(noun)*

An official appointed by a government agency to conduct an investigation or administrative hearing so that the agency can exercise its statutory powers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hearing officer" to mean an official appointed by a government agency to....*
- *Understanding "hearing officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louis ii *(noun)*

King of France and Germany (846-879).

- *In class, the teacher used "louis ii" to mean king of france and germany (846-879).*
- *They discussed "louis ii" during the group presentation.*

medical aid *(noun)*

Professional treatment for illness or injury.

- *The article explained what "medical aid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "medical aid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

medium *(noun)*

An occupation for which you are especially well suited.

- *Fish require an aqueous medium.*
- *The dissolving medium is called a solvent.*

member of parliament *(noun)*

An elected member of the British Parliament: a member of the House of Commons.

- *He looked up "member of parliament" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "member of parliament."*

mother jones *(noun)*

United States labor leader (born in Ireland) who helped to found the Industrial Workers of the World (1830-1930).

- *In class, the teacher used "mother jones" to mean united states labor leader (born in ireland) who....*
- *Understanding "mother jones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prime minister *(noun)*

The person who is head of state (in several countries).

- *Understanding "prime minister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prime minister" means with a simple example.*

public holiday *(noun)*

Authorized by law and limiting work or official business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public holiday."*
- *The article explained what "public holiday" means with a simple example.*

search mission *(noun)*

A mission to discover something.

- *He looked up "search mission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "search mission" to mean a mission to discover something.*

sending *(noun)*

The act of causing something to go (especially messages).

- *In class, the teacher used "sending" to mean the act of causing something to go (especially....*
- *The article explained what "sending" means with a simple example.*

solo *(noun)*

A flight in which the aircraft pilot is unaccompanied.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solo."*
- *He looked up "solo" because he had never seen it before.*

split end *(noun)*

(football) an offensive end who lines up at a distance from the other linemen.

- *They discussed "split end" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "split end."*

supply officer *(noun)*

A commissioned officer responsible for logistics.

- *They discussed "supply officer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "supply officer" because he had never seen it before.*

supporting fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered by supporting units to protect or assist a unit in combat.

- *The article explained what "supporting fire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supporting fire" to mean fire delivered by supporting units to protect or....*

---

thomas kid *(noun)*

English dramatist (1558-1594).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas kid" to mean english dramatist (1558-1594).*
- *The article explained what "thomas kid" means with a simple example.*

---

trial judge *(noun)*

A judge in a trial court.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trial judge."*
- *They discussed "trial judge" during the group presentation.*

---

us attorney general *(noun)*

The person who holds the position of secretary of the Justice Department.

- *Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney General, appointed by President Washington.*
- *Understanding "us attorney general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whole-word method *(noun)*

Teaching reading by training beginners to associate printed words with spoken words.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whole-word method."*
- *He looked up "whole-word method" because he had never seen it before.*

---

work-shirt *(noun)*

Heavy-duty shirts worn for manual or physical work.

- *In class, the teacher used "work-shirt" to mean heavy-duty shirts worn for manual or physical work.*
- *Understanding "work-shirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beat generation *(noun)*

A United States youth subculture of the 1950s; rejected possessions or regular work or traditional dress; for communal living and psychedelic drugs and anarchism; favored modern forms of jazz (e.g., bebop).

- *In class, the teacher used "beat generation" to mean a united states youth subculture of the 1950s;....*
- *He looked up "beat generation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black muslim *(noun)*

An activist member of a largely American group of Blacks called the Nation of Islam.

- *He looked up "black muslim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black muslim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carrying out *(noun)*

The act of accomplishing some aim or executing some order.

- *The article explained what "carrying out" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carrying out" to mean the act of accomplishing some aim or executing some....*

---

chicken little *(noun)*

A fictional character who was hit on the head with an acorn and believed that the sky was falling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken little."*
- *Understanding "chicken little" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chief financial officer *(noun)*

The corporate executive having financial authority to make appropriations and authorize expenditures for a firm.

- *He looked up "chief financial officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chief financial officer" to mean the corporate executive having financial authority....*

---

current intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest; usually disseminated without delays for evaluation or interpretation.

- *In class, the teacher used "current intelligence" to mean intelligence of all types and forms of immediate....*

- *Understanding "current intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cutting out *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a body part or tissue.

- *Understanding "cutting out" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cutting out" during the group presentation.*

dealing *(noun)*

The act of transacting within or between groups (as carrying on commercial activities).

- *He has always been honest is his dealings with me.*
- *Honest dealing.*

desire to know *(noun)*

Curiosity that motivates investigation and study.

- *In class, the teacher used "desire to know" to mean curiosity that motivates investigation and study.*
- *The article explained what "desire to know" means with a simple example.*

developing country *(noun)*

A country that is poor and whose citizens are mostly agricultural workers but that wants to become more advanced socially and economically.

- *They discussed "developing country" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "developing country."*

double agent *(noun)*

A spy who works for two mutually antagonistic countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "double agent" to mean a spy who works for two mutually antagonistic countries.*
- *The article explained what "double agent" means with a simple example.*

entertainment *(noun)*

An activity that is diverting and that holds the attention.

- *Understanding "entertainment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entertainment."*

fields *(noun)*

United States comedian and film actor (1880-1946).

- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*
- *He longed for the fields of his youth.*

film festival *(noun)*

A cinematic festival that features films (usually films produced during the past year).

- *He looked up "film festival" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film festival."*

heat unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for work.

- *He looked up "heat unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat unit."*

horse trade *(noun)*

The swapping of horses (accompanied by much bargaining).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse trade."*
- *He looked up "horse trade" because he had never seen it before.*

job candidate *(noun)*

An applicant who is being considered for a job.

- *In class, the teacher used "job candidate" to mean an applicant who is being considered for a job.*
- *He looked up "job candidate" because he had never seen it before.*

labor union *(noun)*

An organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer.

- *You have to join the union in order to get a job.*
- *The article explained what "labor union" means with a simple example.*

---

loan office *(noun)*

An office where loans are negotiated and repaid.

- *He looked up "loan office" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan office."*

---

ma'am *(noun)*

A woman of refinement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ma'am."*
- *Understanding "ma'am" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

national holiday *(noun)*

Authorized by law and limiting work or official business.

- *In class, the teacher used "national holiday" to mean authorized by law and limiting work or official....*
- *He looked up "national holiday" because he had never seen it before.*

---

offering *(noun)*

The act of contributing to the funds of a church or charity.

- *Noteworthy new offerings for investors included several index funds.*
- *Understanding "offering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

painting *(noun)*

The occupation of a house painter.

- *House painting was the only craft he knew.*
- *A small painting by Picasso.*

---

president grant *(noun)*

18th President of the United States; commander of the Union armies in the American Civil War (1822-1885).

- *He looked up "president grant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "president grant" during the group presentation.*

---

religious leader *(noun)*

Leader of a religious order.

- *In class, the teacher used "religious leader" to mean leader of a religious order.*
- *He looked up "religious leader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

returns *(noun)*

The act of going back to a prior location.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "returns."*
- *The article explained what "returns" means with a simple example.*

---

security guard *(noun)*

A guard who keeps watch.

- *They discussed "security guard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "security guard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shares *(noun)*

The allotment of some amount by dividing something.

- *He bought 100 shares of IBM at the market price.*
- *He looked up "shares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

single entry *(noun)*

A simple bookkeeping system; transactions are entered in only one account.

- *In class, the teacher used "single entry" to mean a simple bookkeeping system; transactions are....*
- *The article explained what "single entry" means with a simple example.*

---

spanish-american war *(noun)*

A war between the United States and Spain in 1898.

- *They discussed "spanish-american war" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spanish-american war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spending cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing spending.

- *Understanding "spending cut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spending cut" to mean the act of reducing spending.*

---

switch *(noun)*

The act of changing one thing or position for another.

- *His switch on abortion cost him the election.*
- *He looked up "switch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wave-off *(noun)*

An approach that fails and gives way to another attempt.

- *The article explained what "wave-off" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wave-off" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow woman *(noun)*

Offensive term for an Asian woman.

- *He looked up "yellow woman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yellow woman" during the group presentation.*

---

adult female *(noun)*

An adult female person (as opposed to a man).

- *In class, the teacher used "adult female" to mean an adult female person (as opposed to a man).*
- *They discussed "adult female" during the group presentation.*

---

adults *(noun)*

A fully developed person from maturity onward.

- *They discussed "adults" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adults" to mean a fully developed person from maturity onward.*

---

assistance *(noun)*

The activity of contributing to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *Could not walk without assistance.*
- *Understanding "assistance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bank guard *(noun)*

A security guard at a bank.

- *The article explained what "bank guard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bank guard" during the group presentation.*

---

battle royal *(noun)*

A noisy riotous fight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle royal."*
- *They discussed "battle royal" during the group presentation.*

---

blow *(noun)*

A powerful stroke with the fist or a weapon.

- *A blow on the head.*
- *He gave his nose a loud blow.*

boyfriend *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *If I'd known he was her boyfriend I wouldn't have asked.*
- *Understanding "boyfriend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

by-blow *(noun)*

The illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.

- *He looked up "by-blow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "by-blow."*

closed primary *(noun)*

A primary in which only registered members of a particular political party can vote.

- *Closed primaries strengthen party unity.*
- *He looked up "closed primary" because he had never seen it before.*

commercial activity *(noun)*

Activity undertaken as part of a commercial enterprise.

- *They discussed "commercial activity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "commercial activity" because he had never seen it before.*

crazy horse *(noun)*

A chief of the Sioux who resisted the invasion of the Black Hills and joined Sitting Bull in the defeat of General Custer at Little Bighorn (1849-1877).

- *Understanding "crazy horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crazy horse" to mean a chief of the sioux who resisted the invasion of....*

cutting off *(noun)*

The act of shortening something by chopping off the ends.

- *The article explained what "cutting off" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cutting off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deals *(noun)*

A particular instance of buying or selling.

- *He rose to prominence through a series of shady deals.*
- *They discussed "deals" during the group presentation.*

delivery *(noun)*

The act of delivering or distributing something (as goods or mail).

- *His reluctant delivery of bad news.*
- *She had a difficult delivery.*

direct primary *(noun)*

A primary where voters directly select the candidates who will run for office.

- *They discussed "direct primary" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct primary."*

duty period *(noun)*

The time period during which you are at work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duty period."*
- *They discussed "duty period" during the group presentation.*

ex-husband *(noun)*

A man who was formerly a certain woman's husband.

- *They discussed "ex-husband" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ex-husband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fine arts *(noun)*

The study and creation of visual works of art.

- *A fine collection of art.*
- *He looked up "fine arts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

for instance *(adverb)*

As an example.

- *Take ribbon snakes, for example.*
- *He answered "for instance," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

grade point average *(noun)*

A measure of a student's academic achievement at a college or university; calculated by dividing the total number of grade points received by the total number attempted.

- *He looked up "grade point average" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grade point average" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half-holiday *(noun)*

A day on which half is free from work or duty.

- *Understanding "half-holiday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "half-holiday" during the group presentation.*

---

henry james *(noun)*

Writer who was born in the United States but lived in England (1843-1916).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry james" to mean writer who was born in the united states but lived....*
- *Understanding "henry james" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

instance *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *Another instance occurred yesterday.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instance."*

---

internal control *(noun)*

An accounting procedure or system designed to promote efficiency or assure the implementation of a policy or safeguard assets or avoid fraud and error etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "internal control" to mean an accounting procedure or system designed to....*
- *He looked up "internal control" because he had never seen it before.*

---

international affairs *(noun)*

Affairs between nations.

- *You can't really keep up with world affairs by watching television.*
- *He looked up "international affairs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

little giant *(noun)*

United States politician who proposed that individual territories be allowed to decide whether they would have slavery; he engaged in a famous series of debates with Abraham Lincoln (1813-1861).

- *They discussed "little giant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "little giant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lying in wait *(noun)*

The act of concealing yourself and lying in wait to attack by surprise.

- *The article explained what "lying in wait" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lying in wait" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medical assistant *(noun)*

A person trained to assist medical professionals.

- *The article explained what "medical assistant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical assistant."*

---

mental ability *(noun)*

The power to learn or retain knowledge; in law, the ability to understand the facts and significance of your behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental ability."*

- *He looked up "mental ability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

military governor *(noun)*

The head of a government established by the military (as in a defeated country).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military governor."*
- *They discussed "military governor" during the group presentation.*

---

moon shot *(noun)*

The launching of a spacecraft to the moon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moon shot."*
- *They discussed "moon shot" during the group presentation.*

---

motion *(noun)*

The act of changing location from one place to another.

- *Police controlled the motion of the crowd.*
- *The reflex motion of his eyebrows revealed his surprise.*

---

moves *(noun)*

The act of changing location from one place to another.

- *They say that three moves equal one fire.*
- *Understanding "moves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

president taylor *(noun)*

12th President of the United States; died in office (1784-1850).

- *They discussed "president taylor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "president taylor" to mean 12th president of the united states; died in office....*

---

public relations man *(noun)*

Someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm or a public figure).

- *He looked up "public relations man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "public relations man" during the group presentation.*

---

register *(verb)*

Record in a public office or in a court of law.

- *Register for an election.*
- *Did you register any change when I pressed the button?*

---

resolution *(noun)*

A decision to do something or to behave in a certain manner.

- *He always wrote down his New Year's resolutions.*
- *It was his unshakeable resolution to finish the work.*

---

richard ii *(noun)*

King of England from 1377 to 1399; he suppressed the Peasant's Revolt in 1381 but his reign was marked by popular discontent and baronial opposition in British Parliament and he was forced to abdicate in 1399 (1367-1400).

- *The article explained what "richard ii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "richard ii" during the group presentation.*

---

saving *(noun)*

An act of economizing; reduction in cost.

- *There was a saving of 50 cents.*
- *A surgeon's job is the saving of lives.*

---

scientific research *(noun)*

Research into questions posed by scientific theories and hypotheses.

- *Understanding "scientific research" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scientific research" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surprise attack *(noun)*

An attack without warning.

- *The article explained what "surprise attack" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surprise attack."*

---

text edition *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *His economics textbook is in its tenth edition.*
- *The professor wrote the text that he assigned students to buy.*

---

tools *(noun)*

The means whereby some act is accomplished.

- *Science has given us new tools to fight disease.*
- *The article explained what "tools" means with a simple example.*

---

wars *(noun)*

The waging of armed conflict against an enemy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wars."*
- *He looked up "wars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wednesday *(noun)*

The fourth day of the week; the third working day.

- *He looked up "wednesday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wednesday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

work papers *(noun)*

A legal document giving information required for employment of certain people in certain countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "work papers" to mean a legal document giving information required for....*
- *The article explained what "work papers" means with a simple example.*

---

carry nation *(noun)*

United States prohibitionist who raided saloons and destroyed bottles of liquor with a hatchet (1846-1911).

- *Understanding "carry nation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carry nation."*

---

charles ii *(noun)*

King of England and Scotland and Ireland during the Restoration (1630-1685).

- *Understanding "charles ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles ii" to mean king of england and scotland and ireland during the....*

---

city editor *(noun)*

The newspaper editor in charge of editing local news.

- *He looked up "city editor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "city editor."*

---

crew member *(noun)*

A member of a flight crew.

- *They discussed "crew member" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crew member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cup of tea *(noun)*

An activity that you like or at which you are superior.

- *Chemistry is not my cup of tea.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cup of tea."*

---

dark horse *(noun)*

A political candidate who is not well known but could win unexpectedly.

- *They discussed “dark horse” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “dark horse” means with a simple example.*

---

drawing *(noun)*

The creation of artistic pictures or diagrams.

- *He learned drawing from his father.*
- *It is shown by the drawing in Fig. 7.*

---

guest *(noun)*

A customer of a hotel or restaurant etc.

- *In class, the teacher used “guest” to mean a customer of a hotel or restaurant etc.*
- *He looked up “guest” because he had never seen it before.*

---

industrial bank *(noun)*

A finance company that makes small loans to industrial workers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “industrial bank.”*
- *Understanding “industrial bank” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

institutions *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *The article explained what “institutions” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “institutions” to mean the act of starting something for the first time;....*

---

intelligence test *(noun)*

A psychometric test of intelligence.

- *They used to think that intelligence is what an intelligence test tests.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “intelligence test.”*

---

jesus christ *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *The article explained what “jesus christ” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jesus christ” to mean a teacher and prophet born in bethlehem and active....*

---

kiss *(noun)*

The act of caressing with the lips (or an instance thereof).

- *There was a brief kiss of their hands in passing.*
- *He looked up “kiss” because he had never seen it before.*

---

listening watch *(noun)*

A watch established for the reception of traffic of interest to the unit maintaining the watch.

- *He looked up “listening watch” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “listening watch.”*

---

louis the german *(noun)*

King of France and Germany (846-879).

- *The article explained what “louis the german” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “louis the german” during the group presentation.*

---

make a motion *(verb)*

Propose formally; in a debate or parliamentary meeting.

- *Can you use “make a motion” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “make a motion” when talking about this idea.*

---

mary ii *(noun)*

Queen of England and Scotland and Ireland; she was the eldest daughter of James II and ruled jointly with her husband William III (1662-1694).

- *They discussed “mary ii” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mary ii” to mean queen of england and scotland and ireland; she was....*

office of management and budget *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on the federal budget.

- *He looked up "office of management and budget" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "office of management and budget" during the group presentation.*

recovery *(noun)*

The act of regaining or saving something lost (or in danger of becoming lost).

- *The recovery of the forest after the fire was surprisingly rapid.*
- *The article explained what "recovery" means with a simple example.*

reviews *(noun)*

A formal or official examination.

- *They discussed "reviews" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reviews" to mean a formal or official examination.*

security intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence on the identity and capability and intentions of hostile individuals or organizations that may be engaged in espionage or sabotage or subversion or terrorism.

- *The article explained what "security intelligence" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security intelligence."*

seeking *(noun)*

The act of searching for something.

- *He looked up "seeking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seeking" to mean the act of searching for something.*

senator *(noun)*

A member of a senate.

- *Understanding "senator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "senator" because he had never seen it before.*

space writer *(noun)*

A writer paid by the area of the copy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space writer."*
- *He looked up "space writer" because he had never seen it before.*

teaching reading *(noun)*

Teaching beginners to read.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teaching reading."*
- *The article explained what "teaching reading" means with a simple example.*

test suit *(noun)*

A representative legal action whose outcome is likely to become a precedent.

- *The article explained what "test suit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "test suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trade union movement *(noun)*

An organized attempt by workers to improve their status by united action (particularly via labor unions) or the leaders of this movement.

- *He looked up "trade union movement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade union movement."*

academic *(noun)*

An educator who works at a college or university.

- *The article explained what "academic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academic."*

andrew *(noun)*

(New Testament) disciple of Jesus; brother of Peter; patron saint of Scotland.

- *They discussed "andrew" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "andrew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

business editor *(noun)*

The newspaper editor responsible for business news.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "business editor."*
- *He looked up "business editor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chief assistant *(noun)*

The most helpful assistant.

- *They discussed "chief assistant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief assistant."*

---

child abuse *(noun)*

The physical or emotional or sexual mistreatment of children.

- *Understanding "child abuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child abuse."*

---

claim agent *(noun)*

One who investigates insurance claims or claims for damages and recommends an effective settlement.

- *The article explained what "claim agent" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claim agent."*

---

detail *(noun)*

A crew of workers selected for a particular task.

- *A detail was sent to remove the fallen trees.*
- *Several of the details are similar.*

---

film writer *(noun)*

Someone who writes screenplays.

- *The article explained what "film writer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "film writer" during the group presentation.*

---

frame-up *(noun)*

An act that incriminates someone on a false charge.

- *They discussed "frame-up" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "frame-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry v *(noun)*

Son of Henry IV and King of England from 1413 to 1422; reopened the Hundred Years' War and defeated the French at Agincourt (1387-1422).

- *He looked up "henry v" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry v."*

---

insurance agent *(noun)*

An agent who sells insurance.

- *The article explained what "insurance agent" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insurance agent."*

---

king of great britain *(noun)*

The sovereign ruler of England.

- *In class, the teacher used "king of great britain" to mean the sovereign ruler of england.*
- *Understanding "king of great britain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

language teaching *(noun)*

Teaching people to speak and understand a foreign language.

- *They discussed "language teaching" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "language teaching" to mean teaching people to speak and understand a foreign....*

---

last mile *(noun)*

The last walk of a condemned person to the execution place.

- *The article explained what "last mile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "last mile" to mean the last walk of a condemned person to the....*

---

martin v *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1417 to 1431 whose election as pope ended the Great Schism (1368-1431).

- *The article explained what "martin v" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martin v" to mean italian pope from 1417 to 1431 whose election as....*

---

master-at-arms *(noun)*

The senior petty officer; responsible for discipline aboard ship.

- *He looked up "master-at-arms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "master-at-arms."*

---

office of intelligence support *(noun)*

Agency that oversees the intelligence relationships of the Treasury's offices and bureaus and provides a link between the Intelligence Community and officials responsible for international economic policy.

- *They discussed "office of intelligence support" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "office of intelligence support" to mean agency that oversees the intelligence relationships....*

---

old salt *(noun)*

A man who serves as a sailor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old salt."*
- *The article explained what "old salt" means with a simple example.*

---

opposition *(noun)*

The act of hostile groups opposing each other.

- *The invaders encountered stiff opposition.*
- *Despite opposition from the newspapers he went ahead.*

---

public relations person *(noun)*

A person employed to establish and promote a favorable relationship with the public.

- *The article explained what "public relations person" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "public relations person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

representative *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *The article explained what "representative" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "representative" to mean an item of information that is typical of a class....*

---

school newspaper *(noun)*

A newspaper written and published by students in a school.

- *They discussed "school newspaper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "school newspaper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shift *(noun)*

The act of moving from one place to another.

- *His constant shifting disrupted the class.*
- *Understanding "shift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waste of material *(noun)*

A useless consumption of material.

- *He looked up "waste of material" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waste of material" to mean a useless consumption of material.*

weird sister *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) any of the three goddesses of destiny; identified with Anglo-Saxon Wyrd; similar to Greek Moirae and Roman Parcae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weird sister."*
- *The article explained what "weird sister" means with a simple example.*

youth culture *(noun)*

Young adults (a generational unit) considered as a cultural class or subculture.

- *They discussed "youth culture" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "youth culture" to mean young adults (a generational unit) considered as a....*

active air defense *(noun)*

Air defense by the use aircraft or missiles or artillery or electronic countermeasures.

- *In class, the teacher used "active air defense" to mean air defense by the use aircraft or missiles or....*
- *The article explained what "active air defense" means with a simple example.*

ad campaign *(noun)*

An organized program of advertisements.

- *They discussed "ad campaign" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ad campaign" because he had never seen it before.*

bag lady *(noun)*

A homeless woman who carries all her possessions with her in shopping bags.

- *In class, the teacher used "bag lady" to mean a homeless woman who carries all her possessions....*
- *The article explained what "bag lady" means with a simple example.*

beauty treatment *(noun)*

Enhancement of someone's personal beauty.

- *In class, the teacher used "beauty treatment" to mean enhancement of someone's personal beauty.*
- *He looked up "beauty treatment" because he had never seen it before.*

bringing close together *(noun)*

The act of bringing near or bringing together especially the cut edges of tissue.

- *Understanding "bringing close together" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bringing close together" during the group presentation.*

candidates *(noun)*

A politician who is running for public office.

- *Understanding "candidates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "candidates" to mean a politician who is running for public office.*

civil authority *(noun)*

A person who exercises authority over civilian affairs.

- *Understanding "civil authority" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "civil authority" means with a simple example.*

civil engineering *(noun)*

The branch of engineering concerned with the design and construction of such public works as dams or bridges.

- *Understanding "civil engineering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "civil engineering" to mean the branch of engineering concerned with the design....*

combat *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *In class, the teacher used "combat" to mean the act of fighting; any contest or struggle.*
- *Understanding "combat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commercial artist *(noun)*

An illustrator who is supported by advertising.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial artist."*
- *The article explained what "commercial artist" means with a simple example.*

---

constitution *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *The constitution of a PTA group last year.*
- *They discussed "constitution" during the group presentation.*

---

consumer *(noun)*

A person who uses goods or services.

- *In class, the teacher used "consumer" to mean a person who uses goods or services.*
- *The article explained what "consumer" means with a simple example.*

---

crying *(noun)*

The process of shedding tears (usually accompanied by sobs or other inarticulate sounds).

- *I hate to hear the crying of a child.*
- *He looked up "crying" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drawing off *(noun)*

Act of getting or draining something such as electricity or a liquid from a source.

- *The drawing of water from the well.*
- *The article explained what "drawing off" means with a simple example.*

---

drivers *(noun)*

A golfer who hits the golf ball with a driver.

- *They discussed "drivers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drivers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drug traffic *(noun)*

Traffic in illegal drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drug traffic."*
- *Understanding "drug traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evil eye *(noun)*

A look that is believed to have the power of inflicting harm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evil eye."*
- *The article explained what "evil eye" means with a simple example.*

---

fresh fish *(noun)*

Soldiers who are regarded as expendable in the face of artillery fire.

- *He looked up "fresh fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fresh fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry ii *(noun)*

King of France from 1547 to 1559; regained Calais from the English; husband of Catherine de Medicis and father of Charles IX (1519-1559).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry ii" to mean king of france from 1547 to 1559; regained calais....*
- *He looked up "henry ii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hot-work steel *(noun)*

An alloy steel that remains hard at a red heat; used to make metal-cutting tools.

- *Understanding "hot-work steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hot-work steel" to mean an alloy steel that remains hard at a red heat;....*

---

indian agent *(noun)*

A representative of the federal government to American Indian tribes (especially on Indian reservations).

- *He looked up "indian agent" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "indian agent" during the group presentation.*

---

industrial union *(noun)*

A labor union that admits all workers in a given industry irrespective of their craft.

- *He looked up "industrial union" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "industrial union" to mean a labor union that admits all workers in a given....*

---

labor movement *(noun)*

An organized attempt by workers to improve their status by united action (particularly via labor unions) or the leaders of this movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labor movement."*
- *He looked up "labor movement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal assistant *(noun)*

A person with specialized training who assists lawyers.

- *They discussed "legal assistant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "legal assistant" means with a simple example.*

---

legal duty *(noun)*

Acts which the law requires be done or forborne.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal duty."*
- *He looked up "legal duty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal transfer *(noun)*

The voluntary transfer of something (title or possession) from one party to another.

- *Understanding "legal transfer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "legal transfer" means with a simple example.*

---

manufacturing *(noun)*

The act of making something (a product) from raw materials.

- *Manufacturing is vital to Great Britain.*
- *He looked up "manufacturing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mass murder *(noun)*

The savage and excessive killing of many people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass murder."*
- *He looked up "mass murder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mess-up *(noun)*

Something badly botched or muddled.

- *In class, the teacher used "mess-up" to mean something badly botched or muddled.*
- *The article explained what "mess-up" means with a simple example.*

---

mining *(noun)*

The act of extracting ores or coal etc from the earth.

- *In class, the teacher used "mining" to mean the act of extracting ores or coal etc from the earth.*
- *He looked up "mining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minister of religion *(noun)*

A person authorized to conduct religious worship.

- *Clergymen are usually called ministers in Protestant churches.*
- *They discussed "minister of religion" during the group presentation.*

---

old nick *(noun)*

(Judeo-Christian and Islamic religions) chief spirit of evil and adversary of God; tempter of mankind; master of Hell.

- *He looked up "old nick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old nick" to mean (judeo-christian and islamic religions) chief....*

---

part-singing *(noun)*

Singing with three or more voice parts.

- *They discussed "part-singing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "part-singing" means with a simple example.*

---

partner in crime *(noun)*

Someone who assists in a plot.

- *They discussed "partner in crime" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "partner in crime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

partners *(noun)*

An associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere of common interest.

- *Sexual partners.*
- *The article explained what "partners" means with a simple example.*

---

pattern *(noun)*

A customary way of operation or behavior.

- *They changed their dietary pattern.*
- *A visual pattern must include not only objects but the spaces between them.*

---

performing *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "performing."*
- *Understanding "performing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pool player *(noun)*

Someone who shoots pool.

- *They discussed "pool player" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pool player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

practice session *(noun)*

Systematic training by multiple repetitions.

- *Practice makes perfect.*
- *The article explained what "practice session" means with a simple example.*

---

premier *(noun)*

The person who is head of state (in several countries).

- *In class, the teacher used "premier" to mean the person who is head of state (in several countries).*
- *The article explained what "premier" means with a simple example.*

---

school bell *(noun)*

A bell rung to announce beginning or ending of class.

- *The article explained what "school bell" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "school bell" during the group presentation.*

---

secret agent *(noun)*

A person secretly employed in espionage for a government.

- *They discussed "secret agent" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "secret agent" means with a simple example.*

---

security measures *(noun)*

Measures taken as a precaution against theft or espionage or sabotage etc.

- *Military security has been stepped up since the recent uprising.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security measures."*

---

self-abuse *(noun)*

Manual stimulation of your own genital organ for sexual pleasure.

- *The article explained what "self-abuse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-abuse" to mean manual stimulation of your own genital organ for....*

---

sexual congress *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *He looked up "sexual congress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual congress."*

---

sleeping *(noun)*

The suspension of consciousness and decrease in metabolic rate.

- *The article explained what "sleeping" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sleeping" during the group presentation.*

---

tool *(noun)*

The means whereby some act is accomplished.

- *Science has given us new tools to fight disease.*
- *Understanding "tool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turkey *(noun)*

A person who does something thoughtless or annoying.

- *The first experiment was a real turkey.*
- *He looked up "turkey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

victim *(noun)*

An unfortunate person who suffers from some adverse circumstance.

- *He looked up "victim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victim" to mean an unfortunate person who suffers from some adverse....*

---

victims *(noun)*

An unfortunate person who suffers from some adverse circumstance.

- *They discussed "victims" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "victims" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waste of effort *(noun)*

A useless effort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waste of effort."*
- *Understanding "waste of effort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

work load *(noun)*

Work that a person is expected to do in a specified time.

- *They discussed "work load" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work load."*

---

academic year *(noun)*

The period of time each year when the school is open and people are studying.

- *In class, the teacher used "academic year" to mean the period of time each year when the school is....*
- *He looked up "academic year" because he had never seen it before.*

---

care delivery *(noun)*

The provision of health care.

- *The article explained what "care delivery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "care delivery" to mean the provision of health care.*

---

class struggle *(noun)*

Conflict between social or economic classes (especially between the capitalist and proletariat classes).

- *The article explained what "class struggle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "class struggle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

creative person *(noun)*

A person whose creative work shows sensitivity and imagination.

- *He looked up "creative person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "creative person" during the group presentation.*

cross-reference *(noun)*

A reference at one place in a work to information at another place in the same work.

- *In class, the teacher used "cross-reference" to mean a reference at one place in a work to information....*
- *He looked up "cross-reference" because he had never seen it before.*

cultural movement *(noun)*

A group of people working together to advance certain cultural goals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cultural movement."*
- *He looked up "cultural movement" because he had never seen it before.*

day shift *(noun)*

The work shift during the day (as 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.).

- *He looked up "day shift" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "day shift" to mean the work shift during the day (as 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.).*

deputy *(noun)*

An assistant with power to act when his superior is absent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deputy."*
- *The article explained what "deputy" means with a simple example.*

doctors *(noun)*

A person who holds Ph.D. degree (or the equivalent) from an academic institution.

- *The Doctors of the Church greatly influenced Christian thought down to the late Middle Ages.*
- *He looked up "doctors" because he had never seen it before.*

economy of scale *(noun)*

The saving in cost of production that is due to mass production.

- *They discussed "economy of scale" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economy of scale."*

error *(noun)*

A wrong action attributable to bad judgment or ignorance or inattention.

- *She was quick to point out my errors.*
- *The book was full of errors.*

french canadian *(noun)*

A Canadian descended from early French settlers and whose native language is French.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french canadian."*
- *The article explained what "french canadian" means with a simple example.*

friendly fire *(noun)*

Fire that injures or kills an ally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friendly fire."*
- *He looked up "friendly fire" because he had never seen it before.*

golden boy *(noun)*

A man who is unusually successful at an early age.

- *They discussed "golden boy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "golden boy" means with a simple example.*

heart surgery *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure involving the heart.

- *They discussed "heart surgery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart surgery."*

---

jr *(noun)*

A son who has the same first name as his father.

- *He looked up "jr" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jr."*

---

labor coach *(noun)*

An assistant (often the father of the soon-to-be-born child) who provides support for a woman in labor by encouraging her to use techniques learned in childbirth-preparation classes.

- *Understanding "labor coach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "labor coach" to mean an assistant (often the father of the....*

---

labor contract *(noun)*

Contract between labor and management governing wages and benefits and working conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "labor contract" to mean contract between labor and management governing....*
- *He looked up "labor contract" because he had never seen it before.*

---

labor leader *(noun)*

A leader of a labor movement.

- *They discussed "labor leader" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "labor leader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

labor secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Labor.

- *The post of Labor Secretary was created in 1913.*
- *The first Labor Secretary was William B. Wilson who was appointed by President Wilson.*

---

maintenance *(noun)*

The act of sustaining life by food or providing a means of subsistence.

- *Unlike champerty, criminal maintenance does not necessarily involve personal profit.*
- *The article explained what "maintenance" means with a simple example.*

---

major surgery *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure that involves anesthesia or respiratory assistance.

- *He looked up "major surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "major surgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mate *(noun)*

The partner of an animal (especially a sexual partner).

- *He loved the mare and all her mates.*
- *Camels hate leaving their mates.*

---

navy man *(noun)*

A serviceman in the navy.

- *Understanding "navy man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "navy man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

practices *(noun)*

A customary way of operation or behavior.

- *He looked up "practices" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "practices."*

---

public assistance *(noun)*

Governmental provision of economic assistance to persons in need.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public assistance."*

- *Understanding "public assistance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quick fix *(noun)*

Hurried repair.

- *In class, the teacher used "quick fix" to mean hurried repair.*
- *Understanding "quick fix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reasonable care *(noun)*

The care that a reasonable man would exercise under the circumstances; the standard for determining legal duty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reasonable care."*
- *He looked up "reasonable care" because he had never seen it before.*

---

relief *(noun)*

The act of freeing a city or town that has been besieged.

- *He asked for troops for the relief of Atlanta.*
- *As he heard the news he was suddenly flooded with relief.*

---

resistance *(noun)*

The military action of resisting the enemy's advance.

- *The enemy offered little resistance.*
- *He encountered a general feeling of resistance from many citizens.*

---

retail *(noun)*

The selling of goods to consumers; usually in small quantities and not for resale.

- *They discussed "retail" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "retail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea-duty *(noun)*

Naval service aboard a ship at sea.

- *Understanding "sea-duty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sea-duty" during the group presentation.*

---

secretary of labor *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Labor.

- *The post of Labor Secretary was created in 1913.*
- *The first Labor Secretary was William B. Wilson who was appointed by President Wilson.*

---

serving girl *(noun)*

A girl who is a servant.

- *He looked up "serving girl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serving girl."*

---

stage crew *(noun)*

Crew of workers who move scenery or handle properties in a theatrical production.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage crew."*
- *The article explained what "stage crew" means with a simple example.*

---

state senator *(noun)*

A member of a state senate.

- *The article explained what "state senator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state senator" to mean a member of a state senate.*

---

sub-test *(noun)*

One of a battery of related tests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sub-test."*
- *He looked up "sub-test" because he had never seen it before.*

---

third-class mail *(noun)*

Mail consisting of printed matter qualifying for reduced postal rates.

- *The article explained what "third-class mail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "third-class mail" to mean mail consisting of printed matter qualifying for....*

---

tour guide *(noun)*

A guide who leads others on a tour.

- *Understanding "tour guide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tour guide."*

---

work shift *(noun)*

The time period during which you are at work.

- *They discussed "work shift" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "work shift" means with a simple example.*

---

working papers *(noun)*

Records kept of activities involved in carrying out a project.

- *The auditor was required to produce his working papers.*
- *In class, the teacher used "working papers" to mean records kept of activities involved in carrying out....*

---

writers *(noun)*

A person who is able to write and has written something.

- *He looked up "writers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "writers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

youth movement *(noun)*

Political or religious or social reform movement or agitation consisting chiefly of young people.

- *In class, the teacher used "youth movement" to mean political or religious or social reform movement or....*
- *The article explained what "youth movement" means with a simple example.*

---

adult male *(noun)*

An adult person who is male (as opposed to a woman).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adult male."*
- *He looked up "adult male" because he had never seen it before.*

---

art editor *(noun)*

An editor who is responsible for illustrations and layouts in printed matter.

- *He looked up "art editor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "art editor" during the group presentation.*

---

back circle *(noun)*

A feat in which an acrobat arches the back from a prone position and bends the knees until the toes touch the head.

- *The article explained what "back circle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "back circle" to mean a feat in which an acrobat arches the back from a....*

---

battle of wake *(noun)*

In December 1941 the island was captured by the Japanese after a gallant last-ditch stand by a few hundred United States marines.

- *They discussed "battle of wake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "battle of wake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

big cheese *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he's a big shot.*
- *She's a big deal in local politics.*

---

case load *(noun)*

The number of cases handled in a given period of time (as by a court or agency).

- *Understanding "case load" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "case load" to mean the number of cases handled in a given period of....*

---

championship *(noun)*

The act of providing approval and support.

- *They discussed "championship" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "championship" to mean the act of providing approval and support.*

---

client *(noun)*

A person who seeks the advice of a lawyer.

- *The article explained what "client" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "client" to mean a person who seeks the advice of a lawyer.*

---

close supporting fire *(noun)*

Fire on enemy troops or weapons or positions that are near the supported unit and are the most immediate and serious threat to it.

- *They discussed "close supporting fire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "close supporting fire" means with a simple example.*

---

da *(noun)*

An official prosecutor for a judicial district.

- *They discussed "da" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "da" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

democrats *(noun)*

A member of the Democratic Party.

- *Understanding "democrats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "democrats" during the group presentation.*

---

direct marketing *(noun)*

Marketing via a promotion delivered directly to the individual prospective customer.

- *The article explained what "direct marketing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "direct marketing" to mean marketing via a promotion delivered directly to the....*

---

first mate *(noun)*

The officer below the master on a commercial ship.

- *They discussed "first mate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first mate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flying visit *(noun)*

A visit that last for only a very short time.

- *He wanted to hear all about my flying visit to his old stamping grounds.*
- *He looked up "flying visit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

football hero *(noun)*

A football player who has achieved a reputation for success.

- *They discussed "football hero" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "football hero" to mean a football player who has achieved a reputation for....*

---

general delivery *(noun)*

The part of a post office that handles mail for persons who call for it.

- *Understanding "general delivery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "general delivery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mess around *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *He did not know how to use "mess around" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mess around" and when to wait.*

national assistance *(noun)*

Benefits paid to bring incomes up to minimum levels established by law.

- *In class, the teacher used "national assistance" to mean benefits paid to bring incomes up to minimum levels....*
- *The article explained what "national assistance" means with a simple example.*

politicians *(noun)*

A leader engaged in civil administration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "politicians."*
- *He looked up "politicians" because he had never seen it before.*

program trading *(noun)*

A trading technique involving large blocks of stock with trades triggered by computer programs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "program trading."*
- *The article explained what "program trading" means with a simple example.*

sexual activity *(noun)*

Activities associated with sexual intercourse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual activity."*
- *The article explained what "sexual activity" means with a simple example.*

sight *(noun)*

The act of looking or seeing or observing.

- *The sight of his wife brought him back to reality.*
- *The train was an unexpected sight.*

tight end *(noun)*

(football) an offensive end who lines up close to the tackle.

- *They discussed "tight end" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tight end" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bar fly *(noun)*

A drinker who frequents bars.

- *In class, the teacher used "bar fly" to mean a drinker who frequents bars.*
- *He looked up "bar fly" because he had never seen it before.*

causing *(noun)*

The act of causing something to happen.

- *Understanding "causing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "causing."*

civil rights leader *(noun)*

A leader of the political movement dedicated to securing equal opportunity for members of minority groups.

- *They discussed "civil rights leader" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "civil rights leader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

discussion section *(noun)*

A small class of students who are part of a larger course but are taught separately.

- *A graduate student taught sections for the professor's lecture course.*
- *The article explained what "discussion section" means with a simple example.*

district attorney *(noun)*

An official prosecutor for a judicial district.

- *In class, the teacher used "district attorney" to mean an official prosecutor for a judicial district.*
- *They discussed "district attorney" during the group presentation.*

face saving *(noun)*

An act that avoids a loss of face (of dignity or prestige).

- *They discussed "face saving" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "face saving."*

---

hat *(noun)*

An informal term for a person's role.

- *He took off his politician's hat and talked frankly.*
- *They discussed "hat" during the group presentation.*

---

holy joe *(noun)*

A chaplain in one of the military services.

- *Understanding "holy joe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "holy joe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holy spirit *(noun)*

The third person in the Trinity; Jesus promised the Apostles that he would send the Holy Spirit after his Crucifixion and Resurrection; it came on Pentecost.

- *The article explained what "holy spirit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holy spirit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

index case *(noun)*

The earliest documented case of a disease that is included in an epidemiological study.

- *Understanding "index case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "index case" to mean the earliest documented case of a disease that is....*

---

intelligence officer *(noun)*

A person secretly employed in espionage for a government.

- *They discussed "intelligence officer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intelligence officer" to mean a person secretly employed in espionage for a....*

---

irish people *(noun)*

People of Ireland or of Irish extraction.

- *Understanding "irish people" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irish people" to mean people of ireland or of irish extraction.*

---

iron lady *(noun)*

British stateswoman; first woman to serve as Prime Minister (born in 1925).

- *He looked up "iron lady" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron lady."*

---

law of motion *(noun)*

One of three basic laws of classical mechanics.

- *The article explained what "law of motion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "law of motion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maintenance man *(noun)*

A skilled worker whose job is to repair things.

- *The article explained what "maintenance man" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "maintenance man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night shift *(noun)*

The work shift during the night (as midnight to 8 a.m.).

- *Understanding "night shift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "night shift" during the group presentation.*

---

open frame *(noun)*

Any frame in which a bowler fails to make a strike or spare.

- *The break in the eighth frame cost him the match.*

- *They discussed "open frame" during the group presentation.*

---

passing shot *(noun)*

A tennis return that passes an opponent who has approached the net.

- *They discussed "passing shot" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "passing shot" means with a simple example.*

---

princess *(noun)*

A female member of a royal family other than the queen (especially the daughter of a sovereign).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "princess."*
- *Understanding "princess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reform *(noun)*

A campaign aimed to correct abuses or malpractices.

- *The reforms he proposed were too radical for the politicians.*
- *Justice was for sale before the reform of the law courts.*

---

retirement *(noun)*

Withdrawal for prayer and study and meditation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retirement."*
- *The article explained what "retirement" means with a simple example.*

---

sleeping around *(noun)*

Indulging in promiscuous (casual and indiscriminate) sexual relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "sleeping around" to mean indulging in promiscuous (casual and....*
- *The article explained what "sleeping around" means with a simple example.*

---

social assistance *(noun)*

Benefits paid to bring incomes up to minimum levels established by law.

- *The article explained what "social assistance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social assistance."*

---

united mine workers of america *(noun)*

An industrial union of mine workers in North America.

- *Understanding "united mine workers of america" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "united mine workers of america" means with a simple example.*

---

vice president of the united states *(noun)*

The vice president of the United States who presides over the United States Senate.

- *He looked up "vice president of the united states" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vice president of the united states."*

---

attorney general of the united states *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Justice Department and the chief law enforcement officer of the United States.

- *The post of Attorney General was created in 1789.*
- *They discussed "attorney general of the united states" during the group presentation.*

---

captain john smith *(noun)*

English explorer who helped found the colony at Jamestown, Virginia; was said to have been saved by Pocahontas (1580-1631).

- *He looked up "captain john smith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "captain john smith."*

---

catholic school *(noun)*

A parochial school maintained by the Catholic Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catholic school."*
- *They discussed "catholic school" during the group presentation.*

---

character actor *(noun)*

An actor who specializes in playing supporting roles.

- *He looked up "character actor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "character actor."*

class-action suit *(noun)*

A lawsuit brought by a representative member of a large group of people on behalf of all members of the group.

- *He looked up "class-action suit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class-action suit" to mean a lawsuit brought by a representative member of a....*

cost cutting *(noun)*

The act of cutting costs.

- *The article explained what "cost cutting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cost cutting" to mean the act of cutting costs.*

criminal congress *(noun)*

Forbidden or tabu sexual intercourse between individuals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminal congress."*
- *The article explained what "criminal congress" means with a simple example.*

debut *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *They looked forward to the debut of their new product line.*
- *He looked up "debut" because he had never seen it before.*

edward *(noun)*

Third son of Elizabeth II (born in 1964).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward."*
- *Understanding "edward" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

edward i *(noun)*

King of England from 1272 to 1307; conquered Wales (1239-1307).

- *In class, the teacher used "edward i" to mean king of england from 1272 to 1307; conquered wales....*
- *They discussed "edward i" during the group presentation.*

experts *(noun)*

A person with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully.

- *They discussed "experts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "experts."*

grab *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *He made a grab for the ball before it landed.*
- *He looked up "grab" because he had never seen it before.*

henry sweet *(noun)*

English phonetician; one of the founders of modern phonetics (1845-1912).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry sweet" to mean english phonetician; one of the founders of modern....*
- *The article explained what "henry sweet" means with a simple example.*

introduction *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *They resisted the introduction of impractical alternatives.*
- *In class, the teacher used "introduction" to mean the act of starting something for the first time;....*

joseph *(noun)*

Leader of the Nez Perce in their retreat from United States troops (1840-1904).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph."*
- *They discussed "joseph" during the group presentation.*

---

labor agreement *(noun)*

Contract between labor and management governing wages and benefits and working conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "labor agreement" to mean contract between labor and management governing....*
- *He looked up "labor agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal holiday *(noun)*

Authorized by law and limiting work or official business.

- *They discussed "legal holiday" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "legal holiday" means with a simple example.*

---

license *(noun)*

The act of giving a formal (usually written) authorization.

- *When liberty becomes license dictatorship is near.*
- *The intolerable license with which the newspapers break...the rules of decorum.*

---

max born *(noun)*

British nuclear physicist (born in Germany) honored for his contributions to quantum mechanics (1882-1970).

- *They discussed "max born" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "max born" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mission impossible *(noun)*

An extremely dangerous or difficult mission.

- *The article explained what "mission impossible" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mission impossible" to mean an extremely dangerous or difficult mission.*

---

old catholic *(noun)*

A member of the church formed in the 19th century by German Catholics who refused to accept the infallibility of the Pope.

- *Understanding "old catholic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old catholic" to mean a member of the church formed in the 19th century....*

---

pink *(noun)*

A person with mildly leftist political views.

- *Understanding "pink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

president clinton *(noun)*

42nd President of the United States (1946-).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president clinton."*
- *He looked up "president clinton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

principal *(noun)*

The educator who has executive authority for a school.

- *She sent unruly pupils to see the principal.*
- *Understanding "principal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

representatives *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *He looked up "representatives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "representatives" during the group presentation.*

---

sea lawyer *(noun)*

An argumentative and contentious seaman.

- *The article explained what "sea lawyer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sea lawyer" during the group presentation.*

shipping *(noun)*

The commercial enterprise of moving goods and materials.

- *Understanding "shipping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipping."*

singer *(noun)*

United States inventor of an improved chain-stitch sewing machine (1811-1875).

- *In class, the teacher used "singer" to mean united states inventor of an improved chain-stitch....*
- *They discussed "singer" during the group presentation.*

smoking *(noun)*

The act of smoking tobacco or other substances.

- *Smoking stinks.*
- *He looked up "smoking" because he had never seen it before.*

technical analysis *(noun)*

(stock exchange) analysis of past price changes in the hope of forecasting future price changes.

- *The article explained what "technical analysis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "technical analysis" to mean (stock exchange) analysis of past price changes in....*

united states attorney general *(noun)*

The person who holds the position of secretary of the Justice Department.

- *Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney General, appointed by President Washington.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states attorney general."*

upper-middle-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the upper part of the middle socioeconomic range in a society.

- *The speaker chose "upper-middle-class" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "upper-middle-class"? Explain why.*

witness *(noun)*

A close observer; someone who looks at something (such as an exhibition of some kind).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witness."*
- *Understanding "witness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aim *(noun)*

The action of directing something at an object.

- *He took aim and fired.*
- *It was created with the conscious aim of answering immediate needs.*

american revolution *(noun)*

The revolution of the American Colonies against Great Britain; 1775-1783.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american revolution."*
- *He looked up "american revolution" because he had never seen it before.*

battle of britain *(noun)*

The prolonged bombardment of British cities by the German Luftwaffe during World War II and the aerial combat that accompanied it.

- *Understanding "battle of britain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "battle of britain" means with a simple example.*

carrying into action *(noun)*

The act of performing; of doing something successfully; using knowledge as distinguished from merely possessing it.

- *The article explained what "carrying into action" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrying into action."*

chief executive officer *(noun)*

The corporate executive responsible for the operations of the firm; reports to a board of directors; may appoint other managers (including a president).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief executive officer."*
- *The article explained what "chief executive officer" means with a simple example.*

color guard *(noun)*

A ceremonial escort for the (regimental) colors.

- *Understanding "color guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color guard."*

commander *(noun)*

An officer in command of a military unit.

- *Understanding "commander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commander" to mean an officer in command of a military unit.*

comparison *(noun)*

The act of examining resemblances.

- *They made a comparison of noise levels.*
- *The fractions selected for comparison must require pupils to consider both numerator and denominator.*

covered option *(noun)*

A put or call option backed by the shares underlying the option.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covered option."*
- *Understanding "covered option" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

directed study *(noun)*

A course of study that is supervised and controlled by a specialist in the subject.

- *He registered for directed study.*
- *He got credit for directed study.*

double entry *(noun)*

Bookkeeper debits the transaction to one account and credits it to another.

- *They discussed "double entry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double entry."*

dumb show *(noun)*

A performance using gestures and body movements without words.

- *They discussed "dumb show" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dumb show" means with a simple example.*

elected official *(noun)*

Official who won the office in a free election.

- *The article explained what "elected official" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elected official."*

estate agent *(noun)*

A person who is authorized to act as an agent for the sale of land.

- *In England they call a real estate agent a land agent.*
- *They discussed "estate agent" during the group presentation.*

fat cat *(noun)*

A wealthy and privileged person.

- *They discussed "fat cat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fat cat."*

field-grade officer *(noun)*

An officer holding the rank of major or lieutenant colonel or colonel.

- *In class, the teacher used "field-grade officer" to mean an officer holding the rank of major or lieutenant....*

- *He looked up "field-grade officer" because he had never seen it before.*

george fox *(noun)*

English religious leader who founded the Society of Friends (1624-1691).

- *Understanding "george fox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "george fox" means with a simple example.*

joint author *(noun)*

A writer who collaborates with others in writing something.

- *The article explained what "joint author" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joint author" to mean a writer who collaborates with others in writing....*

letting down *(noun)*

The act of causing something to move to a lower level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letting down."*
- *Understanding "letting down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

method acting *(noun)*

An acting technique introduced by Stanislavsky in which the actor recalls emotions or reactions from his or her own life and uses them to identify with the character being portrayed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "method acting."*
- *He looked up "method acting" because he had never seen it before.*

motion study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *The article explained what "motion study" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "motion study" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

north american free trade agreement *(noun)*

An agreement for free trade between the United States and Canada and Mexico; became effective in 1994 for ten years.

- *They discussed "north american free trade agreement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north american free trade agreement" to mean an agreement for free trade between the united....*

recording *(noun)*

The act of making a record (especially an audio record).

- *She watched the recording from a sound-proof booth.*
- *The article explained what "recording" means with a simple example.*

robert william service *(noun)*

Canadian writer (born in England) who wrote about life in the Yukon Territory (1874-1958).

- *Understanding "robert william service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "robert william service" during the group presentation.*

selling agent *(noun)*

Someone who sells goods (on commission) for others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selling agent."*
- *They discussed "selling agent" during the group presentation.*

sex bomb *(noun)*

A young woman who is thought to have sex appeal.

- *He looked up "sex bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sex bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upper-lower-class *(adjective)*

Occupying the upper part of the lower class.

- *A "upper-lower-class" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "upper-lower-class" when it is occupying the upper part of the lower class.*

urban v *(noun)*

French pope from 1362 to 1370 who tried to reestablish the papacy in Rome but in 1367 returned to Avignon hoping to end the war between France and England; canonized in 1870 (1310-1370).

- *Understanding "urban v" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urban v."*

---

write-in candidate *(noun)*

A candidate for public office whose name does not appear on the ballot and so must be written on the ballot by the voters.

- *Understanding "write-in candidate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "write-in candidate" during the group presentation.*

---

assistant professor *(noun)*

A teacher or lower rank than an associate professor.

- *The article explained what "assistant professor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "assistant professor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attempts *(noun)*

Earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something.

- *In class, the teacher used "attempts" to mean earnest and conscientious activity intended to do....*
- *He looked up "attempts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bridge partner *(noun)*

One of a pair of bridge players who are on the same side of the game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridge partner."*
- *The article explained what "bridge partner" means with a simple example.*

---

burning *(noun)*

The act of burning something.

- *The burning of leaves was prohibited by a town ordinance.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burning."*

---

champions *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *Understanding "champions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "champions" during the group presentation.*

---

civil suit *(noun)*

A lawsuit alleging violations of civil law by the defendant.

- *In class, the teacher used "civil suit" to mean a lawsuit alleging violations of civil law by the....*
- *Understanding "civil suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

consumer research *(noun)*

Marketing research that yields information about the motives and needs of different classes of consumers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consumer research."*
- *He looked up "consumer research" because he had never seen it before.*

---

convention *(noun)*

Something regarded as a normative example.

- *The convention of not naming the main character.*
- *Political convention.*

---

dirty old man *(noun)*

A middle-aged man with lecherous inclinations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirty old man."*
- *He looked up "dirty old man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dirty war *(noun)*

An offensive conducted by secret police or the military of a regime against revolutionary and terrorist insurgents and marked by the use of kidnapping and torture and murder with civilians often being the victims.

- *Thousands of people disappeared and were killed during Argentina's dirty war in the late 1970s.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dirty war" to mean an offensive conducted by secret police or the....*

editor in chief *(noun)*

A person responsible for the editorial aspects of publication; the person who determines the final content of a text (especially of a newspaper or magazine).

- *The article explained what "editor in chief" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "editor in chief."*

employee *(noun)*

A worker who is hired to perform a job.

- *In class, the teacher used "employee" to mean a worker who is hired to perform a job.*
- *The article explained what "employee" means with a simple example.*

employment office *(noun)*

An agency that finds people to fill particular jobs or finds jobs for unemployed people.

- *He looked up "employment office" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employment office."*

engineer *(noun)*

A person who uses scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

- *They discussed "engineer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "engineer" means with a simple example.*

finance minister *(noun)*

The minister responsible for state finances.

- *They discussed "finance minister" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "finance minister" because he had never seen it before.*

hand-to-hand struggle *(noun)*

The act of engaging in close hand-to-hand combat.

- *Understanding "hand-to-hand struggle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hand-to-hand struggle" means with a simple example.*

hanging *(noun)*

The act of suspending something (hanging it from above so it moves freely).

- *There was a small ceremony for the hanging of the portrait.*
- *The cold castle walls were covered with hangings.*

intelligence operation *(noun)*

The operation of gathering information about an enemy.

- *Understanding "intelligence operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intelligence operation."*

irish person *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

- *Understanding "irish person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "irish person" means with a simple example.*

joe louis *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who was world heavyweight champion for 12 years (1914-1981).

- *In class, the teacher used "joe louis" to mean united states prizefighter who was world....*
- *The article explained what "joe louis" means with a simple example.*

least resistance *(noun)*

The least effortful way to do something.

- *He looked up "least resistance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "least resistance" to mean the least effortful way to do something.*

letter writer *(noun)*

Someone who communicates by means of letters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letter writer."*
- *The article explained what "letter writer" means with a simple example.*

lock out *(verb)*

Prevent employees from working during a strike.

- *In everyday English, people use "lock out" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lock out" in real sentences.*

minister of finance *(noun)*

The minister responsible for state finances.

- *He looked up "minister of finance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "minister of finance" during the group presentation.*

numbers pool *(noun)*

An illegal daily lottery.

- *Understanding "numbers pool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "numbers pool" means with a simple example.*

on approval *(adverb)*

For examination (with an option to buy).

- *They took the VCR on approval.*
- *He answered "on approval," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

open-heart surgery *(noun)*

Heart surgery in which the rib cage is spread open, the heart is stopped and blood is detoured through a heart-lung machine while a heart valve or coronary artery is surgically repaired.

- *He looked up "open-heart surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open-heart surgery."*

permission *(noun)*

The act of giving a formal (usually written) authorization.

- *He asked permission to leave.*
- *They discussed "permission" during the group presentation.*

personnel office *(noun)*

The department responsible for hiring and training and placing employees and for setting policies for personnel management.

- *Understanding "personnel office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "personnel office" because he had never seen it before.*

porn *(noun)*

Creative activity (writing or pictures or films etc.) of no literary or artistic value other than to stimulate sexual desire.

- *The article explained what "porn" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porn."*

reform school *(noun)*

Correctional institution for the detention and discipline and training of young or first offenders.

- *They discussed "reform school" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "reform school" because he had never seen it before.*

regulations *(noun)*

The act of controlling or directing according to rule.

- *Fiscal regulations are in the hands of politicians.*
- *The article explained what "regulations" means with a simple example.*

republicans *(noun)*

An advocate of a republic (usually in opposition to a monarchy).

- *In class, the teacher used "republicans" to mean an advocate of a republic (usually in opposition to....*
- *The article explained what "republicans" means with a simple example.*

---

scientists *(noun)*

A person with advanced knowledge of one or more sciences.

- *They discussed "scientists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scientists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secondary school *(noun)*

A school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 9 to 12.

- *He looked up "secondary school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secondary school."*

---

single combat *(noun)*

A fight between two people.

- *In all armies there were officers who needed to prove their bravery by single combat.*
- *Understanding "single combat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solutions *(noun)*

The successful action of solving a problem.

- *In class, the teacher used "solutions" to mean the successful action of solving a problem.*
- *They discussed "solutions" during the group presentation.*

---

sons *(noun)*

The divine word of God; the second person in the Trinity (incarnate in Jesus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sons."*
- *Understanding "sons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sports writer *(noun)*

A journalist who writes about sports.

- *He looked up "sports writer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sports writer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stations *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a devotion consisting of fourteen prayers said before a series of fourteen pictures or carvings representing successive incidents during Jesus' passage from Pilate's house to his crucifixion at Calvary.

- *The article explained what "stations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stations" during the group presentation.*

---

stephen *(noun)*

English writer (1832-1904).

- *The article explained what "stephen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stephen" to mean english writer (1832-1904).*

---

time and motion study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time and motion study."*
- *He looked up "time and motion study" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time-and-motion study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *The article explained what "time-and-motion study" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "time-and-motion study" to mean an analysis of a specific job in an effort to find....*

---

time-motion study *(noun)*

An analysis of a specific job in an effort to find the most efficient method in terms of time and effort.

- *They discussed "time-motion study" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time-motion study."*

urban ii *(noun)*

French pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called for the First Crusade (1042-1099).

- *He looked up "urban ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urban ii."*

william henry *(noun)*

English chemist who studied the quantities of gas absorbed by water at different temperatures and under different pressures (1775-1836).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william henry."*
- *He looked up "william henry" because he had never seen it before.*

appointment *(noun)*

The job to which you are (or hope to be) appointed.

- *He applied for an appointment in the treasury.*
- *The appointment had to be approved by the whole committee.*

authors *(noun)*

Someone who originates or causes or initiates something.

- *In class, the teacher used "authors" to mean someone who originates or causes or initiates something.*
- *The article explained what "authors" means with a simple example.*

bad hat *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.

- *Understanding "bad hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bad hat" because he had never seen it before.*

bridge agent *(noun)*

An operative who acts as a courier or go-between from a case officer to a secret agent in a hostile area.

- *He looked up "bridge agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridge agent."*

contemporary *(noun)*

A person of nearly the same age as another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contemporary."*
- *He looked up "contemporary" because he had never seen it before.*

criticism *(noun)*

A serious examination and judgment of something.

- *Constructive criticism is always appreciated.*
- *The senator received severe criticism from his opponent.*

davis *(noun)*

United States jazz musician; noted for his trumpet style (1926-1991).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "davis."*
- *He looked up "davis" because he had never seen it before.*

defense attorney *(noun)*

The lawyer representing the defendant.

- *He looked up "defense attorney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense attorney."*

delivery boy *(noun)*

Someone employed to make deliveries.

- *In class, the teacher used "delivery boy" to mean someone employed to make deliveries.*
- *Understanding "delivery boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

double fault *(noun)*

(tennis) two successive faults in serving resulting in the loss of the point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double fault."*
- *The article explained what "double fault" means with a simple example.*

---

engine driver *(noun)*

The operator of a railway locomotive.

- *In class, the teacher used "engine driver" to mean the operator of a railway locomotive.*
- *The article explained what "engine driver" means with a simple example.*

---

family therapy *(noun)*

Any of several therapeutic approaches in which a family is treated as a whole.

- *They discussed "family therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family therapy."*

---

formation *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *A defensive formation.*
- *A formation of planes.*

---

gender role *(noun)*

The overt expression of attitudes that indicate to others the degree of your maleness or femaleness.

- *Your gender role is the public expression of your gender identity.*
- *The article explained what "gender role" means with a simple example.*

---

george iii *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1760 to 1820; the American colonies were lost during his reign; he became insane in 1811 and his son (later George IV) acted as regent until 1820 (1738-1820).

- *Understanding "george iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "george iii" to mean king of great britain and ireland from 1760 to....*

---

hard hat *(noun)*

A worker skilled in building offices or dwellings etc.

- *Understanding "hard hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hard hat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

industrial workers of the world *(noun)*

A former international labor union and radical labor movement in the United States; founded in Chicago in 1905 and dedicated to the overthrow of capitalism; its membership declined after World War I.

- *He looked up "industrial workers of the world" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "industrial workers of the world" to mean a former international labor union and radical....*

---

john paul jones *(noun)*

American naval commander in the American Revolution (1747-1792).

- *Understanding "john paul jones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "john paul jones" during the group presentation.*

---

junior *(noun)*

The younger of two persons.

- *She is two years my junior.*
- *Look here, junior, it's none of your business.*

---

marks *(noun)*

English businessman who created a retail chain (1888-1964).

- *She made good marks in algebra.*
- *Some previous reader had covered the pages with dozens of marks.*

---

monster *(noun)*

A person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.

- *Understanding “monster” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monster.”*

---

native australian *(noun)*

A dark-skinned member of a race of people living in Australia when Europeans arrived.

- *The article explained what “native australian” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “native australian” during the group presentation.*

---

owner-driver *(noun)*

A motorist who owns the car that he/she drives.

- *He looked up “owner-driver” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “owner-driver” to mean a motorist who owns the car that he/she drives.*

---

phase ii *(noun)*

A clinical trial on more persons than in phase I; intended to evaluate the efficacy of a treatment for the condition it is intended to treat; possible side effects are monitored.

- *The article explained what “phase ii” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phase ii” to mean a clinical trial on more persons than in phase i;....*

---

santa *(noun)*

The legendary patron saint of children; an imaginary being who is thought to bring presents to children at Christmas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “santa.”*
- *He looked up “santa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

school principal *(noun)*

The educator who has executive authority for a school.

- *She sent unruly pupils to see the principal.*
- *He looked up “school principal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scientific knowledge *(noun)*

Knowledge accumulated by systematic study and organized by general principles.

- *Mathematics is the basis for much scientific knowledge.*
- *The article explained what “scientific knowledge” means with a simple example.*

---

settlement *(noun)*

The act of colonizing; the establishment of colonies.

- *They finally reached a settlement with the union.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “settlement.”*

---

speaker *(noun)*

The presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

- *The leader of the majority party is the Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
- *The speaker at commencement.*

---

vice crime *(noun)*

A vice that is illegal.

- *They discussed “vice crime” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vice crime” to mean a vice that is illegal.*

---

visitors *(noun)*

Someone who visits.

- *They discussed “visitors” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visitors.”*

---

wise man *(noun)*

A wise and trusted guide and advisor.

- *Understanding “wise man” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “wise man” means with a simple example.*

academic department *(noun)*

A division of a school that is responsible for a given subject.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academic department."*
- *He looked up "academic department" because he had never seen it before.*

academic term *(noun)*

The time during which a school holds classes.

- *They had to shorten the school term.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academic term."*

account representative *(noun)*

Someone in charge of a client's account for an advertising agency or brokerage or other service business.

- *He looked up "account representative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "account representative" to mean someone in charge of a client's account for an....*

american war of independence *(noun)*

The revolution of the American Colonies against Great Britain; 1775-1783.

- *The article explained what "american war of independence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american war of independence" to mean the revolution of the american colonies against....*

blind person *(noun)*

A person with a severe visual impairment.

- *He looked up "blind person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blind person" during the group presentation.*

combined operation *(noun)*

A military operation carried out cooperatively by two or more allied nations or a military operation carried out by coordination of sea, land, and air forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "combined operation" to mean a military operation carried out cooperatively by....*
- *He looked up "combined operation" because he had never seen it before.*

deep supporting fire *(noun)*

Fire on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of your forces but with the objective of destroying enemy reserves and weapons and interfering with the enemy command and supply and communications.

- *They discussed "deep supporting fire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deep supporting fire" means with a simple example.*

defense lawyer *(noun)*

The lawyer representing the defendant.

- *In class, the teacher used "defense lawyer" to mean the lawyer representing the defendant.*
- *He looked up "defense lawyer" because he had never seen it before.*

edward white *(noun)*

United States jurist appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1910 by President Taft; noted for his work on antitrust legislation (1845-1921).

- *Understanding "edward white" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "edward white" means with a simple example.*

eye surgery *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure involving the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "eye surgery" to mean any surgical procedure involving the eyes.*
- *Understanding "eye surgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

forward motion *(noun)*

The act of moving forward (as toward a goal).

- *They discussed "forward motion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "forward motion" because he had never seen it before.*

group therapy *(noun)*

Psychotherapy in which a small group of individuals meet with a therapist; interactions among the members are considered to be therapeutic.

- *He looked up "group therapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "group therapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

howard *(noun)*

English actor of stage and screen (1893-1943).

- *The article explained what "howard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "howard" during the group presentation.*

james bond *(noun)*

British secret operative 007 in novels by Ian Fleming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james bond."*
- *They discussed "james bond" during the group presentation.*

learned reaction *(noun)*

A reaction that has been acquired by learning.

- *Understanding "learned reaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "learned reaction."*

lewis *(noun)*

United States rock star singer and pianist (born in 1935).

- *Understanding "lewis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lewis" means with a simple example.*

meetings *(noun)*

The social act of assembling for some common purpose.

- *Understanding "meetings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meetings" to mean the social act of assembling for some common purpose.*

motor control *(noun)*

Control of muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor control" to mean control of muscles.*
- *He looked up "motor control" because he had never seen it before.*

non-catholic *(noun)*

A religious person who is not a Catholic.

- *The article explained what "non-catholic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "non-catholic" during the group presentation.*

offices *(noun)*

A religious rite or service prescribed by ecclesiastical authorities.

- *The offices of the mass.*
- *The article explained what "offices" means with a simple example.*

oil painting *(noun)*

The art or method of painting with oil paints.

- *Understanding "oil painting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oil painting" because he had never seen it before.*

paul iii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1534 to 1549 who excommunicated Henry VIII of England in 1538 and initiated the Council of Trent in 1545; was active in the Counter Reformation and promoted the Society of Jesus for this purpose (1468-1549).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paul iii."*
- *Understanding "paul iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

personal representative *(noun)*

A person who manages the affairs of another.

- *The article explained what "personal representative" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "personal representative" to mean a person who manages the affairs of another.*

---

president wilson *(noun)*

28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations (1856-1924).

- *In class, the teacher used "president wilson" to mean 28th president of the united states; led the united....*
- *The article explained what "president wilson" means with a simple example.*

---

re-creation *(noun)*

The act of creating again.

- *The article explained what "re-creation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "re-creation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

real estate agent *(noun)*

A person who is authorized to act as an agent for the sale of land.

- *In England they call a real estate agent a land agent.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "real estate agent."*

---

relative *(noun)*

A person related by blood or marriage.

- *Police are searching for relatives of the deceased.*
- *Understanding "relative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rescue *(noun)*

Recovery or preservation from loss or danger.

- *They discussed "rescue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rescue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

robert scott *(noun)*

English explorer who reached the South Pole just a month after Amundsen; he and his party died on the return journey (1868-1912).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert scott."*
- *He looked up "robert scott" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarah *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac.

- *They discussed "sarah" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sarah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sessions *(noun)*

United States composer who promoted 20th century music (1896-1985).

- *They discussed "sessions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sessions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simon *(noun)*

One of the twelve Apostles (first century).

- *He looked up "simon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simon."*

---

soft touch *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *The article explained what "soft touch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "soft touch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strike leader *(noun)*

Someone who leads a strike.

- *The article explained what "strike leader" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strike leader" to mean someone who leads a strike.*

---

tall order *(noun)*

A formidable task or requirement.

- *Finishing in time was a tall order but we did it.*
- *They discussed "tall order" during the group presentation.*

---

temporary *(noun)*

A worker (especially in an office) hired on a temporary basis.

- *They discussed "temporary" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "temporary" means with a simple example.*

---

trick *(noun)*

An attempt to get you to do something foolish or imprudent.

- *That offer was a dirty trick.*
- *He played a trick on me.*

---

war of american independence *(noun)*

The revolution of the American Colonies against Great Britain; 1775-1783.

- *The article explained what "war of american independence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war of american independence" to mean the revolution of the american colonies against....*

---

big wheel *(noun)*

An important influential person.

- *He thinks he's a big shot.*
- *She's a big deal in local politics.*

---

bill clinton *(noun)*

42nd President of the United States (1946-).

- *He looked up "bill clinton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill clinton."*

---

bone up *(verb)*

Study intensively, as before an exam.

- *I had to bone up on my Latin verbs before the final exam.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bone up" when talking about this idea.*

---

charles william post *(noun)*

United States manufacturer of breakfast cereals and Postum (1854-1914).

- *The article explained what "charles william post" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles william post."*

---

communications technology *(noun)*

The activity of designing and constructing and maintaining communication systems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communications technology."*
- *They discussed "communications technology" during the group presentation.*

---

dancing school *(noun)*

A school in which students learn to dance.

- *In class, the teacher used "dancing school" to mean a school in which students learn to dance.*
- *The article explained what "dancing school" means with a simple example.*

---

drug user *(noun)*

A person who takes drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drug user."*
- *He looked up "drug user" because he had never seen it before.*

---

edward young *(noun)*

English poet (1683-1765).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward young."*
- *He looked up "edward young" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elizabeth *(noun)*

Daughter of George VI who became the Queen of England and Northern Ireland in 1952 on the death of her father (1926-).

- *Elizabeth II is the head of state in Great Britain.*
- *He looked up "elizabeth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

english revolution *(noun)*

The revolution against James II; there was little armed resistance to William and Mary in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland (1688-1689).

- *They discussed "english revolution" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english revolution."*

---

fishing *(noun)*

The act of someone who fishes as a diversion.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing" to mean the act of someone who fishes as a diversion.*
- *The article explained what "fishing" means with a simple example.*

---

golf player *(noun)*

Someone who plays the game of golf.

- *They discussed "golf player" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf player."*

---

graduate school *(noun)*

A school in a university offering study leading to degrees beyond the bachelor's degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graduate school."*
- *He looked up "graduate school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

healthcare *(noun)*

The preservation of mental and physical health by preventing or treating illness through services offered by the health profession.

- *The article explained what "healthcare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "healthcare" to mean the preservation of mental and physical health by....*

---

honor killing *(noun)*

An ancient tradition still sometimes observed; a male member of the family kills a female relative for tarnishing the family image.

- *Understanding "honor killing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "honor killing" means with a simple example.*

---

injured party *(noun)*

Someone injured or killed in an accident.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "injured party."*
- *He looked up "injured party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intelligence activity *(noun)*

The operation of gathering information about an enemy.

- *He looked up "intelligence activity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "intelligence activity" during the group presentation.*

---

jews *(noun)*

A person belonging to the worldwide group claiming descent from Jacob (or converted to it) and connected by cultural or religious ties.

- *The article explained what "jews" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jews" to mean a person belonging to the worldwide group claiming....*

---

joining *(noun)*

The act of bringing two things into contact (especially for communication).

- *The joining of hands around the table.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joining" to mean the act of bringing two things into contact....*

joseph black *(noun)*

British chemist who identified carbon dioxide and who formulated the concepts of specific heat and latent heat (1728-1799).

- *Understanding "joseph black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joseph black" to mean british chemist who identified carbon dioxide and....*

junior high *(noun)*

A secondary school usually including 7th and 8th grades.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junior high."*
- *Understanding "junior high" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

managers *(noun)*

Someone who controls resources and expenditures.

- *In class, the teacher used "managers" to mean someone who controls resources and expenditures.*
- *The article explained what "managers" means with a simple example.*

miami *(noun)*

A member of the extinct Algonquian people formerly living in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

- *The article explained what "miami" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "miami" during the group presentation.*

military personnel *(noun)*

Someone who serves in the armed forces; a member of a military force.

- *They discussed "military personnel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military personnel."*

nose job *(noun)*

Cosmetic surgery to improve the appearance of your nose.

- *He looked up "nose job" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nose job" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parking *(noun)*

The act of maneuvering a vehicle into a location where it can be left temporarily.

- *There is plenty of parking behind the store.*
- *He looked up "parking" because he had never seen it before.*

prison-breaking *(noun)*

An escape from jail.

- *They discussed "prison-breaking" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prison-breaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

public-relations campaign *(noun)*

An advertising campaign intended to improve public relations.

- *They discussed "public-relations campaign" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "public-relations campaign" means with a simple example.*

registered post *(noun)*

Mail that is registered by the post office when sent in order to assure safe delivery.

- *Understanding "registered post" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "registered post."*

rolling *(noun)*

The act of robbing a helpless person.

- *He was charged with rolling drunks in the park.*
- *The article explained what "rolling" means with a simple example.*

running mate *(noun)*

A nominee for the lesser of two closely related political offices.

- *In class, the teacher used "running mate" to mean a nominee for the lesser of two closely related....*
- *The article explained what "running mate" means with a simple example.*

salt mine *(noun)*

A job involving drudgery and confinement.

- *They discussed "salt mine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salt mine" to mean a job involving drudgery and confinement.*

sex object *(noun)*

Any person regarded simply as an object of sexual gratification.

- *The article explained what "sex object" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex object" to mean any person regarded simply as an object of sexual....*

shipping office *(noun)*

The office of a shipping agent; an office where seamen are hired.

- *In class, the teacher used "shipping office" to mean the office of a shipping agent; an office where....*
- *They discussed "shipping office" during the group presentation.*

spanish civil war *(noun)*

Civil war in Spain in which Franco succeeded in overthrowing the republican government; during the war Spain became a battleground for fascists and socialists from all countries; 1936-1939.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish civil war."*
- *The article explained what "spanish civil war" means with a simple example.*

stock split *(noun)*

An increase in the number of outstanding shares of a corporation without changing the shareholders' equity.

- *They announced a two-for-one split of the common stock.*
- *Understanding "stock split" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

straight hang *(noun)*

A hang performed on the rings or parallel bars with the body erect and the arms at the sides.

- *Understanding "straight hang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straight hang."*

tears *(noun)*

The process of shedding tears (usually accompanied by sobs or other inarticulate sounds).

- *She was in tears.*
- *His story brought tears to her eyes.*

text editor *(noun)*

An editor who prepares text for publication.

- *He looked up "text editor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "text editor" to mean an editor who prepares text for publication.*

trial attorney *(noun)*

A lawyer who specializes in defending clients before a court of law.

- *In class, the teacher used "trial attorney" to mean a lawyer who specializes in defending clients....*
- *They discussed "trial attorney" during the group presentation.*

us military academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Army.

- *They discussed "us military academy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "us military academy" means with a simple example.*

wrong-site surgery *(noun)*

A surgical operation performed on the wrong part of the body.

- *Understanding "wrong-site surgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrong-site surgery."*

---

accused *(noun)*

A defendant in a criminal proceeding.

- *Understanding "accused" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "accused" means with a simple example.*

---

assessment *(noun)*

The act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event.

- *The assessment for repairs outraged the club's membership.*
- *Understanding "assessment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

block grant *(noun)*

A grant of federal money to state and local governments to support social welfare programs.

- *Block grants reduce federal responsibility for social welfare.*
- *The article explained what "block grant" means with a simple example.*

---

brain surgery *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure involving the brain.

- *The article explained what "brain surgery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brain surgery" to mean any surgical procedure involving the brain.*

---

breaks *(noun)*

An act of delaying or interrupting the continuity.

- *It was presented without commercial breaks.*
- *He was up two breaks in the second set.*

---

ceo *(noun)*

The corporate executive responsible for the operations of the firm; reports to a board of directors; may appoint other managers (including a president).

- *They discussed "ceo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ceo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chief operating officer *(noun)*

The corporate executive responsible for the operations of the firm; reports to a board of directors; may appoint other managers (including a president).

- *He looked up "chief operating officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief operating officer."*

---

choices *(noun)*

The act of choosing or selecting.

- *Understanding "choices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "choices" because he had never seen it before.*

---

courses *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *He looked up "courses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "courses" to mean a body of students who are taught together.*

---

director of central intelligence *(noun)*

The head of the United States Intelligence Community and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "director of central intelligence."*
- *Understanding "director of central intelligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

domestic partner *(noun)*

A person (not necessarily a spouse) with whom you cohabit and share a long-term sexual relationship.

- *Understanding "domestic partner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "domestic partner" during the group presentation.*

---

double-dealing *(noun)*

Acting in bad faith; deception by pretending to entertain one set of intentions while acting under the influence of another.

- *In class, the teacher used "double-dealing" to mean acting in bad faith; deception by pretending to....*
- *The article explained what "double-dealing" means with a simple example.*

---

drew *(noun)*

United States actor (born in Ireland); father of Georgiana Emma Barrymore (1827-1862).

- *Understanding "drew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

establish *(verb)*

Establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment.

- *Establish a new department.*
- *The trompe l'oeil-illusion establishes depth.*

---

evil spirit *(noun)*

A spirit tending to cause harm.

- *The article explained what "evil spirit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evil spirit" to mean a spirit tending to cause harm.*

---

founder *(noun)*

A person who founds or establishes some institution.

- *They discussed "founder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "founder" means with a simple example.*

---

french kiss *(noun)*

An openmouthed kiss in which your tongue is inserted into the other's mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "french kiss" to mean an openmouthed kiss in which your tongue is....*
- *The article explained what "french kiss" means with a simple example.*

---

hitting *(noun)*

The act of contacting one thing with another.

- *Repeated hitting raised a large bruise.*
- *The article explained what "hitting" means with a simple example.*

---

interior design *(noun)*

The trade of planning the layout and furnishings of an architectural interior.

- *In class, the teacher used "interior design" to mean the trade of planning the layout and furnishings of....*
- *He looked up "interior design" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jason *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the husband of Medea and leader of the Argonauts who sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece.

- *They discussed "jason" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jason."*

---

junior school *(noun)*

British school for children aged 7-11.

- *They discussed "junior school" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junior school" to mean british school for children aged 7-11.*

---

locations *(noun)*

A determination of the place where something is.

- *In class, the teacher used "locations" to mean a determination of the place where something is.*
- *He looked up "locations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mary martin *(noun)*

United States actress (1913-1990).

- *Understanding "mary martin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mary martin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

michael jackson *(noun)*

United States singer who began singing with his four brothers and later became a highly successful star during the 1980s (born in 1958).

- *In class, the teacher used "michael jackson" to mean united states singer who began singing with his....*
- *Understanding "michael jackson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old school tie *(noun)*

Necktie indicating the school the wearer attended.

- *The article explained what "old school tie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old school tie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

personality test *(noun)*

Any test that is intended to assess personality.

- *He looked up "personality test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "personality test."*

---

prison guard *(noun)*

Someone who guards prisoners.

- *In class, the teacher used "prison guard" to mean someone who guards prisoners.*
- *Understanding "prison guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reaching *(noun)*

The act of physically reaching or thrusting out.

- *They discussed "reaching" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reaching" to mean the act of physically reaching or thrusting out.*

---

riding school *(noun)*

A school where horsemanship is taught and practiced.

- *The article explained what "riding school" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riding school."*

---

secondary education *(noun)*

Education beyond the elementary grades; provided by a high school or college preparatory school.

- *In class, the teacher used "secondary education" to mean education beyond the elementary grades; provided by....*
- *The article explained what "secondary education" means with a simple example.*

---

sensitive *(noun)*

Someone who serves as an intermediary between the living and the dead.

- *Understanding "sensitive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensitive."*

---

server *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is to serve at table (as in a restaurant).

- *The article explained what "server" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "server" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soldier *(noun)*

An enlisted man or woman who serves in an army.

- *The soldiers stood at attention.*
- *He looked up "soldier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supporters *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *All their supporters came out for the game.*
- *They discussed "supporters" during the group presentation.*

trial lawyer *(noun)*

A lawyer who specializes in defending clients before a court of law.

- *Understanding "trial lawyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trial lawyer" during the group presentation.*

voters *(noun)*

A citizen who has a legal right to vote.

- *The article explained what "voters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "voters" during the group presentation.*

wise guy *(noun)*

An upstart who makes conceited, sardonic, insolent comments.

- *The article explained what "wise guy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wise guy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

work-clothing *(noun)*

Clothing worn for doing manual labor.

- *Understanding "work-clothing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "work-clothing" during the group presentation.*

actress *(noun)*

A female actor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actress."*
- *The article explained what "actress" means with a simple example.*

babies *(noun)*

A project of personal concern to someone.

- *Understanding "babies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "babies" because he had never seen it before.*

clients *(noun)*

A person who seeks the advice of a lawyer.

- *He looked up "clients" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "clients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

close-quarter fighting *(noun)*

Hand-to-hand fighting at close quarters.

- *They discussed "close-quarter fighting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "close-quarter fighting" because he had never seen it before.*

closing off *(noun)*

The act of isolating something; setting something apart from others.

- *In class, the teacher used "closing off" to mean the act of isolating something; setting something....*
- *They discussed "closing off" during the group presentation.*

compare *(verb)*

Examine and note the similarities or differences of.

- *John compared his haircut to his friend's.*
- *We compared notes after we had both seen the movie.*

cooking *(noun)*

The act of preparing something (as food) by the application of heat.

- *Cooking can be a great art.*
- *Understanding "cooking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

criminal conversation *(noun)*

Extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations.

- *Understanding "criminal conversation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminal conversation."*

---

deep kiss *(noun)*

An openmouthed kiss in which your tongue is inserted into the other's mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "deep kiss" to mean an openmouthed kiss in which your tongue is....*
- *They discussed "deep kiss" during the group presentation.*

---

direct-grant school *(noun)*

Formerly a school that charged tuition fees and also received government grants in return for admitting certain non-paying students who were nominated by the local authorities.

- *He looked up "direct-grant school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct-grant school."*

---

directors *(noun)*

The person who directs the making of a film.

- *The article explained what "directors" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "directors" during the group presentation.*

---

discovery *(noun)*

The act of discovering something.

- *In class, the teacher used "discovery" to mean the act of discovering something.*
- *The article explained what "discovery" means with a simple example.*

---

discussed *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *The class discussed Dante's 'Inferno'.*
- *We discussed our household budget.*

---

drawing card *(noun)*

An entertainer who attracts large audiences.

- *He was the biggest drawing card they had.*
- *Understanding "drawing card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drug abuse *(noun)*

Excessive use of drugs.

- *He looked up "drug abuse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drug abuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duke *(noun)*

A nobleman (in various countries) of high rank.

- *They discussed "duke" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duke" means with a simple example.*

---

economic expert *(noun)*

An expert in the science of economics.

- *They discussed "economic expert" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "economic expert" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enforcement *(noun)*

The act of enforcing; ensuring observance of or obedience to.

- *He looked up "enforcement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "enforcement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

face lift *(noun)*

A renovation that improves the outward appearance (as of a building) but usually does not involve major changes.

- *Give your home a facelift.*

- *More than a facelift, the new model marks a fundamental change of direction.*

finals *(noun)*

An examination administered at the end of an academic term.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finals."*
- *The article explained what "finals" means with a simple example.*

flag officer *(noun)*

A senior naval officer above the rank of captain.

- *In class, the teacher used "flag officer" to mean a senior naval officer above the rank of captain.*
- *The article explained what "flag officer" means with a simple example.*

foreign direct investment *(noun)*

A joint venture between a foreign company and a United States company.

- *Understanding "foreign direct investment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreign direct investment."*

formula *(noun)*

Something regarded as a normative example.

- *His formula for impressing visitors.*
- *He gave us a general formula for attacking polynomials.*

french revolution *(noun)*

The revolution in France against the Bourbons; 1789-1799.

- *The article explained what "french revolution" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "french revolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

good egg *(noun)*

(old-fashioned slang) a good person.

- *Understanding "good egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "good egg" because he had never seen it before.*

governments *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *Understanding "governments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "governments" means with a simple example.*

innocent *(noun)*

A person who lacks knowledge of evil.

- *He looked up "innocent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "innocent" to mean a person who lacks knowledge of evil.*

intelligence agent *(noun)*

A person secretly employed in espionage for a government.

- *Understanding "intelligence agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intelligence agent."*

john ford *(noun)*

United States film maker (1896-1973).

- *Understanding "john ford" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john ford" to mean united states film maker (1896-1973).*

korean war *(noun)*

A war between North and South Korea; South Korea was aided by the United States and other members of the United Nations; 1950-1953.

- *In class, the teacher used "korean war" to mean a war between north and south korea; south korea....*
- *He looked up "korean war" because he had never seen it before.*

land reform *(noun)*

A redistribution of agricultural land (especially by government action).

- *In class, the teacher used "land reform" to mean a redistribution of agricultural land (especially....*
- *They discussed "land reform" during the group presentation.*

legal expert *(noun)*

A legal scholar versed in civil law or the law of nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal expert."*
- *He looked up "legal expert" because he had never seen it before.*

legal representative *(noun)*

A personal representative with legal standing (as by power of attorney or the executor of a will).

- *In class, the teacher used "legal representative" to mean a personal representative with legal standing (as....*
- *Understanding "legal representative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line of least resistance *(noun)*

The easiest way.

- *In marrying him she simply took the path of least resistance.*
- *The article explained what "line of least resistance" means with a simple example.*

minds *(noun)*

An important intellectual.

- *The great minds of the 17th century.*
- *They discussed "minds" during the group presentation.*

october revolution *(noun)*

The coup d'etat by the Bolsheviks under Lenin in November 1917 that led to a period of civil war which ended in victory for the Bolsheviks in 1922.

- *The article explained what "october revolution" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "october revolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

olympic god *(noun)*

A classical Greek god after the overthrow of the Titans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olympic god."*
- *Understanding "olympic god" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

passes *(noun)*

A flight or run by an aircraft over a target.

- *The media representatives had special passes.*
- *The star got passes for his family.*

person of colour *(noun)*

(formal) any non-European non-white person.

- *He looked up "person of colour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "person of colour."*

photography *(noun)*

The act of taking and printing photographs.

- *They discussed "photography" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "photography" means with a simple example.*

president ford *(noun)*

38th President of the United States; appointed vice president and succeeded Nixon when Nixon resigned (1913-).

- *They discussed "president ford" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "president ford" to mean 38th president of the united states; appointed vice....*

public speaker *(noun)*

A person who delivers a speech or oration.

- *Understanding “public speaker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “public speaker” means with a simple example.*

---

publication *(noun)*

A copy of a printed work offered for distribution.

- *Understanding “publication” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “publication” means with a simple example.*

---

senior vice president *(noun)*

The ranking vice president in a firm that has more than one.

- *They discussed “senior vice president” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “senior vice president” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sit-down strike *(noun)*

A strike in which workers refuse to leave the workplace until a settlement is reached.

- *They discussed “sit-down strike” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sit-down strike” because he had never seen it before.*

---

social dancing *(noun)*

Dancing as part of a social occasion.

- *They discussed “social dancing” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “social dancing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sports editor *(noun)*

The newspaper editor responsible for sports news.

- *In class, the teacher used “sports editor” to mean the newspaper editor responsible for sports news.*
- *He looked up “sports editor” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spring chicken *(noun)*

A young person (especially a young man or boy).

- *In class, the teacher used “spring chicken” to mean a young person (especially a young man or boy).*
- *The article explained what “spring chicken” means with a simple example.*

---

supreme authority *(noun)*

Someone with the power to settle matters at will.

- *Understanding “supreme authority” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “supreme authority” during the group presentation.*

---

uncle *(noun)*

A source of help and advice and encouragement.

- *He played uncle to lonely students.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “uncle.”*

---

union representative *(noun)*

A representative for a labor union.

- *In class, the teacher used “union representative” to mean a representative for a labor union.*
- *The article explained what “union representative” means with a simple example.*

---

vice chairman *(noun)*

One ranking below or serving in the place of a chairman.

- *In class, the teacher used “vice chairman” to mean one ranking below or serving in the place of a chairman.*
- *Understanding “vice chairman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vote counter *(noun)*

An official appointed to count the votes (especially in legislative assembly).

- *He looked up “vote counter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “vote counter” during the group presentation.*

water-colour *(noun)*

The art or technique of painting with watercolors.

- *He looked up "water-colour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water-colour" to mean the art or technique of painting with watercolors.*

yellow metal *(noun)*

A brass that has more zinc and is stronger than alpha brass; used in making castings and hot-worked products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow metal."*
- *Understanding "yellow metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arrival *(noun)*

The act of arriving at a certain place.

- *They awaited her arrival.*
- *The article explained what "arrival" means with a simple example.*

blind date *(noun)*

A participant in a blind date (someone you meet for the first time when you have a date with them).

- *She never goes on blind dates.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blind date."*

captain bob *(noun)*

United States explorer who accompanied Peary's expedition to the North Pole and who led many other Arctic trips (1875-1946).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "captain bob."*
- *He looked up "captain bob" because he had never seen it before.*

chase *(noun)*

The act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.

- *In class, the teacher used "chase" to mean the act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.*
- *The article explained what "chase" means with a simple example.*

co-pilot *(noun)*

A relief pilot on an airplane.

- *The article explained what "co-pilot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "co-pilot."*

cold storage *(noun)*

Refrigerated storage for preservation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold storage."*
- *The article explained what "cold storage" means with a simple example.*

corporate executive *(noun)*

An executive in a business corporation.

- *They discussed "corporate executive" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "corporate executive" means with a simple example.*

dirty dog *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *Understanding "dirty dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dirty dog" during the group presentation.*

executive vice president *(noun)*

A vice president holding executive power.

- *The article explained what "executive vice president" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "executive vice president" to mean a vice president holding executive power.*

harris *(noun)*

Publisher of the first newspaper printed in America (1673-1713).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harris."*
- *They discussed "harris" during the group presentation.*

---

john davis *(noun)*

English navigator who explored the Arctic while searching for the Northwest Passage (1550-1605).

- *Understanding "john davis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "john davis" means with a simple example.*

---

junior high school *(noun)*

A secondary school usually including 7th and 8th grades.

- *The article explained what "junior high school" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junior high school" to mean a secondary school usually including 7th and 8th grades.*

---

kelly *(noun)*

United States dancer who performed in many musical films (1912-1996).

- *They discussed "kelly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kelly" means with a simple example.*

---

latin american *(noun)*

A native of Latin America.

- *Understanding "latin american" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latin american" to mean a native of latin america.*

---

lieutenant *(noun)*

An assistant with power to act when his superior is absent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lieutenant."*
- *Understanding "lieutenant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mental testing *(noun)*

Any standardized procedure for measuring sensitivity or memory or intelligence or aptitude or personality etc.

- *They discussed "mental testing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental testing."*

---

middle ages *(noun)*

The period of history between classical antiquity and the Italian Renaissance.

- *The article explained what "middle ages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middle ages" to mean the period of history between classical antiquity....*

---

multiple voting *(noun)*

The act of voting in more than one place by the same person at the same election (illegal in U.S.).

- *They discussed "multiple voting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "multiple voting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscle *(noun)*

A bully employed as a thug or bodyguard.

- *The drug lord had his muscleman to protect him.*
- *The senators used their muscle to get the party leader to resign.*

---

muslims *(noun)*

A believer in or follower of Islam.

- *He looked up "muslims" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muslims."*

---

pilot project *(noun)*

Activity planned as a test or trial.

- *They funded a pilot project in six states.*

- *They discussed "pilot project" during the group presentation.*

---

president bush *(noun)*

Vice president under Reagan and 41st President of the United States (born in 1924).

- *In class, the teacher used "president bush" to mean vice president under reagan and 41st president of....*
- *Understanding "president bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prince charles *(noun)*

The eldest son of Elizabeth II and heir to the English throne (born in 1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prince charles."*
- *Understanding "prince charles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

procedure *(noun)*

A particular course of action intended to achieve a result.

- *The procedure of obtaining a driver's license.*
- *The article explained what "procedure" means with a simple example.*

---

producer *(noun)*

Someone who finds financing for and supervises the making and presentation of a show (play or film or program or similar work).

- *Maine is a leading producer of potatoes.*
- *This microorganism is a producer of disease.*

---

pushing *(noun)*

The act of applying force in order to move something away.

- *The pushing is good exercise.*
- *He looked up "pushing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

railway man *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *They discussed "railway man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railway man."*

---

relative-in-law *(noun)*

A relative by marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relative-in-law."*
- *They discussed "relative-in-law" during the group presentation.*

---

self-defence *(noun)*

The act of defending yourself.

- *The article explained what "self-defence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-defence" during the group presentation.*

---

teaching fellow *(noun)*

A graduate student with teaching responsibilities.

- *He looked up "teaching fellow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teaching fellow" during the group presentation.*

---

test pilot *(noun)*

A pilot hired to fly experimental airplanes through maneuvers designed to test them.

- *In class, the teacher used "test pilot" to mean a pilot hired to fly experimental airplanes through....*
- *He looked up "test pilot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

visiting *(noun)*

The activity of making visits.

- *The purpose was to promote homes, clubs, visiting, and other services.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visiting."*

---

william iii *(noun)*

King of England and Scotland and Ireland; he married the daughter of James II and was invited by opponents of James II to invade England; when James fled, William III and Mary II were declared joint monarchs (1650-1702).

- *In class, the teacher used "william iii" to mean king of england and scotland and ireland; he....*
- *They discussed "william iii" during the group presentation.*

---

wings *(noun)*

A means of flight or ascent.

- *Necessity lends wings to inspiration.*
- *He preferred the drumsticks to the wings.*

---

beating *(noun)*

The act of inflicting corporal punishment with repeated blows.

- *He looked up "beating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beating."*

---

boring *(noun)*

The act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope of producing petroleum.

- *They discussed "boring" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "boring" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinese revolution *(noun)*

The republican revolution against the Manchu dynasty in China; 1911-1912.

- *In class, the teacher used "chinese revolution" to mean the republican revolution against the manchu....*
- *They discussed "chinese revolution" during the group presentation.*

---

clinical test *(noun)*

A rigorously controlled test of a new drug or a new invasive medical device on human subjects; in the United States it is conducted under the direction of the FDA before being made available for general clinical use.

- *The article explained what "clinical test" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinical test" to mean a rigorously controlled test of a new drug or a new....*

---

clock in *(verb)*

Register one's arrival at work.

- *In everyday English, people use "clock in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clock in" in real sentences.*

---

clock on *(verb)*

Register one's arrival at work.

- *In everyday English, people use "clock on" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "clock on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

commissioner *(noun)*

A government administrator.

- *Understanding "commissioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commissioner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crimes *(noun)*

An evil act not necessarily punishable by law.

- *Crimes of the heart.*
- *A long record of crimes.*

---

direct supporting fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered in support of part of a force (as opposed to general supporting fire delivered in support of the force as a whole).

- *He looked up "direct supporting fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "direct supporting fire" during the group presentation.*

---

distribution channel *(noun)*

A way of selling a company's product either directly or via distributors.

- *Possible distribution channels are wholesalers or small retailers or retail chains or direct mailers or your own stores.*
- *The article explained what "distribution channel" means with a simple example.*

---

drinks *(noun)*

The act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *The article explained what "drinks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drinks" to mean the act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.*

---

farmers *(noun)*

An expert on cooking whose cookbook has undergone many editions (1857-1915).

- *Understanding "farmers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "farmers" during the group presentation.*

---

february revolution *(noun)*

The revolution against the czarist government which led to the abdication of Nicholas II and the creation of a provisional government in March 1917.

- *The article explained what "february revolution" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "february revolution."*

---

female parent *(noun)*

A woman who has given birth to a child (also used as a term of address to your mother).

- *He looked up "female parent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "female parent."*

---

first lieutenant *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the Army or Air Force or Marines ranking above a 2nd lieutenant and below a captain.

- *The article explained what "first lieutenant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "first lieutenant" during the group presentation.*

---

gang fight *(noun)*

A fight between rival gangs of adolescents.

- *The article explained what "gang fight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gang fight" during the group presentation.*

---

great-uncle *(noun)*

An uncle of your father or mother.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great-uncle."*
- *Understanding "great-uncle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

head of household *(noun)*

The head of a household or family or tribe.

- *In class, the teacher used "head of household" to mean the head of a household or family or tribe.*
- *Understanding "head of household" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry lee *(noun)*

Soldier of the American Revolution (1756-1818).

- *He looked up "henry lee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henry lee" to mean soldier of the american revolution (1756-1818).*

---

james wilson *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (1742-1798).

- *He looked up "james wilson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james wilson."*

---

junior class *(noun)*

Penultimate class in high school or college.

- *They discussed "junior class" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junior class."*

---

leg-pull *(noun)*

As a joke: trying to make somebody believe something that is not true.

- *He looked up "leg-pull" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leg-pull" to mean as a joke: trying to make somebody believe....*

---

loose end *(noun)*

Work that is left incomplete.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loose end."*
- *They discussed "loose end" during the group presentation.*

---

low-birth-weight baby *(noun)*

An infant born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2500 grams) regardless of gestational age.

- *A low-birth-weight infant is at risk for developing lack of oxygen during labor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low-birth-weight baby."*

---

music lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in performing music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "music lesson."*
- *The article explained what "music lesson" means with a simple example.*

---

pitch *(noun)*

The action or manner of throwing something.

- *His pitch fell short and his hat landed on the floor.*
- *He was employed to see that his paper's news pitches were not trespassed upon by rival vendors.*

---

right of first publication *(noun)*

A document granting exclusive right to publish and sell literary or musical or artistic work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right of first publication."*
- *Understanding "right of first publication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

road gang *(noun)*

A gang of road workers.

- *The article explained what "road gang" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road gang."*

---

romantic *(noun)*

An artist of the Romantic Movement or someone influenced by Romanticism.

- *The article explained what "romantic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romantic" to mean an artist of the romantic movement or someone....*

---

russian revolution *(noun)*

The coup d'etat by the Bolsheviks under Lenin in November 1917 that led to a period of civil war which ended in victory for the Bolsheviks in 1922.

- *Understanding "russian revolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "russian revolution."*

---

sexual abuse *(noun)*

A statutory offense that provides that it is a crime to knowingly cause another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.

- *Most states have replaced the common law definition of rape with statutes defining sexual assault.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexual abuse" to mean a statutory offense that provides that it is a....*

---

sisters *(noun)*

A female person who has the same parents as another person.

- *The Sisters taught her to love God.*
- *None of her sisters would betray her.*

---

stages *(noun)*

A section or portion of a journey or course.

- *They discussed "stages" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suicide mission *(noun)*

Killing or injuring others while annihilating yourself; usually accomplished with a bomb.

- *Understanding "suicide mission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suicide mission" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theatre director *(noun)*

Someone who supervises the actors and directs the action in the production of a show.

- *The article explained what "theatre director" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theatre director" to mean someone who supervises the actors and directs the....*

---

thin person *(noun)*

A person who is unusually thin and scrawny.

- *Understanding "thin person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thin person" to mean a person who is unusually thin and scrawny.*

---

tool-and-die work *(noun)*

The craft of making special tools and dies.

- *In class, the teacher used "tool-and-die work" to mean the craft of making special tools and dies.*
- *He looked up "tool-and-die work" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trading operations *(noun)*

Financial transactions at a brokerage; having to do with the execution of trades and keeping customer records.

- *The article explained what "trading operations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trading operations" to mean financial transactions at a brokerage; having to do....*

---

william of orange *(noun)*

King of England and Scotland and Ireland; he married the daughter of James II and was invited by opponents of James II to invade England; when James fled, William III and Mary II were declared joint monarchs (1650-1702).

- *Understanding "william of orange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "william of orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winners *(noun)*

A person with a record of successes.

- *Only winners need apply.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winners" to mean a person with a record of successes.*

---

worker *(noun)*

A person who works at a specific occupation.

- *He is a good worker.*
- *Workers of the world–unite!*

---

assist *(noun)*

The activity of contributing to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *He gave me an assist with the housework.*
- *Could not walk without assistance.*

---

bad egg *(noun)*

(old-fashioned slang) a bad person.

- *He looked up "bad egg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bad egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

behalf *(noun)*

As the agent of or on someone's part (usually expressed as rather than).

- *On behalf of.*
- *In behalf of.*

---

bottle collection *(noun)*

The activity of collecting bottles.

- *Bottle collection is a hobby of hers.*
- *Her bottle collection is arranged on glass shelves in the window.*

---

character witness *(noun)*

A witness who testifies under oath as to the good reputation of another person in the community where that person lives.

- *Understanding "character witness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "character witness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charity case *(noun)*

A case for a welfare worker.

- *In class, the teacher used "charity case" to mean a case for a welfare worker.*
- *Understanding "charity case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chief joseph *(noun)*

Leader of the Nez Perce in their retreat from United States troops (1840-1904).

- *He looked up "chief joseph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chief joseph" to mean leader of the nez perce in their retreat from....*

---

clock off *(verb)*

Register one's departure from work.

- *Can you use "clock off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "clock off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clock out *(verb)*

Register one's departure from work.

- *Learners should practice how to use "clock out" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "clock out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

continuing education *(noun)*

A program of instruction designed primarily for adult students who participate part-time.

- *He looked up "continuing education" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "continuing education" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cops *(noun)*

Uncomplimentary terms for a policeman.

- *They discussed "cops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

criminal suit *(noun)*

A lawsuit alleging violations of criminal law by the defendant.

- *In class, the teacher used "criminal suit" to mean a lawsuit alleging violations of criminal law by....*
- *He looked up "criminal suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cuts *(noun)*

The act of reducing the amount or number.

- *The mayor proposed extensive cuts in the city budget.*
- *Cuts do not bother a good tennis player.*

---

designer *(noun)*

A person who devises plots or intrigues.

- *He is believed to be the principal designer of the terrorist bombing attack.*
- *The article explained what "designer" means with a simple example.*

domestic violence *(noun)*

Violence or physical abuse directed toward your spouse or domestic partner; usually violence by men against women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domestic violence."*
- *Understanding "domestic violence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

establishment *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *It was the establishment of his reputation.*
- *He quickly became recognized as a member of the establishment.*

extension course *(noun)*

A course offered as part of an extension service.

- *He looked up "extension course" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extension course."*

extension service *(noun)*

An educational opportunity provided by colleges and universities to people who are not enrolled as regular students.

- *He looked up "extension service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "extension service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fat tuesday *(noun)*

A carnival held in some countries on Shrove Tuesday (the last day before Lent) but especially in New Orleans.

- *He looked up "fat tuesday" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fat tuesday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grant wood *(noun)*

United States painter noted for works based on life in the Midwest (1892-1942).

- *They discussed "grant wood" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grant wood" to mean united states painter noted for works based on life....*

guard duty *(noun)*

The duty of serving as a sentry.

- *He was on guard that night.*
- *The article explained what "guard duty" means with a simple example.*

guests *(noun)*

A customer of a hotel or restaurant etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guests."*
- *The article explained what "guests" means with a simple example.*

history lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in the facts of history.

- *Understanding "history lesson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "history lesson" means with a simple example.*

industries *(noun)*

The organized action of making of goods and services for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "industries" to mean the organized action of making of goods and....*
- *They discussed "industries" during the group presentation.*

lady of pleasure *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *Understanding "lady of pleasure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lady of pleasure" means with a simple example.*

low latin *(noun)*

Any dialect of Latin other than the classical.

- *In class, the teacher used "low latin" to mean any dialect of latin other than the classical.*
- *The article explained what "low latin" means with a simple example.*

---

military engineer *(noun)*

A member of the military who is trained in engineering and construction work.

- *In class, the teacher used "military engineer" to mean a member of the military who is trained in....*
- *He looked up "military engineer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

most valuable player *(noun)*

The player judged to be the most important to the sport.

- *Understanding "most valuable player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "most valuable player" during the group presentation.*

---

navy secretary *(noun)*

Head of a former executive department; combined with the War Secretary to form the Defense Secretary in 1947.

- *He looked up "navy secretary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "navy secretary" during the group presentation.*

---

prayer *(noun)*

The act of communicating with a deity (especially as a petition or in adoration or contrition or thanksgiving).

- *The priest sank to his knees in prayer.*
- *They discussed "prayer" during the group presentation.*

---

racist *(noun)*

A person with a prejudiced belief that one race is superior to others.

- *He looked up "racist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "racist" during the group presentation.*

---

rating system *(noun)*

A system of classifying according to quality or merit or amount.

- *He looked up "rating system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rating system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

re-formation *(noun)*

Forming again (especially with improvements or removal of defects); renewing and reconstituting.

- *They discussed "re-formation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "re-formation" means with a simple example.*

---

secretary of the navy *(noun)*

Head of a former executive department; combined with the War Secretary to form the Defense Secretary in 1947.

- *Understanding "secretary of the navy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "secretary of the navy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-improvement *(noun)*

The act of improving yourself.

- *The article explained what "self-improvement" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-improvement."*

---

silent person *(noun)*

A person who does not talk.

- *In class, the teacher used "silent person" to mean a person who does not talk.*
- *Understanding "silent person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steve martin *(noun)*

United States actor and comedian (born 1945).

- *He looked up "steve martin" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "steve martin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

studying *(noun)*

Reading carefully with intent to remember.

- *They discussed "studying" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "studying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superior general *(noun)*

The head of a religious order or congregation.

- *They discussed "superior general" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "superior general" means with a simple example.*

---

supports *(noun)*

The act of bearing the weight of or strengthening.

- *There was no place to attach supports for a shelf.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supports" to mean the act of bearing the weight of or strengthening.*

---

unusual person *(noun)*

A person who is unusual.

- *In class, the teacher used "unusual person" to mean a person who is unusual.*
- *The article explained what "unusual person" means with a simple example.*

---

us air force academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Air Force.

- *They discussed "us air force academy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "us air force academy" means with a simple example.*

---

welfare work *(noun)*

An organized activity to improve the condition of disadvantaged people in society.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welfare work."*
- *He looked up "welfare work" because he had never seen it before.*

---

academic degree *(noun)*

An award conferred by a college or university signifying that the recipient has satisfactorily completed a course of study.

- *He earned his degree at Princeton summa cum laude.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academic degree."*

---

acid head *(noun)*

Someone who takes LSD.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acid head."*
- *He looked up "acid head" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advertising campaign *(noun)*

An organized program of advertisements.

- *Understanding "advertising campaign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "advertising campaign" means with a simple example.*

---

anthony *(noun)*

Roman general under Julius Caesar in the Gallic wars; repudiated his wife for the Egyptian queen Cleopatra; they were defeated by Octavian at Actium (83-30 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthony."*
- *They discussed "anthony" during the group presentation.*

---

arthur *(noun)*

A legendary king of the Britons (possibly based on a historical figure in the 6th century but the story has been retold too many times to be sure); said to have led the Knights of the Round Table at Camelot.

- *Understanding "arthur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arthur" during the group presentation.*

basketball coach *(noun)*

A coach of basketball players.

- *The article explained what "basketball coach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basketball coach."*

battle of wake island *(noun)*

In December 1941 the island was captured by the Japanese after a gallant last-ditch stand by a few hundred United States marines.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of wake island" to mean in december 1941 the island was captured by the....*
- *The article explained what "battle of wake island" means with a simple example.*

bell captain *(noun)*

The supervisor of bellboys in a hotel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bell captain."*
- *He looked up "bell captain" because he had never seen it before.*

boost *(noun)*

The act of giving hope or support to someone.

- *He gave her a boost over the fence.*
- *They discussed "boost" during the group presentation.*

chemical analysis *(noun)*

The act of decomposing a substance into its constituent elements.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemical analysis" to mean the act of decomposing a substance into its....*
- *He looked up "chemical analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

chemical defense *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using chemical agents.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemical defense" to mean procedures involved in taking defensive measures....*
- *The article explained what "chemical defense" means with a simple example.*

colonel *(noun)*

A commissioned military officer in the United States Army or Air Force or Marines who ranks above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general.

- *He looked up "colonel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colonel."*

commander in chief *(noun)*

The officer who holds the supreme command.

- *In the U.S. the president is the commander in chief.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commander in chief" to mean the officer who holds the supreme command.*

cousin *(noun)*

The child of your aunt or uncle.

- *The article explained what "cousin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cousin."*

creative activity *(noun)*

The human act of creating.

- *Understanding "creative activity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creative activity" to mean the human act of creating.*

dark ages *(noun)*

The period of history between classical antiquity and the Italian Renaissance.

- *Understanding "dark ages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dark ages."*

dragon *(noun)*

A fiercely vigilant and unpleasant woman.

- *They discussed "dragon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dragon" means with a simple example.*

---

educational activity *(noun)*

The activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill.

- *In class, the teacher used "educational activity" to mean the activities of educating or instructing;....*
- *Understanding "educational activity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edward v *(noun)*

King of England who was crowned at the age of 13 on the death of his father Edward IV but was immediately confined to the Tower of London where he and his younger brother were murdered (1470-1483).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward v."*
- *Understanding "edward v" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrical work *(noun)*

The craft of an electrician.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical work."*
- *Understanding "electrical work" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

employment contract *(noun)*

Contract between employer and employee.

- *In class, the teacher used "employment contract" to mean contract between employer and employee.*
- *He looked up "employment contract" because he had never seen it before.*

---

engineers *(noun)*

A person who uses scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

- *In class, the teacher used "engineers" to mean a person who uses scientific knowledge to solve....*
- *Understanding "engineers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flag captain *(noun)*

The captain of a flagship.

- *Understanding "flag captain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flag captain" means with a simple example.*

---

golf pro *(noun)*

Someone who earns a living by playing or teaching golf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf pro."*
- *He looked up "golf pro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grant-in-aid *(noun)*

A grant from a central government to a local government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grant-in-aid."*
- *The article explained what "grant-in-aid" means with a simple example.*

---

guard of honor *(noun)*

An escort for a distinguished guest or for the casket at a military funeral.

- *Understanding "guard of honor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "guard of honor" means with a simple example.*

---

help desk *(noun)*

A service that provides information and assistance to the users of a computer network.

- *He looked up "help desk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "help desk."*

---

high commissioner *(noun)*

A senior diplomat from one country to another who is assigned ambassadorial rank.

- *In class, the teacher used "high commissioner" to mean a senior diplomat from one country to another who....*

- *He looked up "high commissioner" because he had never seen it before.*

higher criticism *(noun)*

The scientific study of biblical writings to determine their origin and meaning.

- *He looked up "higher criticism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "higher criticism."*

honor guard *(noun)*

An escort for a distinguished guest or for the casket at a military funeral.

- *The article explained what "honor guard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "honor guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

house-raising *(noun)*

Construction by a group of neighbors.

- *He looked up "house-raising" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house-raising" to mean construction by a group of neighbors.*

information processing *(noun)*

The sciences concerned with gathering, manipulating, storing, retrieving, and classifying recorded information.

- *The article explained what "information processing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "information processing."*

institution *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *The institution of marriage.*
- *The institution of slavery.*

john drew *(noun)*

United States actor (born in Ireland); father of Georgiana Emma Barrymore (1827-1862).

- *The article explained what "john drew" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john drew."*

kings *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *In class, the teacher used "kings" to mean a very wealthy or powerful businessman.*
- *Understanding "kings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

law enforcement *(noun)*

Ensuring obedience to the laws.

- *In class, the teacher used "law enforcement" to mean ensuring obedience to the laws.*
- *Understanding "law enforcement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

loose woman *(noun)*

A woman adulterer.

- *Understanding "loose woman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "loose woman" because he had never seen it before.*

louis iii *(noun)*

Son of Louis II and king of the France and Germany (863-882).

- *The article explained what "louis iii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "louis iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

patterns *(noun)*

A customary way of operation or behavior.

- *The traffic patterns around O'Hare are very crowded.*
- *They discussed "patterns" during the group presentation.*

piece of cake *(noun)*

Any undertaking that is easy to do.

- *They discussed "piece of cake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piece of cake."*

---

readers *(noun)*

A person who can read; a literate person.

- *He looked up "readers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "readers" to mean a person who can read; a literate person.*

---

religious offering *(noun)*

The act of offering the bread and wine of the Eucharist.

- *They discussed "religious offering" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious offering."*

---

retired person *(noun)*

Someone who has retired from active working.

- *In class, the teacher used "retired person" to mean someone who has retired from active working.*
- *The article explained what "retired person" means with a simple example.*

---

saint *(noun)*

A person who has died and has been declared a saint by canonization.

- *The article explained what "saint" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second lieutenant *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the Army or Air Force or Marine Corps holding the lowest rank.

- *The article explained what "second lieutenant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second lieutenant" to mean a commissioned officer in the army or air force or....*

---

step dancing *(noun)*

Dancing in which the steps are more important than gestures or postures.

- *In class, the teacher used "step dancing" to mean dancing in which the steps are more important than....*
- *Understanding "step dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talent agent *(noun)*

An agent who represents performers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talent agent."*
- *The article explained what "talent agent" means with a simple example.*

---

titles *(noun)*

The name of a work of art or literary composition etc.

- *He refused to give titles to his paintings.*
- *I can never remember movie titles.*

---

university extension *(noun)*

An educational opportunity provided by colleges and universities to people who are not enrolled as regular students.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "university extension."*
- *He looked up "university extension" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actors *(noun)*

A person who acts and gets things done.

- *He looked up "actors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actors" to mean a person who acts and gets things done.*

---

adam smith *(noun)*

Scottish economist who advocated private enterprise and free trade (1723-1790).

- *In class, the teacher used "adam smith" to mean scottish economist who advocated private enterprise....*
- *The article explained what "adam smith" means with a simple example.*

---

alexander *(noun)*

King of Macedon; conqueror of Greece and Egypt and Persia; founder of Alexandria (356-323 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "alexander" to mean king of macedon; conqueror of greece and egypt and....*
- *They discussed "alexander" during the group presentation.*

---

alexander i *(noun)*

The czar of Russia whose plans to liberalize the government of Russia were unrealized because of the wars with Napoleon (1777-1825).

- *They discussed "alexander i" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alexander i" means with a simple example.*

---

annoying *(noun)*

The act of troubling or annoying someone.

- *The article explained what "annoying" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annoying."*

---

baseball coach *(noun)*

A coach of baseball players.

- *Understanding "baseball coach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "baseball coach" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baseball manager *(noun)*

A coach of baseball players.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseball manager."*
- *He looked up "baseball manager" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bid *(noun)*

An attempt to get something.

- *He made a bid to gain attention.*
- *The article explained what "bid" means with a simple example.*

---

buddy *(noun)*

A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities.

- *Understanding "buddy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buddy."*

---

butter *(noun)*

A fighter who strikes the opponent with his head.

- *Understanding "butter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "butter" during the group presentation.*

---

cares *(noun)*

The work of providing treatment for or attending to someone or something.

- *He looked up "cares" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cares" during the group presentation.*

---

conclusion *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *He drew his conclusions quickly.*
- *His conclusion took the evidence into account.*

---

dean *(noun)*

A man who is the senior member of a group.

- *He is the dean of foreign correspondents.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dean" to mean a man who is the senior member of a group.*

death penalty *(noun)*

Putting a condemned person to death.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death penalty."*
- *He looked up "death penalty" because he had never seen it before.*

double blind *(noun)*

A test procedure in which the identity of those receiving the intervention is concealed from both the administrators and the subjects until after the test is completed; designed to reduce or eliminate bias in the results.

- *In class, the teacher used "double blind" to mean a test procedure in which the identity of those....*
- *They discussed "double blind" during the group presentation.*

dramatic work *(noun)*

A play for performance on the stage or television or in a movie etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "dramatic work" to mean a play for performance on the stage or television....*
- *Understanding "dramatic work" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drawing lots *(noun)*

Making a chance decision by using lots (straws or pebbles etc.) that are thrown or drawn.

- *In class, the teacher used "drawing lots" to mean making a chance decision by using lots (straws or....*
- *Understanding "drawing lots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dutch people *(noun)*

The people of the Netherlands.

- *The Dutch are famous for their tulips.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dutch people."*

edward ii *(noun)*

King of England from 1307 to 1327 and son of Edward I; was defeated at Bannockburn by the Scots led by Robert the Bruce; was deposed and died in prison (1284-1327).

- *The article explained what "edward ii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "edward ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elite *(noun)*

A group or class of persons enjoying superior intellectual or social or economic status.

- *The article explained what "elite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elite" to mean a group or class of persons enjoying superior....*

enemies *(noun)*

An armed adversary (especially a member of an opposing military force).

- *A soldier must be prepared to kill his enemies.*
- *He looked up "enemies" because he had never seen it before.*

ex-mayor *(noun)*

A former mayor.

- *Understanding "ex-mayor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ex-mayor" means with a simple example.*

first cousin *(noun)*

The child of your aunt or uncle.

- *They discussed "first cousin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "first cousin" because he had never seen it before.*

gods *(noun)*

A man of such superior qualities that he seems like a deity to other people.

- *The article explained what "gods" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gods" to mean a man of such superior qualities that he seems like....*

guitar player *(noun)*

A musician who plays the guitar.

- *They discussed "guitar player" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guitar player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hard worker *(noun)*

Someone who works as hard as a slave.

- *The article explained what "hard worker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hard worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hire *(noun)*

The act of hiring something or someone.

- *He signed up for a week's car hire.*
- *The new hires need special training.*

---

industrial arts *(noun)*

A course in the methods of using tools and machinery as taught in secondary schools and technical schools.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrial arts."*
- *Understanding "industrial arts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

installed *(verb)*

Put into an office or a position.

- *The new president was installed immediately after the election.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "installed" in real sentences.*

---

interior secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of the Interior.

- *The position of Interior Secretary was created in 1849.*
- *President Taylor appointed Thomas Ewing as the first Secretary of the Interior.*

---

islamic law *(noun)*

The code of law derived from the Koran and from the teachings and example of Mohammed.

- *Under Islamic law there is no separation of church and state.*
- *Understanding "islamic law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

landing *(noun)*

The act of coming down to the earth (or other surface).

- *The plane made a smooth landing.*
- *His landing on his feet was catlike.*

---

lieutenant general *(noun)*

A general officer ranking above a major general and below a full general.

- *They discussed "lieutenant general" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lieutenant general" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

live wire *(noun)*

An alert and energetic person.

- *The article explained what "live wire" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "live wire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lower criticism *(noun)*

The study of existing manuscripts of the Scriptures in order to determine the original text.

- *He looked up "lower criticism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lower criticism" to mean the study of existing manuscripts of the scriptures....*

---

mail-order buying *(noun)*

Buying goods to be shipped through the mail.

- *He looked up "mail-order buying" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mail-order buying."*

---

male parent *(noun)*

A male parent (also used as a term of address to your father).

- *They discussed "male parent" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "male parent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

middle-aged man *(noun)*

A man who is roughly between 45 and 65 years old.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle-aged man."*
- *The article explained what "middle-aged man" means with a simple example.*

---

new mexican *(noun)*

A native or resident of New Mexico.

- *They discussed "new mexican" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new mexican" to mean a native or resident of new mexico.*

---

odd man out *(noun)*

Someone regarded as eccentric or crazy and standing out from a group.

- *The article explained what "odd man out" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "odd man out" during the group presentation.*

---

ownership *(noun)*

The act of having and controlling property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ownership."*
- *Understanding "ownership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

participants *(noun)*

A person who participates in or is skilled at some game.

- *Understanding "participants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "participants" means with a simple example.*

---

power worker *(noun)*

A worker at a power station.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "power worker."*
- *He looked up "power worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

process-server *(noun)*

Someone who personally delivers a process (a writ compelling attendance in court) or court papers to the defendant.

- *They discussed "process-server" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "process-server" means with a simple example.*

---

rank order *(noun)*

An arrangement according to rank.

- *He looked up "rank order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rank order."*

---

richard iii *(noun)*

King of England from 1483 to 1485; seized the throne from his nephew Edward V who was confined to the Tower of London and murdered; his reign ended when he was defeated by Henry Tudor (later Henry VII) at the battle of Bosworth Field (1452-1485).

- *In class, the teacher used "richard iii" to mean king of england from 1483 to 1485; seized the....*
- *Understanding "richard iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secondary modern school *(noun)*

A former British secondary school emphasizing practical rather than academic education.

- *The article explained what "secondary modern school" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "secondary modern school" during the group presentation.*

---

secretary of the interior *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of the Interior.

- *The position of Interior Secretary was created in 1849.*
- *President Taylor appointed Thomas Ewing as the first Secretary of the Interior.*

---

soccer player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays soccer.

- *He looked up "soccer player" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "soccer player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stage dancing *(noun)*

A show involving artistic dancing.

- *He looked up "stage dancing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage dancing."*

---

united states military academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Army.

- *He looked up "united states military academy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "united states military academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vacation *(noun)*

The act of making something legally void.

- *We get two weeks of vacation every summer.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacation."*

---

welfare case *(noun)*

A case for a welfare worker.

- *He looked up "welfare case" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "welfare case" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow-dog contract *(noun)*

A labor contract (now illegal) whereby the employee agrees not to join a trade union.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow-dog contract."*
- *Understanding "yellow-dog contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

academic freedom *(noun)*

The freedom of teachers and students to express their ideas in school without religious or political or institutional restrictions.

- *They discussed "academic freedom" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "academic freedom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alexander the great *(noun)*

King of Macedon; conqueror of Greece and Egypt and Persia; founder of Alexandria (356-323 BC).

- *He looked up "alexander the great" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alexander the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

any-and-all bid *(noun)*

A takeover bid where the acquirer offers to buy any and all shares outstanding.

- *They discussed "any-and-all bid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "any-and-all bid" to mean a takeover bid where the acquirer offers to buy any....*

---

army engineer *(noun)*

A member of the military who is trained in engineering and construction work.

- *He looked up "army engineer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "army engineer."*

---

associate *(noun)*

A friend who is frequently in the company of another.

- *He had to consult his associate before continuing.*
- *Associates in the law firm bill at a lower rate than do partners.*

---

chemical operations *(noun)*

Warfare using chemical agents to kill or injure or incapacitate the enemy.

- *Understanding "chemical operations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical operations."*

---

citizen *(noun)*

A native or naturalized member of a state or other political community.

- *Understanding "citizen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "citizen" means with a simple example.*

---

cleaning *(noun)*

The act of making something clean.

- *He gave his shoes a good cleaning.*
- *They discussed "cleaning" during the group presentation.*

---

closed-heart surgery *(noun)*

Heart surgery in which a small incision is made (the chest cavity is not opened).

- *In class, the teacher used "closed-heart surgery" to mean heart surgery in which a small incision is made....*
- *They discussed "closed-heart surgery" during the group presentation.*

---

cold shoulder *(noun)*

A refusal to recognize someone you know.

- *In class, the teacher used "cold shoulder" to mean a refusal to recognize someone you know.*
- *Understanding "cold shoulder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combat mission *(noun)*

A mission to capture or defend something.

- *He looked up "combat mission" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combat mission" to mean a mission to capture or defend something.*

---

common soldier *(noun)*

An enlisted man of the lowest rank in the Army or Marines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common soldier."*
- *He looked up "common soldier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consumers *(noun)*

A person who uses goods or services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consumers."*
- *Understanding "consumers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copy editor *(noun)*

An editor who prepares text for publication.

- *In class, the teacher used "copy editor" to mean an editor who prepares text for publication.*
- *He looked up "copy editor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

covering fire *(noun)*

Fire that makes it difficult for the enemy to fire on your own individuals or formations.

- *Artillery provided covering fire for the withdrawal.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covering fire."*

---

critics *(noun)*

A person who is professionally engaged in the analysis and interpretation of works of art.

- *The article explained what "critics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "critics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disney *(noun)*

United States film maker who pioneered animated cartoons and created such characters as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck; founded Disneyland (1901-1966).

- *He looked up "disney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disney" to mean united states film maker who pioneered animated....*

employment agreement *(noun)*

Contract between employer and employee.

- *In class, the teacher used "employment agreement" to mean contract between employer and employee.*
- *He looked up "employment agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

evening shift *(noun)*

The work shift during the evening (as 4 p.m. to midnight).

- *Understanding "evening shift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "evening shift" during the group presentation.*

ex-boyfriend *(noun)*

A man who is no longer a woman's boyfriend.

- *He looked up "ex-boyfriend" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ex-boyfriend."*

false labor *(noun)*

Painless contractions of the muscles of the uterus that continue throughout pregnancy with increasing frequency.

- *The article explained what "false labor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "false labor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

familiar spirit *(noun)*

A spirit (usually in animal form) that acts as an assistant to a witch or wizard.

- *In class, the teacher used "familiar spirit" to mean a spirit (usually in animal form) that acts as an....*
- *The article explained what "familiar spirit" means with a simple example.*

graduate student *(noun)*

A student who continues studies after graduation.

- *Understanding "graduate student" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "graduate student" during the group presentation.*

grand circle *(noun)*

A gymnastic exercise performed on the horizontal bar by swinging around it with the body fully extended.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand circle" to mean a gymnastic exercise performed on the horizontal....*
- *He looked up "grand circle" because he had never seen it before.*

handling *(noun)*

The management of someone or something.

- *The handling of prisoners.*
- *The article explained what "handling" means with a simple example.*

hired help *(noun)*

Employee hired for domestic or farm work (often used in the singular to refer to several employees collectively).

- *The article explained what "hired help" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hired help" to mean employee hired for domestic or farm work (often....*

hired man *(noun)*

A hired laborer on a farm or ranch.

- *The hired hand fixed the railing.*
- *Understanding "hired man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

horse trading *(noun)*

The swapping of horses (accompanied by much bargaining).

- *Understanding "horse trading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "horse trading" during the group presentation.*

---

idiot *(noun)*

A person of subnormal intelligence.

- *The article explained what "idiot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idiot."*

---

lawyers *(noun)*

A professional person authorized to practice law; conducts lawsuits or gives legal advice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawyers."*
- *He looked up "lawyers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

line worker *(noun)*

An employee who works on an assembly line.

- *In class, the teacher used "line worker" to mean an employee who works on an assembly line.*
- *He looked up "line worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mother superior *(noun)*

The superior of a group of nuns.

- *He looked up "mother superior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mother superior" during the group presentation.*

---

odd-job *(adjective)*

Not regular or skilled.

- *Found only odd-job employment.*
- *A "odd-job" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ordinary care *(noun)*

The care that a reasonable man would exercise under the circumstances; the standard for determining legal duty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ordinary care."*
- *He looked up "ordinary care" because he had never seen it before.*

---

police lieutenant *(noun)*

An officer in a police force.

- *The article explained what "police lieutenant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "police lieutenant" to mean an officer in a police force.*

---

protest march *(noun)*

Occasion when you can express opposition by marching (usually on some government institution) without a license.

- *Understanding "protest march" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protest march" to mean occasion when you can express opposition by....*

---

red tape *(noun)*

Needlessly time-consuming procedure.

- *They discussed "red tape" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red tape" to mean needlessly time-consuming procedure.*

---

reduction *(noun)*

The act of decreasing or reducing something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reduction."*
- *He looked up "reduction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

research worker *(noun)*

A scientist who devotes himself to doing research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "research worker."*

- *He looked up "research worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

researchers *(noun)*

A scientist who devotes himself to doing research.

- *They discussed "researchers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "researchers" means with a simple example.*

---

robert adam *(noun)*

Scottish architect who designed many public buildings in England and Scotland (1728-1792).

- *The article explained what "robert adam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robert adam" to mean scottish architect who designed many public....*

---

ross *(noun)*

A politician in Wyoming who was the first woman governor in the United States (1876-1977).

- *They discussed "ross" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ross" means with a simple example.*

---

scheduled fire *(noun)*

Prearranged fire delivered at a predetermined time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scheduled fire."*
- *They discussed "scheduled fire" during the group presentation.*

---

self-discovery *(noun)*

Discovering your own individuality.

- *The article explained what "self-discovery" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-discovery" during the group presentation.*

---

silly *(noun)*

A word used for misbehaving children.

- *Don't be a silly.*
- *They discussed "silly" during the group presentation.*

---

social welfare *(noun)*

Governmental provision of economic assistance to persons in need.

- *She lives on welfare.*
- *They discussed "social welfare" during the group presentation.*

---

social worker *(noun)*

Someone employed to provide social services (especially to the disadvantaged).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social worker."*
- *He looked up "social worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiritual being *(noun)*

An incorporeal being believed to have powers to affect the course of human events.

- *Understanding "spiritual being" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spiritual being" means with a simple example.*

---

thomas jackson *(noun)*

General in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War whose troops at the first Battle of Bull Run stood like a stone wall (1824-1863).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas jackson."*
- *They discussed "thomas jackson" during the group presentation.*

---

time sheet *(noun)*

A record of the hours worked by employees.

- *He looked up "time sheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time sheet."*

---

translation *(noun)*

The act of changing in form or shape or appearance.

- *A photograph is a translation of a scene onto a two-dimensional surface.*
- *They discussed "translation" during the group presentation.*

---

truck driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a truck as an occupation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truck driver."*
- *The article explained what "truck driver" means with a simple example.*

---

wedding guest *(noun)*

A guest at a wedding.

- *Understanding "wedding guest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wedding guest" during the group presentation.*

---

white trash *(noun)*

(slang) an offensive term for White people who are impoverished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white trash."*
- *He looked up "white trash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allen *(noun)*

A soldier of the American Revolution whose troops helped capture Fort Ticonderoga from the British (1738-1789).

- *Understanding "allen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "allen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bank closing *(noun)*

Act of closing down a bank because of a fiscal emergency or failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank closing."*
- *He looked up "bank closing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belong *(verb)*

Be rightly classified in a class or category.

- *The whales belong among the mammals.*
- *This book belongs to me.*

---

bishop *(noun)*

A senior member of the Christian clergy having spiritual and administrative authority; appointed in Christian churches to oversee priests or ministers; considered in some churches to be successors of the twelve Apostles of Christ.

- *The article explained what "bishop" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bishop" during the group presentation.*

---

black belt *(noun)*

A person who attained the rank of expert in the martial arts (judo or karate).

- *He looked up "black belt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabinet minister *(noun)*

The job of a senior minister who is a member of the cabinet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabinet minister."*
- *He looked up "cabinet minister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

check-out procedure *(noun)*

The act of inspecting or verifying.

- *The pilot ran through the check-out procedure.*
- *He looked up "check-out procedure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clark *(noun)*

Canadian politician who served as prime minister (1939-).

- *The article explained what "clark" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clark" during the group presentation.*

---

draft copy *(noun)*

Any of the various versions in the development of a written work.

- *A preliminary draft.*
- *The final draft of the constitution.*

---

federal soldier *(noun)*

A member of the Union Army during the American Civil War.

- *The article explained what "federal soldier" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal soldier" to mean a member of the union army during the american....*

---

females *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the sex that can have babies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "females."*
- *He looked up "females" because he had never seen it before.*

---

french lesson *(noun)*

Instruction in the French language.

- *Understanding "french lesson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "french lesson" during the group presentation.*

---

full cousin *(noun)*

The child of your aunt or uncle.

- *Understanding "full cousin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "full cousin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

george bush *(noun)*

Vice president under Reagan and 41st President of the United States (born in 1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george bush."*
- *They discussed "george bush" during the group presentation.*

---

grass *(noun)*

A police informer who implicates many people.

- *He looked up "grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry iii *(noun)*

Son of Henry II of France and the last Valois to be king of France (1551-1589).

- *The article explained what "henry iii" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry iii."*

---

jay *(noun)*

United States diplomat and jurist who negotiated peace treaties with Britain and served as the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1745-1829).

- *In class, the teacher used "jay" to mean united states diplomat and jurist who negotiated....*
- *The article explained what "jay" means with a simple example.*

---

journalist *(noun)*

A writer for newspapers and magazines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "journalist."*
- *They discussed "journalist" during the group presentation.*

---

language lesson *(noun)*

A period of instruction learning a language.

- *He looked up "language lesson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "language lesson."*

lessons *(noun)*

The significance of a story or event.

- *He took driving lessons.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lessons."*

material witness *(noun)*

A witness whose testimony is both relevant to the matter at issue and required in order to resolve the matter.

- *He looked up "material witness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "material witness."*

muscle building *(noun)*

Exercise that builds muscles through tension.

- *The article explained what "muscle building" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscle building."*

physical therapy *(noun)*

Therapy that uses physical agents: exercise and massage and other modalities.

- *Understanding "physical therapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "physical therapy" means with a simple example.*

police commissioner *(noun)*

A civil commissioner appointed to supervise the duties and discipline of the police.

- *He looked up "police commissioner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "police commissioner" to mean a civil commissioner appointed to supervise the....*

pope *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *He looked up "pope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pope" during the group presentation.*

possession *(noun)*

The act of having and controlling property.

- *They took possession of the ball on their own goal line.*
- *In class, the teacher used "possession" to mean the act of having and controlling property.*

prayer service *(noun)*

A service at which people sing hymns and pray together.

- *He looked up "prayer service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prayer service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prize winner *(noun)*

The winner of a lottery.

- *The article explained what "prize winner" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prize winner" during the group presentation.*

product introduction *(noun)*

The introduction (usually by an advertising campaign) of a new product or product line.

- *The article explained what "product introduction" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "product introduction" during the group presentation.*

races *(verb)*

To work as fast as possible towards a goal, sometimes in competition with others.

- *The coach explained when to use "races" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "races" until he saw an example.*

regulation *(noun)*

The act of controlling or directing according to rule.

- *Fiscal regulations are in the hands of politicians.*
- *Short haircuts were the regulation.*

---

resident *(noun)*

A physician (especially an intern) who lives in a hospital and cares for hospitalized patients under the supervision of the medical staff of the hospital.

- *The resident was receiving special clinical training at the hospital.*
- *He looked up "resident" because he had never seen it before.*

---

returning officer *(noun)*

The official in each electorate who holds the election and returns the results.

- *He looked up "returning officer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "returning officer" during the group presentation.*

---

second cousin *(noun)*

A child of a first cousin.

- *They discussed "second cousin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "second cousin" means with a simple example.*

---

section gang *(noun)*

A work crew assigned to a section of a railroad.

- *Understanding "section gang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "section gang" during the group presentation.*

---

sleeping partner *(noun)*

A partner (who usually provides capital) whose association with the enterprise is not public knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleeping partner."*
- *Understanding "sleeping partner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soul kiss *(noun)*

An openmouthed kiss in which your tongue is inserted into the other's mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soul kiss."*
- *He looked up "soul kiss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spin *(noun)*

A distinctive interpretation (especially as used by politicians to sway public opinion).

- *The campaign put a favorable spin on the story.*
- *He gave the crank a spin.*

---

stations of the cross *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a devotion consisting of fourteen prayers said before a series of fourteen pictures or carvings representing successive incidents during Jesus' passage from Pilate's house to his crucifixion at Calvary.

- *They discussed "stations of the cross" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stations of the cross."*

---

subjects *(noun)*

A person who owes allegiance to that nation.

- *A monarch has a duty to his subjects.*
- *The subjects for this investigation were selected randomly.*

---

trial and error *(noun)*

Experimenting until a solution is found.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trial and error."*
- *He looked up "trial and error" because he had never seen it before.*

---

work bench *(noun)*

A strong worktable for a carpenter or mechanic.

- *They discussed "work bench" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "work bench" means with a simple example.*

---

abandoned person *(noun)*

Someone for whom hope has been abandoned.

- *They discussed "abandoned person" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abandoned person."*

---

administrative official *(noun)*

An official of a bureaucracy.

- *They discussed "administrative official" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "administrative official."*

---

atlanta *(noun)*

A siege in which Federal troops under Sherman cut off the railroads supplying the city and then burned it; 1864.

- *The article explained what "atlanta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atlanta" to mean a siege in which federal troops under sherman cut....*

---

card sharp *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *In class, the teacher used "card sharp" to mean a professional card player who makes a living by....*
- *The article explained what "card sharp" means with a simple example.*

---

checking program *(noun)*

A program that examines other computer programs for syntax errors.

- *In class, the teacher used "checking program" to mean a program that examines other computer programs for....*
- *Understanding "checking program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chemical engineering *(noun)*

The activity of applying chemistry to the solution of practical problems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical engineering."*
- *The article explained what "chemical engineering" means with a simple example.*

---

christians *(noun)*

A religious person who believes Jesus is the Christ and who is a member of a Christian denomination.

- *In class, the teacher used "christians" to mean a religious person who believes jesus is the christ....*
- *Understanding "christians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collect *(noun)*

A short prayer generally preceding the lesson in the Church of Rome or the Church of England.

- *He looked up "collect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collect" to mean a short prayer generally preceding the lesson in....*

---

commerce *(noun)*

The United States federal department that promotes and administers domestic and foreign trade (including management of the census and the patent office); created in 1913.

- *The article explained what "commerce" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "commerce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cop *(noun)*

Uncomplimentary terms for a policeman.

- *He looked up "cop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cop" to mean uncomplimentary terms for a policeman.*

---

daniel jones *(noun)*

English phonetician (1881-1967).

- *Understanding "daniel jones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daniel jones."*

---

elite group *(noun)*

A group or class of persons enjoying superior intellectual or social or economic status.

- *He looked up "elite group" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elite group."*

employment agent *(noun)*

Someone who runs an employment agency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employment agent."*
- *The article explained what "employment agent" means with a simple example.*

exhibition *(noun)*

A collection of things (goods or works of art etc.) for public display.

- *A remarkable exhibition of musicianship.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exhibition."*

film producer *(noun)*

A producer of motion pictures.

- *He looked up "film producer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "film producer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fire walker *(noun)*

Someone who walks barefoot on burning coals.

- *Understanding "fire walker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fire walker" to mean someone who walks barefoot on burning coals.*

fire-raising *(noun)*

Malicious burning to destroy property.

- *The British term for arson is fire-raising.*
- *He looked up "fire-raising" because he had never seen it before.*

flash-forward *(noun)*

A transition (in literary or theatrical works or films) to a later event or scene that interrupts the normal chronological development of the story.

- *Understanding "flash-forward" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flash-forward" means with a simple example.*

fraud *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *Understanding "fraud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fraud" to mean a person who makes deceitful pretenses.*

hired hand *(noun)*

A hired laborer on a farm or ranch.

- *The hired hand fixed the railing.*
- *A ranch hand.*

honey *(noun)*

A beloved person; used as terms of endearment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honey."*
- *The article explained what "honey" means with a simple example.*

hook *(noun)*

A golf shot that curves to the left for a right-handed golfer.

- *He took lessons to cure his hooking.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hook."*

hunter *(noun)*

A person who searches for something.

- *A treasure hunter.*
- *Understanding "hunter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

immigrants *(noun)*

A person who comes to a country where they were not born in order to settle there.

- *The article explained what "immigrants" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "immigrants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

industrial loan company *(noun)*

A finance company that makes small loans to industrial workers.

- *Understanding "industrial loan company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrial loan company."*

---

joe blow *(noun)*

A hypothetical average man.

- *In class, the teacher used "joe blow" to mean a hypothetical average man.*
- *The article explained what "joe blow" means with a simple example.*

---

john walker *(noun)*

New Zealand runner who in 1975 became the first person to run a mile in less that 3 minutes and 50 seconds (born in 1952).

- *They discussed "john walker" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john walker."*

---

joseph smith *(noun)*

Religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830 (1805-1844).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph smith" to mean religious leader who founded the mormon church in....*
- *Understanding "joseph smith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kansas *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people of the Kansas river valley in Kansas.

- *They discussed "kansas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kansas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meeting of minds *(noun)*

A state of cooperation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meeting of minds."*
- *Understanding "meeting of minds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mental object *(noun)*

The sum or range of what has been perceived, discovered, or learned.

- *Understanding "mental object" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mental object" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mexican war *(noun)*

After disputes over Texas lands that were settled by Mexicans the United States declared war on Mexico in 1846 and by treaty in 1848 took Texas and California and Arizona and New Mexico and Nevada and Utah and part of Colorado and paid Mexico $15,000,000.

- *They discussed "mexican war" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mexican war" to mean after disputes over texas lands that were settled....*

---

mexican-american *(noun)*

A Mexican (or person of Mexican descent) living in the United States.

- *He looked up "mexican-american" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican-american."*

---

miles davis *(noun)*

United States jazz musician; noted for his trumpet style (1926-1991).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miles davis."*
- *He looked up "miles davis" because he had never seen it before.*

odd-job man *(noun)*

A man skilled in various odd jobs and other small tasks.

- *They discussed "odd-job man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odd-job man."*

patrick *(noun)*

Apostle and patron saint of Ireland; an English missionary to Ireland in the 5th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "patrick" to mean apostle and patron saint of ireland; an english....*
- *Understanding "patrick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paul simon *(noun)*

United States singer and songwriter (born in 1942).

- *Understanding "paul simon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paul simon."*

pitch shot *(noun)*

A high approach shot in golf.

- *In class, the teacher used "pitch shot" to mean a high approach shot in golf.*
- *The article explained what "pitch shot" means with a simple example.*

president arthur *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became 21st President of the United States when Garfield was assassinated (1830-1886).

- *In class, the teacher used "president arthur" to mean elected vice president and became 21st president of....*
- *They discussed "president arthur" during the group presentation.*

prisoners *(noun)*

A person who is confined; especially a prisoner of war.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prisoners."*
- *The article explained what "prisoners" means with a simple example.*

programming *(noun)*

Setting an order and time for planned events.

- *They discussed "programming" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "programming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

publishing *(noun)*

The business of issuing printed matter for sale or distribution.

- *The article explained what "publishing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "publishing."*

senior pilot *(noun)*

The pilot in charge of an airship.

- *He looked up "senior pilot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senior pilot."*

telephone order *(noun)*

Receiving orders via telephone.

- *In class, the teacher used "telephone order" to mean receiving orders via telephone.*
- *The article explained what "telephone order" means with a simple example.*

throwing away *(noun)*

Getting rid something that is regarded as useless or undesirable.

- *He looked up "throwing away" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throwing away."*

union soldier *(noun)*

A member of the Union Army during the American Civil War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "union soldier."*
- *They discussed "union soldier" during the group presentation.*

---

waves *(noun)*

A movement like that of a sudden occurrence or increase in a specified phenomenon.

- *Troops advancing in waves.*
- *He looked up "waves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wayne *(noun)*

American general during the American Revolution (1745-1796).

- *Understanding "wayne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wayne" means with a simple example.*

---

achievement *(noun)*

The action of accomplishing something.

- *The article explained what "achievement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "achievement" to mean the action of accomplishing something.*

---

anderson *(noun)*

United States contralto noted for her performance of spirituals (1902-1993).

- *In class, the teacher used "anderson" to mean united states contralto noted for her performance....*
- *They discussed "anderson" during the group presentation.*

---

bank commissioner *(noun)*

A commissioner appointed to supervise banks; a state superintendent of banks.

- *Understanding "bank commissioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bank commissioner" means with a simple example.*

---

boston tea party *(noun)*

Demonstration (1773) by citizens of Boston who (disguised as Indians) raided three British ships in Boston harbor and dumped hundreds of chests of tea into the harbor; organized as a protest against taxes on tea.

- *The article explained what "boston tea party" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boston tea party" to mean demonstration (1773) by citizens of boston who....*

---

civil engineer *(noun)*

An engineer trained to design and construct and maintain public works (roads or bridges or harbors etc.).

- *Understanding "civil engineer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "civil engineer" during the group presentation.*

---

co-worker *(noun)*

An associate that one works with.

- *The article explained what "co-worker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "co-worker" to mean an associate that one works with.*

---

comfort woman *(noun)*

A woman forced into prostitution for Japanese servicemen during World War II.

- *She wrote a book about her harsh experiences as a comfort woman.*
- *Understanding "comfort woman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comprehensive *(noun)*

An intensive examination testing a student's proficiency in some special field of knowledge.

- *Understanding "comprehensive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comprehensive" to mean an intensive examination testing a student's....*

---

conclusion of law *(noun)*

A finding as to the applicability of a rule of law to particular facts.

- *In class, the teacher used "conclusion of law" to mean a finding as to the applicability of a rule of law....*

- *The article explained what "conclusion of law" means with a simple example.*

---

daddy *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *Understanding "daddy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "daddy" means with a simple example.*

---

dancing-master *(noun)*

A professional teacher of dancing.

- *They discussed "dancing-master" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dancing-master" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doc *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *I felt so bad I went to see my doctor.*
- *He looked up "doc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elizabeth ii *(noun)*

Daughter of George VI who became the Queen of England and Northern Ireland in 1952 on the death of her father (1926-).

- *Elizabeth II is the head of state in Great Britain.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elizabeth ii" to mean daughter of george vi who became the queen of....*

---

fate *(noun)*

The ultimate agency regarded as predetermining the course of events (often personified as a woman).

- *Deserved a better fate.*
- *Understanding "fate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gold-worker *(noun)*

An artisan who makes jewelry and other objects out of gold.

- *They discussed "gold-worker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gold-worker" to mean an artisan who makes jewelry and other objects out....*

---

initiative *(noun)*

The first of a series of actions.

- *He looked up "initiative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "initiative."*

---

kong the master *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher whose ideas and sayings were collected after his death and became the basis of a philosophical doctrine known a Confucianism (circa 551-478 BC).

- *He looked up "kong the master" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kong the master."*

---

last resort *(noun)*

An expedient adopted only in desperation.

- *They discussed "last resort" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "last resort."*

---

light colonel *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the United States Army or Air Force or Marines holding a rank above major and below colonel.

- *Understanding "light colonel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light colonel."*

---

medical procedure *(noun)*

A procedure employed by medical or dental practitioners.

- *He looked up "medical procedure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical procedure."*

---

organisation *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *He looked up "organisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "organisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

park commissioner *(noun)*

A commissioner in charge of public parks.

- *Understanding "park commissioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "park commissioner."*

---

performing artist *(noun)*

An entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical work for an audience.

- *In class, the teacher used "performing artist" to mean an entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical....*
- *The article explained what "performing artist" means with a simple example.*

---

princess royal *(noun)*

The eldest daughter of a British sovereign.

- *Understanding "princess royal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "princess royal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

procedures *(noun)*

A particular course of action intended to achieve a result.

- *He looked up "procedures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "procedures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

re-establishment *(noun)*

Restoration to a previous state.

- *Regular exercise resulted in the re-establishment of his endurance.*
- *They discussed "re-establishment" during the group presentation.*

---

riding master *(noun)*

Someone who teaches horsemanship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riding master."*
- *Understanding "riding master" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

service abroad *(noun)*

Naval service aboard a ship at sea.

- *He looked up "service abroad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "service abroad" to mean naval service aboard a ship at sea.*

---

sir henry wood *(noun)*

English conductor (1869-1944).

- *The article explained what "sir henry wood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir henry wood" to mean english conductor (1869-1944).*

---

soul mate *(noun)*

Someone for whom you have a deep affinity.

- *In class, the teacher used "soul mate" to mean someone for whom you have a deep affinity.*
- *The article explained what "soul mate" means with a simple example.*

---

united states air force academy *(noun)*

A school for training men and women to become officers in the United States Air Force.

- *He looked up "united states air force academy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "united states air force academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

universities *(noun)*

The body of faculty and students at a university.

- *Understanding "universities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "universities" during the group presentation.*

---

wall of silence *(noun)*

The secrecy of police officers who lie or look the other way to protect other police officers.

- *The blue wall cracked when some officers refused to take part in the cover-up.*
- *Understanding "wall of silence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walter *(noun)*

German conductor (1876-1962).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walter."*
- *He looked up "walter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambassador *(noun)*

An informal representative.

- *An ambassador of good will.*
- *The article explained what "ambassador" means with a simple example.*

---

banking *(noun)*

Transacting business with a bank; depositing or withdrawing funds or requesting a loan etc.

- *He looked up "banking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banking."*

---

business enterprise *(noun)*

The activity of providing goods and services involving financial and commercial and industrial aspects.

- *Computers are now widely used in business.*
- *They discussed "business enterprise" during the group presentation.*

---

carter *(noun)*

39th President of the United States (1924-).

- *They discussed "carter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clinical trial *(noun)*

A rigorously controlled test of a new drug or a new invasive medical device on human subjects; in the United States it is conducted under the direction of the FDA before being made available for general clinical use.

- *They discussed "clinical trial" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinical trial" to mean a rigorously controlled test of a new drug or a new....*

---

co-op *(noun)*

A jointly owned commercial enterprise (usually organized by farmers or consumers) that produces and distributes goods and services and is run for the benefit of its owners.

- *He looked up "co-op" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "co-op."*

---

consumption *(noun)*

The process of taking food into the body through the mouth (as by eating).

- *The consumption of energy has increased steadily.*
- *The article explained what "consumption" means with a simple example.*

---

crack shot *(noun)*

Someone skilled in shooting.

- *He looked up "crack shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "crack shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flash card *(noun)*

A card with words or numbers or pictures that is flashed to a class by the teacher.

- *Understanding "flash card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flash card" means with a simple example.*

german lesson *(noun)*

Instruction in the German language.

- *In class, the teacher used "german lesson" to mean instruction in the german language.*
- *The article explained what "german lesson" means with a simple example.*

ground-controlled approach *(noun)*

Aircraft landing in bad weather in which the pilot is talked down by ground control using precision approach radar.

- *He looked up "ground-controlled approach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ground-controlled approach" during the group presentation.*

hell raising *(noun)*

Making trouble just for the fun of it.

- *Understanding "hell raising" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hell raising" during the group presentation.*

heroes *(noun)*

A man distinguished by exceptional courage and nobility and strength.

- *RAF pilots were the heroes of the Battle of Britain.*
- *He looked up "heroes" because he had never seen it before.*

hockey player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays hockey.

- *Understanding "hockey player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hockey player" means with a simple example.*

impression *(noun)*

An impressionistic portrayal of a person.

- *He did a funny impression of a politician.*
- *His impression of her was favorable.*

initial offering *(noun)*

A corporation's first offer to sell stock to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used "initial offering" to mean a corporation's first offer to sell stock to the public.*
- *The article explained what "initial offering" means with a simple example.*

john ross *(noun)*

Scottish explorer who led Arctic expeditions that yielded geographic discoveries while searching for the Northwest Passage (1777-1856).

- *In class, the teacher used "john ross" to mean scottish explorer who led arctic expeditions that....*
- *They discussed "john ross" during the group presentation.*

johnny *(noun)*

'Johnny' was applied as a nickname for Confederate soldiers by the Federal soldiers in the American Civil War; 'greyback' derived from their grey Confederate uniforms.

- *Understanding "johnny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "johnny" during the group presentation.*

knife fight *(noun)*

Fighting with knives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knife fight."*
- *The article explained what "knife fight" means with a simple example.*

lady killer *(noun)*

A man who takes advantage of women.

- *The article explained what "lady killer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lady killer" to mean a man who takes advantage of women.*

masters *(noun)*

United States poet (1869-1950).

- *One of the old masters.*
- *They discussed "masters" during the group presentation.*

---

motion-picture fan *(noun)*

Someone who goes to see movies.

- *In class, the teacher used "motion-picture fan" to mean someone who goes to see movies.*
- *He looked up "motion-picture fan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

murder suspect *(noun)*

Someone suspected of committing murder.

- *He looked up "murder suspect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "murder suspect" to mean someone suspected of committing murder.*

---

poll *(noun)*

The counting of votes (as in an election).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poll."*
- *They discussed "poll" during the group presentation.*

---

prayer meeting *(noun)*

A service at which people sing hymns and pray together.

- *Understanding "prayer meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prayer meeting."*

---

prince of wales *(noun)*

The male heir apparent of the British sovereign.

- *In class, the teacher used "prince of wales" to mean the male heir apparent of the british sovereign.*
- *They discussed "prince of wales" during the group presentation.*

---

pulling *(noun)*

The act of pulling; applying force to move something toward or with you.

- *His strenuous pulling strained his back.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulling."*

---

pulling out *(noun)*

A method of birth control in which coitus is initiated but the penis is deliberately withdrawn before ejaculation.

- *They discussed "pulling out" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulling out."*

---

question sheet *(noun)*

A written examination.

- *They discussed "question sheet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "question sheet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raising hell *(noun)*

Making trouble just for the fun of it.

- *Understanding "raising hell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "raising hell" during the group presentation.*

---

removal *(noun)*

The act of removing.

- *He had surgery for the removal of a malignancy.*
- *Understanding "removal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reporter *(noun)*

A person who investigates and reports or edits news stories.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reporter."*

- *He looked up “reporter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rescue operation *(noun)*

An operation organized to free from danger or confinement.

- *In class, the teacher used “rescue operation” to mean an operation organized to free from danger or....*
- *The article explained what “rescue operation” means with a simple example.*

---

revenue sharing *(noun)*

Distribution of part of the federal tax income to states and municipalities.

- *In class, the teacher used “revenue sharing” to mean distribution of part of the federal tax income to....*
- *He looked up “revenue sharing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

risks *(noun)*

A venture undertaken without regard to possible loss or injury.

- *He saw the rewards but not the risks of crime.*
- *He looked up “risks” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shock treatment *(noun)*

Treatment of certain psychotic states by the administration of shocks that are followed by convulsions.

- *In class, the teacher used “shock treatment” to mean treatment of certain psychotic states by the....*
- *They discussed “shock treatment” during the group presentation.*

---

speech therapy *(noun)*

Any therapy intended to correct a disorder of speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “speech therapy.”*
- *They discussed “speech therapy” during the group presentation.*

---

tank driver *(noun)*

A soldier who drives a tank.

- *He looked up “tank driver” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tank driver” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrorist *(noun)*

A radical who employs terror as a political weapon; usually organizes with other terrorists in small cells; often uses religion as a cover for terrorist activities.

- *He looked up “terrorist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “terrorist” during the group presentation.*

---

the virgin *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *In class, the teacher used “the virgin” to mean the mother of jesus; christians refer to her as the....*
- *They discussed “the virgin” during the group presentation.*

---

three-point landing *(noun)*

A landing in which all three wheels of the aircraft touch the ground at the same time.

- *He looked up “three-point landing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “three-point landing.”*

---

voices *(noun)*

An advocate who represents someone else’s policy or purpose.

- *The incessant voices of the artillery.*
- *Conservatism has many voices.*

---

wolf *(noun)*

A man who is aggressive in making amorous advances to women.

- *Understanding “wolf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wolf” to mean a man who is aggressive in making amorous advances....*

---

yellow pages *(noun)*

A telephone directory or section of a directory (usually printed on yellow paper) where business products and services are listed alphabetically by field along with classified advertising.

- *He looked up "yellow pages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow pages."*

---

academic session *(noun)*

The time during which a school holds classes.

- *The article explained what "academic session" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "academic session" to mean the time during which a school holds classes.*

---

andrew johnson *(noun)*

17th President of the United States; was elected vice president and succeeded Lincoln when Lincoln was assassinated; was impeached but acquitted by one vote (1808-1875).

- *In class, the teacher used "andrew johnson" to mean 17th president of the united states; was elected....*
- *Understanding "andrew johnson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ate *(noun)*

Goddess of criminal rashness and its punishment.

- *Understanding "ate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

athletes *(noun)*

A person trained to compete in sports.

- *In class, the teacher used "athletes" to mean a person trained to compete in sports.*
- *They discussed "athletes" during the group presentation.*

---

boxes *(noun)*

A blow with the hand (usually on the ear).

- *The flowchart contained many boxes.*
- *They discussed "boxes" during the group presentation.*

---

bruce *(noun)*

Australian physician and bacteriologist who described the bacterium that causes undulant fever or brucellosis (1855-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruce."*
- *They discussed "bruce" during the group presentation.*

---

bull *(noun)*

A serious and ludicrous blunder.

- *He made a bad bull of the assignment.*
- *He was a bull of a man.*

---

cleaning woman *(noun)*

A human female employed to do housework.

- *I have a woman who comes in four hours a day while I write.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleaning woman."*

---

color-blind person *(noun)*

A person unable to distinguish differences in hue.

- *He looked up "color-blind person" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "color-blind person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

communications intelligence *(noun)*

Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients.

- *He looked up "communications intelligence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "communications intelligence" to mean technical and intelligence information derived from....*

---

comprehensive school *(noun)*

A large British or Canadian secondary school for children of all abilities.

- *He looked up "comprehensive school" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comprehensive school."*

---

contrast material *(noun)*

A substance that is opaque to x-rays; when administered it allows a radiologist to examine the organ or tissue it fills.

- *They discussed "contrast material" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "contrast material" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corporate finance *(noun)*

The financial activities of corporation.

- *The article explained what "corporate finance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corporate finance" to mean the financial activities of corporation.*

---

criminal maintenance *(noun)*

The unauthorized interference in a legal action by a person having no interest in it (as by helping one party with money or otherwise to continue the action) so as to obstruct justice or promote unnecessary litigation or unsettle the peace of the community.

- *Unlike champerty, criminal maintenance does not necessarily involve personal profit.*
- *In class, the teacher used "criminal maintenance" to mean the unauthorized interference in a legal action by....*

---

cross-country riding *(noun)*

Riding horses across country over obstructions to demonstrate horsemanship.

- *He looked up "cross-country riding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cross-country riding" during the group presentation.*

---

dance lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in dancing.

- *They discussed "dance lesson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dance lesson."*

---

dancing partner *(noun)*

One of a pair of people who dance together.

- *Understanding "dancing partner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dancing partner" to mean one of a pair of people who dance together.*

---

double-blind study *(noun)*

An experimental procedure in which neither the subjects of the experiment nor the persons administering the experiment know the critical aspects of the experiment.

- *A double-blind procedure is used to guard against both experimenter bias and placebo effects.*
- *Understanding "double-blind study" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dramatic performance *(noun)*

The act of performing a drama.

- *The group joined together in a dramatic production.*
- *They discussed "dramatic performance" during the group presentation.*

---

dramatic production *(noun)*

The act of performing a drama.

- *The group joined together in a dramatic production.*
- *Understanding "dramatic production" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

factory farm *(noun)*

A large-scale farming enterprise.

- *Understanding "factory farm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "factory farm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fancy man *(noun)*

Someone who procures customers for whores (in England they call a pimp a ponce).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fancy man."*
- *The article explained what "fancy man" means with a simple example.*

fraud in law *(noun)*

Fraud that is presumed from the circumstances although the one who commits it need not have had any evil intent.

- *They discussed "fraud in law" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fraud in law" to mean fraud that is presumed from the circumstances....*

george sand *(noun)*

French writer known for works concerning women's rights and independence (1804-1876).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george sand."*
- *The article explained what "george sand" means with a simple example.*

investors *(noun)*

Someone who commits capital in order to gain financial returns.

- *The article explained what "investors" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "investors" during the group presentation.*

john jay *(noun)*

United States diplomat and jurist who negotiated peace treaties with Britain and served as the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1745-1829).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john jay."*
- *The article explained what "john jay" means with a simple example.*

john mill *(noun)*

English philosopher and economist remembered for his interpretations of empiricism and utilitarianism (1806-1873).

- *They discussed "john mill" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john mill" to mean english philosopher and economist remembered for....*

kills *(noun)*

The destruction of an enemy plane or ship or tank or missile.

- *The pilot reported two kills during the mission.*
- *The article explained what "kills" means with a simple example.*

king arthur *(noun)*

A legendary king of the Britons (possibly based on a historical figure in the 6th century but the story has been retold too many times to be sure); said to have led the Knights of the Round Table at Camelot.

- *The article explained what "king arthur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king arthur" to mean a legendary king of the britons (possibly based on....*

liberty *(noun)*

Leave granted to a sailor or naval officer.

- *Liberty of opinion.*
- *Liberty of worship.*

mill-girl *(noun)*

A girl who works in a mill.

- *They discussed "mill-girl" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mill-girl" means with a simple example.*

mill-hand *(noun)*

A workman in a mill or factory.

- *He looked up "mill-hand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mill-hand" during the group presentation.*

ministers *(noun)*

A person authorized to conduct religious worship.

- *Clergymen are usually called ministers in Protestant churches.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ministers" to mean a person authorized to conduct religious worship.*

monitoring *(noun)*

The act of observing something (and sometimes keeping a record of it).

- *The monitoring of enemy communications plays an important role in war times.*
- *Understanding "monitoring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nose count *(noun)*

A periodic count of the population.

- *Understanding "nose count" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nose count" during the group presentation.*

---

observed fire *(noun)*

Fire for which the point of impact (the burst) can be seen by an observer; fire can be adjusted on the basis of the observations.

- *He looked up "observed fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "observed fire" to mean fire for which the point of impact (the burst) can....*

---

patrick white *(noun)*

Australian writer (1912-1990).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patrick white."*
- *The article explained what "patrick white" means with a simple example.*

---

pen-friend *(noun)*

A person you come to know by frequent friendly correspondence.

- *He looked up "pen-friend" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pen-friend."*

---

producers *(noun)*

Someone who finds financing for and supervises the making and presentation of a show (play or film or program or similar work).

- *They discussed "producers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "producers" to mean someone who finds financing for and supervises the....*

---

punishment *(noun)*

The act of punishing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "punishment."*
- *They discussed "punishment" during the group presentation.*

---

rally *(noun)*

The feat of mustering strength for a renewed effort.

- *He singled to start a rally in the 9th inning.*
- *He feared the rallying of their troops for a counterattack.*

---

reader *(noun)*

A person who can read; a literate person.

- *The article explained what "reader" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reader."*

---

shipping agent *(noun)*

The agent of a shipowner.

- *The article explained what "shipping agent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shipping agent" during the group presentation.*

---

shops *(noun)*

A course of instruction in a trade (as carpentry or electricity).

- *They discussed "shops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silent treatment *(noun)*

An aloof refusal to speak to someone you know.

- *They discussed "silent treatment" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "silent treatment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

square dancing *(noun)*

American country dancing in which couples form squares.

- *The article explained what "square dancing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "square dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standard procedure *(noun)*

A prescribed procedure to be followed routinely.

- *Rote memorization has been the educator's standard operating procedure for centuries.*
- *Understanding "standard procedure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

street arab *(noun)*

(sometimes offensive) a homeless boy who has been abandoned and roams the streets.

- *The article explained what "street arab" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "street arab" to mean (sometimes offensive) a homeless boy who has been....*

---

texts *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *He looked up "texts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "texts."*

---

veterans *(noun)*

A serviceman who has seen considerable active service.

- *The veterans laughed at the new recruits.*
- *Understanding "veterans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alcohol abuse *(noun)*

Excessive use of alcohol and alcoholic drinks.

- *Understanding "alcohol abuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alcohol abuse" means with a simple example.*

---

boots *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *They discussed "boots" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "boots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles james fox *(noun)*

English statesman who supported American independence and the French Revolution (1749-1806).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles james fox."*
- *He looked up "charles james fox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clock-watching *(noun)*

Paying excessive attention to the clock (in anticipation of stopping work).

- *In class, the teacher used "clock-watching" to mean paying excessive attention to the clock (in....*
- *He looked up "clock-watching" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compensation *(noun)*

The act of compensating for service or loss or injury.

- *In class, the teacher used "compensation" to mean the act of compensating for service or loss or injury.*
- *The article explained what "compensation" means with a simple example.*

---

crown prince *(noun)*

A male heir apparent to a throne.

- *Understanding "crown prince" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown prince."*

desk officer *(noun)*

A military officer who is not assigned to active duty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desk officer."*
- *They discussed "desk officer" during the group presentation.*

elementary *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of elementary school or elementary education.

- *The elementary grades.*
- *Elementary teachers.*

ethnic *(noun)*

A person who is a member of an ethnic group.

- *They discussed "ethnic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ethnic" means with a simple example.*

fraud in fact *(noun)*

Actual deceit; concealing something or making a false representation with an evil intent to cause injury to another.

- *They discussed "fraud in fact" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fraud in fact" to mean actual deceit; concealing something or making a....*

genius *(noun)*

Someone who has exceptional intellectual ability and originality.

- *Mozart was a child genius.*
- *He has a genius for interior decorating.*

guest of honor *(noun)*

The person in whose honor a gathering is held.

- *They discussed "guest of honor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guest of honor."*

home banking *(noun)*

Banking in which transactions are conducted by means of electronic communication (via telephone or computer).

- *They discussed "home banking" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "home banking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

initial public offering *(noun)*

A corporation's first offer to sell stock to the public.

- *They discussed "initial public offering" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "initial public offering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

intention *(noun)*

An act of intending; a volition that you intend to carry out.

- *My intention changed once I saw her.*
- *Good intentions are not enough.*

john wayne *(noun)*

United States film actor who played tough heroes (1907-1979).

- *The article explained what "john wayne" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john wayne" to mean united states film actor who played tough heroes....*

life principle *(noun)*

A hypothetical force to which the functions and qualities peculiar to living things are sometimes ascribed.

- *He looked up "life principle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "life principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

managing director *(noun)*

Someone who controls resources and expenditures.

- *He looked up "managing director" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "managing director" during the group presentation.*

---

parks *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery (Alabama) and so triggered the national Civil Rights movement (born in 1913).

- *They discussed "parks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parks" means with a simple example.*

---

participation *(noun)*

The act of sharing in the activities of a group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "participation."*
- *They discussed "participation" during the group presentation.*

---

phase iii *(noun)*

A large clinical trial of a treatment or drug that in phase I and phase II has been shown to be efficacious with tolerable side effects; after successful conclusion of these clinical trials it will receive formal approval from the FDA.

- *In class, the teacher used "phase iii" to mean a large clinical trial of a treatment or drug that....*
- *The article explained what "phase iii" means with a simple example.*

---

practical application *(noun)*

The act of bringing something to bear; using it for a particular purpose.

- *He advocated the application of statistics to the problem.*
- *A novel application of electronics to medical diagnosis.*

---

pretend *(noun)*

The enactment of a pretense.

- *It was just pretend.*
- *He looked up "pretend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

priest *(noun)*

A person who performs religious duties and ceremonies in a non-Christian religion.

- *The article explained what "priest" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "priest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

private citizen *(noun)*

A citizen who does not hold any official or public position.

- *They discussed "private citizen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "private citizen" to mean a citizen who does not hold any official or public....*

---

rail technology *(noun)*

The activity of designing and constructing and operating railroads.

- *He looked up "rail technology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rail technology."*

---

russell *(noun)*

United States basketball center (born in 1934).

- *He looked up "russell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "russell."*

---

saint david *(noun)*

Patron saint of Wales (circa 520-600).

- *The article explained what "saint david" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saint david" during the group presentation.*

---

saint james *(noun)*

(New Testament) disciple of Jesus; brother of John; author of the Epistle of James in the New Testament.

- *They discussed "saint james" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “saint james” to mean (new testament) disciple of jesus; brother of john;....*

---

satellite *(noun)*

A person who follows or serves another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “satellite.”*
- *The article explained what “satellite” means with a simple example.*

---

scoring system *(noun)*

A system of classifying according to quality or merit or amount.

- *Understanding “scoring system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scoring system.”*

---

self-employed person *(noun)*

A writer or artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “self-employed person.”*
- *They discussed “self-employed person” during the group presentation.*

---

shake-up *(noun)*

The imposition of a new organization; organizing differently (often involving extensive and drastic changes).

- *In class, the teacher used “shake-up” to mean the imposition of a new organization; organizing....*
- *They discussed “shake-up” during the group presentation.*

---

simon peter *(noun)*

Disciple of Jesus and leader of the Apostles; regarded by Catholics as the vicar of Christ on earth and first Pope.

- *He looked up “simon peter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “simon peter” during the group presentation.*

---

sixth-former *(noun)*

A student in the sixth form.

- *Understanding “sixth-former” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sixth-former.”*

---

teen *(noun)*

A juvenile between the onset of puberty and maturity.

- *Understanding “teen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “teen” means with a simple example.*

---

anne *(noun)*

Queen of England and Scotland and Ireland; daughter if James II and the last of the Stuart monarchs; in 1707 she was the last English ruler to exercise the royal veto over parliament (1665-1714).

- *He looked up “anne” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anne.”*

---

break one’s back *(verb)*

Work very hard, like a slave.

- *Learners should practice how to use “break one’s back” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “break one’s back” until he saw an example.*

---

carbon dating *(noun)*

A chemical analysis used to determine the age of organic materials based on their content of the radioisotope carbon-14; believed to be reliable up to 40,000 years.

- *Understanding “carbon dating” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “carbon dating” during the group presentation.*

---

combat intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence that is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

- *The article explained what “combat intelligence” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “combat intelligence” to mean intelligence that is required for the planning and....*

---

communist *(noun)*

A member of the communist party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communist."*
- *Understanding "communist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

construction worker *(noun)*

A worker skilled in building offices or dwellings etc.

- *They discussed "construction worker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "construction worker" because he had never seen it before.*

desperate *(noun)*

A person who is frightened and in need of help.

- *They prey on the hopes of the desperate.*
- *The article explained what "desperate" means with a simple example.*

duties *(noun)*

The social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force; ; - John D.Rockefeller Jr.

- *The duties of the job.*
- *They signed a treaty to lower duties on trade between their countries.*

e-commerce *(noun)*

Commerce conducted electronically (as on the internet).

- *They discussed "e-commerce" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "e-commerce."*

faculty *(noun)*

The body of teachers and administrators at a school.

- *He looked up "faculty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faculty."*

foot soldier *(noun)*

An assistant subject to the authority or control of another.

- *Understanding "foot soldier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot soldier."*

grand duke *(noun)*

A prince who rules a territory.

- *The article explained what "grand duke" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grand duke" to mean a prince who rules a territory.*

innovation *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innovation."*
- *He looked up "innovation" because he had never seen it before.*

instruments *(noun)*

The means whereby some act is accomplished.

- *He looked up "instruments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instruments."*

james dean *(noun)*

United States film actor whose moody rebellious roles made him a cult figure (1931-1955).

- *Understanding "james dean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "james dean" means with a simple example.*

joseph henry *(noun)*

United States physicist who studied electromagnetic phenomena (1791-1878).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph henry."*
- *Understanding "joseph henry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mark anthony *(noun)*

Roman general under Julius Caesar in the Gallic wars; repudiated his wife for the Egyptian queen Cleopatra; they were defeated by Octavian at Actium (83-30 BC).

- *He looked up "mark anthony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mark anthony."*

---

medical social worker *(noun)*

An official in a British hospital who looks after the social and material needs of the patients.

- *Understanding "medical social worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "medical social worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minor surgery *(noun)*

Any surgical procedure that does not involve anesthesia or respiratory assistance.

- *He looked up "minor surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "minor surgery" during the group presentation.*

---

mother tongue *(noun)*

One's native language; the language learned by children and passed from one generation to the next.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother tongue."*
- *He looked up "mother tongue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mother's son *(noun)*

A male person.

- *Every mother's son who could walk was there.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother's son."*

---

network architecture *(noun)*

Specification of design principles (including data formats and procedures) for creating a network configuration of data processors.

- *They discussed "network architecture" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "network architecture" to mean specification of design principles (including data....*

---

nursing *(noun)*

The work of caring for the sick or injured or infirm.

- *In class, the teacher used "nursing" to mean the work of caring for the sick or injured or infirm.*
- *The article explained what "nursing" means with a simple example.*

---

operator *(noun)*

An agent that operates some apparatus or machine.

- *The operator of the switchboard.*
- *Who is the operator of this franchise?*

---

organized labor *(noun)*

Employees who are represented by a labor union.

- *They discussed "organized labor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organized labor" to mean employees who are represented by a labor union.*

---

paid vacation *(noun)*

A vacation from work by an employee with pay granted.

- *The article explained what "paid vacation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paid vacation" to mean a vacation from work by an employee with pay granted.*

---

plant closing *(noun)*

Act of shutting down operation of a plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant closing" to mean act of shutting down operation of a plant.*
- *The article explained what "plant closing" means with a simple example.*

president carter *(noun)*

39th President of the United States (1924-).

- *The article explained what "president carter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president carter."*

punch in *(verb)*

Register one's arrival at work.

- *In everyday English, people use "punch in" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "punch in" in real sentences.*

punch out *(verb)*

Register one's departure from work.

- *Learners should practice how to use "punch out" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "punch out" until he saw an example.*

punch-up *(noun)*

A fistfight.

- *The quarrel ended in a punch-up.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punch-up" to mean a fistfight.*

saint george *(noun)*

Christian martyr; patron saint of England; hero of the legend of Saint George and the Dragon in which he slew a dragon and saved a princess (?-303).

- *Understanding "saint george" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saint george" means with a simple example.*

saint mark *(noun)*

Apostle and companion of Saint Peter; assumed to be the author of the second Gospel.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint mark" to mean apostle and companion of saint peter; assumed to be....*
- *He looked up "saint mark" because he had never seen it before.*

saint paul *(noun)*

(New Testament) a Christian missionary to the Gentiles; author of several Epistles in the New Testament; even though Paul was not present at the Last Supper he is considered an Apostle.

- *Paul's name was Saul prior to his conversion to Christianity.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint paul."*

thought-reader *(noun)*

A magician who seems to discern the thoughts of another person (usually by clever signals from an accomplice).

- *The article explained what "thought-reader" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thought-reader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tower of strength *(noun)*

A person who can be relied on to give a great deal of support and comfort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tower of strength."*
- *The article explained what "tower of strength" means with a simple example.*

trend setting *(noun)*

The initiating or popularizing of a trend or fashion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trend setting."*
- *They discussed "trend setting" during the group presentation.*

universal agent *(noun)*

Someone authorized to transact every kind of business for the principal.

- *Understanding "universal agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "universal agent" because he had never seen it before.*

wage claim *(noun)*

The wage demanded from management for workers by their union representatives.

- *He looked up "wage claim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wage claim."*

---

walks *(noun)*

The act of traveling by foot.

- *It happens in all walks of life.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walks" to mean the act of traveling by foot.*

---

alexander ii *(noun)*

The son of Nicholas I who, as czar of Russia, introduced reforms that included limited emancipation of the serfs (1818-1881).

- *Understanding "alexander ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alexander ii" to mean the son of nicholas i who, as czar of russia,....*

---

ali *(noun)*

The fourth caliph of Islam who is considered to be the first caliph by Shiites; he was a cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad; after his assassination Islam was divided into Shiite and Sunnite sects.

- *He looked up "ali" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ali."*

---

arab chief *(noun)*

The leader of an Arab village or family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arab chief."*
- *They discussed "arab chief" during the group presentation.*

---

attending *(noun)*

The act of being present (at a meeting or event etc.).

- *He looked up "attending" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attending."*

---

baby doc *(noun)*

Son and successor of Francois Duvalier as president of Haiti; he was overthrown by a mass uprising in 1986 (born in 1951).

- *In class, the teacher used "baby doc" to mean son and successor of francois duvalier as president....*
- *The article explained what "baby doc" means with a simple example.*

---

bond trading *(noun)*

Trading in bonds (usually by a broker on the floor of an exchange).

- *Understanding "bond trading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bond trading."*

---

brain-worker *(noun)*

Someone whose profession involves using his head to solve problems.

- *They discussed "brain-worker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brain-worker" means with a simple example.*

---

bye-election *(noun)*

A special election between regular elections.

- *He looked up "bye-election" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bye-election" during the group presentation.*

---

cabinet wood *(noun)*

Moderately dense wood used for cabinetwork.

- *Teak and other heavy cabinet wood.*
- *They discussed "cabinet wood" during the group presentation.*

---

charles martin hall *(noun)*

United States chemist who developed an economical method of producing aluminum from bauxite (1863-1914).

- *He looked up "charles martin hall" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “charles martin hall.”*

commerce department *(noun)*

The United States federal department that promotes and administers domestic and foreign trade (including management of the census and the patent office); created in 1913.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commerce department.”*
- *Understanding “commerce department” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

department of commerce *(noun)*

The United States federal department that promotes and administers domestic and foreign trade (including management of the census and the patent office); created in 1913.

- *In class, the teacher used “department of commerce” to mean the united states federal department that promotes....*
- *The article explained what “department of commerce” means with a simple example.*

destruction fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered for the sole purpose of destroying material objects.

- *Understanding “destruction fire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “destruction fire” means with a simple example.*

elementary school *(noun)*

A school for young children; usually the first 6 or 8 grades.

- *In class, the teacher used “elementary school” to mean a school for young children; usually the first 6 or....*
- *They discussed “elementary school” during the group presentation.*

engagement *(noun)*

The act of sharing in the activities of a group.

- *The teacher tried to increase his students’ engagement in class activities.*
- *He lost his romantic ideas about war when he got into a real engagement.*

fancy woman *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *The article explained what “fancy woman” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fancy woman.”*

foster care *(noun)*

Supervised care for delinquent or neglected children usually in an institution or substitute home.

- *He looked up “foster care” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “foster care” to mean supervised care for delinquent or neglected....*

group participation *(noun)*

Participation by all members of a group.

- *Understanding “group participation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “group participation” means with a simple example.*

high priest *(noun)*

A preeminent authority or major proponent of a movement or doctrine.

- *He’s the high priest of contemporary jazz.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “high priest.”*

high-angle fire *(noun)*

Fire from a cannon that is fired at an elevation greater than that for the maximum range.

- *In class, the teacher used “high-angle fire” to mean fire from a cannon that is fired at an elevation....*
- *The article explained what “high-angle fire” means with a simple example.*

hockey coach *(noun)*

A coach of hockey players.

- *The article explained what “hockey coach” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “hockey coach” during the group presentation.*

implementation *(noun)*

The act of accomplishing some aim or executing some order.

- *The agency was created for the implementation of the policy.*
- *He looked up "implementation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

james iv *(noun)*

A Stuart king of Scotland who married a daughter of Henry VII; when England and France went to war in 1513 he invaded England and died in defeat at Flodden (1473-1513).

- *The article explained what "james iv" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "james iv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

james mill *(noun)*

Scottish philosopher who expounded Bentham's utilitarianism; father of John Stuart Mill (1773-1836).

- *In class, the teacher used "james mill" to mean scottish philosopher who expounded bentham's....*
- *Understanding "james mill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mask *(noun)*

Activity that tries to conceal something.

- *No mask could conceal his ignorance.*
- *They moved in under a mask of friendship.*

---

math teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches mathematics.

- *Understanding "math teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "math teacher" to mean someone who teaches mathematics.*

---

mind reader *(noun)*

A magician who seems to discern the thoughts of another person (usually by clever signals from an accomplice).

- *The article explained what "mind reader" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mind reader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mother's boy *(noun)*

A boy excessively attached to his mother; lacking normal masculine interests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother's boy."*
- *Understanding "mother's boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

news reader *(noun)*

Someone who reads out broadcast news bulletin.

- *In class, the teacher used "news reader" to mean someone who reads out broadcast news bulletin.*
- *The article explained what "news reader" means with a simple example.*

---

newspaper editor *(noun)*

The editor of a newspaper.

- *He looked up "newspaper editor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaper editor."*

---

offensive activity *(noun)*

A lack of politeness; a failure to show regard for others; wounding the feelings or others.

- *Understanding "offensive activity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "offensive activity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

original sin *(noun)*

A sin said to be inherited by all descendants of Adam.

- *Adam and Eve committed the original sin when they ate the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.*
- *The article explained what "original sin" means with a simple example.*

---

pet sitting *(noun)*

The work of a pet sitter; caring for pets in their own home while their owners are away from home.

- *The article explained what "pet sitting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pet sitting" to mean the work of a pet sitter; caring for pets in their....*

---

poor white trash *(noun)*

(slang) an offensive term for White people who are impoverished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poor white trash."*
- *He looked up "poor white trash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

president andrew johnson *(noun)*

17th President of the United States; was elected vice president and succeeded Lincoln when Lincoln was assassinated; was impeached but acquitted by one vote (1808-1875).

- *He looked up "president andrew johnson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "president andrew johnson" during the group presentation.*

---

prince edward *(noun)*

Third son of Elizabeth II (born in 1964).

- *Understanding "prince edward" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prince edward" because he had never seen it before.*

---

railroad man *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *In class, the teacher used "railroad man" to mean an employee of a railroad.*
- *The article explained what "railroad man" means with a simple example.*

---

registered mail *(noun)*

Mail that is registered by the post office when sent in order to assure safe delivery.

- *The article explained what "registered mail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "registered mail" to mean mail that is registered by the post office when....*

---

relation *(noun)*

A person related by blood or marriage.

- *He has distant relations back in New Jersey.*
- *He was the hero according to his own relation.*

---

robert gray *(noun)*

American navigator who twice circumnavigated the globe and who discovered the Columbia River (1755-1806).

- *They discussed "robert gray" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "robert gray" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salary cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing a salary.

- *Understanding "salary cut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salary cut."*

---

school crossing *(noun)*

A pedestrian crossing where school children cross a street on the way to school.

- *He looked up "school crossing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "school crossing" to mean a pedestrian crossing where school children cross a....*

---

searching fire *(noun)*

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun.

- *He looked up "searching fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "searching fire" to mean fire distributed in depth by successive changes in....*

---

self-destruction *(noun)*

The act of killing yourself.

- *His insistence was pure self-destruction.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-destruction."*

self-organisation *(noun)*

Organizing yourself (especially organizing your own labor union).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-organisation."*
- *He looked up "self-organisation" because he had never seen it before.*

sky pilot *(noun)*

A chaplain in one of the military services.

- *The article explained what "sky pilot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sky pilot."*

slave *(noun)*

Someone entirely dominated by some influence or person.

- *A slave to fashion.*
- *A slave to cocaine.*

split shift *(noun)*

A working shift divided into two periods of time with several hours in between.

- *Understanding "split shift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "split shift" to mean a working shift divided into two periods of time....*

student nurse *(noun)*

A nurse in training who is undergoing a trial period.

- *Understanding "student nurse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "student nurse" because he had never seen it before.*

toilet *(noun)*

The act of dressing and preparing yourself.

- *He made his morning toilet and went to breakfast.*
- *Pensions are in the toilet.*

trash collection *(noun)*

The collection and removal of garbage.

- *Understanding "trash collection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trash collection."*

viewed *(verb)*

Look at carefully; study mentally.

- *She tried to use "viewed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "viewed" and when to wait.*

visiting professor *(noun)*

A professor visiting another college or university to teach for a limited time.

- *Understanding "visiting professor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "visiting professor" because he had never seen it before.*

working principle *(noun)*

A rule that is adequate to permit work to be done.

- *The article explained what "working principle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "working principle."*

administrative hearing *(noun)*

A hearing that takes place outside the judicial process before hearing examiners who have been granted judicial authority specifically for the purpose of conducting such hearings.

- *In class, the teacher used "administrative hearing" to mean a hearing that takes place outside the judicial....*
- *The article explained what "administrative hearing" means with a simple example.*

agenda *(noun)*

A list of matters to be taken up (as at a meeting).

- *Understanding "agenda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "agenda" means with a simple example.*

---

behavior therapy *(noun)*

Psychotherapy that seeks to extinguish or inhibit abnormal or maladaptive behavior by reinforcing desired behavior and extinguishing undesired behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "behavior therapy."*
- *He looked up "behavior therapy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blind flying *(noun)*

Using only instruments for flying an aircraft because you cannot see through clouds or mists etc.

- *Understanding "blind flying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blind flying" during the group presentation.*

---

broad jump *(noun)*

The act of jumping as far as possible from a running start.

- *In class, the teacher used "broad jump" to mean the act of jumping as far as possible from a....*
- *The article explained what "broad jump" means with a simple example.*

---

charles grey *(noun)*

Englishman who as Prime Minister implemented social reforms including the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire (1764-1845).

- *The article explained what "charles grey" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles grey" to mean englishman who as prime minister implemented social....*

---

company operator *(noun)*

An operator who works for a company.

- *They discussed "company operator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "company operator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cooperation *(noun)*

The practice of cooperating.

- *Economic cooperation.*
- *They agreed on a policy of cooperation.*

---

cousin-german *(noun)*

The child of your aunt or uncle.

- *He looked up "cousin-german" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cousin-german" during the group presentation.*

---

craft *(noun)*

The skilled practice of a practical occupation.

- *He represented the craft of brewers.*
- *In class, the teacher used "craft" to mean the skilled practice of a practical occupation.*

---

escape expert *(noun)*

An entertainer who is expert in the art of escaping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escape expert."*
- *Understanding "escape expert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

extension agent *(noun)*

An advisor employed by the government to assist people in rural areas with methods of farming and home economics.

- *In class, the teacher used "extension agent" to mean an advisor employed by the government to assist....*
- *They discussed "extension agent" during the group presentation.*

---

failing *(noun)*

Failure to reach a minimum required performance.

- *His failing the course led to his disqualification.*

- *He was quick to point out his wife's failings.*

flood control *(noun)*

(engineering) the art or technique of trying to control rivers with dams etc in order to minimize the occurrence of floods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flood control."*
- *He looked up "flood control" because he had never seen it before.*

francis ii *(noun)*

The last Holy Roman Emperor (1768-1835).

- *In class, the teacher used "francis ii" to mean the last holy roman emperor (1768-1835).*
- *The article explained what "francis ii" means with a simple example.*

funeral director *(noun)*

One whose business is the management of funerals.

- *The article explained what "funeral director" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funeral director" to mean one whose business is the management of funerals.*

gates *(noun)*

United States computer entrepreneur whose software company made him the youngest multi-billionaire in the history of the United States (born in 1955).

- *He looked up "gates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gates" to mean united states computer entrepreneur whose software....*

graham *(noun)*

United States evangelical preacher famous as a mass evangelist (born in 1918).

- *In class, the teacher used "graham" to mean united states evangelical preacher famous as a mass....*
- *The article explained what "graham" means with a simple example.*

henry ford *(noun)*

United States manufacturer of automobiles who pioneered mass production (1863-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry ford."*
- *They discussed "henry ford" during the group presentation.*

henry miller *(noun)*

United States novelist whose novels were originally banned as pornographic (1891-1980).

- *The article explained what "henry miller" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry miller."*

hillary *(noun)*

New Zealand mountaineer who in 1953 first attained the summit of Mount Everest with his Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay (born in 1919).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hillary."*
- *The article explained what "hillary" means with a simple example.*

hired gun *(noun)*

A professional killer who uses a gun.

- *He looked up "hired gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hired gun" during the group presentation.*

hurts *(noun)*

The act of damaging something or someone.

- *Understanding "hurts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hurts."*

jail delivery *(noun)*

The use of force to liberate prisoners.

- *Understanding "jail delivery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jail delivery."*

john bull *(noun)*

A man of English descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "john bull" to mean a man of english descent.*
- *The article explained what "john bull" means with a simple example.*

---

leave of absence *(noun)*

The period of time during which you are absent from work or duty.

- *A ten day's leave to visit his mother.*
- *They discussed "leave of absence" during the group presentation.*

---

literary work *(noun)*

Imaginative or creative writing.

- *The article explained what "literary work" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "literary work" to mean imaginative or creative writing.*

---

magic trick *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *In class, the teacher used "magic trick" to mean an illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.*
- *The article explained what "magic trick" means with a simple example.*

---

mark clark *(noun)*

United States general who was Allied commander in Africa and Italy in World War II and was commander of the United Nations forces in Korea (1896-1984).

- *In class, the teacher used "mark clark" to mean united states general who was allied commander in....*
- *The article explained what "mark clark" means with a simple example.*

---

marriage ceremony *(noun)*

The act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.

- *Their marriage was conducted in the chapel.*
- *He looked up "marriage ceremony" because he had never seen it before.*

---

master of architecture *(noun)*

A degree granted for the successful completion of advanced study of architecture.

- *He looked up "master of architecture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "master of architecture" to mean a degree granted for the successful completion of....*

---

minority leader *(noun)*

Leader of the minority party in a legislature.

- *Understanding "minority leader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "minority leader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nursing care *(noun)*

Care by a skilled nurse.

- *They discussed "nursing care" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nursing care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nursing school *(noun)*

A school for training nurses.

- *Understanding "nursing school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nursing school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

odd fish *(noun)*

Someone regarded as eccentric or crazy and standing out from a group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odd fish."*
- *They discussed "odd fish" during the group presentation.*

---

queen victoria *(noun)*

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India from 1837 to 1901; the last Hanoverian ruler of England (1819-1901).

- *They discussed "queen victoria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen victoria."*

---

school of nursing *(noun)*

A school for training nurses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "school of nursing."*
- *They discussed "school of nursing" during the group presentation.*

---

silent partner *(noun)*

A partner (who usually provides capital) whose association with the enterprise is not public knowledge.

- *They discussed "silent partner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "silent partner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

straight and narrow *(noun)*

The way of proper and honest behavior.

- *He taught his children to keep strictly to the straight and narrow.*
- *He looked up "straight and narrow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

street theater *(noun)*

Dramatization of a social issue; enacted outside in a park or on the street.

- *He looked up "street theater" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "street theater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrorist act *(noun)*

The calculated use of violence (or the threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature; this is done through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear.

- *In class, the teacher used "terrorist act" to mean the calculated use of violence (or the threat of....*
- *Understanding "terrorist act" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the devil *(noun)*

Something difficult or awkward to do or deal with.

- *It will be the devil to solve.*
- *The article explained what "the devil" means with a simple example.*

---

thomas gray *(noun)*

English poet best known for his elegy written in a country churchyard (1716-1771).

- *The article explained what "thomas gray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomas gray" to mean english poet best known for his elegy written in a....*

---

tiger *(noun)*

A fierce or audacious person.

- *He's a tiger on the tennis court.*
- *It aroused the tiger in me.*

---

uncle tom *(noun)*

A servile black character in a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

- *The article explained what "uncle tom" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "uncle tom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

up-bow *(noun)*

An upward stroke from the tip to the heel of the bow.

- *Understanding "up-bow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "up-bow" during the group presentation.*

---

visits *(noun)*

The act of going to see some person in a professional capacity.

- *Understanding "visits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "visits" because he had never seen it before.*

warriors *(noun)*

Someone engaged in or experienced in warfare.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warriors."*
- *They discussed "warriors" during the group presentation.*

water conservation *(noun)*

The conservation of water resources.

- *Understanding "water conservation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water conservation."*

alien *(noun)*

A form of life assumed to exist outside the Earth or its atmosphere.

- *They discussed "alien" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alien" because he had never seen it before.*

blue wall of silence *(noun)*

The secrecy of police officers who lie or look the other way to protect other police officers.

- *The blue wall cracked when some officers refused to take part in the cover-up.*
- *Understanding "blue wall of silence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

celebration *(noun)*

The public performance of a sacrament or solemn ceremony with all appropriate ritual.

- *The celebration of marriage.*
- *Understanding "celebration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coaching *(noun)*

The job of a professional coach.

- *In class, the teacher used "coaching" to mean the job of a professional coach.*
- *They discussed "coaching" during the group presentation.*

colleagues *(noun)*

A person who is member of one's class or profession.

- *The surgeon consulted his colleagues.*
- *He looked up "colleagues" because he had never seen it before.*

conservation of matter *(noun)*

A fundamental principle of classical physics that matter cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.

- *They discussed "conservation of matter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conservation of matter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

down-bow *(noun)*

A downward stroke from the heel to the tip of the bow.

- *The article explained what "down-bow" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "down-bow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drag *(noun)*

The act of dragging (pulling with force).

- *The drag up the hill exhausted him.*
- *Taxation is a drag on the economy.*

edward teach *(noun)*

An English pirate who operated in the Caribbean and off the Atlantic coast of North America (died in 1718).

- *He looked up "edward teach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward teach."*

election fraud *(noun)*

Misrepresentation or alteration of the true results of an election.

- *The article explained what "election fraud" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "election fraud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

employee-owned business *(noun)*

A commercial enterprise owned by the people who work for it.

- *In class, the teacher used "employee-owned business" to mean a commercial enterprise owned by the people who....*
- *They discussed "employee-owned business" during the group presentation.*

execution *(noun)*

The act of accomplishing some aim or executing some order.

- *Understanding "execution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "execution" to mean the act of accomplishing some aim or executing some....*

fly-fishing *(noun)*

Angling with an artificial fly as a lure.

- *He looked up "fly-fishing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly-fishing."*

fool *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *In class, the teacher used "fool" to mean a person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.*
- *He looked up "fool" because he had never seen it before.*

foster child *(noun)*

A child who is raised by foster parents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster child."*
- *The article explained what "foster child" means with a simple example.*

foster-child *(noun)*

A child who is raised by foster parents.

- *Understanding "foster-child" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster-child" to mean a child who is raised by foster parents.*

framework *(noun)*

A hypothetical description of a complex entity or process.

- *Providing a factual framework for future research.*
- *Understanding "framework" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

george iv *(noun)*

King of Great Britain and Ireland and Hanover from 1820 to 1830; his attempt to divorce his estranged wife undermined the prestige of the Crown (1762-1830).

- *In class, the teacher used "george iv" to mean king of great britain and ireland and hanover from....*
- *They discussed "george iv" during the group presentation.*

grand dragon *(noun)*

A high ranking person in the Ku Klux Klan.

- *The article explained what "grand dragon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grand dragon" to mean a high ranking person in the ku klux klan.*

gun for hire *(noun)*

A professional killer who uses a gun.

- *They discussed "gun for hire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gun for hire" means with a simple example.*

holy ghost *(noun)*

The third person in the Trinity; Jesus promised the Apostles that he would send the Holy Spirit after his Crucifixion and Resurrection; it came on Pentecost.

- *They discussed "holy ghost" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "holy ghost" means with a simple example.*

---

interaction *(noun)*

A mutual or reciprocal action; interacting.

- *Understanding "interaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "interaction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

journalists *(noun)*

A writer for newspapers and magazines.

- *Understanding "journalists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "journalists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jury duty *(noun)*

The civic duty to serve on a jury.

- *Understanding "jury duty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jury duty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landing approach *(noun)*

The approach to a landing field by an airplane.

- *The article explained what "landing approach" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "landing approach" to mean the approach to a landing field by an airplane.*

---

legal fraud *(noun)*

Comprises all acts or omissions or concealments involving breach of equitable or legal duty or trust or confidence.

- *They discussed "legal fraud" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal fraud."*

---

lighting *(noun)*

The craft of providing artificial light.

- *An interior decorator must understand lighting.*
- *As long as the lighting was good.*

---

michael joe jackson *(noun)*

United States singer who began singing with his four brothers and later became a highly successful star during the 1980s (born in 1958).

- *Understanding "michael joe jackson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "michael joe jackson" to mean united states singer who began singing with his....*

---

mother's daughter *(noun)*

A daughter who is favored by and similar to her mother.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother's daughter."*
- *He looked up "mother's daughter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

path of least resistance *(noun)*

The easiest way.

- *In marrying him she simply took the path of least resistance.*
- *Understanding "path of least resistance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruling *(noun)*

The reason for a court's judgment (as opposed to the decision itself).

- *The article explained what "ruling" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruling."*

---

self-punishment *(noun)*

Punishment inflicted on yourself.

- *He looked up "self-punishment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-punishment."*

---

sexual assault *(noun)*

A statutory offense that provides that it is a crime to knowingly cause another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.

- *Most states have replaced the common law definition of rape with statutes defining sexual assault.*
- *The article explained what "sexual assault" means with a simple example.*

---

she-devil *(noun)*

A cruel woman.

- *The article explained what "she-devil" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "she-devil."*

---

shore leave *(noun)*

Leave granted to a sailor or naval officer.

- *He looked up "shore leave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shore leave" to mean leave granted to a sailor or naval officer.*

---

spiritual leader *(noun)*

A leader in religious or sacred affairs.

- *He looked up "spiritual leader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiritual leader" to mean a leader in religious or sacred affairs.*

---

tennis player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays tennis.

- *He looked up "tennis player" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tennis player" to mean an athlete who plays tennis.*

---

theater director *(noun)*

Someone who supervises the actors and directs the action in the production of a show.

- *The article explained what "theater director" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theater director" to mean someone who supervises the actors and directs the....*

---

tv reporter *(noun)*

Someone who reports news stories via television.

- *The article explained what "tv reporter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tv reporter" to mean someone who reports news stories via television.*

---

volunteers *(noun)*

A native or resident of Tennessee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volunteers."*
- *Understanding "volunteers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wage scale *(noun)*

A schedule of wages paid for different jobs.

- *In class, the teacher used "wage scale" to mean a schedule of wages paid for different jobs.*
- *He looked up "wage scale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

walker smith *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who won the world middleweight championship five times and the world welterweight championship once (1921-1989).

- *The article explained what "walker smith" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walker smith."*

---

witnesses *(noun)*

A close observer; someone who looks at something (such as an exhibition of some kind).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witnesses."*
- *The article explained what "witnesses" means with a simple example.*

---

wolf boy *(noun)*

A male person assumed to have been raised by wolves.

- *He looked up "wolf boy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wolf boy" to mean a male person assumed to have been raised by wolves.*

---

worthy *(noun)*

An important, honorable person (word is often used humorously).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worthy."*
- *He looked up "worthy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

absence without leave *(noun)*

Unauthorized military absence.

- *He looked up "absence without leave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absence without leave."*

---

active citizen *(noun)*

A citizen who takes an active role in the community (as in crime prevention and neighborhood watch).

- *He looked up "active citizen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "active citizen" during the group presentation.*

---

bass *(noun)*

An adult male singer with the lowest voice.

- *They discussed "bass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bass" means with a simple example.*

---

beef man *(noun)*

A man who raises (or tends) cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used "beef man" to mean a man who raises (or tends) cattle.*
- *Understanding "beef man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breathing *(noun)*

The bodily process of inhalation and exhalation; the process of taking in oxygen from inhaled air and releasing carbon dioxide by exhalation.

- *In class, the teacher used "breathing" to mean the bodily process of inhalation and exhalation;....*
- *They discussed "breathing" during the group presentation.*

---

breathing in *(noun)*

The act of inhaling; the drawing in of air (or other gases) as in breathing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathing in."*
- *He looked up "breathing in" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breathing out *(noun)*

The act of expelling air from the lungs.

- *He looked up "breathing out" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "breathing out" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cleaning lady *(noun)*

A human female employed to do housework.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleaning lady."*
- *Understanding "cleaning lady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collaboration *(noun)*

Act of cooperating traitorously with an enemy that is occupying your country.

- *They worked either in collaboration or independently.*
- *They discussed "collaboration" during the group presentation.*

---

con *(noun)*

A person serving a sentence in a jail or prison.

- *Understanding "con" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "con" to mean a person serving a sentence in a jail or prison.*

consideration *(noun)*

A discussion of a topic (as in a meeting).

- *Consideration of the traffic problem took more than an hour.*
- *Another consideration is the time it would take.*

counts *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *Understanding "counts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "counts" means with a simple example.*

creates *(verb)*

Invest with a new title, office, or rank.

- *He did not know how to use "creates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "creates" in real sentences.*

daughters *(noun)*

A female human offspring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daughters."*
- *The article explained what "daughters" means with a simple example.*

dependent *(noun)*

A person who relies on another person for support (especially financial support).

- *The article explained what "dependent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dependent" to mean a person who relies on another person for support....*

drives *(noun)*

The act of applying force to propel something.

- *They discussed "drives" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drives" to mean the act of applying force to propel something.*

elementary education *(noun)*

Education in elementary subjects (reading and writing and arithmetic) provided to young students at a grade school.

- *Understanding "elementary education" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elementary education."*

fbi agent *(noun)*

A special law-enforcement agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- *In class, the teacher used "fbi agent" to mean a special law-enforcement agent of the federal....*
- *The article explained what "fbi agent" means with a simple example.*

feeding *(noun)*

The act of supplying food and nourishment.

- *Understanding "feeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "feeding" during the group presentation.*

finishing school *(noun)*

A private school for girls that emphasizes training in cultural and social activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finishing school."*
- *They discussed "finishing school" during the group presentation.*

fire fighter *(noun)*

A member of a fire department who tries to extinguish fires.

- *They discussed "fire fighter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire fighter."*

foster father *(noun)*

A man who is a foster parent.

- *They discussed "foster father" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "foster father" means with a simple example.*

---

foster mother *(noun)*

A woman who is a foster parent and raises another's child.

- *Understanding "foster mother" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster mother."*

---

foster son *(noun)*

Someone who is raised as a son although not related by birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster son."*
- *The article explained what "foster son" means with a simple example.*

---

foster-father *(noun)*

A man who is a foster parent.

- *In class, the teacher used "foster-father" to mean a man who is a foster parent.*
- *They discussed "foster-father" during the group presentation.*

---

foster-mother *(noun)*

A woman who is a foster parent and raises another's child.

- *The article explained what "foster-mother" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster-mother" to mean a woman who is a foster parent and raises another's....*

---

foster-son *(noun)*

Someone who is raised as a son although not related by birth.

- *Understanding "foster-son" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster-son" to mean someone who is raised as a son although not related....*

---

grades *(noun)*

A body of students who are taught together.

- *In class, the teacher used "grades" to mean a body of students who are taught together.*
- *Understanding "grades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

judgment *(noun)*

The act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event.

- *They criticized my judgment of the contestants.*
- *He was reluctant to make his judgment known.*

---

king of swing *(noun)*

United States clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big band (including black as well as white musicians) and introduced a kind of jazz known as swing (1909-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "king of swing" to mean united states clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big....*
- *The article explained what "king of swing" means with a simple example.*

---

line triple *(noun)*

A triple resulting from a line drive.

- *Understanding "line triple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "line triple" during the group presentation.*

---

loan approval *(noun)*

Formal authorization to get a loan (usually from a bank).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan approval."*
- *The article explained what "loan approval" means with a simple example.*

---

mature *(verb)*

Develop and work out fully in one's mind.

- *I need to mature my thoughts.*

- *He matured fast.*

---

moore *(noun)*

United States poet noted for irony and wit (1887-1872).

- *In class, the teacher used "moore" to mean united states poet noted for irony and wit (1887-1872).*
- *The article explained what "moore" means with a simple example.*

---

naked option *(noun)*

A put or call option for which the seller or buyer has no underlying security position.

- *In class, the teacher used "naked option" to mean a put or call option for which the seller or buyer....*
- *He looked up "naked option" because he had never seen it before.*

---

native speaker *(noun)*

A speaker of a particular language who has spoken that language since earliest childhood.

- *Native speakers of French.*
- *He looked up "native speaker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

network programming *(noun)*

The schedule of programs to be broadcast on a network.

- *They discussed "network programming" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "network programming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

philip *(noun)*

Englishman and husband of Elizabeth II (born 1921).

- *He looked up "philip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "philip" during the group presentation.*

---

photographer *(noun)*

Someone who takes photographs professionally.

- *The article explained what "photographer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photographer" to mean someone who takes photographs professionally.*

---

pin-up *(noun)*

A very pretty girl who works as a photographer's model.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pin-up."*
- *Understanding "pin-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

positive fraud *(noun)*

Actual deceit; concealing something or making a false representation with an evil intent to cause injury to another.

- *They discussed "positive fraud" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "positive fraud" means with a simple example.*

---

preparation fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered on a target in preparation for an assault.

- *They discussed "preparation fire" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preparation fire" to mean fire delivered on a target in preparation for an....*

---

president lincoln *(noun)*

16th President of the United States; saved the Union during the American Civil War and emancipated the slaves; was assassinated by Booth (1809-1865).

- *They discussed "president lincoln" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "president lincoln" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prevention *(noun)*

The act of preventing.

- *Money was allocated to study the cause and prevention of influenza.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prevention" to mean the act of preventing.*

---

printing *(noun)*

All the copies of a work printed at one time.

- *They ran off an initial printing of 2000 copies.*
- *They discussed "printing" during the group presentation.*

registration fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.

- *The article explained what "registration fire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "registration fire" to mean fire delivered to obtain accurate data for....*

religious ceremony *(noun)*

A ceremony having religious meaning.

- *They discussed "religious ceremony" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "religious ceremony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

richard henry lee *(noun)*

Leader of the American Revolution who proposed the resolution calling for independence of the American Colonies (1732-1794).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard henry lee."*
- *The article explained what "richard henry lee" means with a simple example.*

saint peter *(noun)*

Disciple of Jesus and leader of the Apostles; regarded by Catholics as the vicar of Christ on earth and first Pope.

- *The article explained what "saint peter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint peter" to mean disciple of jesus and leader of the apostles;....*

salary increase *(noun)*

The amount a salary is increased.

- *Understanding "salary increase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salary increase."*

senior citizen *(noun)*

An elderly person.

- *In class, the teacher used "senior citizen" to mean an elderly person.*
- *The article explained what "senior citizen" means with a simple example.*

silver-worker *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs articles of silver.

- *He looked up "silver-worker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silver-worker" to mean someone who makes or repairs articles of silver.*

slip-up *(noun)*

A minor inadvertent mistake usually observed in speech or writing or in small accidents or memory lapses etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "slip-up" to mean a minor inadvertent mistake usually observed in....*
- *The article explained what "slip-up" means with a simple example.*

spare time *(noun)*

Time that is free from duties or responsibilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "spare time" to mean time that is free from duties or responsibilities.*
- *He looked up "spare time" because he had never seen it before.*

specialist *(noun)*

An expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning.

- *They discussed "specialist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "specialist" to mean an expert who is devoted to one occupation or....*

speed cop *(noun)*

A policeman who rides a motorcycle (and who checks the speeds of motorists).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speed cop."*
- *He looked up "speed cop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spring-cleaning *(noun)*

The activity of cleaning a house thoroughly at the end of winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spring-cleaning."*
- *The article explained what "spring-cleaning" means with a simple example.*

---

stranger *(noun)*

An individual that one is not acquainted with.

- *In class, the teacher used "stranger" to mean an individual that one is not acquainted with.*
- *Understanding "stranger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrorist attack *(noun)*

A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians in the hope of attaining political or religious aims.

- *Understanding "terrorist attack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terrorist attack" to mean a surprise attack involving the deliberate use of....*

---

thompson *(noun)*

United States classical archaeologist (born in Canada) noted for leading the excavation of the Athenian agora (1906-2000).

- *In class, the teacher used "thompson" to mean united states classical archaeologist (born in....*
- *They discussed "thompson" during the group presentation.*

---

tourism *(noun)*

The business of providing services to tourists.

- *Tourism is a major business in Bermuda.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tourism."*

---

trail boss *(noun)*

The person responsible for driving a herd of cattle.

- *The article explained what "trail boss" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trail boss" to mean the person responsible for driving a herd of cattle.*

---

uncle joe *(noun)*

United States general who commanded the Allied forces in China and Burma and India during World War II (1883-1946).

- *The article explained what "uncle joe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "uncle joe" during the group presentation.*

---

vietnam war *(noun)*

A prolonged war (1954-1975) between the communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the armies of South Vietnam who were supported by the United States.

- *Understanding "vietnam war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vietnam war" means with a simple example.*

---

white slave *(noun)*

A woman sold into prostitution.

- *In class, the teacher used "white slave" to mean a woman sold into prostitution.*
- *The article explained what "white slave" means with a simple example.*

---

wild pitch *(noun)*

An errant pitch that the catcher cannot be expected to catch and that allows a base runner to advance a base.

- *He looked up "wild pitch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild pitch."*

---

worship of man *(noun)*

The worship of human beings.

- *They discussed "worship of man" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "worship of man" to mean the worship of human beings.*

agriculture secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Agriculture.

- *The post of Secretary of Agriculture was established in 1889.*
- *The first Secretary of Agriculture was Norman J. Colman, who was appointed by Cleveland.*

andrew jackson *(noun)*

7th president of the US; successfully defended New Orleans from the British in 1815; expanded the power of the presidency (1767-1845).

- *Understanding "andrew jackson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "andrew jackson" means with a simple example.*

armed combat *(noun)*

An engagement fought between two military forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armed combat."*
- *He looked up "armed combat" because he had never seen it before.*

associate professor *(noun)*

A teacher lower in rank than a full professor but higher than an assistant professor.

- *The article explained what "associate professor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "associate professor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

auction *(noun)*

The public sale of something to the highest bidder.

- *They discussed "auction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "auction" means with a simple example.*

battle of atlanta *(noun)*

A siege in which Federal troops under Sherman cut off the railroads supplying the city and then burned it; 1864.

- *He looked up "battle of atlanta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "battle of atlanta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bill russell *(noun)*

United States basketball center (born in 1934).

- *They discussed "bill russell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill russell."*

biological research *(noun)*

Scientific research conducted by biologists.

- *Understanding "biological research" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "biological research" during the group presentation.*

churches *(noun)*

A service conducted in a house of worship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "churches."*
- *He looked up "churches" because he had never seen it before.*

commerce secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Commerce.

- *The position of Commerce Secretary was created in 1913.*
- *The first Commerce Secretary was William C. Redfield who was appointed by Wilson.*

commercial enterprise *(noun)*

The activity of providing goods and services involving financial and commercial and industrial aspects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial enterprise."*
- *He looked up "commercial enterprise" because he had never seen it before.*

con man *(noun)*

A swindler who exploits the confidence of his victim.

- *Understanding "con man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "con man" means with a simple example.*

---

counting *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *The counting continued for several hours.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counting."*

---

david bruce *(noun)*

Australian physician and bacteriologist who described the bacterium that causes undulant fever or brucellosis (1855-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "david bruce."*
- *Understanding "david bruce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

distributed fire *(noun)*

Fire dispersed so as to engage effectively an area target.

- *The article explained what "distributed fire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distributed fire" to mean fire dispersed so as to engage effectively an area....*

---

editing *(noun)*

Putting something (as a literary work or a legislative bill) into acceptable form.

- *Understanding "editing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "editing" to mean putting something (as a literary work or a....*

---

electric shock *(noun)*

The use of electricity to administer punishment or torture.

- *They used cattle prods to administer electric shocks.*
- *Subjects received a small electric shock when they made the wrong response.*

---

false witness *(noun)*

A person who deliberately gives false testimony.

- *He looked up "false witness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "false witness" during the group presentation.*

---

fashion designer *(noun)*

Someone who designs clothing.

- *They discussed "fashion designer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fashion designer" means with a simple example.*

---

firing *(noun)*

The act of firing weapons or artillery at an enemy.

- *The article explained what "firing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firing" to mean the act of firing weapons or artillery at an enemy.*

---

fits *(noun)*

A sudden flurry of activity (often for no obvious reason).

- *In class, the teacher used "fits" to mean a sudden flurry of activity (often for no obvious....*
- *They discussed "fits" during the group presentation.*

---

flying colors *(noun)*

Complete success.

- *They passed inspection with flying colors.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying colors."*

---

frank harris *(noun)*

Irish writer noted for his sexually explicit but unreliable autobiography (1856-1931).

- *They discussed "frank harris" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “frank harris” because he had never seen it before.*

housing commissioner *(noun)*

A commissioner in charge of public housing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “housing commissioner.”*
- *Understanding “housing commissioner” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iron duke *(noun)*

British general and statesman; he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; subsequently served as Prime Minister (1769-1852).

- *The article explained what “iron duke” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iron duke.”*

isis *(noun)*

Egyptian goddess of fertility; daughter of Geb; sister and wife of Osiris.

- *Understanding “isis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “isis” to mean egyptian goddess of fertility; daughter of geb;....*

lay witness *(noun)*

Any witness who does not testify as an expert witness.

- *They discussed “lay witness” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lay witness.”*

mechanism *(noun)*

The technical aspects of doing something.

- *A mechanism of social control.*
- *Mechanisms of communication.*

moderate *(noun)*

A person who takes a position in the political center.

- *The article explained what “moderate” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “moderate” to mean a person who takes a position in the political center.*

non-engagement *(noun)*

Withdrawing from the activities of a group.

- *They discussed “non-engagement” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “non-engagement” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

operating procedure *(noun)*

A procedure for operating something or for dealing with a given situation.

- *Understanding “operating procedure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “operating procedure” to mean a procedure for operating something or for dealing....*

peace initiative *(noun)*

Opening move in negotiating a peace treaty.

- *In class, the teacher used “peace initiative” to mean opening move in negotiating a peace treaty.*
- *Understanding “peace initiative” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peter pan *(noun)*

A boyish or immature man; after the boy in Barrie’s play who never grows up.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peter pan.”*
- *He looked up “peter pan” because he had never seen it before.*

place-worship *(noun)*

The worship of places.

- *He looked up “place-worship” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “place-worship” to mean the worship of places.*

publications *(noun)*

A copy of a printed work offered for distribution.

- *The article explained what "publications" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "publications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiation *(noun)*

The act of spreading outward from a central source.

- *He was suffering from radiation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiation."*

---

rest-cure *(noun)*

Rest as a medical treatment for stress or anxiety etc.

- *He looked up "rest-cure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rest-cure" to mean rest as a medical treatment for stress or anxiety etc.*

---

saint thomas *(noun)*

The Apostle who would not believe the resurrection of Jesus until he saw Jesus with his own eyes.

- *The article explained what "saint thomas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint thomas."*

---

secretary of agriculture *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Agriculture.

- *The post of Secretary of Agriculture was established in 1889.*
- *The first Secretary of Agriculture was Norman J. Colman, who was appointed by Cleveland.*

---

secretary of commerce *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Commerce.

- *The position of Commerce Secretary was created in 1913.*
- *The first Commerce Secretary was William C. Redfield who was appointed by Wilson.*

---

sir john ross *(noun)*

Scottish explorer who led Arctic expeditions that yielded geographic discoveries while searching for the Northwest Passage (1777-1856).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir john ross" to mean scottish explorer who led arctic expeditions that....*
- *The article explained what "sir john ross" means with a simple example.*

---

street fighter *(noun)*

A contestant who is very aggressive and willing to use underhand methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "street fighter" to mean a contestant who is very aggressive and willing to....*
- *Understanding "street fighter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

student residence *(noun)*

A college or university building containing living quarters for students.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "student residence."*
- *He looked up "student residence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traveling *(noun)*

The act of going from one place to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "traveling" to mean the act of going from one place to another.*
- *He looked up "traveling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tune-up *(noun)*

Exercising in preparation for strenuous activity.

- *He looked up "tune-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tune-up."*

---

alabama *(noun)*

A member of the Muskhogean people formerly living in what is now the state of Alabama.

- *The Alabamas were members of the Creek Confederacy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alabama."*

---

capital punishment *(noun)*

Putting a condemned person to death.

- *They discussed "capital punishment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capital punishment" means with a simple example.*

---

chip shot *(noun)*

(golf) a low running approach shot.

- *He looked up "chip shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chip shot."*

---

civil rights worker *(noun)*

A leader of the political movement dedicated to securing equal opportunity for members of minority groups.

- *Understanding "civil rights worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "civil rights worker" during the group presentation.*

---

classical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of the literary works of ancient Greece and Rome.

- *A classical scholar.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "classical."*

---

classified *(noun)*

A short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in small print) and appearing along with other ads of the same type.

- *The article explained what "classified" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classified."*

---

coaching job *(noun)*

The job of a professional coach.

- *They discussed "coaching job" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coaching job" means with a simple example.*

---

confidence trick *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *The article explained what "confidence trick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "confidence trick" to mean a swindle in which you cheat at gambling or....*

---

cooper *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "cooper" to mean a craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.*
- *They discussed "cooper" during the group presentation.*

---

emergency procedure *(noun)*

(medicine) a procedure adopted to meet an emergency (especially a medical emergency).

- *He looked up "emergency procedure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emergency procedure."*

---

examination *(noun)*

A set of questions or exercises evaluating skill or knowledge.

- *They discussed "examination" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "examination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

faculty member *(noun)*

An educator who works at a college or university.

- *Understanding "faculty member" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "faculty member" because he had never seen it before.*

farm worker *(noun)*

A hired hand on a farm.

- *He looked up "farm worker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farm worker."*

fellow worker *(noun)*

An associate that one works with.

- *The article explained what "fellow worker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fellow worker."*

firing off *(noun)*

The act of discharging a gun.

- *Understanding "firing off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firing off."*

forced landing *(noun)*

An unscheduled airplane landing that is made under circumstances (engine failure or adverse weather) not under the pilot's control.

- *In class, the teacher used "forced landing" to mean an unscheduled airplane landing that is made under....*
- *He looked up "forced landing" because he had never seen it before.*

foster brother *(noun)*

Your foster brother is a male who is not a son of your parents but who is raised by your parents.

- *The article explained what "foster brother" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster brother" to mean your foster brother is a male who is not a son of....*

foster daughter *(noun)*

Someone who is raised as a daughter although not related by birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster daughter."*
- *He looked up "foster daughter" because he had never seen it before.*

foster-brother *(noun)*

Your foster brother is a male who is not a son of your parents but who is raised by your parents.

- *He looked up "foster-brother" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster-brother" to mean your foster brother is a male who is not a son of....*

foster-daughter *(noun)*

Someone who is raised as a daughter although not related by birth.

- *Understanding "foster-daughter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster-daughter."*

greek mode *(noun)*

Any of the descending diatonic scales in the music of classical Greece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greek mode."*
- *They discussed "greek mode" during the group presentation.*

guardian *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *The article explained what "guardian" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "guardian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice-hockey player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays hockey.

- *He looked up "ice-hockey player" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice-hockey player."*

instrument *(noun)*

The means whereby some act is accomplished.

- *My greed was the instrument of my destruction.*
- *The article explained what "instrument" means with a simple example.*

---

intervention *(noun)*

The act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).

- *It occurs without human intervention.*
- *The purpose of intervention is to prevent unnecessary duplication of lawsuits.*

---

jerry *(noun)*

Offensive term for a person of German descent.

- *He looked up "jerry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jerry" during the group presentation.*

---

law of conservation of matter *(noun)*

A fundamental principle of classical physics that matter cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of conservation of matter" to mean a fundamental principle of classical physics that....*
- *They discussed "law of conservation of matter" during the group presentation.*

---

literary study *(noun)*

The humanistic study of literature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literary study."*
- *The article explained what "literary study" means with a simple example.*

---

lover *(noun)*

A person who loves someone or is loved by someone.

- *In class, the teacher used "lover" to mean a person who loves someone or is loved by someone.*
- *He looked up "lover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

non-involvement *(noun)*

Withdrawing from the activities of a group.

- *They discussed "non-involvement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "non-involvement" to mean withdrawing from the activities of a group.*

---

odd fellow *(noun)*

Someone regarded as eccentric or crazy and standing out from a group.

- *Understanding "odd fellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "odd fellow" during the group presentation.*

---

office furniture *(noun)*

Furniture intended for use in an office.

- *He looked up "office furniture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "office furniture."*

---

oil conservation *(noun)*

The conservation of petroleum resources.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil conservation."*
- *He looked up "oil conservation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pack riding *(noun)*

Riding with a pack.

- *He looked up "pack riding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pack riding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piano player *(noun)*

A person who plays the piano.

- *Understanding "piano player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "piano player" to mean a person who plays the piano.*

---

piece of tail *(noun)*

Slang for sexual intercourse.

- *The article explained what "piece of tail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piece of tail" to mean slang for sexual intercourse.*

---

plastic surgery *(noun)*

Surgery concerned with therapeutic or cosmetic reformation of tissue.

- *The article explained what "plastic surgery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plastic surgery" to mean surgery concerned with therapeutic or cosmetic....*

---

princess of wales *(noun)*

English aristocrat who was the first wife of Prince Charles; her death in an automobile accident in Paris produced intense national mourning (1961-1997).

- *Understanding "princess of wales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "princess of wales" means with a simple example.*

---

refugees *(noun)*

An exile who flees for safety.

- *Understanding "refugees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "refugees" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ruling class *(noun)*

The class of people exerting power or authority.

- *They discussed "ruling class" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruling class" to mean the class of people exerting power or authority.*

---

search and destroy mission *(noun)*

An operation developed for United States troops in Vietnam; troops would move through a designated area destroying troops as they found them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "search and destroy mission."*
- *Understanding "search and destroy mission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sex symbol *(noun)*

A person (especially a celebrity) who is well-known for their sexual attractiveness.

- *He looked up "sex symbol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sex symbol."*

---

stem turn *(noun)*

A turn made in skiing; the back of one ski is forced outward and the other ski is brought parallel to it.

- *In class, the teacher used "stem turn" to mean a turn made in skiing; the back of one ski is....*
- *Understanding "stem turn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strip search *(noun)*

Searching someone for concealed weapons or illegal drugs by having them remove their clothes.

- *In class, the teacher used "strip search" to mean searching someone for concealed weapons or illegal....*
- *The article explained what "strip search" means with a simple example.*

---

ted *(noun)*

A tough youth of 1950's and 1960's wearing Edwardian style clothes.

- *They discussed "ted" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ted" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tennis coach *(noun)*

A coach of tennis players.

- *They discussed "tennis coach" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis coach."*

---

terror *(noun)*

The use of extreme fear in order to coerce people (especially for political reasons).

- *He used terror to make them confess.*
- *He was the terror of the neighborhood.*

---

test-tube baby *(noun)*

A baby conceived by fertilization that occurs outside the mother's body; the woman's ova are removed and mixed with sperm in a culture medium - if fertilization occurs the blastocyte is implanted in the woman's uterus.

- *The article explained what "test-tube baby" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "test-tube baby" to mean a baby conceived by fertilization that occurs....*

---

toilet training *(noun)*

Training a young child to use the toilet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilet training."*
- *They discussed "toilet training" during the group presentation.*

---

utility man *(noun)*

A workman expected to serve in any capacity when called on.

- *Understanding "utility man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utility man."*

---

war of the grand alliance *(noun)*

An aggressive war waged by Louis XIV against Spain and the Holy Roman Empire and England and Holland and other states (1689-1697).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war of the grand alliance."*
- *Understanding "war of the grand alliance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william clark *(noun)*

United States explorer who (with Meriwether Lewis) led an expedition from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River; Clark was responsible for making maps of the area (1770-1838).

- *In class, the teacher used "william clark" to mean united states explorer who (with meriwether lewis)....*
- *They discussed "william clark" during the group presentation.*

---

william iv *(noun)*

King of England and Ireland; son of George III who ascended the throne after a long naval career (1765-1837).

- *He looked up "william iv" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "william iv" during the group presentation.*

---

wing commander *(noun)*

(RAF rank) one who is next below a group captain.

- *The article explained what "wing commander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wing commander" to mean (raf rank) one who is next below a group captain.*

---

actual possession *(noun)*

(law) immediate and direct physical control over property.

- *In class, the teacher used "actual possession" to mean (law) immediate and direct physical control over....*
- *The article explained what "actual possession" means with a simple example.*

---

actual sin *(noun)*

A sin committed of your own free will (as contrasted with original sin).

- *In class, the teacher used "actual sin" to mean a sin committed of your own free will (as....*
- *The article explained what "actual sin" means with a simple example.*

---

applied math *(noun)*

The branches of mathematics that are involved in the study of the physical or biological or sociological world.

- *They discussed "applied math" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "applied math" to mean the branches of mathematics that are involved in....*

---

approaches *(noun)*

The act of drawing spatially closer to something.

- *In class, the teacher used "approaches" to mean the act of drawing spatially closer to something.*
- *He looked up "approaches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrangement *(noun)*

An organized structure for arranging or classifying.

- *He changed the arrangement of the topics.*
- *They made arrangements to meet in Chicago.*

---

bat boy *(noun)*

(baseball) a boy who takes care of bats and other baseball equipment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bat boy."*
- *He looked up "bat boy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breaking and entering *(noun)*

Trespassing for an unlawful purpose; illegal entrance into premises with criminal intent.

- *Understanding "breaking and entering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breaking and entering."*

---

brick *(noun)*

A good fellow; helpful and trustworthy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brick."*
- *He looked up "brick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colleges *(noun)*

The body of faculty and students of a college.

- *In class, the teacher used "colleges" to mean the body of faculty and students of a college.*
- *The article explained what "colleges" means with a simple example.*

---

database management *(noun)*

Creation and maintenance of a database.

- *He looked up "database management" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "database management" during the group presentation.*

---

double-crossing *(noun)*

An act of betrayal.

- *I could no longer tolerate his impudent double-crossing.*
- *He looked up "double-crossing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dutch treat *(noun)*

A dinner where each person pays for his own.

- *Understanding "dutch treat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dutch treat" during the group presentation.*

---

elizabeth taylor *(noun)*

United States film actress (born in England) who was a childhood star; as an adult she often co-starred with Richard Burton (born in 1932).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elizabeth taylor."*
- *Understanding "elizabeth taylor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emperor *(noun)*

The male ruler of an empire.

- *In class, the teacher used "emperor" to mean the male ruler of an empire.*
- *He looked up "emperor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

employers *(noun)*

A person or firm that employs workers.

- *Understanding "employers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "employers" during the group presentation.*

errors *(noun)*

A wrong action attributable to bad judgment or ignorance or inattention.

- *She was quick to point out my errors.*
- *The book was full of errors.*

fire-worship *(noun)*

The worship of fire.

- *They discussed "fire-worship" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fire-worship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gathering *(noun)*

The social act of assembling.

- *They discussed "gathering" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gathering" to mean the social act of assembling.*

gulf war *(noun)*

A war fought between Iraq and a coalition led by the United States that freed Kuwait from Iraqi invaders; 1990-1991.

- *In class, the teacher used "gulf war" to mean a war fought between iraq and a coalition led by....*
- *He looked up "gulf war" because he had never seen it before.*

henry morgan *(noun)*

A Welsh buccaneer who raided Spanish colonies in the West Indies for the English (1635-1688).

- *Understanding "henry morgan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry morgan."*

hunting guide *(noun)*

Guide to people hunting in unfamiliar territory.

- *The article explained what "hunting guide" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hunting guide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indians *(noun)*

A member of the race of people living in America when Europeans arrived.

- *He looked up "indians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indians" to mean a member of the race of people living in america....*

inspector *(noun)*

An investigator who observes carefully.

- *They discussed "inspector" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inspector" to mean an investigator who observes carefully.*

khan *(noun)*

A title given to rulers or other important people in Asian countries.

- *He looked up "khan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khan."*

lieutenant governor *(noun)*

An elected official serving as deputy to the governor of a state of the United States.

- *The article explained what "lieutenant governor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lieutenant governor" during the group presentation.*

lion *(noun)*

A celebrity who is lionized (much sought after).

- *Understanding "lion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lion" because he had never seen it before.*

little terror *(noun)*

A very troublesome child.

- *In class, the teacher used "little terror" to mean a very troublesome child.*
- *The article explained what "little terror" means with a simple example.*

---

louis iv *(noun)*

King of France (921-954).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis iv."*
- *Understanding "louis iv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medal winner *(noun)*

(golf) the winner at medal play of a tournament.

- *In class, the teacher used "medal winner" to mean (golf) the winner at medal play of a tournament.*
- *The article explained what "medal winner" means with a simple example.*

---

out-and-outer *(noun)*

Someone who is excellent at something.

- *He looked up "out-and-outer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "out-and-outer."*

---

outside loop *(noun)*

A loop consisting of a dive followed by inverted flight followed by a climb that returns to horizontal flight.

- *The article explained what "outside loop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outside loop" to mean a loop consisting of a dive followed by inverted....*

---

pit stop *(noun)*

A stop during an automobile trip for rest and refreshment.

- *The article explained what "pit stop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pit stop" to mean a stop during an automobile trip for rest and....*

---

president kennedy *(noun)*

35th President of the United States; established the Peace Corps; assassinated in Dallas (1917-1963).

- *He looked up "president kennedy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "president kennedy" during the group presentation.*

---

rip-off *(noun)*

The act of stealing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rip-off."*
- *Understanding "rip-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-sacrifice *(noun)*

Acting with less concern for yourself than for the success of the joint activity.

- *He looked up "self-sacrifice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-sacrifice."*

---

self-worship *(noun)*

The worship of yourself.

- *The article explained what "self-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-worship" to mean the worship of yourself.*

---

sheet-metal work *(noun)*

The craft of doing sheet metal work (as in ventilation systems).

- *In class, the teacher used "sheet-metal work" to mean the craft of doing sheet metal work (as in....*
- *The article explained what "sheet-metal work" means with a simple example.*

---

sooner *(noun)*

A native or resident of Oklahoma.

- *Understanding "sooner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "sooner" during the group presentation.*

---

stewart *(noun)*

Scottish philosopher and follower of Thomas Reid (1753-1828).

- *He looked up "stewart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stewart."*

---

supply-side economics *(noun)*

The school of economic theory that stresses the costs of production as a means of stimulating the economy; advocates policies that raise capital and labor output by increasing the incentive to produce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supply-side economics."*
- *He looked up "supply-side economics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tea ceremony *(noun)*

An ancient ritual for preparing and serving and drinking tea.

- *In class, the teacher used "tea ceremony" to mean an ancient ritual for preparing and serving and....*
- *He looked up "tea ceremony" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tennis pro *(noun)*

Someone who earns a living playing or teaching tennis.

- *In class, the teacher used "tennis pro" to mean someone who earns a living playing or teaching tennis.*
- *The article explained what "tennis pro" means with a simple example.*

---

tracking *(noun)*

The pursuit (of a person or animal) by following tracks or marks they left behind.

- *They discussed "tracking" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tracking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traffic cop *(noun)*

A policeman who controls the flow of automobile traffic.

- *The article explained what "traffic cop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traffic cop" to mean a policeman who controls the flow of automobile traffic.*

---

tribute *(noun)*

Payment extorted by gangsters on threat of violence.

- *They discussed "tribute" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tribute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trigger *(noun)*

An act that sets in motion some course of events.

- *In class, the teacher used "trigger" to mean an act that sets in motion some course of events.*
- *The article explained what "trigger" means with a simple example.*

---

wells *(noun)*

Prolific English writer best known for his science-fiction novels; he also wrote on contemporary social problems and wrote popular accounts of history and science (1866-1946).

- *They discussed "wells" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wells" because he had never seen it before.*

---

woman-worship *(noun)*

The worship of women.

- *The article explained what "woman-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woman-worship" to mean the worship of women.*

---

word-worship *(noun)*

The worship of words.

- *The article explained what "word-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word-worship" to mean the worship of words.*

---

x-ray therapy *(noun)*

The therapeutic use of X rays.

- *He looked up "x-ray therapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "x-ray therapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abortion *(noun)*

Termination of pregnancy.

- *He looked up "abortion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abortion" to mean termination of pregnancy.*

---

albert *(noun)*

Prince consort of Queen Victoria of England (1819-1861).

- *He looked up "albert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "albert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belongs *(verb)*

Be rightly classified in a class or category.

- *This book belongs to me.*
- *Let's put health care where it belongs–under the control of the government.*

---

bill gates *(noun)*

United States computer entrepreneur whose software company made him the youngest multi-billionaire in the history of the United States (born in 1955).

- *They discussed "bill gates" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bill gates" to mean united states computer entrepreneur whose software....*

---

biological attack *(noun)*

The use of bacteria or viruses or toxins to destroy men and animals or food.

- *They discussed "biological attack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biological attack."*

---

burns *(noun)*

United States comedian and film actor (1896-1996).

- *Understanding "burns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "burns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemical defence *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using chemical agents.

- *Understanding "chemical defence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chemical defence" means with a simple example.*

---

clothes designer *(noun)*

Someone who designs clothing.

- *The article explained what "clothes designer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clothes designer" during the group presentation.*

---

combat pilot *(noun)*

Airplane pilot who fights in an action between two military forces.

- *Understanding "combat pilot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "combat pilot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copyright *(noun)*

A document granting exclusive right to publish and sell literary or musical or artistic work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copyright."*
- *He looked up "copyright" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cost accounting *(noun)*

Keeping account of the costs of items in production.

- *He looked up "cost accounting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cost accounting."*

---

crown princess *(noun)*

The wife of a crown prince.

- *He looked up "crown princess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crown princess" during the group presentation.*

---

dean martin *(noun)*

United States singer (1917-1995).

- *They discussed "dean martin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dean martin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

democrat *(noun)*

A member of the Democratic Party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "democrat."*
- *The article explained what "democrat" means with a simple example.*

---

devil dog *(noun)*

A member of the United States Marine Corps.

- *Understanding "devil dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "devil dog" means with a simple example.*

---

divine *(noun)*

A clergyman or other person in religious orders.

- *The article explained what "divine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divine" to mean a clergyman or other person in religious orders.*

---

encounter group *(noun)*

A meeting of people to develop mutual understanding by freely expressing emotions.

- *Understanding "encounter group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "encounter group" means with a simple example.*

---

expert witness *(noun)*

A witness who has knowledge not normally possessed by the average person concerning the topic that he is to testify about.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expert witness."*
- *The article explained what "expert witness" means with a simple example.*

---

final judgment *(noun)*

A judgment disposing of the case before the court; after the judgment (or an appeal from it) is rendered all that remains is to enforce the judgment.

- *In class, the teacher used "final judgment" to mean a judgment disposing of the case before the court;....*
- *The article explained what "final judgment" means with a simple example.*

---

foster sister *(noun)*

Your foster sister is a female who is not a daughter of your parents but who is raised by your parents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foster sister."*
- *The article explained what "foster sister" means with a simple example.*

---

foster-sister *(noun)*

Your foster sister is a female who is not a daughter of your parents but who is raised by your parents.

- *Understanding "foster-sister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster-sister" to mean your foster sister is a female who is not a....*

---

government accounting office *(noun)*

An independent nonpartisan federal agency that acts as the investigative arm of Congress making the executive branch accountable to Congress and the government accountable to citizens of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "government accounting office" to mean an independent nonpartisan federal agency that acts....*
- *The article explained what "government accounting office" means with a simple example.*

grandfather *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *In class, the teacher used "grandfather" to mean the father of your father or mother.*
- *They discussed "grandfather" during the group presentation.*

heart specialist *(noun)*

A specialist in cardiology; a specialist in the structure and function and disorders of the heart.

- *They discussed "heart specialist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heart specialist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

homeless person *(noun)*

Someone unfortunate without housing.

- *A homeless was found murdered in Central Park.*
- *They discussed "homeless person" during the group presentation.*

inside loop *(noun)*

A loop consisting of a climb followed by inverted flight followed by a dive that returns to horizontal flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "inside loop" to mean a loop consisting of a climb followed by inverted....*
- *Understanding "inside loop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joe clark *(noun)*

Canadian politician who served as prime minister (1939-).

- *They discussed "joe clark" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "joe clark" means with a simple example.*

mama *(noun)*

A name under which Ninkhursag was worshipped.

- *He looked up "mama" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mama" to mean a name under which ninkhursag was worshipped.*

marshall *(noun)*

A law officer having duties similar to those of a sheriff in carrying out the judgments of a court of law.

- *In class, the teacher used "marshall" to mean a law officer having duties similar to those of a....*
- *He looked up "marshall" because he had never seen it before.*

materials handling *(noun)*

Act of loading and unloading and moving goods within e.g. a factory especially using mechanical devices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "materials handling."*
- *Understanding "materials handling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mill agent *(noun)*

The responsible official at a mill that is under absentee ownership.

- *They discussed "mill agent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mill agent."*

mitchell *(noun)*

English aeronautical engineer (1895-1937).

- *He looked up "mitchell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mitchell."*

nelson *(noun)*

English admiral who defeated the French fleets of Napoleon but was mortally wounded at Trafalgar (1758-1805).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nelson."*
- *He looked up "nelson" because he had never seen it before.*

poor devil *(noun)*

Someone you feel sorry for.

- *He looked up "poor devil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poor devil" to mean someone you feel sorry for.*

---

president cleveland *(noun)*

22nd and 24th President of the United States (1837-1908).

- *He looked up "president cleveland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president cleveland."*

---

professionals *(noun)*

An authority qualified to teach apprentices.

- *In class, the teacher used "professionals" to mean an authority qualified to teach apprentices.*
- *The article explained what "professionals" means with a simple example.*

---

radio operator *(noun)*

Someone who operates a radio transmitter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radio operator."*
- *He looked up "radio operator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

registered representative *(noun)*

Someone in charge of a client's account for an advertising agency or brokerage or other service business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "registered representative."*
- *He looked up "registered representative" because he had never seen it before.*

---

search and rescue mission *(noun)*

A rescue mission to search for survivors and to rescue them.

- *Understanding "search and rescue mission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "search and rescue mission" to mean a rescue mission to search for survivors and to....*

---

speakers *(noun)*

The presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

- *He looked up "speakers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speakers" to mean the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.*

---

spy *(noun)*

A secret watcher; someone who secretly watches other people.

- *In class, the teacher used "spy" to mean a secret watcher; someone who secretly watches....*
- *They discussed "spy" during the group presentation.*

---

strategic intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence that is required for forming policy and military plans at national and international levels.

- *The article explained what "strategic intelligence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "strategic intelligence" during the group presentation.*

---

summit meeting *(noun)*

A meeting of heads of governments.

- *Understanding "summit meeting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "summit meeting" means with a simple example.*

---

suspension *(noun)*

The act of suspending something (hanging it from above so it moves freely).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suspension."*
- *Understanding "suspension" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrorism *(noun)*

The calculated use of violence (or the threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature; this is done through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear.

- *The article explained what "terrorism" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "terrorism" to mean the calculated use of violence (or the threat of....*

---

unions *(noun)*

The act of making or becoming a single unit.

- *Understanding "unions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unions" means with a simple example.*

---

upgrade *(noun)*

The act of improving something (especially machinery) by raising it to a higher grade (as by adding or replacing components).

- *The power plant received a new upgrade.*
- *I got an upgrade to first class when coach class was full.*

---

van allen *(noun)*

United States physicist who discovered two belts of charged particles from the solar wind trapped by the Earth's magnetic field (born in 1914).

- *They discussed "van allen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "van allen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wage schedule *(noun)*

A schedule of wages paid for different jobs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wage schedule."*
- *The article explained what "wage schedule" means with a simple example.*

---

aaron *(noun)*

United States professional baseball player who hit more home runs than Babe Ruth (born in 1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aaron."*
- *They discussed "aaron" during the group presentation.*

---

arrangements *(noun)*

An organized structure for arranging or classifying.

- *They made arrangements to meet in Chicago.*
- *The article explained what "arrangements" means with a simple example.*

---

backing *(noun)*

The act of providing approval and support.

- *His vigorous backing of the conservatives got him in trouble with progressives.*
- *They discussed "backing" during the group presentation.*

---

baker *(noun)*

Someone who bakes commercially.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baker."*
- *The article explained what "baker" means with a simple example.*

---

billy sunday *(noun)*

United States evangelist (1862-1935).

- *Understanding "billy sunday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "billy sunday" during the group presentation.*

---

book lover *(noun)*

Someone who loves (and usually collects) books.

- *The article explained what "book lover" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "book lover" to mean someone who loves (and usually collects) books.*

---

brush *(noun)*

The act of brushing your hair.

- *He gave his hair a quick brush.*
- *The dentist recommended two brushes a day.*

---

campbell *(noun)*

United States mythologist (1904-1987).

- *He looked up "campbell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campbell" to mean united states mythologist (1904-1987).*

---

contrast medium *(noun)*

A substance that is opaque to x-rays; when administered it allows a radiologist to examine the organ or tissue it fills.

- *The article explained what "contrast medium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contrast medium" to mean a substance that is opaque to x-rays; when....*

---

craft union *(noun)*

A labor union whose membership is restricted to workers in a particular craft.

- *The article explained what "craft union" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "craft union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creating by mental acts *(noun)*

The act of creating something by thinking.

- *Understanding "creating by mental acts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "creating by mental acts" means with a simple example.*

---

criminal possession *(noun)*

(law) possession for which criminal sanctions are provided because the property may not lawfully be possessed or may not be possessed under certain circumstances.

- *The article explained what "criminal possession" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "criminal possession" to mean (law) possession for which criminal sanctions are....*

---

discussing *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *The coach explained when to use "discussing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "discussing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dj *(noun)*

A person who announces and plays popular recorded music.

- *Understanding "dj" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dj."*

---

dry cleaning *(noun)*

The act of cleaning (fabrics) with a solvent other than water.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry cleaning" to mean the act of cleaning (fabrics) with a solvent other....*
- *Understanding "dry cleaning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrical skin response *(noun)*

A change in the electrical properties of the skin in response to stress or anxiety; can be measured either by recording the electrical resistance of the skin or by recording weak currents generated by the body.

- *He looked up "electrical skin response" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical skin response."*

---

emergency landing *(noun)*

An unscheduled airplane landing that is made under circumstances (engine failure or adverse weather) not under the pilot's control.

- *Understanding "emergency landing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "emergency landing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundamental analysis *(noun)*

(stock exchange) the use of fundamentals as an investment strategy.

- *The article explained what "fundamental analysis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fundamental analysis."*

---

government printing office *(noun)*

An agency of the legislative branch that provides printing and binding services for Congress and the departments and establishments of the federal government.

- *In class, the teacher used "government printing office" to mean an agency of the legislative branch that provides....*
- *He looked up "government printing office" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great grandfather *(noun)*

A father of your grandparent.

- *They discussed "great grandfather" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "great grandfather" because he had never seen it before.*

---

healthcare delivery *(noun)*

The provision of health care.

- *The article explained what "healthcare delivery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "healthcare delivery" to mean the provision of health care.*

---

henry ford ii *(noun)*

Grandson of Henry Ford (1917-1987).

- *The article explained what "henry ford ii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henry ford ii" to mean grandson of henry ford (1917-1987).*

---

innocent iii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1198 to 1216 who instituted the Fourth Crusade and under whom papal intervention in European politics reached its height (1161-1216).

- *The article explained what "innocent iii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "innocent iii" to mean italian pope from 1198 to 1216 who instituted the....*

---

inspector general *(noun)*

A military officer responsible for investigations.

- *The article explained what "inspector general" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inspector general" to mean a military officer responsible for investigations.*

---

jacob *(noun)*

French biochemist who (with Jacques Monod) studied regulatory processes in cells (born in 1920).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacob."*
- *Understanding "jacob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

james thomas harris *(noun)*

Irish writer noted for his sexually explicit but unreliable autobiography (1856-1931).

- *The article explained what "james thomas harris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "james thomas harris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jumping *(noun)*

The act of jumping; propelling yourself off the ground.

- *The jumping was unexpected.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jumping" to mean the act of jumping; propelling yourself off the ground.*

---

kate smith *(noun)*

United States singer noted for her rendition of patriotic songs (1909-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "kate smith" to mean united states singer noted for her rendition of....*
- *He looked up "kate smith" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leo i *(noun)*

Italian pope from 440 to 461 who extended the authority of the papacy to the west and persuaded Attila not to attack Rome (440-461).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leo i."*
- *The article explained what "leo i" means with a simple example.*

---

line-drive triple *(noun)*

A triple resulting from a line drive.

- *The article explained what "line-drive triple" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "line-drive triple" during the group presentation.*

medical specialist *(noun)*

Practices one branch of medicine.

- *In class, the teacher used "medical specialist" to mean practices one branch of medicine.*
- *The article explained what "medical specialist" means with a simple example.*

military volunteer *(noun)*

(military) a person who freely enlists for service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military volunteer."*
- *He looked up "military volunteer" because he had never seen it before.*

mining engineer *(noun)*

An engineer concerned with the construction and operation of mines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mining engineer."*
- *They discussed "mining engineer" during the group presentation.*

opponents *(noun)*

A contestant that you are matched against.

- *Understanding "opponents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "opponents" means with a simple example.*

parker *(noun)*

United States writer noted for her sharp wit (1893-1967).

- *The article explained what "parker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parker" during the group presentation.*

personal judgment *(noun)*

A judgment rendered against an individual (or corporation) for the payment of money damages.

- *He looked up "personal judgment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personal judgment" to mean a judgment rendered against an individual (or....*

press photographer *(noun)*

A photographer who works for a newspaper.

- *He looked up "press photographer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "press photographer."*

rangers *(noun)*

A member of a military unit trained as shock troops for hit-and-run raids.

- *He looked up "rangers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rangers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sir joseph banks *(noun)*

English botanist who accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage to the Pacific Ocean (1743-1820).

- *Understanding "sir joseph banks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sir joseph banks" because he had never seen it before.*

sitting bull *(noun)*

A chief of the Sioux; took up arms against settlers in the northern Great Plains and against United States Army troops; he was present at the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) when the Sioux massacred General Custer's troops (1831-1890).

- *The article explained what "sitting bull" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sitting bull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

soul-searching *(noun)*

A penetrating examination of your own beliefs and motives.

- *He looked up "soul-searching" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "soul-searching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stealing *(noun)*

The act of taking something from someone unlawfully.

- *The article explained what "stealing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stealing" during the group presentation.*

---

tasks *(noun)*

A specific piece of work required to be done as a duty or for a specific fee.

- *He looked up "tasks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tasks."*

---

trips *(noun)*

An unintentional but embarrassing blunder.

- *He looked up "trips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trips" to mean an unintentional but embarrassing blunder.*

---

uncle sam *(noun)*

A personification of the United States government.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncle sam" to mean a personification of the united states government.*
- *They discussed "uncle sam" during the group presentation.*

---

value judgment *(noun)*

An assessment that reveals more about the values of the person making the assessment than about the reality of what is assessed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "value judgment."*
- *He looked up "value judgment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

work shoe *(noun)*

A thick and heavy shoe.

- *Understanding "work shoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "work shoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amateur *(noun)*

An athlete who does not play for pay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amateur."*
- *Understanding "amateur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anti-intellectual *(noun)*

A person who is uninterested in intellectual pursuits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anti-intellectual."*
- *They discussed "anti-intellectual" during the group presentation.*

---

batman *(noun)*

An orderly assigned to serve a British military officer.

- *The article explained what "batman" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batman."*

---

beats *(noun)*

A United States youth subculture of the 1950s; rejected possessions or regular work or traditional dress; for communal living and psychedelic drugs and anarchism; favored modern forms of jazz (e.g., bebop).

- *The signal was two beats on the steam pipe.*
- *They discussed "beats" during the group presentation.*

---

bell founder *(noun)*

A person who casts metal bells.

- *Understanding "bell founder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bell founder" during the group presentation.*

---

biological defense *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biological defense."*

- *The article explained what "biological defense" means with a simple example.*

bobby *(noun)*

An informal term for a British policeman.

- *He looked up "bobby" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bobby" during the group presentation.*

brush-off *(noun)*

A curt or disdainful rejection.

- *Understanding "brush-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brush-off" means with a simple example.*

christopher *(noun)*

Christian martyr and patron saint of travellers (3rd century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christopher."*
- *He looked up "christopher" because he had never seen it before.*

climb *(noun)*

The act of climbing something.

- *It was a difficult climb to the top.*
- *The article explained what "climb" means with a simple example.*

conservation of mass *(noun)*

A fundamental principle of classical physics that matter cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.

- *He looked up "conservation of mass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conservation of mass."*

craft fair *(noun)*

A fair at which objects made by craftsmen are offered for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "craft fair" to mean a fair at which objects made by craftsmen are....*
- *They discussed "craft fair" during the group presentation.*

departure time *(noun)*

The time at which a public conveyance is scheduled to depart from a given point of origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "departure time."*
- *He looked up "departure time" because he had never seen it before.*

divine service *(noun)*

The act of public worship following prescribed rules.

- *The Sunday service.*
- *Understanding "divine service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

double leg circle *(noun)*

A gymnastic exercise performed on the pommel horse when the gymnast (with legs together) swings his legs in a circle while alternating hands on the pommels.

- *They discussed "double leg circle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "double leg circle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

employer *(noun)*

A person or firm that employs workers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employer."*
- *The article explained what "employer" means with a simple example.*

evans *(noun)*

United States anatomist who identified four pituitary hormones and discovered vitamin E (1882-1971).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evans."*
- *Understanding "evans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

explosion *(noun)*

The act of exploding or bursting.

- *The explosion of the firecrackers awoke the children.*
- *The population explosion.*

---

film editing *(noun)*

The activity of selecting the scenes to be shown and putting them together to create a film.

- *Understanding "film editing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film editing."*

---

final exam *(noun)*

An examination administered at the end of an academic term.

- *The article explained what "final exam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "final exam" to mean an examination administered at the end of an....*

---

final examination *(noun)*

An examination administered at the end of an academic term.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "final examination."*
- *He looked up "final examination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fox hunting *(noun)*

Mounted hunters follow hounds in pursuit of a fox.

- *Understanding "fox hunting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fox hunting" to mean mounted hunters follow hounds in pursuit of a fox.*

---

full nelson *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which the holder puts both arms under the opponent's arms and exerts pressure on the back of the neck (illegal in amateur wrestling).

- *In class, the teacher used "full nelson" to mean a wrestling hold in which the holder puts both arms....*
- *He looked up "full nelson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fund-raising drive *(noun)*

A campaign to raise money for some cause.

- *They discussed "fund-raising drive" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fund-raising drive" to mean a campaign to raise money for some cause.*

---

greek catholic *(noun)*

A member of the Greek Orthodox Church.

- *They discussed "greek catholic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "greek catholic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry iv *(noun)*

The first Lancastrian king of England from 1399 to 1413; deposed Richard II and suppressed rebellions (1367-1413).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry iv."*
- *He looked up "henry iv" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holidays *(noun)*

A day on which work is suspended by law or custom.

- *No mail is delivered on federal holidays.*
- *The article explained what "holidays" means with a simple example.*

---

home invasion *(noun)*

Burglary of a dwelling while the residents are at home.

- *Understanding "home invasion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "home invasion" means with a simple example.*

---

ian smith *(noun)*

Rhodesian statesman who declared independence of Zimbabwe from Great Britain (born in 1919).

- *They discussed "ian smith" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ian smith" to mean rhodesian statesman who declared independence of....*

---

information gathering *(noun)*

The act of collecting information.

- *The article explained what "information gathering" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "information gathering" during the group presentation.*

---

integration *(noun)*

The act of combining into an integral whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "integration" to mean the act of combining into an integral whole.*
- *They discussed "integration" during the group presentation.*

---

internal revenue agent *(noun)*

Someone who collects taxes for the government.

- *In class, the teacher used "internal revenue agent" to mean someone who collects taxes for the government.*
- *The article explained what "internal revenue agent" means with a simple example.*

---

jerry-building *(noun)*

Construction of inferior buildings for a quick profit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerry-building."*
- *The article explained what "jerry-building" means with a simple example.*

---

john adams *(noun)*

2nd President of the United States (1735-1826).

- *The article explained what "john adams" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john adams" to mean 2nd president of the united states (1735-1826).*

---

jumping up and down *(noun)*

Jumping in one spot (as in excitement).

- *The wailing and jumping up and down exhausted him.*
- *He looked up "jumping up and down" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leo the great *(noun)*

Italian pope from 440 to 461 who extended the authority of the papacy to the west and persuaded Attila not to attack Rome (440-461).

- *In class, the teacher used "leo the great" to mean italian pope from 440 to 461 who extended the....*
- *The article explained what "leo the great" means with a simple example.*

---

mills *(noun)*

United States architect who was the presidentially appointed architect of Washington D.C. (1781-1855).

- *They discussed "mills" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mills" means with a simple example.*

---

oliver *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who influenced the style of Louis Armstrong (1885-1938).

- *The article explained what "oliver" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oliver."*

---

opera star *(noun)*

Singer of lead role in an opera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opera star."*
- *They discussed "opera star" during the group presentation.*

---

outdoor man *(noun)*

Someone who enjoys outdoor activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "outdoor man" to mean someone who enjoys outdoor activities.*
- *They discussed "outdoor man" during the group presentation.*

permit *(noun)*

The act of giving a formal (usually written) authorization.

- *The article explained what "permit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permit."*

president adams *(noun)*

2nd President of the United States (1735-1826).

- *In class, the teacher used "president adams" to mean 2nd president of the united states (1735-1826).*
- *The article explained what "president adams" means with a simple example.*

professional tennis player *(noun)*

Someone who earns a living playing or teaching tennis.

- *They discussed "professional tennis player" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "professional tennis player" means with a simple example.*

robert the bruce *(noun)*

King of Scotland from 1306 to 1329; defeated the English army under Edward II at Bannockburn and gained recognition of Scottish independence (1274-1329).

- *Understanding "robert the bruce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "robert the bruce" means with a simple example.*

self-examination *(noun)*

The contemplation of your own thoughts and desires and conduct.

- *Understanding "self-examination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "self-examination" during the group presentation.*

skin and bones *(noun)*

A person who is unusually thin and scrawny.

- *They discussed "skin and bones" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skin and bones" to mean a person who is unusually thin and scrawny.*

slight *(noun)*

A deliberate discourteous act (usually as an expression of anger or disapproval).

- *The article explained what "slight" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slight" to mean a deliberate discourteous act (usually as an....*

social lion *(noun)*

A celebrity who is lionized (much sought after).

- *The article explained what "social lion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "social lion" to mean a celebrity who is lionized (much sought after).*

sunday punch *(noun)*

A hard punch that renders the opponent unable to continue boxing.

- *He looked up "sunday punch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sunday punch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tension *(noun)*

The action of stretching something tight.

- *Tension holds the belt in the pulleys.*
- *He suffered from fatigue and emotional tension.*

transactions *(noun)*

A written account of what transpired at a meeting.

- *No transactions are possible without him.*
- *The article explained what "transactions" means with a simple example.*

us government printing office *(noun)*

An agency of the legislative branch that provides printing and binding services for Congress and the departments and establishments of the federal government.

- *In class, the teacher used "us government printing office" to mean an agency of the legislative branch that provides....*
- *The article explained what "us government printing office" means with a simple example.*

---

virtual reality *(noun)*

A hypothetical three-dimensional visual world created by a computer; user wears special goggles and fiber optic gloves etc., and can enter and move about in this world and interact with objects as if inside it.

- *The article explained what "virtual reality" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "virtual reality" to mean a hypothetical three-dimensional visual world....*

---

advocate *(noun)*

A person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.

- *They discussed "advocate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advocate."*

---

agricultural agent *(noun)*

An advisor employed by the government to assist people in rural areas with methods of farming and home economics.

- *In class, the teacher used "agricultural agent" to mean an advisor employed by the government to assist....*
- *The article explained what "agricultural agent" means with a simple example.*

---

aims *(noun)*

The action of directing something at an object.

- *In class, the teacher used "aims" to mean the action of directing something at an object.*
- *The article explained what "aims" means with a simple example.*

---

bank examination *(noun)*

An examination of the affairs and records of a bank by a state or federal bank examiner.

- *They discussed "bank examination" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bank examination" means with a simple example.*

---

camera operator *(noun)*

A photographer who operates a movie camera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camera operator."*
- *He looked up "camera operator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

campaigns *(noun)*

A race between candidates for elective office.

- *He supported populist campaigns.*
- *They discussed "campaigns" during the group presentation.*

---

charter school *(noun)*

An experimental public school for kindergarten through grade 12; created and organized by teachers and parents and community leaders; operates independently of other schools.

- *The article explained what "charter school" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "charter school" during the group presentation.*

---

collections *(noun)*

A publication containing a variety of works.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collections."*
- *He looked up "collections" because he had never seen it before.*

---

creator *(noun)*

A person who grows or makes or invents things.

- *Understanding "creator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "creator" during the group presentation.*

---

creatures *(noun)*

A human being; 'wight' is an archaic term.

- *Understanding "creatures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “creatures” because he had never seen it before.*

---

daniel morgan *(noun)*

Soldier in the American Revolution who defeated the British in the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina (1736-1802).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daniel morgan.”*
- *The article explained what “daniel morgan” means with a simple example.*

---

desert fox *(noun)*

German field marshal noted for brilliant generalship in North Africa during World War II (1891-1944).

- *He looked up “desert fox” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “desert fox” to mean german field marshal noted for brilliant....*

---

detective *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *The article explained what “detective” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “detective.”*

---

diamond jim *(noun)*

United States financier noted for his love of diamonds and his extravagant lifestyle (1856-1917).

- *He looked up “diamond jim” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “diamond jim” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dig into *(verb)*

Examine physically with or as if with a probe.

- *She tried to use “dig into” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “dig into” until he saw an example.*

---

dirty trick *(noun)*

An unkind or aggressive trick.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dirty trick.”*
- *They discussed “dirty trick” during the group presentation.*

---

divine office *(noun)*

Canonical prayers recited daily by priests (e.g. the breviary of the Roman Catholic Church).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “divine office.”*
- *Understanding “divine office” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

double stopping *(noun)*

Stopping two strings and producing two notes at the same time.

- *The article explained what “double stopping” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “double stopping” to mean stopping two strings and producing two notes at the....*

---

douglas *(noun)*

United States politician who proposed that individual territories be allowed to decide whether they would have slavery; he engaged in a famous series of debates with Abraham Lincoln (1813-1861).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “douglas.”*
- *Understanding “douglas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

farming *(noun)*

The practice of cultivating the land or raising stock.

- *Farming is a strenuous life.*
- *Understanding “farming” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foot-pound *(noun)*

A unit of work equal to a force of one pound moving through a distance of one foot.

- *The article explained what “foot-pound” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “foot-pound” during the group presentation.*

---

forcing out *(noun)*

The act of expelling or projecting or ejecting.

- *He looked up "forcing out" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forcing out."*

---

franklin *(noun)*

A landowner (14th and 15th centuries) who was free but not of noble birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franklin."*
- *He looked up "franklin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freedom fighter *(noun)*

A person who takes part in an armed rebellion against the constituted authority (especially in the hope of improving conditions).

- *The article explained what "freedom fighter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "freedom fighter" during the group presentation.*

---

fund-raising campaign *(noun)*

A campaign to raise money for some cause.

- *They discussed "fund-raising campaign" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fund-raising campaign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golf lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in playing golf.

- *In class, the teacher used "golf lesson" to mean a lesson in playing golf.*
- *The article explained what "golf lesson" means with a simple example.*

---

half nelson *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which the holder puts an arm under the opponent's arm and exerts pressure on the back of the neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "half nelson" to mean a wrestling hold in which the holder puts an arm....*
- *They discussed "half nelson" during the group presentation.*

---

holder *(noun)*

The person who is in possession of a check or note or bond or document of title that is endorsed to him or to whoever holds it.

- *A towel holder.*
- *A cigarette holder.*

---

hood *(noun)*

An aggressive and violent young criminal.

- *There are powerful engines under the hoods of new cars.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hood" to mean an aggressive and violent young criminal.*

---

industrial enterprise *(noun)*

The development of industry on an extensive scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "industrial enterprise" to mean the development of industry on an extensive scale.*
- *They discussed "industrial enterprise" during the group presentation.*

---

international terrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism practiced in a foreign country by terrorists who are not native to that country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international terrorism."*
- *Understanding "international terrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

james murray *(noun)*

Scottish philologist and the lexicographer who shaped the Oxford English Dictionary (1837-1915).

- *Understanding "james murray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "james murray" during the group presentation.*

---

john harvard *(noun)*

American philanthropist who left his library and half his estate to the Massachusetts college that now bears his name (1607-1638).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john harvard."*
- *The article explained what "john harvard" means with a simple example.*

---

john marshall *(noun)*

United States jurist; as chief justice of the Supreme Court he established the principles of United States constitutional law (1755-1835).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john marshall."*
- *He looked up "john marshall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john mitchell *(noun)*

United States labor leader; president of the United Mine Workers of America from 1898 to 1908 (1870-1919).

- *They discussed "john mitchell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john mitchell" to mean united states labor leader; president of the united....*

---

john the divine *(noun)*

(New Testament) disciple of Jesus; traditionally said to be the author of the 4th Gospel and three epistles and the book of Revelation.

- *The article explained what "john the divine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "john the divine" during the group presentation.*

---

key stroke *(noun)*

The stroke of a key; one depression of a key on a keyboard.

- *The number of keystrokes was used as a measure of work.*
- *They discussed "key stroke" during the group presentation.*

---

mail fraud *(noun)*

Use of the mails to defraud someone.

- *The article explained what "mail fraud" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mail fraud" to mean use of the mails to defraud someone.*

---

marine engineer *(noun)*

A naval officer responsible for the operation and maintenance of the ship's engines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine engineer."*
- *He looked up "marine engineer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medical exam *(noun)*

A thorough physical examination; includes a variety of tests depending on the age and sex and health of the person.

- *Understanding "medical exam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "medical exam" means with a simple example.*

---

medical examination *(noun)*

A thorough physical examination; includes a variety of tests depending on the age and sex and health of the person.

- *In class, the teacher used "medical examination" to mean a thorough physical examination; includes a variety....*
- *He looked up "medical examination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

object lesson *(noun)*

Punishment intended as a warning to others.

- *The article explained what "object lesson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "object lesson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oral sex *(noun)*

Oral stimulation of the genitals.

- *In class, the teacher used "oral sex" to mean oral stimulation of the genitals.*
- *They discussed "oral sex" during the group presentation.*

---

orleans *(noun)*

A long siege of Orleans by the English was relieved by Joan of Arc in 1429.

- *In class, the teacher used "orleans" to mean a long siege of orleans by the english was relieved....*
- *The article explained what "orleans" means with a simple example.*

patrick henry *(noun)*

A leader of the American Revolution and a famous orator who spoke out against British rule of the American colonies (1736-1799).

- *In class, the teacher used "patrick henry" to mean a leader of the american revolution and a famous....*
- *He looked up "patrick henry" because he had never seen it before.*

philip ii *(noun)*

King of ancient Macedonia and father of Alexander the Great (382-336 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "philip ii" to mean king of ancient macedonia and father of alexander....*
- *They discussed "philip ii" during the group presentation.*

philip v *(noun)*

King of ancient Macedonia whose confrontations with the Romans led to his defeat and his loss of control over Greece.

- *He looked up "philip v" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "philip v" during the group presentation.*

piano teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches students to play the piano.

- *The article explained what "piano teacher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piano teacher" to mean someone who teaches students to play the piano.*

pipe major *(noun)*

The chief piper in a band of bagpipes.

- *The article explained what "pipe major" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pipe major" to mean the chief piper in a band of bagpipes.*

poet *(noun)*

A writer of poems (the term is usually reserved for writers of good poetry).

- *Understanding "poet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poet" to mean a writer of poems (the term is usually reserved for....*

robinson *(noun)*

United States poet; author of narrative verse (1869-1935).

- *He looked up "robinson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "robinson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roger williams *(noun)*

English clergyman and colonist who was expelled from Massachusetts for criticizing Puritanism; he founded Providence in 1636 and obtained a royal charter for Rhode Island in 1663 (1603-1683).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roger williams."*
- *Understanding "roger williams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sam houston *(noun)*

United States politician and military leader who fought to gain independence for Texas from Mexico and to make it a part of the United States (1793-1863).

- *The article explained what "sam houston" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sam houston."*

scientist *(noun)*

A person with advanced knowledge of one or more sciences.

- *He looked up "scientist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scientist" to mean a person with advanced knowledge of one or more....*

sex offense *(noun)*

A statutory offense that provides that it is a crime to knowingly cause another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.

- *Most states have replaced the common law definition of rape with statutes defining sexual assault.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex offense" to mean a statutory offense that provides that it is a....*

sir david bruce *(noun)*

Australian physician and bacteriologist who described the bacterium that causes undulant fever or brucellosis (1855-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir david bruce."*
- *The article explained what "sir david bruce" means with a simple example.*

---

skip *(noun)*

A gait in which steps and hops alternate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skip."*
- *They discussed "skip" during the group presentation.*

---

snake god *(noun)*

A god of voodoo cults of African origin worshipped especially in West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "snake god" to mean a god of voodoo cults of african origin worshipped....*
- *The article explained what "snake god" means with a simple example.*

---

snap *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *The infielder's snap and throw was a single motion.*
- *A cold snap in the middle of May.*

---

sorts *(noun)*

A person of a particular character or nature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorts."*
- *Understanding "sorts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swiss people *(noun)*

The natives or inhabitants of Switzerland.

- *He looked up "swiss people" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "swiss people" during the group presentation.*

---

television reporter *(noun)*

Someone who reports news stories via television.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television reporter."*
- *He looked up "television reporter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time of departure *(noun)*

The time at which a public conveyance is scheduled to depart from a given point of origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "time of departure" to mean the time at which a public conveyance is scheduled....*
- *Understanding "time of departure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transaction *(noun)*

The act of transacting within or between groups (as carrying on commercial activities).

- *No transactions are possible without him.*
- *Understanding "transaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transformation *(noun)*

The act of changing in form or shape or appearance.

- *The article explained what "transformation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transformation."*

---

veteran *(noun)*

A serviceman who has seen considerable active service.

- *The veterans laughed at the new recruits.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veteran."*

---

virgin mary *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *In class, the teacher used "virgin mary" to mean the mother of jesus; christians refer to her as the....*

- *They discussed "virgin mary" during the group presentation.*

war of greek independence *(noun)*

The Greeks rebelled against Turkish rule in 1821; with the support of England and France and Russia they won independence in 1828 at Navarino (although the country included only half its present size).

- *The article explained what "war of greek independence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "war of greek independence" during the group presentation.*

work permit *(noun)*

A legal document giving information required for employment of certain people in certain countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "work permit" to mean a legal document giving information required for....*
- *Understanding "work permit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

x-ray photography *(noun)*

Radiography that uses X-rays to produce a roentgenogram.

- *In class, the teacher used "x-ray photography" to mean radiography that uses x-rays to produce a roentgenogram.*
- *The article explained what "x-ray photography" means with a simple example.*

act of terrorism *(noun)*

The calculated use of violence (or the threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature; this is done through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear.

- *He looked up "act of terrorism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "act of terrorism."*

aircraft landing *(noun)*

Landing an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aircraft landing."*
- *They discussed "aircraft landing" during the group presentation.*

alexander iii *(noun)*

Son of Alexander II who was czar of Russia (1845-1894).

- *They discussed "alexander iii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alexander iii" means with a simple example.*

backup man *(noun)*

Someone who takes the place of another (as when things get dangerous or difficult).

- *In class, the teacher used "backup man" to mean someone who takes the place of another (as when....*
- *They discussed "backup man" during the group presentation.*

bond-trading activity *(noun)*

Trading in bonds (usually by a broker on the floor of an exchange).

- *In class, the teacher used "bond-trading activity" to mean trading in bonds (usually by a broker on the floor....*
- *They discussed "bond-trading activity" during the group presentation.*

catching *(noun)*

The act of detecting something; catching sight of something.

- *Catching cold is sometimes unavoidable.*
- *They discussed "catching" during the group presentation.*

change of integrity *(noun)*

The act of changing the unity or wholeness of something.

- *He looked up "change of integrity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "change of integrity" to mean the act of changing the unity or wholeness of something.*

cheating *(noun)*

A deception for profit to yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheating."*
- *He looked up "cheating" because he had never seen it before.*

collective agreement *(noun)*

Contract between labor and management governing wages and benefits and working conditions.

- *He looked up "collective agreement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collective agreement."*

custody case *(noun)*

A legal action to determine custody (usually of children following a divorce).

- *They discussed "custody case" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "custody case" to mean a legal action to determine custody (usually of....*

detective work *(noun)*

A police investigation to determine the perpetrator.

- *In class, the teacher used "detective work" to mean a police investigation to determine the perpetrator.*
- *Understanding "detective work" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exam paper *(noun)*

A written examination.

- *They discussed "exam paper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "exam paper" means with a simple example.*

examination paper *(noun)*

A written examination.

- *The article explained what "examination paper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "examination paper" to mean a written examination.*

faith cure *(noun)*

Care provided through prayer and faith in God.

- *The article explained what "faith cure" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faith cure."*

fire marshall *(noun)*

An official who is responsible for the prevention and investigation of fires.

- *He looked up "fire marshall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fire marshall" during the group presentation.*

fish-worship *(noun)*

The worship of fish.

- *The article explained what "fish-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish-worship" to mean the worship of fish.*

flesh out *(verb)*

Add details, as to an account or idea; clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing.

- *We will plump out that poor starving child.*
- *The young woman is fleshing out.*

grace kelly *(noun)*

United States film actress who retired when she married into the royal family of Monaco (1928-1982).

- *They discussed "grace kelly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grace kelly" because he had never seen it before.*

guest worker *(noun)*

A person with temporary permission to work in another country.

- *A Moroccan guestworker in Canada was accused of aiding terrorists.*
- *Understanding "guest worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

house detective *(noun)*

A private detective employed by a hotel or retail store.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house detective."*
- *The article explained what "house detective" means with a simple example.*

---

illegal possession *(noun)*

Possession of controlled substances.

- *In class, the teacher used "illegal possession" to mean possession of controlled substances.*
- *He looked up "illegal possession" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jumping-off point *(noun)*

A beginning from which an enterprise is launched.

- *Reality provides the jumping-off point for his illusions.*
- *The point of departure of international comparison cannot be an institution but must be the function it carries out.*

---

language requirement *(noun)*

A requirement that a student know certain languages.

- *They discussed "language requirement" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "language requirement."*

---

law of conservation of mass *(noun)*

A fundamental principle of classical physics that matter cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.

- *They discussed "law of conservation of mass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "law of conservation of mass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal guardian *(noun)*

A person (or institution) to whom legal title to property is entrusted to use for another's benefit.

- *In class, the teacher used "legal guardian" to mean a person (or institution) to whom legal title to....*
- *He looked up "legal guardian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letter carrier *(noun)*

A man who delivers the mail.

- *He looked up "letter carrier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "letter carrier" to mean a man who delivers the mail.*

---

life scientist *(noun)*

(biology) a scientist who studies living organisms.

- *Understanding "life scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "life scientist" to mean (biology) a scientist who studies living organisms.*

---

managing editor *(noun)*

The editor in charge of all editorial activities of a newspaper or magazine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "managing editor."*
- *He looked up "managing editor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manual of arms *(noun)*

(military) a prescribed drill in handling a rifle.

- *In class, the teacher used "manual of arms" to mean (military) a prescribed drill in handling a rifle.*
- *Understanding "manual of arms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

map-reader *(noun)*

A person who can read maps.

- *He is a good map-reader.*
- *In class, the teacher used "map-reader" to mean a person who can read maps.*

---

margaret court *(noun)*

Australian woman tennis player who won many major championships (born in 1947).

- *In class, the teacher used "margaret court" to mean australian woman tennis player who won many major....*

- *Understanding "margaret court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

md *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *They discussed "md" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "md."*

---

missions *(noun)*

An operation that is assigned by a higher headquarters.

- *The article explained what "missions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "missions" during the group presentation.*

---

narrow escape *(noun)*

Something achieved (or escaped) by a narrow margin.

- *Understanding "narrow escape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "narrow escape" during the group presentation.*

---

occupation *(noun)*

The act of occupying or taking possession of a building.

- *Occupation of a building without a certificate of occupancy is illegal.*
- *He missed the bell in his occupation with the computer game.*

---

office of inspector general *(noun)*

The investigative arm of the Federal Trade Commission.

- *In class, the teacher used "office of inspector general" to mean the investigative arm of the federal trade commission.*
- *The article explained what "office of inspector general" means with a simple example.*

---

opponent *(noun)*

A contestant that you are matched against.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opponent."*
- *He looked up "opponent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paintings *(noun)*

The occupation of a house painter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paintings."*
- *He looked up "paintings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

point of departure *(noun)*

A beginning from which an enterprise is launched.

- *Reality provides the jumping-off point for his illusions.*
- *The point of departure of international comparison cannot be an institution but must be the function it carries out.*

---

prisoner *(noun)*

A person who is confined; especially a prisoner of war.

- *In class, the teacher used "prisoner" to mean a person who is confined; especially a prisoner of war.*
- *He looked up "prisoner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

punk *(noun)*

An aggressive and violent young criminal.

- *Understanding "punk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "punk."*

---

relatives *(noun)*

A person related by blood or marriage.

- *Police are searching for relatives of the deceased.*
- *The article explained what "relatives" means with a simple example.*

---

robert edward lee *(noun)*

American general who led the Confederate Armies in the American Civil War (1807-1870).

- *The article explained what "robert edward lee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robert edward lee" to mean american general who led the confederate armies in....*

---

robert indiana *(noun)*

United States pop artist (born 1928).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert indiana" to mean united states pop artist (born 1928).*
- *Understanding "robert indiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sacrifice operation *(noun)*

Killing or injuring others while annihilating yourself; usually accomplished with a bomb.

- *Understanding "sacrifice operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacrifice operation."*

---

scheduled maintenance *(noun)*

Maintenance at a regularly scheduled time.

- *Understanding "scheduled maintenance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scheduled maintenance" during the group presentation.*

---

slave owner *(noun)*

Someone who holds slaves.

- *He looked up "slave owner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "slave owner" during the group presentation.*

---

slight care *(noun)*

Such care as a careless or inattentive person would exercise.

- *Understanding "slight care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "slight care" because he had never seen it before.*

---

standard operating procedure *(noun)*

A prescribed procedure to be followed routinely.

- *Rote memorization has been the educator's standard operating procedure for centuries.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standard operating procedure."*

---

striking *(noun)*

The act of contacting one thing with another.

- *They discussed "striking" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "striking" means with a simple example.*

---

terrorists *(noun)*

A radical who employs terror as a political weapon; usually organizes with other terrorists in small cells; often uses religion as a cover for terrorist activities.

- *They discussed "terrorists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "terrorists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

th *(noun)*

The fifth day of the week; the fourth working day.

- *He looked up "th" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "th."*

---

tourist *(noun)*

Someone who travels for pleasure.

- *Understanding "tourist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tourist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trained worker *(noun)*

A worker who has acquired special skills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trained worker."*
- *Understanding "trained worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transit *(noun)*

A journey usually by ship.

- *They discussed "transit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transit" to mean a journey usually by ship.*

---

villa *(noun)*

Mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).

- *Understanding "villa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "villa."*

---

walter scott *(noun)*

British author of historical novels and ballads (1771-1832).

- *Understanding "walter scott" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "walter scott" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wealthy man *(noun)*

A man who is wealthy.

- *He looked up "wealthy man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wealthy man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wright *(noun)*

Influential United States architect (1869-1959).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wright."*
- *Understanding "wright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yoga *(noun)*

A system of exercises practiced as part of the Hindu discipline to promote control of the body and mind.

- *In class, the teacher used "yoga" to mean a system of exercises practiced as part of the....*
- *He looked up "yoga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alice paul *(noun)*

United States feminist (1885-1977).

- *He looked up "alice paul" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alice paul" during the group presentation.*

---

boot *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *What a boot!*
- *He looked up "boot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bruce lee *(noun)*

United States actor who was an expert in kung fu and starred in martial arts films (1941-1973).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruce lee."*
- *Understanding "bruce lee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital offense *(noun)*

A crime so serious that capital punishment is considered appropriate.

- *Understanding "capital offense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capital offense" means with a simple example.*

---

cave man *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a cave.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cave man."*
- *He looked up "cave man" because he had never seen it before.*

census *(noun)*

A periodic count of the population.

- *The article explained what "census" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "census."*

clock golf *(noun)*

A form of golf in which you putt from positions arranged on the circumference of a circle around the hole.

- *Understanding "clock golf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clock golf" to mean a form of golf in which you putt from positions....*

colored *(noun)*

A United States term for Blacks that is now considered offensive.

- *In class, the teacher used "colored" to mean a united states term for blacks that is now....*
- *The article explained what "colored" means with a simple example.*

confusion *(noun)*

A mistake that results from taking one thing to be another.

- *He changed his name in order to avoid confusion with the notorious outlaw.*
- *The army retreated in confusion.*

cross-examination *(noun)*

(law) close questioning of a hostile witness in a court of law to discredit or throw a new light on the testimony already provided in direct examination.

- *He looked up "cross-examination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cross-examination."*

dealer *(noun)*

A seller of illicit goods.

- *A dealer in stolen goods.*
- *The article explained what "dealer" means with a simple example.*

defensive measure *(noun)*

(military) military action or resources protecting a country against potential enemies.

- *They discussed "defensive measure" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defensive measure."*

destiny *(noun)*

The ultimate agency regarded as predetermining the course of events (often personified as a woman).

- *We are helpless in the face of destiny.*
- *In class, the teacher used "destiny" to mean the ultimate agency regarded as predetermining the....*

divorce lawyer *(noun)*

A lawyer specializing in actions for divorce or annulment.

- *In class, the teacher used "divorce lawyer" to mean a lawyer specializing in actions for divorce or....*
- *Understanding "divorce lawyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ethics *(noun)*

The philosophical study of moral values and rules.

- *He looked up "ethics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethics."*

fights *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *The article explained what "fights" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fights" during the group presentation.*

filming *(noun)*

The act of making a film.

- *He looked up "filming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filming" to mean the act of making a film.*

---

fox hunter *(noun)*

A mounted hunter who follows the hounds in pursuit of a fox.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fox hunter."*
- *The article explained what "fox hunter" means with a simple example.*

---

fund-raising effort *(noun)*

A campaign to raise money for some cause.

- *They discussed "fund-raising effort" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fund-raising effort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helen *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the beautiful daughter of Zeus and Leda who was abducted by Paris; the Greek army sailed to Troy to get her back which resulted in the Trojan War.

- *Understanding "helen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "helen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henry russell *(noun)*

United States astronomer who developed a theory of stellar evolution (1877-1957).

- *He looked up "henry russell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry russell."*

---

hi-fi *(noun)*

The reproduction of sound with little or no distortion.

- *They discussed "hi-fi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hi-fi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highway engineer *(noun)*

A civil engineer who specializes in the design and construction of roads and highways.

- *He looked up "highway engineer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highway engineer."*

---

invested *(verb)*

Place ceremoniously or formally in an office or position.

- *She tried to use "invested" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "invested" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

iran-iraq war *(noun)*

A dispute over control of the waterway between Iraq and Iran broke out into open fighting in 1980 and continued until 1988, when they accepted a UN cease-fire resolution.

- *Understanding "iran-iraq war" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "iran-iraq war" during the group presentation.*

---

leaf-book *(noun)*

An unbound manuscript of some ancient classic (as distinguished from a scroll).

- *He looked up "leaf-book" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaf-book."*

---

lit *(noun)*

The humanistic study of a body of literature.

- *He took a course in Russian lit.*
- *They discussed "lit" during the group presentation.*

---

literary agent *(noun)*

An agent who represents an author in dealings with publishers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literary agent."*

- *He looked up "literary agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manual labor *(noun)*

Labor done with the hands.

- *He looked up "manual labor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manual labor."*

---

mouse click *(noun)*

Depression of a button on a computer mouse.

- *A click on the right button for example.*
- *They discussed "mouse click" during the group presentation.*

---

new dealer *(noun)*

A supporter of the economic policies in the United States known as the New Deal.

- *They discussed "new dealer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new dealer" to mean a supporter of the economic policies in the united....*

---

non-christian priest *(noun)*

A person who performs religious duties and ceremonies in a non-Christian religion.

- *Understanding "non-christian priest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "non-christian priest."*

---

operators *(noun)*

An agent that operates some apparatus or machine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operators."*
- *Understanding "operators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phase iv *(noun)*

Sometimes the FDA approves a drug for general use but requires the manufacturer to continue to monitor its effects; during this phase the drug may be tried on slightly different patient populations than those studied in earlier trials.

- *He looked up "phase iv" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phase iv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

president john adams *(noun)*

2nd President of the United States (1735-1826).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president john adams."*
- *The article explained what "president john adams" means with a simple example.*

---

raid *(noun)*

An attempt by speculators to defraud investors.

- *Understanding "raid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raid."*

---

reverse split *(noun)*

A decrease in the number of outstanding shares of a corporation without changing the shareholders' equity.

- *Understanding "reverse split" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reverse split" during the group presentation.*

---

saint nick *(noun)*

The legendary patron saint of children; an imaginary being who is thought to bring presents to children at Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint nick" to mean the legendary patron saint of children; an....*
- *The article explained what "saint nick" means with a simple example.*

---

samuel *(noun)*

(Old Testament) Hebrew prophet and judge who anointed Saul as king.

- *They discussed "samuel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "samuel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

self-discipline *(noun)*

The act of denying yourself; controlling your impulses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-discipline."*
- *Understanding "self-discipline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

self-suggestion *(noun)*

A system for self-improvement developed by Emile Coue which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-suggestion."*
- *The article explained what "self-suggestion" means with a simple example.*

sexual discrimination *(noun)*

Discrimination (usually in employment) that excludes one sex (usually women) to the benefit of the other sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual discrimination."*
- *Understanding "sexual discrimination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sexual relation *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *He looked up "sexual relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexual relation" to mean the act of sexual procreation between a man and a....*

sheep *(noun)*

A docile and vulnerable person who would rather follow than make an independent decision.

- *His students followed him like sheep.*
- *They discussed "sheep" during the group presentation.*

shock therapy *(noun)*

Treatment of certain psychotic states by the administration of shocks that are followed by convulsions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shock therapy."*
- *He looked up "shock therapy" because he had never seen it before.*

sir henry morgan *(noun)*

A Welsh buccaneer who raided Spanish colonies in the West Indies for the English (1635-1688).

- *Understanding "sir henry morgan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sir henry morgan" during the group presentation.*

slaves *(noun)*

Someone entirely dominated by some influence or person.

- *In class, the teacher used "slaves" to mean someone entirely dominated by some influence or person.*
- *The article explained what "slaves" means with a simple example.*

stanley *(noun)*

United States inventor who built a steam-powered automobile (1849-1918).

- *In class, the teacher used "stanley" to mean united states inventor who built a steam-powered....*
- *They discussed "stanley" during the group presentation.*

sugar daddy *(noun)*

A wealthy older man who gives a young person expensive gifts in return for friendship or intimacy.

- *He looked up "sugar daddy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sugar daddy" during the group presentation.*

supreme headquarters *(noun)*

The highest leaders in an organization (e.g. the commander-in-chief and senior officers of the military).

- *Understanding "supreme headquarters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supreme headquarters" to mean the highest leaders in an organization (e.g. the....*

taking into custody *(noun)*

The act of apprehending (especially apprehending a criminal).

- *The article explained what "taking into custody" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "taking into custody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turner *(noun)*

A tumbler who is a member of a turnverein.

- *In class, the teacher used "turner" to mean a tumbler who is a member of a turnverein.*
- *He looked up "turner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unknown soldier *(noun)*

An unidentified soldier whose body is honored as a memorial.

- *He looked up "unknown soldier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unknown soldier."*

---

wealthy person *(noun)*

A person who possesses great material wealth.

- *The article explained what "wealthy person" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wealthy person" to mean a person who possesses great material wealth.*

---

alexander bell *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Scotland) of the telephone (1847-1922).

- *The article explained what "alexander bell" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alexander bell" during the group presentation.*

---

bar exam *(noun)*

An examination conducted at regular intervals to determine whether a candidate is qualified to practice law in a given jurisdiction.

- *Applicants may qualify to take the New York bar examination by graduating from an approved law school.*
- *He passed the bar exam on his third try.*

---

bar examination *(noun)*

An examination conducted at regular intervals to determine whether a candidate is qualified to practice law in a given jurisdiction.

- *Applicants may qualify to take the New York bar examination by graduating from an approved law school.*
- *He passed the bar exam on his third try.*

---

battles *(noun)*

An energetic attempt to achieve something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battles."*
- *Understanding "battles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calendar method *(noun)*

Natural family planning in which ovulation is assumed to occur 14 days before the onset of a period (the fertile period would be assumed to extend from day 10 through day 18 of her cycle).

- *They discussed "calendar method" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calendar method."*

---

charter member *(noun)*

One of the original members when an organization was founded.

- *They discussed "charter member" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charter member."*

---

classification *(noun)*

A group of people or things arranged by class or category.

- *Understanding "classification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "classification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

collecting *(noun)*

The act of gathering something together.

- *He looked up "collecting" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collecting.”*

creating by removal *(noun)*

The act of creating by removing something.

- *Understanding “creating by removal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “creating by removal.”*

creating from raw materials *(noun)*

The act of creating something that is different from the materials that went into it.

- *They discussed “creating from raw materials” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “creating from raw materials.”*

crossing guard *(noun)*

Someone who helps people (especially children) at a traffic crossing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crossing guard.”*
- *He looked up “crossing guard” because he had never seen it before.*

cutting angle *(noun)*

The angle between the face of a cutting tool and the surface of the work.

- *The article explained what “cutting angle” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cutting angle.”*

desperate criminal *(noun)*

A bold outlaw (especially on the American frontier).

- *In class, the teacher used “desperate criminal” to mean a bold outlaw (especially on the american frontier).*
- *The article explained what “desperate criminal” means with a simple example.*

earl *(noun)*

A British peer ranking below a marquess and above a viscount.

- *In class, the teacher used “earl” to mean a british peer ranking below a marquess and above a....*
- *Understanding “earl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

examine *(verb)*

Observe, check out, and look over carefully or inspect.

- *The customs agent examined the baggage.*
- *He did not know how to use “examine” until he saw an example.*

exposure therapy *(noun)*

A form of behavior therapy in which a survivor confronts feelings or phobias or anxieties about a traumatic event and relives it in the therapy situation.

- *Understanding “exposure therapy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “exposure therapy” means with a simple example.*

factory worker *(noun)*

A workman in a mill or factory.

- *In class, the teacher used “factory worker” to mean a workman in a mill or factory.*
- *They discussed “factory worker” during the group presentation.*

film maker *(noun)*

A producer of motion pictures.

- *In class, the teacher used “film maker” to mean a producer of motion pictures.*
- *The article explained what “film maker” means with a simple example.*

first lord of the treasury *(noun)*

The British cabinet minister responsible for economic strategy.

- *He looked up “first lord of the treasury” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “first lord of the treasury” to mean the british cabinet minister responsible for....*

floating *(noun)*

The act of someone who floats on the water.

- *In class, the teacher used "floating" to mean the act of someone who floats on the water.*
- *He looked up "floating" because he had never seen it before.*

george burns *(noun)*

United States comedian and film actor (1896-1996).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george burns."*
- *They discussed "george burns" during the group presentation.*

george marshall *(noun)*

United States general and statesman who as Secretary of State organized the European Recovery Program (1880-1959).

- *They discussed "george marshall" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "george marshall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interior designer *(noun)*

A person who specializes in designing architectural interiors and their furnishings.

- *They discussed "interior designer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "interior designer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

john roy major *(noun)*

British statesman who was prime minister from 1990 until 1997 (born in 1943).

- *He looked up "john roy major" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john roy major."*

leg-pulling *(noun)*

As a joke: trying to make somebody believe something that is not true.

- *He looked up "leg-pulling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leg-pulling."*

leo x *(noun)*

Son of Lorenzo de'Medici and pope from 1513 to 1521 who excommunicated Martin Luther and who in 1521 bestowed on Henry VIII the title of Defender of the Faith (1475-1521).

- *He looked up "leo x" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leo x" to mean son of lorenzo de'medici and pope from 1513 to 1521....*

lions *(noun)*

A celebrity who is lionized (much sought after).

- *The article explained what "lions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lions" to mean a celebrity who is lionized (much sought after).*

liver *(noun)*

A person who has a special life style.

- *A high liver.*
- *A liver in cities.*

lord nelson *(noun)*

English admiral who defeated the French fleets of Napoleon but was mortally wounded at Trafalgar (1758-1805).

- *He looked up "lord nelson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lord nelson."*

mexican revolution *(noun)*

A revolution for agrarian reforms led in northern Mexico by Pancho Villa and in southern Mexico by Emiliano Zapata (1910-1911).

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican revolution" to mean a revolution for agrarian reforms led in northern....*
- *The article explained what "mexican revolution" means with a simple example.*

naval officer *(noun)*

An officer in the navy.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval officer" to mean an officer in the navy.*
- *The article explained what "naval officer" means with a simple example.*

---

physician *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *Understanding "physician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "physician" means with a simple example.*

---

police detective *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *They discussed "police detective" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "police detective" means with a simple example.*

---

policy maker *(noun)*

Someone who sets the plan pursued by a government or business etc.

- *Policy makers often make the right decision for the wrong reason.*
- *He looked up "policy maker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political scientist *(noun)*

A social scientist specializing in the study of government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political scientist."*
- *He looked up "political scientist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pr man *(noun)*

Someone employed to arrange publicity (for a firm or a public figure).

- *He looked up "pr man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pr man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prisoner of war *(noun)*

A person who surrenders to (or is taken by) the enemy in time of war.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prisoner of war."*
- *They discussed "prisoner of war" during the group presentation.*

---

proceedings *(noun)*

A written account of what transpired at a meeting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proceedings."*
- *Understanding "proceedings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychological operation *(noun)*

Military actions designed to influence the perceptions and attitudes of individuals, groups, and foreign governments.

- *Understanding "psychological operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psychological operation" during the group presentation.*

---

pupils *(noun)*

A learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.

- *The article explained what "pupils" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pupils" to mean a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.*

---

rival *(noun)*

The contestant you hope to defeat.

- *He had respect for his rivals.*
- *Understanding "rival" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

runner *(noun)*

A person who is employed to deliver messages or documents.

- *He sent a runner over with the contract.*
- *In class, the teacher used "runner" to mean a person who is employed to deliver messages or....*

runner-up *(noun)*

The competitor who finishes second.

- *He looked up "runner-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "runner-up."*

saint andrew *(noun)*

(New Testament) disciple of Jesus; brother of Peter; patron saint of Scotland.

- *He looked up "saint andrew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saint andrew" during the group presentation.*

shore duty *(noun)*

Naval service at land bases.

- *They discussed "shore duty" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shore duty" because he had never seen it before.*

simon marks *(noun)*

English businessman who created a retail chain (1888-1964).

- *Understanding "simon marks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "simon marks" because he had never seen it before.*

slave driver *(noun)*

A cruel employer who demands excessive work from the employees.

- *They discussed "slave driver" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slave driver" to mean a cruel employer who demands excessive work from....*

social scientist *(noun)*

Someone expert in the study of human society and its personal relationships.

- *They discussed "social scientist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social scientist."*

spare-time activity *(noun)*

An auxiliary activity.

- *He looked up "spare-time activity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spare-time activity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tribute album *(noun)*

Concept album compiling a performer's work or work supporting some worthy cause.

- *Understanding "tribute album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tribute album" means with a simple example.*

united states government printing office *(noun)*

An agency of the legislative branch that provides printing and binding services for Congress and the departments and establishments of the federal government.

- *They discussed "united states government printing office" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "united states government printing office" means with a simple example.*

verse *(verb)*

Familiarize through thorough study or experience.

- *She versed herself in Roman archeology.*
- *In everyday English, people use "verse" when talking about this idea.*

victor *(noun)*

A combatant who is able to defeat rivals.

- *The article explained what "victor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "victor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

warrant officer *(noun)*

Holds rank by virtue of a warrant.

- *The article explained what "warrant officer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "warrant officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

watson *(noun)*

United States psychologist considered the founder of behavioristic psychology (1878-1958).

- *Understanding "watson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "watson" means with a simple example.*

---

william thompson *(noun)*

British physicist who invented the Kelvin scale of temperature and pioneered undersea telegraphy (1824-1907).

- *The article explained what "william thompson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william thompson" to mean british physicist who invented the kelvin scale of....*

---

adoption *(noun)*

The act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.

- *Its adoption by society.*
- *He looked up "adoption" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beloved *(noun)*

A beloved person; used as terms of endearment.

- *They discussed "beloved" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beloved" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black sheep *(noun)*

A reckless and unprincipled reprobate.

- *In class, the teacher used "black sheep" to mean a reckless and unprincipled reprobate.*
- *The article explained what "black sheep" means with a simple example.*

---

boxing *(noun)*

The enclosure of something in a package or box.

- *They discussed "boxing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "boxing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bronze age *(noun)*

(classical mythology) the third age of the world, marked by war and violence.

- *They discussed "bronze age" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronze age."*

---

colored person *(noun)*

A United States term for Blacks that is now considered offensive.

- *They discussed "colored person" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colored person."*

---

comics *(noun)*

A professional performer who tells jokes and performs comical acts.

- *Understanding "comics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "comics" means with a simple example.*

---

compliance *(noun)*

Acting according to certain accepted standards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compliance."*
- *Understanding "compliance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crash landing *(noun)*

An emergency landing under circumstances where a normal landing is impossible (usually damaging the aircraft).

- *He looked up "crash landing" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "crash landing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

decision maker *(noun)*

Someone who administers a business.

- *Understanding "decision maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decision maker."*

demand feeding *(noun)*

Feeding a baby or animal whenever it shows a need.

- *The article explained what "demand feeding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demand feeding" to mean feeding a baby or animal whenever it shows a need.*

direct examination *(noun)*

(law) the initial questioning of a witness by the party that called the witness.

- *In class, the teacher used "direct examination" to mean (law) the initial questioning of a witness by the....*
- *They discussed "direct examination" during the group presentation.*

dressing *(noun)*

The activity of getting dressed; putting on clothes.

- *They discussed "dressing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dressing" to mean the activity of getting dressed; putting on clothes.*

forced feeding *(noun)*

Feeding that consists of the delivery of a nutrient solution (as through a nasal tube) to someone who cannot or will not eat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forced feeding."*
- *Understanding "forced feeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

francis scott key *(noun)*

United States lawyer and poet who wrote a poem after witnessing the British attack on Baltimore during the War of 1812; the poem was later set to music and entitled 'The Star-Spangled Banner' (1779-1843).

- *In class, the teacher used "francis scott key" to mean united states lawyer and poet who wrote a poem....*
- *He looked up "francis scott key" because he had never seen it before.*

garbage man *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *They discussed "garbage man" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "garbage man" because he had never seen it before.*

holy terror *(noun)*

A very troublesome child.

- *In class, the teacher used "holy terror" to mean a very troublesome child.*
- *The article explained what "holy terror" means with a simple example.*

house physician *(noun)*

A physician (especially an intern) who lives in a hospital and cares for hospitalized patients under the supervision of the medical staff of the hospital.

- *In class, the teacher used "house physician" to mean a physician (especially an intern) who lives in a....*
- *They discussed "house physician" during the group presentation.*

jack kennedy *(noun)*

35th President of the United States; established the Peace Corps; assassinated in Dallas (1917-1963).

- *The article explained what "jack kennedy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jack kennedy" to mean 35th president of the united states; established....*

jazz festival *(noun)*

A festival that features performances by jazz artists.

- *The article explained what "jazz festival" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jazz festival" to mean a festival that features performances by jazz artists.*

king oliver *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who influenced the style of Louis Armstrong (1885-1938).

- *He looked up "king oliver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "king oliver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

latter-day saint *(noun)*

A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

- *In class, the teacher used "latter-day saint" to mean a member of the church of jesus christ of....*
- *Understanding "latter-day saint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lieutenant commander *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the Navy ranking above a lieutenant and below a commander.

- *They discussed "lieutenant commander" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lieutenant commander" to mean a commissioned officer in the navy ranking above a....*

loyalty *(noun)*

The act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action.

- *They felt no loyalty to a losing team.*
- *Understanding "loyalty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manual labour *(noun)*

Labor done with the hands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manual labour."*
- *He looked up "manual labour" because he had never seen it before.*

monsters *(noun)*

A person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.

- *The article explained what "monsters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monsters" to mean a person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.*

moral philosophy *(noun)*

The philosophical study of moral values and rules.

- *In class, the teacher used "moral philosophy" to mean the philosophical study of moral values and rules.*
- *The article explained what "moral philosophy" means with a simple example.*

naval campaign *(noun)*

An operation conducted primarily by naval forces in order to gain or extend or maintain control of the sea.

- *Understanding "naval campaign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "naval campaign" because he had never seen it before.*

peter cooper *(noun)*

United States industrialist who built the first American locomotive; founded Cooper Union in New York City to offer free courses in the arts and sciences (1791-1883).

- *In class, the teacher used "peter cooper" to mean united states industrialist who built the first....*
- *The article explained what "peter cooper" means with a simple example.*

phase i clinical trial *(noun)*

A clinical trial on a few persons to determine the safety of a new drug or invasive medical device; for drugs, dosage or toxicity limits should be obtained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phase i clinical trial."*
- *Understanding "phase i clinical trial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

piss-up *(noun)*

Vulgar expression for a bout of heavy drinking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piss-up."*
- *Understanding "piss-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

political prisoner *(noun)*

Someone who is imprisoned because of their political views.

- *The article explained what "political prisoner" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "political prisoner" during the group presentation.*

---

private detective *(noun)*

Someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information.

- *In class, the teacher used "private detective" to mean someone who can be employed as a detective to....*
- *He looked up "private detective" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radar fire *(noun)*

Gunfire aimed a target that is being tracked by radar.

- *He looked up "radar fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radar fire" during the group presentation.*

---

rat *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *Kill the rat.*
- *The article explained what "rat" means with a simple example.*

---

record-holder *(noun)*

Someone who breaks a record.

- *Understanding "record-holder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "record-holder" during the group presentation.*

---

reverse hang *(noun)*

A hang with the arms extended in back.

- *He looked up "reverse hang" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reverse hang."*

---

revolutionary *(noun)*

A radical supporter of political or social revolution.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "revolutionary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

school assignment *(noun)*

A school task performed by a student to satisfy the teacher.

- *The article explained what "school assignment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "school assignment" to mean a school task performed by a student to satisfy the....*

---

shower bath *(noun)*

Washing yourself by standing upright under water sprayed from a nozzle.

- *He took a shower after the game.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shower bath."*

---

sir tim rice *(noun)*

English lyricist who frequently worked with Andrew Lloyd Webber (born in 1944).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir tim rice."*
- *The article explained what "sir tim rice" means with a simple example.*

---

spectrum analysis *(noun)*

The use of spectroscopes to analyze spectra.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectrum analysis."*
- *He looked up "spectrum analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

split-brain technique *(noun)*

Brain surgery on animals in which the corpus callosum (and sometimes the optic chiasm) is severed so that communication between the cerebral hemispheres is interrupted.

- *They discussed "split-brain technique" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "split-brain technique" to mean brain surgery on animals in which the corpus....*

standing operating procedure *(noun)*

A prescribed procedure to be followed routinely.

- *Rote memorization has been the educator's standard operating procedure for centuries.*
- *Understanding "standing operating procedure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stem-cell research *(noun)*

Research on stem cells and their use in medicine.

- *The article explained what "stem-cell research" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stem-cell research" to mean research on stem cells and their use in medicine.*

surveillance *(noun)*

Close observation of a person or group (usually by the police).

- *The article explained what "surveillance" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "surveillance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thomas moore *(noun)*

Irish poet who wrote nostalgic and patriotic verse (1779-1852).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas moore" to mean irish poet who wrote nostalgic and patriotic verse....*
- *Understanding "thomas moore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tourist class *(noun)*

Inexpensive accommodations on a ship or train.

- *He looked up "tourist class" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tourist class."*

trail riding *(noun)*

Riding along a roughly blazed path.

- *The article explained what "trail riding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trail riding" to mean riding along a roughly blazed path.*

unemployment rate *(noun)*

The percentage of the work force that is unemployed at any given date.

- *The article explained what "unemployment rate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "unemployment rate" during the group presentation.*

advisory service *(noun)*

A consulting service in which a CPA develops findings and conclusions and recommendations that are presented to the client for consideration and decision making.

- *He looked up "advisory service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "advisory service" during the group presentation.*

air raid *(noun)*

An attack by armed planes on a surface target.

- *Understanding "air raid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "air raid" because he had never seen it before.*

alexander wilson *(noun)*

Scottish ornithologist in the United States (1766-1813).

- *He looked up "alexander wilson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexander wilson."*

art dealer *(noun)*

A dealer in works of art requiring esthetic evaluation.

- *Understanding "art dealer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "art dealer" to mean a dealer in works of art requiring esthetic evaluation.*

aunt *(noun)*

The sister of your father or mother; the wife of your uncle.

- *Understanding “aunt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aunt” to mean the sister of your father or mother; the wife of....*

birth prevention *(noun)*

Limiting the number of children born.

- *They discussed “birth prevention” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “birth prevention” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blake *(noun)*

Visionary British poet and painter (1757-1827).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blake.”*
- *Understanding “blake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blind landing *(noun)*

Using only instruments for flying an aircraft because you cannot see through clouds or mists etc.

- *Understanding “blind landing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blind landing.”*

buyers *(noun)*

A person who buys.

- *In class, the teacher used “buyers” to mean a person who buys.*
- *The article explained what “buyers” means with a simple example.*

catholic pope *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed “catholic pope” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “catholic pope” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

charge of quarters *(noun)*

An enlisted man who handles his unit’s administrative matters after hours.

- *In class, the teacher used “charge of quarters” to mean an enlisted man who handles his unit’s....*
- *He looked up “charge of quarters” because he had never seen it before.*

classification system *(noun)*

A system for classifying things.

- *The article explained what “classification system” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “classification system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

con artist *(noun)*

A swindler who exploits the confidence of his victim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “con artist.”*
- *He looked up “con artist” because he had never seen it before.*

counsel *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *They discussed “counsel” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “counsel” because he had never seen it before.*

creature *(noun)*

A human being; ‘wight’ is an archaic term.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “creature.”*
- *They discussed “creature” during the group presentation.*

determination *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *The determination of molecular structures.*
- *His determination showed in his every movement.*

---

efficiency expert *(noun)*

An expert in increasing the efficient use of machines and personnel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "efficiency expert."*
- *Understanding "efficiency expert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrical engineer *(noun)*

A person trained in practical applications of the theory of electricity.

- *They discussed "electrical engineer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "electrical engineer" means with a simple example.*

---

fits and starts *(noun)*

Repeated bursts of activity.

- *They worked in fits and starts.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fits and starts" to mean repeated bursts of activity.*

---

free-liver *(noun)*

Someone who gratifies physical appetites (especially for food and drink) with more than the usual freedom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free-liver."*
- *They discussed "free-liver" during the group presentation.*

---

gentleman *(noun)*

A manservant who acts as a personal attendant to his employer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentleman."*
- *He looked up "gentleman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

george william russell *(noun)*

Irish writer whose pen name was A.E. (1867-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "george william russell" to mean irish writer whose pen name was a.e. (1867-1935).*
- *The article explained what "george william russell" means with a simple example.*

---

grammar school *(noun)*

A school for young children; usually the first 6 or 8 grades.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grammar school."*
- *He looked up "grammar school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hammer *(noun)*

The act of pounding (delivering repeated heavy blows).

- *The sudden hammer of fists caught him off guard.*
- *He looked up "hammer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henry clay *(noun)*

United States politician responsible for the Missouri Compromise between free and slave states (1777-1852).

- *They discussed "henry clay" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "henry clay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hitler *(noun)*

German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889-1945).

- *In class, the teacher used "hitler" to mean german nazi dictator during world war ii (1889-1945).*
- *They discussed "hitler" during the group presentation.*

---

installation *(noun)*

The act of installing something (as equipment).

- *The telephone installation took only a few minutes.*
- *He gave a speech as part of his installation into the hall of fame.*

interactions *(noun)*

A mutual or reciprocal action; interacting.

- *The article explained what "interactions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interactions" to mean a mutual or reciprocal action; interacting.*

kicking *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *The team's kicking was excellent.*
- *The swimmer's kicking left a wake behind him.*

king of the germans *(noun)*

The sovereign ruler of the Germans.

- *He looked up "king of the germans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "king of the germans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

knight of the round table *(noun)*

In the Arthurian legend, a knight of King Arthur's court.

- *The article explained what "knight of the round table" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knight of the round table" to mean in the arthurian legend, a knight of king arthur's....*

lay reader *(noun)*

A layman who is authorized by the bishop to read parts of the service in an Anglican or Episcopal church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lay reader."*
- *He looked up "lay reader" because he had never seen it before.*

laying on *(noun)*

The act of contacting something with your hand.

- *Peonies can be blighted by the laying on of a finger.*
- *The article explained what "laying on" means with a simple example.*

marathon *(noun)*

A battle in 490 BC in which the Athenians and their allies defeated the Persians.

- *In class, the teacher used "marathon" to mean a battle in 490 bc in which the athenians and their....*
- *They discussed "marathon" during the group presentation.*

medical diagnosis *(noun)*

Identification of a disease from its symptoms.

- *Understanding "medical diagnosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "medical diagnosis" during the group presentation.*

medical scientist *(noun)*

A scientist who studies disease processes.

- *They discussed "medical scientist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical scientist" to mean a scientist who studies disease processes.*

mercy killing *(noun)*

The act of killing someone painlessly (especially someone suffering from an incurable illness).

- *Understanding "mercy killing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mercy killing" during the group presentation.*

motion-picture photography *(noun)*

The act of making a film.

- *Understanding "motion-picture photography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "motion-picture photography" means with a simple example.*

natural scientist *(noun)*

A biologist knowledgeable about natural history (especially botany and zoology).

- *The article explained what "natural scientist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "natural scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naval battle *(noun)*

A pitched battle between naval fleets.

- *He looked up "naval battle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naval battle."*

---

organisations *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *They discussed "organisations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organisations."*

---

patent office *(noun)*

The government bureau in the Department of Commerce that keeps a record of patents and trademarks and grants new ones.

- *Understanding "patent office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "patent office" because he had never seen it before.*

---

politician *(noun)*

A leader engaged in civil administration.

- *In class, the teacher used "politician" to mean a leader engaged in civil administration.*
- *They discussed "politician" during the group presentation.*

---

poster child *(noun)*

A child afflicted by some disease or deformity whose picture is used on posters to raise money for charitable purposes.

- *She was the poster child for muscular dystrophy.*
- *They discussed "poster child" during the group presentation.*

---

poster girl *(noun)*

A female poster child.

- *The article explained what "poster girl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poster girl" to mean a female poster child.*

---

prince of darkness *(noun)*

(Judeo-Christian and Islamic religions) chief spirit of evil and adversary of God; tempter of mankind; master of Hell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prince of darkness."*
- *The article explained what "prince of darkness" means with a simple example.*

---

roberts *(noun)*

A Welsh pirate credited with having taken more than 400 ships (1682-1722).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roberts."*
- *They discussed "roberts" during the group presentation.*

---

saints *(noun)*

A person who has died and has been declared a saint by canonization.

- *He looked up "saints" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saints."*

---

secretary of the treasury *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Treasury Department.

- *The position of Treasury Secretary was created in 1789.*
- *Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

sheriff *(noun)*

The principal law-enforcement officer in a county.

- *They discussed "sheriff" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sheriff" to mean the principal law-enforcement officer in a county.*

sir james murray *(noun)*

Scottish philologist and the lexicographer who shaped the Oxford English Dictionary (1837-1915).

- *Understanding "sir james murray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sir james murray" means with a simple example.*

tier up *(noun)*

A worker who ties something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tier up."*
- *The article explained what "tier up" means with a simple example.*

title-holder *(noun)*

Someone who has won first place in a competition.

- *They discussed "title-holder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "title-holder."*

travelling *(noun)*

The act of going from one place to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "travelling" to mean the act of going from one place to another.*
- *Understanding "travelling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

treasury secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Treasury Department.

- *The position of Treasury Secretary was created in 1789.*
- *Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury.*

warrior *(noun)*

Someone engaged in or experienced in warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "warrior" to mean someone engaged in or experienced in warfare.*
- *The article explained what "warrior" means with a simple example.*

admission *(noun)*

The act of admitting someone to enter.

- *The surgery was performed on his second admission to the clinic.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "admission."*

arthur miller *(noun)*

United States playwright (1915-2005).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arthur miller."*
- *They discussed "arthur miller" during the group presentation.*

bill poster *(noun)*

Someone who pastes up bills or placards on walls or billboards.

- *He looked up "bill poster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill poster."*

burst *(noun)*

A sudden flurry of activity (often for no obvious reason).

- *A burst of applause.*
- *The burst of an atom bomb creates enormous radiation aloft.*

casting *(noun)*

The act of creating something by casting it in a mold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casting."*
- *He looked up "casting" because he had never seen it before.*

charles francis hall *(noun)*

United States explorer who led three expeditions to the Arctic (1821-1871).

- *They discussed "charles francis hall" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "charles francis hall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class-conscious *(adjective)*

(used of society) socially hierarchical.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "class-conscious."*
- *Would you call this situation "class-conscious"? Explain why.*

---

clip artist *(noun)*

A swindler who fleeces the victim.

- *The article explained what "clip artist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clip artist" to mean a swindler who fleeces the victim.*

---

criminals *(noun)*

Someone who has committed a crime or has been legally convicted of a crime.

- *Understanding "criminals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "criminals" during the group presentation.*

---

desperate measure *(noun)*

Desperate actions taken as a means to an end.

- *He had to resort to desperate measures.*
- *The article explained what "desperate measure" means with a simple example.*

---

employee ownership *(noun)*

Ownership of a business by the people who work for it.

- *The article explained what "employee ownership" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employee ownership."*

---

farmer *(noun)*

An expert on cooking whose cookbook has undergone many editions (1857-1915).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farmer."*
- *The article explained what "farmer" means with a simple example.*

---

francis joseph *(noun)*

Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary; was defeated by Napoleon III at the battle of Magenta (1830-1916).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francis joseph."*
- *He looked up "francis joseph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

francis joseph i *(noun)*

Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary; was defeated by Napoleon III at the battle of Magenta (1830-1916).

- *In class, the teacher used "francis joseph i" to mean emperor of austria and king of hungary; was....*
- *Understanding "francis joseph i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

front-runner *(noun)*

A competitor thought likely to win.

- *He looked up "front-runner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "front-runner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

great-aunt *(noun)*

An aunt of your father or mother.

- *Understanding "great-aunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great-aunt."*

---

guardian spirit *(noun)*

An angel believed to have special affection for a particular individual.

- *In class, the teacher used "guardian spirit" to mean an angel believed to have special affection for a....*
- *He looked up "guardian spirit" because he had never seen it before.*

harvey *(noun)*

English physician and scientist who described the circulation of the blood; he later proposed that all animals originate from an ovum produced by the female of the species (1578-1657).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harvey."*
- *He looked up "harvey" because he had never seen it before.*

henry moore *(noun)*

British sculptor whose works are monumental organic forms (1898-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry moore" to mean british sculptor whose works are monumental organic....*
- *They discussed "henry moore" during the group presentation.*

kick in the butt *(noun)*

Punishment inflicted by kicking the victim in the behind.

- *The article explained what "kick in the butt" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kick in the butt."*

lovers *(noun)*

A person who loves someone or is loved by someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lovers."*
- *The article explained what "lovers" means with a simple example.*

mail carrier *(noun)*

A man who delivers the mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mail carrier."*
- *He looked up "mail carrier" because he had never seen it before.*

mary harris jones *(noun)*

United States labor leader (born in Ireland) who helped to found the Industrial Workers of the World (1830-1930).

- *They discussed "mary harris jones" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mary harris jones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

medication *(noun)*

The act of treating with medicines or remedies.

- *The article explained what "medication" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "medication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moon-worship *(noun)*

The worship of the moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "moon-worship" to mean the worship of the moon.*
- *The article explained what "moon-worship" means with a simple example.*

morris *(noun)*

United States suffragist in Wyoming (1814-1902).

- *Understanding "morris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "morris" means with a simple example.*

population scientist *(noun)*

A scientist who studies the growth and density of populations and their vital statistics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "population scientist."*
- *He looked up "population scientist" because he had never seen it before.*

portfolio *(noun)*

The role of the head of a government department.

- *He holds the portfolio for foreign affairs.*
- *He remembered her because she was carrying a large portfolio.*

poster boy *(noun)*

A male poster child.

- *They discussed "poster boy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "poster boy" because he had never seen it before.*

president madison *(noun)*

4th President of the United States; member of the Continental Congress and rapporteur at the Constitutional Convention in 1776; helped frame the Bill of Rights (1751-1836).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president madison."*
- *He looked up "president madison" because he had never seen it before.*

president tyler *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became the 10th President of the United States when Harrison died (1790-1862).

- *In class, the teacher used "president tyler" to mean elected vice president and became the 10th....*
- *The article explained what "president tyler" means with a simple example.*

prince philip *(noun)*

Englishman and husband of Elizabeth II (born 1921).

- *They discussed "prince philip" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prince philip."*

rachel *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the second wife of Jacob and mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

- *They discussed "rachel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rachel" to mean (old testament) the second wife of jacob and mother....*

replacing *(noun)*

The act of furnishing an equivalent person or thing in the place of another.

- *Replacing the star will not be easy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "replacing."*

robert burns *(noun)*

Celebrated Scottish poet (1759-1796).

- *He looked up "robert burns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert burns."*

screening *(noun)*

The act of concealing the existence of something by obstructing the view of it.

- *He looked up "screening" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screening."*

secretary of commerce and labor *(noun)*

Head of a former executive department created in 1903 and divided into two departments in 1913.

- *The article explained what "secretary of commerce and labor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretary of commerce and labor."*

sir walter scott *(noun)*

British author of historical novels and ballads (1771-1832).

- *Understanding "sir walter scott" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir walter scott" to mean british author of historical novels and ballads....*

sound ranging *(noun)*

Locating a source of sound (as an enemy gun) by measurements of the time the sound arrives at microphones in known positions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound ranging."*
- *The article explained what "sound ranging" means with a simple example.*

sporting man *(noun)*

Someone who leads a merry existence; especially a gambler on the outcome of sporting events.

- *He looked up "sporting man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sporting man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strip mining *(noun)*

The mining of ore or coal from an open mine.

- *In class, the teacher used "strip mining" to mean the mining of ore or coal from an open mine.*
- *The article explained what "strip mining" means with a simple example.*

---

swift *(noun)*

An English satirist born in Ireland (1667-1745).

- *They discussed "swift" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "swift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teaching certificate *(noun)*

A certificate saying that the holder is qualified to teach in the public schools.

- *In class, the teacher used "teaching certificate" to mean a certificate saying that the holder is qualified....*
- *He looked up "teaching certificate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

temporary worker *(noun)*

A worker (especially in an office) hired on a temporary basis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporary worker."*
- *He looked up "temporary worker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

torture *(noun)*

The deliberate, systematic, or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons in an attempt to force another person to yield information or to make a confession or for any other reason.

- *The article explained what "torture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "torture" to mean the deliberate, systematic, or wanton infliction of....*

---

tricks *(noun)*

An attempt to get you to do something foolish or imprudent.

- *Understanding "tricks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricks."*

---

violation *(noun)*

An act that disregards an agreement or a right.

- *He claimed a violation of his rights under the Fifth Amendment.*
- *The article explained what "violation" means with a simple example.*

---

water rat *(noun)*

A person who enjoys being in or on the water.

- *In class, the teacher used "water rat" to mean a person who enjoys being in or on the water.*
- *The article explained what "water rat" means with a simple example.*

---

william mitchell *(noun)*

United States aviator and general who was an early advocate of military air power (1879-1936).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william mitchell."*
- *He looked up "william mitchell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

work-shy *(adjective)*

Disinclined to work or exertion.

- *The unemployed are not necessarily work-shy.*
- *Would you call this situation "work-shy"? Explain why.*

---

workshop *(noun)*

A brief intensive course for a small group; emphasizes problem solving.

- *They discussed "workshop" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "workshop" to mean a brief intensive course for a small group;....*

---

world premiere *(noun)*

(music) the first public performance (as of a dramatic or musical work) anywhere in the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world premiere."*
- *Understanding "world premiere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

addiction *(noun)*

(Roman law) a formal award by a magistrate of a thing or person to another person (as the award of a debtor to his creditor); a surrender to a master.

- *Under Roman law addiction was the justification for slavery.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "addiction."*

---

associates *(noun)*

A friend who is frequently in the company of another.

- *Associates in the law firm bill at a lower rate than do partners.*
- *The article explained what "associates" means with a simple example.*

---

attendance check *(noun)*

A call of students' names in a classroom.

- *They discussed "attendance check" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attendance check."*

---

classified ad *(noun)*

A short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in small print) and appearing along with other ads of the same type.

- *He looked up "classified ad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "classified ad" during the group presentation.*

---

conservatives *(noun)*

A person who is reluctant to accept changes and new ideas.

- *He looked up "conservatives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conservatives."*

---

criminal offense *(noun)*

(criminal law) an act punishable by law; usually considered an evil act.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criminal offense."*
- *Understanding "criminal offense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cross-country jumping *(noun)*

Riding horses across country over obstructions to demonstrate horsemanship.

- *The article explained what "cross-country jumping" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cross-country jumping" to mean riding horses across country over obstructions to....*

---

custody battle *(noun)*

Litigation to settle custody of the children of a divorced couple.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "custody battle."*
- *The article explained what "custody battle" means with a simple example.*

---

dining *(noun)*

The act of eating dinner.

- *The article explained what "dining" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disability insurance *(noun)*

Social insurance for the disabled.

- *In class, the teacher used "disability insurance" to mean social insurance for the disabled.*
- *Understanding "disability insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edward iv *(noun)*

King of England from 1461 to 1470 and from 1471 to 1483; was dethroned in 1470 but regained the throne in 1471 by his victory at the battle of Tewkesbury (1442-1483).

- *He looked up "edward iv" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "edward iv" during the group presentation.*

---

electrical shock *(noun)*

A reflex response to the passage of electric current through the body.

- *Subjects received a small electric shock when they made the wrong response.*
- *Electricians get accustomed to occasional shocks.*

---

employee savings plan *(noun)*

A plan that allows employees to contribute to an investment pool managed the employer.

- *In class, the teacher used "employee savings plan" to mean a plan that allows employees to contribute to an....*
- *They discussed "employee savings plan" during the group presentation.*

---

frank cooper *(noun)*

United States film actor noted for his portrayals of strong silent heroes (1901-1961).

- *He looked up "frank cooper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frank cooper."*

---

grandmother *(noun)*

The mother of your father or mother.

- *The article explained what "grandmother" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grandmother" to mean the mother of your father or mother.*

---

hiring hall *(noun)*

A union-operated placement office where jobs are allotted to applicants according to seniority or rotation.

- *He looked up "hiring hall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hiring hall."*

---

immune *(noun)*

A person who is immune to a particular infection.

- *The article explained what "immune" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immune" to mean a person who is immune to a particular infection.*

---

in-migration *(noun)*

Migration into a place (especially migration to a country of which you are not a native in order to settle there).

- *In class, the teacher used "in-migration" to mean migration into a place (especially migration to a....*
- *Understanding "in-migration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inquiry agent *(noun)*

A private detective.

- *In class, the teacher used "inquiry agent" to mean a private detective.*
- *The article explained what "inquiry agent" means with a simple example.*

---

inspection *(noun)*

A formal or official examination.

- *We had to wait for the inspection before we could use the elevator.*
- *He looked up "inspection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

install *(verb)*

Put into an office or a position.

- *The new president was installed immediately after the election.*
- *Install the washer and dryer.*

---

john tyler *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became the 10th President of the United States when Harrison died (1790-1862).

- *The article explained what "john tyler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "john tyler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

judge advocate *(noun)*

An officer assigned to the judge advocate general.

- *In class, the teacher used "judge advocate" to mean an officer assigned to the judge advocate general.*
- *They discussed "judge advocate" during the group presentation.*

---

judicial *(adjective)*

Belonging or appropriate to the office of a judge.

- *Judicial robes.*
- *Judicial system.*

---

mason *(noun)*

A craftsman who works with stone or brick.

- *Understanding "mason" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mason" during the group presentation.*

---

mechanical drawing *(noun)*

The craft of drawing blueprints.

- *The article explained what "mechanical drawing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mechanical drawing" to mean the craft of drawing blueprints.*

---

migration *(noun)*

The movement of persons from one country or locality to another.

- *He looked up "migration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "migration."*

---

muscles *(noun)*

A bully employed as a thug or bodyguard.

- *Understanding "muscles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muscles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mutual aid *(noun)*

Arrangements made between nations to assist each other.

- *Understanding "mutual aid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mutual aid" means with a simple example.*

---

nurses *(noun)*

A woman who is the custodian of children.

- *In class, the teacher used "nurses" to mean a woman who is the custodian of children.*
- *He looked up "nurses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

out-migration *(noun)*

Migration from a place (especially migration from your native country in order to settle in another).

- *The article explained what "out-migration" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "out-migration" to mean migration from a place (especially migration from....*

---

peer *(noun)*

A person who is of equal standing with another in a group.

- *Understanding "peer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "peer" means with a simple example.*

---

pig *(noun)*

A person regarded as greedy and pig-like.

- *Understanding "pig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pig" to mean a person regarded as greedy and pig-like.*

re-examine *(verb)*

Question after cross-examination by opposing counsel.

- *Re-examine one's witness.*
- *Can you use "re-examine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

road runner *(noun)*

Someone who participates in long-distance races (especially in marathons).

- *He looked up "road runner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road runner."*

shy person *(noun)*

Someone who shrinks from familiarity with others.

- *The article explained what "shy person" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shy person" during the group presentation.*

signals intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence information gathered from communications intelligence or electronics intelligence or telemetry intelligence.

- *In class, the teacher used "signals intelligence" to mean intelligence information gathered from....*
- *He looked up "signals intelligence" because he had never seen it before.*

sir thomas lawrence *(noun)*

English portrait painter remembered for the series of portraits of the leaders of the alliance against Napoleon (1769-1830).

- *The article explained what "sir thomas lawrence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir thomas lawrence" to mean english portrait painter remembered for the series....*

solo blast *(noun)*

A home run with no runners on base.

- *The article explained what "solo blast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solo blast" to mean a home run with no runners on base.*

strangers *(noun)*

An individual that one is not acquainted with.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strangers."*
- *He looked up "strangers" because he had never seen it before.*

swing shift *(noun)*

The work shift during the evening (as 4 p.m. to midnight).

- *He looked up "swing shift" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "swing shift" during the group presentation.*

tattoo *(noun)*

The practice of making a design on the skin by pricking and staining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tattoo."*
- *The article explained what "tattoo" means with a simple example.*

teacher-student relation *(noun)*

The academic relation between teachers and their students.

- *He looked up "teacher-student relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teacher-student relation" during the group presentation.*

wine lover *(noun)*

A connoisseur of fine wines; a grape nut.

- *They discussed "wine lover" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine lover."*

wrestling *(noun)*

The act of engaging in close hand-to-hand combat.

- *We watched his grappling and wrestling with the bully.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrestling."*

---

accomplished fact *(noun)*

An irreversible accomplishment.

- *Understanding "accomplished fact" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accomplished fact."*

---

activist *(noun)*

A militant reformer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "activist."*
- *Understanding "activist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

activists *(noun)*

A militant reformer.

- *Understanding "activists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "activists."*

---

american revolutionary war *(noun)*

The revolution of the American Colonies against Great Britain; 1775-1783.

- *They discussed "american revolutionary war" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american revolutionary war."*

---

artistic production *(noun)*

The creation of beautiful or significant things.

- *Understanding "artistic production" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artistic production" because he had never seen it before.*

---

benjamin west *(noun)*

English painter (born in America) who became the second president of the Royal Academy (1738-1820).

- *They discussed "benjamin west" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benjamin west."*

---

chancellor *(noun)*

The honorary or titular head of a university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chancellor."*
- *Understanding "chancellor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christian scientist *(noun)*

A member of the Protestant church founded in the United States by Mary Baker Eddy.

- *They discussed "christian scientist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christian scientist."*

---

comparing *(noun)*

The act of examining resemblances.

- *In class, the teacher used "comparing" to mean the act of examining resemblances.*
- *Understanding "comparing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

consultant *(noun)*

An expert who gives advice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consultant."*
- *They discussed "consultant" during the group presentation.*

---

courtesy *(noun)*

A courteous or respectful or considerate act.

- *In class, the teacher used "courtesy" to mean a courteous or respectful or considerate act.*

- *The article explained what "courtesy" means with a simple example.*

---

cow man *(noun)*

A man who raises (or tends) cattle.

- *They discussed "cow man" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cow man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

designated driver *(noun)*

The member of a party who is designated to refrain from alcohol and so is sober when it is time to drive home.

- *He looked up "designated driver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "designated driver" to mean the member of a party who is designated to refrain....*

---

dishes *(noun)*

An activity that you like or at which you are superior.

- *We gave them a set of dishes for a wedding present.*
- *He looked up "dishes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

double-dealer *(noun)*

A person who says one thing and does another.

- *They discussed "double-dealer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "double-dealer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dutch uncle *(noun)*

A counselor who admonishes frankly and sternly.

- *They discussed "dutch uncle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dutch uncle" to mean a counselor who admonishes frankly and sternly.*

---

efficiency engineer *(noun)*

An expert in increasing the efficient use of machines and personnel.

- *Understanding "efficiency engineer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "efficiency engineer" during the group presentation.*

---

faith healing *(noun)*

Care provided through prayer and faith in God.

- *In class, the teacher used "faith healing" to mean care provided through prayer and faith in god.*
- *The article explained what "faith healing" means with a simple example.*

---

financing *(noun)*

The act of financing.

- *They discussed "financing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "financing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foster parent *(noun)*

A person who acts as parent and guardian for a child in place of the child's natural parents but without legally adopting the child.

- *The article explained what "foster parent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foster parent" to mean a person who acts as parent and guardian for a....*

---

foster-parent *(noun)*

A person who acts as parent and guardian for a child in place of the child's natural parents but without legally adopting the child.

- *He looked up "foster-parent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "foster-parent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gentlemen *(noun)*

A manservant who acts as a personal attendant to his employer.

- *They discussed "gentlemen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentlemen."*

---

graphic artist *(noun)*

An artist who designs and makes prints.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graphic artist."*
- *They discussed "graphic artist" during the group presentation.*

great grandmother *(noun)*

A mother of your grandparent.

- *Understanding "great grandmother" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "great grandmother" during the group presentation.*

house organ *(noun)*

A periodical published by a business firm for its employees and customers.

- *They discussed "house organ" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "house organ" means with a simple example.*

instrument flying *(noun)*

Navigation of an airplane solely by instruments.

- *In class, the teacher used "instrument flying" to mean navigation of an airplane solely by instruments.*
- *The article explained what "instrument flying" means with a simple example.*

james watson *(noun)*

United States geneticist who (with Crick in 1953) helped discover the helical structure of DNA (born in 1928).

- *He looked up "james watson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james watson."*

joint venture *(noun)*

A venture by a partnership or conglomerate designed to share risk or expertise.

- *A joint venture between the film companies to produce TV shows.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joint venture."*

liberals *(noun)*

A person who favors an economic theory of laissez-faire and self-regulating markets.

- *In class, the teacher used "liberals" to mean a person who favors an economic theory of....*
- *The article explained what "liberals" means with a simple example.*

life peer *(noun)*

A British peer whose title lapses at death.

- *In class, the teacher used "life peer" to mean a british peer whose title lapses at death.*
- *The article explained what "life peer" means with a simple example.*

mechanics *(noun)*

The technical aspects of doing something.

- *The mechanics of prose style.*
- *The article explained what "mechanics" means with a simple example.*

plant scientist *(noun)*

A biologist specializing in the study of plants.

- *The article explained what "plant scientist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plant scientist."*

plug away *(verb)*

Work doggedly or persistently.

- *She keeps plugging away at her dissertation.*
- *Students must plug away at this problem.*

profession *(noun)*

The body of people in a learned occupation.

- *The news spread rapidly through the medical profession.*
- *A profession of disagreement.*

---

providers *(noun)*

Someone who provides the means for subsistence.

- *In class, the teacher used "providers" to mean someone who provides the means for subsistence.*
- *Understanding "providers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publisher *(noun)*

A person engaged in publishing periodicals or books or music.

- *Understanding "publisher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "publisher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

putin *(noun)*

Russian statesman chosen as president of the Russian Federation in 2000; formerly director of the Federal Security Bureau (born in 1952).

- *Understanding "putin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "putin" to mean russian statesman chosen as president of the....*

---

reading assignment *(noun)*

The reading of a passage assigned by the teacher.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reading assignment."*
- *He looked up "reading assignment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retreat *(noun)*

Withdrawal for prayer and study and meditation.

- *The religious retreat is a form of vacation activity.*
- *The disorderly retreat of French troops.*

---

robert mills *(noun)*

United States architect who was the presidentially appointed architect of Washington D.C. (1781-1855).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert mills."*
- *Understanding "robert mills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roger sessions *(noun)*

United States composer who promoted 20th century music (1896-1985).

- *He looked up "roger sessions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roger sessions" to mean united states composer who promoted 20th century....*

---

rookie *(noun)*

An awkward and inexperienced youth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rookie."*
- *They discussed "rookie" during the group presentation.*

---

saint luke *(noun)*

(New Testament) the Apostle closely associated with St. Paul and traditionally assumed to be the author of the third Gospel.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint luke" to mean (new testament) the apostle closely associated with....*
- *They discussed "saint luke" during the group presentation.*

---

schedule feeding *(noun)*

Feeding a baby or animal according to a fixed schedule (e.g., every 4 hours).

- *The article explained what "schedule feeding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schedule feeding" to mean feeding a baby or animal according to a fixed....*

---

sir henry joseph wood *(noun)*

English conductor (1869-1944).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir henry joseph wood" to mean english conductor (1869-1944).*
- *Understanding "sir henry joseph wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

small farmer *(noun)*

A farmer on a small farm.

- *In class, the teacher used "small farmer" to mean a farmer on a small farm.*
- *The article explained what "small farmer" means with a simple example.*

stuart *(noun)*

A member of the royal family that ruled Scotland and England.

- *The article explained what "stuart" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stuart" during the group presentation.*

surgeon *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in surgery.

- *The article explained what "surgeon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surgeon" to mean a physician who specializes in surgery.*

theft *(noun)*

The act of taking something from someone unlawfully.

- *They discussed "theft" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theft."*

trophy wife *(noun)*

A wife who is an attractive young woman; seldom the first wife of an affluent older man.

- *His trophy wife was an asset to his business.*
- *The article explained what "trophy wife" means with a simple example.*

washing *(noun)*

The work of cleansing (usually with soap and water).

- *The article explained what "washing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "washing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

washing-up *(noun)*

The washing of dishes etc after a meal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washing-up."*
- *The article explained what "washing-up" means with a simple example.*

welfare worker *(noun)*

Someone employed to provide social services (especially to the disadvantaged).

- *In class, the teacher used "welfare worker" to mean someone employed to provide social services....*
- *Understanding "welfare worker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

writing assignment *(noun)*

An assignment to write something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "writing assignment."*
- *He looked up "writing assignment" because he had never seen it before.*

written assignment *(noun)*

An assignment to write something.

- *He looked up "written assignment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "written assignment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baby farmer *(noun)*

Someone who runs an establishment that houses and cares for babies for a fee.

- *The article explained what "baby farmer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baby farmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blocking *(noun)*

The act of obstructing or deflecting someone's movements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blocking."*
- *Understanding "blocking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coin collection *(noun)*

The collection and study of money (and coins in particular).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coin collection."*
- *He looked up "coin collection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

course of instruction *(noun)*

Education imparted in a series of lessons or meetings.

- *He took a course in basket weaving.*
- *He looked up "course of instruction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cross examine *(verb)*

Question closely, or question a witness that has already been questioned by the opposing side.

- *The witness was cross-examined by the defense.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cross examine" when talking about this idea.*

Health & Body

headache *(noun)*

A pain that you feel inside your head.

- *I have a terrible headache, so I am going to lie down.*
- *Working on the computer too long gives me a headache.*

---

medicine *(noun)*

Something you drink, swallow, or take to treat an illness or pain.

- *The doctor gave me some medicine for my cough.*
- *Remember to take your medicine twice a day, after meals.*

---

tired *(adjective)*

Feeling that you need to rest or sleep.

- *I was so tired after work that I fell asleep on the sofa.*
- *The children were tired after playing outside all afternoon.*

---

doctor *(noun)*

A person whose job is to treat people who are ill or injured.

- *You should see a doctor if the pain continues.*
- *The doctor listened to my heartbeat.*

---

hospital *(noun)*

A place where sick or injured people are treated by doctors and nurses.

- *She was taken to the hospital after the accident.*
- *The new hospital opened last year.*

---

fever *(noun)*

A high body temperature caused by illness.

- *The child has a fever and should stay in bed.*
- *Take this medicine to bring down the fever.*

---

cough *(noun / verb)*

To force air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound; also, the act of doing this.

- *He has had a bad cough for a week.*
- *Cover your mouth when you cough.*

---

healthy *(adjective)*

In good physical condition; not ill.

- *Eating vegetables helps you stay healthy.*
- *She looks healthy after her vacation.*

---

exercise *(noun / verb)*

Physical activity done to stay strong and healthy; to do such activity.

- *Daily exercise is good for your heart.*
- *I exercise at the gym three times a week.*

---

pain *(noun)*

An unpleasant feeling in a part of your body when you are hurt or ill.

- *He felt a sharp pain in his back.*
- *This cream helps reduce the pain.*

---

nurse *(noun)*

A person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, often in a hospital.

- *The nurse checked my blood pressure.*
- *She wants to become a nurse.*

---

blood *(noun)*

The red liquid that flows through your body.

- *The nurse took a blood sample.*
- *He turned pale at the sight of blood.*

---

sleep *(verb / noun)*

To rest with your eyes closed and your mind inactive; also, the state of doing this.

- *I need to sleep at least eight hours tonight.*
- *Babies need a lot of sleep.*

---

people *(noun)*

The body of citizens of a state or country.

- *The Spanish people.*
- *Old people.*

---

want *(noun)*

The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable.

- *For want of a nail the shoe was lost.*
- *I tried to supply his wants.*

---

need *(noun)*

A state of extreme poverty or destitution.

- *A general state of need exists among the homeless.*
- *She satisfied his need for affection.*

---

be well *(verb)*

Be healthy; feel good.

- *She has not been well lately.*
- *Can you use “be well” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

right *(noun)*

The hand that is on the right side of the body.

- *He writes with his right hand but pitches with his left.*
- *Hit him with quick rights to the body.*

---

get into *(verb)*

Put clothing on one’s body.

- *He got into his jeans.*
- *He really got into semantics.*

life *(noun)*

A characteristic state or mode of living.

- *Social life.*
- *City life.*

make as if *(verb)*

Begin or appear to begin an action.

- *In everyday English, people use "make as if" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "make as if" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

do well *(verb)*

Act in one's own or everybody's best interest.

- *You will do well to arrive on time tomorrow!*
- *Can you use "do well" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

get back *(verb)*

Get one's revenge for a wrong or an injury.

- *We got back the money after we threatened to sue the company.*
- *He got back his son from the kidnappers.*

high *(noun)*

An air mass of higher than normal pressure.

- *The east coast benefits from a Bermuda high.*
- *Summer temperatures reached an all-time high.*

had best *(verb)*

Act in one's own or everybody's best interest.

- *Can you use "had best" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "had best" and when to wait.*

well-being *(noun)*

A contented state of being happy and healthy and prosperous.

- *Understanding "well-being" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "well-being" means with a simple example.*

left *(noun)*

The hand that is on the left side of the body.

- *Jab with your left.*
- *She stood on the left.*

let in *(verb)*

Allow participation in or the right to be part of; permit to exercise the rights, functions, and responsibilities of.

- *She tried to use "let in" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "let in" until he saw an example.*

put up *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Put up a good fight.*
- *The dealer put up three of his most valuable paintings for auction.*

big time *(noun)*

The highest level of an occupation (especially in entertainment).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big time."*
- *They discussed "big time" during the group presentation.*

public *(noun)*

A body of people sharing some common interest.

- *The reading public.*
- *He is a hero in the eyes of the public.*

---

group a *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry the A antigen.

- *Understanding "group a" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group a."*

---

care for *(verb)*

Provide treatment for.

- *The nurses cared for the bomb victims.*
- *She tried to use "care for" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

person *(noun)*

A human body (usually including the clothing).

- *A weapon was hidden on his person.*
- *There was too much for one person to do.*

---

come to life *(verb)*

Be lifelike, as of a painting.

- *If you look at it long enough, this portrait comes to life!*
- *All these flowers come to life when the rains come.*

---

hard-on *(noun)*

An erect penis.

- *The article explained what "hard-on" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hard-on" to mean an erect penis.*

---

tell on *(verb)*

Give away information about somebody.

- *She tried to use "tell on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "tell on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

try on *(verb)*

Put on a garment in order to see whether it fits and looks nice.

- *Try on this sweater to see how it looks.*
- *The coach explained when to use "try on" and when to wait.*

---

area *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *It was a closed area of employment.*
- *It was a mountainous area.*

---

hard time *(noun)*

A difficulty that can be overcome with effort.

- *We had a hard time getting here.*
- *Understanding "hard time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

health *(noun)*

A healthy state of wellbeing free from disease.

- *Physicians should be held responsible for the health of their patients.*
- *His delicate health.*

---

fact *(noun)*

An event known to have happened or something known to have existed.

- *Your fears have no basis in fact.*
- *How much of the story is fact and how much fiction is hard to tell.*

make water *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *In everyday English, people use "make water" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "make water" carefully so everyone would understand.*

a level *(noun)*

The advanced level of a subject taken in school (usually two years after O level).

- *They discussed "a level" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "a level" means with a simple example.*

body *(noun)*

The body excluding the head and neck and limbs.

- *He felt as if his whole body were on fire.*
- *The whole body filed out of the auditorium.*

problem *(noun)*

A state of difficulty that needs to be resolved.

- *She and her husband are having problems.*
- *Urban problems such as traffic congestion and smog.*

the true *(noun)*

Conformity to reality or actuality.

- *They debated the truth of the proposition.*
- *The situation brought home to us the blunt truth of the military threat.*

put under *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *Can you use "put under" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "put under" until he saw an example.*

good health *(noun)*

The state of being vigorous and free from bodily or mental disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good health."*
- *The article explained what "good health" means with a simple example.*

in the air *(adverb)*

On everybody's mind.

- *Christmas was in the air.*
- *Place "in the air" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

make a face *(verb)*

Contort the face to indicate a certain mental or emotional state.

- *She tried to use "make a face" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "make a face" and when to wait.*

members *(noun)*

An external body part that projects from the body.

- *Only members will be admitted.*
- *She was introduced to all the members of his family.*

pretty up *(verb)*

Use special care in dressing, making-up, etc.

- *He did not know how to use "pretty up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pretty up" and when to wait.*

saw *(noun)*

A condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saw."*
- *Understanding "saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

talk into *(verb)*

Persuade somebody to do something.

- *She tried to use "talk into" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "talk into" until he saw an example.*

---

keep company *(verb)*

Be a companion to somebody.

- *Learners should practice how to use "keep company" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "keep company" and when to wait.*

---

low *(noun)*

An air mass of lower pressure; often brings precipitation.

- *A low moved in over night bringing sleet and snow.*
- *The stock market fell to a new low.*

---

stay *(noun)*

The state of inactivity following an interruption.

- *The momentary stay enabled him to escape the blow.*
- *They had a nice stay in Paris.*

---

living *(noun)*

The condition of living or the state of being alive.

- *Save your pity for the living.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living."*

---

right hand *(noun)*

The hand that is on the right side of the body.

- *He writes with his right hand but pitches with his left.*
- *Hit him with quick rights to the body.*

---

act as *(verb)*

Pretend to have certain qualities or state of mind.

- *He acted the idiot.*
- *This heap of stones will act as a barrier.*

---

behind *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *In class, the teacher used "behind" to mean the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.*
- *They discussed "behind" during the group presentation.*

---

state of war *(noun)*

A legal state created by a declaration of war and ended by official declaration during which the international rules of war apply.

- *War was declared in November but actual fighting did not begin until the following spring.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state of war" to mean a legal state created by a declaration of war and....*

---

stay up *(verb)*

Not go to bed.

- *Don't stay up so late–you have to go to work tomorrow.*
- *She tried to use "stay up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

report out *(verb)*

Return a bill after consideration and revision to a legislative body.

- *Learners should practice how to use "report out" in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use “report out” when talking about this idea.*

---

bring to *(verb)*

Return to consciousness.

- *These pictures bring back sad memories.*
- *In everyday English, people use “bring to” when talking about this idea.*

---

type a *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry the A antigen.

- *The article explained what “type a” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “type a” to mean the blood group whose red cells carry the a antigen.*

---

chance *(noun)*

A possibility due to a favorable combination of circumstances.

- *Now is your chance.*
- *We ran into each other by pure chance.*

---

body part *(noun)*

Any part of an organism such as an organ or extremity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “body part.”*
- *Understanding “body part” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *He planted a field of wheat.*
- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*

---

wants *(noun)*

The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable.

- *I tried to supply his wants.*
- *They discussed “wants” during the group presentation.*

---

energy *(noun)*

A healthy capacity for vigorous activity.

- *Jogging works off my excess energy.*
- *Energy can take a wide variety of forms.*

---

state of matter *(noun)*

(chemistry) the three traditional states of matter are solids (fixed shape and volume) and liquids (fixed volume and shaped by the container) and gases (filling the container).

- *The solid state of water is called ice.*
- *They discussed “state of matter” during the group presentation.*

---

life form *(noun)*

The characteristic bodily form of a mature organism.

- *Understanding “life form” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “life form” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bring back *(verb)*

Return to consciousness.

- *These pictures bring back sad memories.*
- *In everyday English, people use “bring back” when talking about this idea.*

---

free hand *(noun)*

Freedom to do as you see fit.

- *Many have doubts about giving him a free hand to attack.*
- *The article explained what “free hand” means with a simple example.*

---

health care *(noun)*

The preservation of mental and physical health by preventing or treating illness through services offered by the health profession.

- *They discussed "health care" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "health care" to mean the preservation of mental and physical health by....*

---

left hand *(noun)*

The hand that is on the left side of the body.

- *Jab with your left.*
- *In class, the teacher used "left hand" to mean the hand that is on the left side of the body.*

---

security *(noun)*

The state of being free from danger or injury.

- *We support the armed services in the name of national security.*
- *His pension gave him security in his old age.*

---

hold *(noun)*

A state of being confined (usually for a short time).

- *The prisoner is on hold.*
- *She kept a firm hold on the railing.*

---

problems *(noun)*

A state of difficulty that needs to be resolved.

- *She and her husband are having problems.*
- *Urban problems such as traffic congestion and smog.*

---

rights *(noun)*

The hand that is on the right side of the body.

- *Hit him with quick rights to the body.*
- *They are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights.*

---

states general *(noun)*

Assembly of the estates of an entire country especially the sovereign body of the Dutch republic from 16th to 18th centuries.

- *He looked up "states general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "states general" during the group presentation.*

---

take it easy *(verb)*

Settle into a comfortable sitting position.

- *Learners should practice how to use "take it easy" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "take it easy" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

test *(noun)*

A set of questions or exercises evaluating skill or knowledge.

- *When the test was stolen the professor had to make a new set of questions.*
- *The test was standardized on a large sample of students.*

---

war power *(noun)*

An extraordinary power exercised (usually by the executive branch) in the prosecution of a war and involving an extension of the powers that the government normally has in peacetime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war power."*
- *They discussed "war power" during the group presentation.*

---

member *(noun)*

An external body part that projects from the body.

- *Only members will be admitted.*
- *A member of the faculty.*

---

live body *(noun)*

The body of a living animal or person.

- *In class, the teacher used "live body" to mean the body of a living animal or person.*
- *The article explained what "live body" means with a simple example.*

---

press *(noun)*

The state of demanding notice or attention.

- *The press of business matters.*
- *He gave the button a press.*

---

state of the art *(noun)*

The highest degree of development of an art or technique at a particular time.

- *The state of the art in space travel.*
- *Understanding "state of the art" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

areas *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *Areas of interest include...*
- *Understanding "areas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

body of water *(noun)*

The part of the earth's surface covered with water (such as a river or lake or ocean).

- *They invaded our territorial waters.*
- *They were sitting by the water's edge.*

---

group b *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry the B antigen.

- *The article explained what "group b" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "group b."*

---

business community *(noun)*

The body of individuals who manage businesses.

- *The article explained what "business community" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "business community" during the group presentation.*

---

lives *(noun)*

A characteristic state or mode of living.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lives."*
- *The article explained what "lives" means with a simple example.*

---

white matter *(noun)*

Whitish nervous tissue of the CNS consisting of neurons and their myelin sheaths.

- *In class, the teacher used "white matter" to mean whitish nervous tissue of the cns consisting of....*
- *Understanding "white matter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black body *(noun)*

A hypothetical object capable of absorbing all the electromagnetic radiation falling on it.

- *A black body maintained at a constant temperature is a full radiator at that temperature because the radiation reaching and leaving it must be in equilibrium.*
- *They discussed "black body" during the group presentation.*

---

black death *(noun)*

The epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced during the Middle Ages when it killed nearly half the people of western Europe.

- *The article explained what "black death" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black death" to mean the epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced....*

---

health problem *(noun)*

A state in which you are unable to function normally and without pain.

- *They discussed "health problem" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "health problem" means with a simple example.*

human head *(noun)*

The head of a human being.

- *They discussed "human head" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "human head" because he had never seen it before.*

size of it *(noun)*

The actual state of affairs.

- *That's the size of the situation.*
- *She hates me, that's about the size of it.*

international law *(noun)*

The body of laws governing relations between nations.

- *He looked up "international law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "international law" during the group presentation.*

red water *(noun)*

A disease of cattle; characterized by hematuria.

- *In class, the teacher used "red water" to mean a disease of cattle; characterized by hematuria.*
- *The article explained what "red water" means with a simple example.*

human face *(noun)*

The front of the human head from the forehead to the chin and ear to ear.

- *He washed his face.*
- *I wish I had seen the look on his face when he got the news.*

add *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *The article explained what "add" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "add."*

attack *(noun)*

A sudden occurrence of an uncontrollable condition.

- *An attack of diarrhea.*
- *The attack began at dawn.*

situation *(noun)*

A complex or critical or unusual difficulty.

- *The dangerous situation developed suddenly.*
- *That's quite a situation.*

council *(noun)*

A body serving in an administrative capacity.

- *Student council.*
- *Emergency council.*

fall over *(verb)*

Fall forward and down.

- *The old woman went over without a sound.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fall over" when talking about this idea.*

hair *(noun)*

A covering for the body (or parts of it) consisting of a dense growth of threadlike structures (as on the human head); helps to prevent heat loss.

- *He combed his hair.*
- *Each hair consists of layers of dead keratinized cells.*

self-government *(noun)*

Government of a political unit by its own people.

- *He looked up "self-government" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "self-government" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cause of death *(noun)*

The causal agent resulting in death.

- *He looked up "cause of death" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cause of death" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dead end *(noun)*

A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible.

- *The article explained what "dead end" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead end" to mean a situation in which no progress can be made or no....*

---

health check *(noun)*

A thorough physical examination; includes a variety of tests depending on the age and sex and health of the person.

- *Understanding "health check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "health check" during the group presentation.*

---

human body *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *Leonardo studied the human body.*
- *The article explained what "human body" means with a simple example.*

---

stand-down *(noun)*

A suspension and relaxation from an alert state or a state of readiness.

- *The article explained what "stand-down" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stand-down" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ground state *(noun)*

(physics) the lowest energy state of an atom or other particle.

- *Understanding "ground state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ground state" during the group presentation.*

---

whole works *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.

- *We saw the whole shebang.*
- *A hotdog with the works.*

---

high ground *(noun)*

A position of superiority over opponents or competitors.

- *They discussed "high ground" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high ground" to mean a position of superiority over opponents or competitors.*

---

living death *(noun)*

A state of constant misery.

- *They discussed "living death" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living death."*

---

public security *(noun)*

The general security of public places.

- *They discussed "public security" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public security."*

---

sleep in *(verb)*

Live in the house where one works.

- *On Sundays, I sleep in.*

- *The coach explained when to use “sleep in” and when to wait.*

---

art history *(noun)*

The academic discipline that studies the development of painting and sculpture.

- *They discussed “art history” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “art history” means with a simple example.*

---

build *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *In class, the teacher used “build” to mean alternative names for the body of a human being.*
- *They discussed “build” during the group presentation.*

---

quality of life *(noun)*

Your personal satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with the cultural or intellectual conditions under which you live (as distinct from material comfort).

- *The new art museum is expected to improve the quality of life.*
- *In class, the teacher used “quality of life” to mean your personal satisfaction (or dissatisfaction)....*

---

sleep with *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *This student sleeps with everyone in her dorm.*
- *Were you ever intimate with this man?*

---

body process *(noun)*

An organic process that takes place in the body.

- *They discussed “body process” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “body process.”*

---

body type *(noun)*

A category of physique.

- *In class, the teacher used “body type” to mean a category of physique.*
- *He looked up “body type” because he had never seen it before.*

---

college level *(noun)*

The level of education that college students are assumed to have attained.

- *The article explained what “college level” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “college level” to mean the level of education that college students are....*

---

natural state *(noun)*

A wild primitive state untouched by civilization.

- *He looked up “natural state” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “natural state” during the group presentation.*

---

pass out *(verb)*

Lose consciousness due to a sudden trauma, for example.

- *The teacher handed out the exams.*
- *He did not know how to use “pass out” until he saw an example.*

---

sleep out *(verb)*

Work in a house where one does not live.

- *Our cook lives out; he can easily commute from his home.*
- *Can you use “sleep out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

effect *(noun)*

A symptom caused by an illness or a drug.

- *The effects of sleep loss.*
- *The effect of the anesthetic.*

---

business relationship *(noun)*

A formal contractual relationship established to provide for regular banking or brokerage or business services.

- *He looked up "business relationship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "business relationship" during the group presentation.*

---

military law *(noun)*

The body of laws and rules of conduct administered by military courts for the discipline, trial, and punishment of military personnel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military law."*
- *Understanding "military law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

out-of-body experience *(noun)*

The dissociative experience of observing yourself from an external perspective as though your mind or soul had left and was observing your body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "out-of-body experience."*
- *He looked up "out-of-body experience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potential *(noun)*

The inherent capacity for coming into being.

- *He looked up "potential" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "potential" during the group presentation.*

---

pressure *(noun)*

The state of demanding notice or attention.

- *The compressed gas exerts an increased pressure.*
- *The public brought pressure to bear on the government.*

---

sleep over *(verb)*

Stay overnight.

- *The boy's friends were allowed to sleep over after the birthday party.*
- *He did not know how to use "sleep over" until he saw an example.*

---

type b *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry the B antigen.

- *He looked up "type b" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "type b."*

---

art form *(noun)*

(architecture) a form of artistic expression (such as writing or painting or architecture).

- *The article explained what "art form" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "art form" during the group presentation.*

---

ass *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The article explained what "ass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ass."*

---

content *(noun)*

The state of being contented with your situation in life.

- *He relaxed in sleepy contentedness.*
- *They could read to their heart's content.*

---

go to sleep *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *The coach explained when to use "go to sleep" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "go to sleep" in real sentences.*

---

health club *(noun)*

A place of business with equipment and facilities for exercising and improving physical fitness.

- *He looked up “health club” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “health club” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot water *(noun)*

A dangerous or distressing predicament.

- *His views on race got him into political hot water.*
- *He looked up “hot water” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sleep off *(verb)*

Get rid of by sleeping.

- *Sleep off a hangover.*
- *She tried to use “sleep off” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

group o *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry neither the A nor B antigens.

- *He looked up “group o” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “group o.”*

---

welcome *(noun)*

The state of being welcome.

- *Don’t outstay your welcome.*
- *The proposal got a warm welcome.*

---

body english *(noun)*

A motion of the body by a player as if to make an object already propelled go in the desired direction.

- *Understanding “body english” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “body english” means with a simple example.*

---

conditions *(noun)*

The set of circumstances that affect someone’s welfare.

- *Hazardous working conditions.*
- *Harsh living conditions.*

---

dead body *(noun)*

A natural object consisting of a dead animal or person.

- *They found the body in the lake.*
- *Understanding “dead body” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot war *(noun)*

Actual fighting between the warring parties.

- *The article explained what “hot war” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “hot war” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jobs *(noun)*

A state of difficulty that needs to be resolved.

- *He looked up “jobs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jobs.”*

---

write off *(verb)*

Concede the loss or worthlessness of something or somebody.

- *Write it off as a loss.*
- *For tax purposes you can write off the laser printer.*

---

bill of health *(noun)*

A certificate saying that a departing ship’s company is healthy (to be presented at the next port of arrival).

- *In class, the teacher used “bill of health” to mean a certificate saying that a departing ship’s....*
- *The article explained what “bill of health” means with a simple example.*

blood group *(noun)*

Human blood cells (usually just the red blood cells) that have the same antigens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood group."*
- *The article explained what "blood group" means with a simple example.*

city council *(noun)*

A municipal body that can pass ordinances and appropriate funds etc.

- *He looked up "city council" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "city council" to mean a municipal body that can pass ordinances and....*

full blood *(noun)*

Descent from parents both of one pure breed.

- *They discussed "full blood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "full blood" means with a simple example.*

full-blood *(adjective)*

Of unmixed ancestry.

- *Full-blooded Native American.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "full-blood" when it is of unmixed ancestry.*

safety *(noun)*

The state of being certain that adverse effects will not be caused by some agent under defined conditions.

- *Insure the safety of the children.*
- *The reciprocal of safety is risk.*

scene *(noun)*

A situation treated as an observable object.

- *The religious scene in England has changed in the last century.*
- *The police returned to the scene of the crime.*

sleep around *(verb)*

Be sexually active with more than one partner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sleep around" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "sleep around" until he saw an example.*

standard of life *(noun)*

A level of material comfort in terms of goods and services available to someone or some group.

- *They enjoyed the highest standard of living in the country.*
- *The lower the standard of living the easier it is to introduce an autocratic production system.*

tax law *(noun)*

The body of laws governing taxation.

- *They discussed "tax law" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax law."*

bad blood *(noun)*

A feeling of ill will arousing active hostility.

- *The article explained what "bad blood" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bad blood" during the group presentation.*

medical history *(noun)*

The case history of a medical patient as recalled by the patient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical history."*
- *The article explained what "medical history" means with a simple example.*

non-issue *(noun)*

The state of something that has outlived its relevance.

- *They discussed "non-issue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "non-issue."*

---

blood line *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *His entire lineage has been warriors.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood line" to mean the descendants of one individual.*

---

hospital care *(noun)*

Placing in medical care in a hospital.

- *The article explained what "hospital care" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hospital care" to mean placing in medical care in a hospital.*

---

natural law *(noun)*

A rule or body of rules of conduct inherent in human nature and essential to or binding upon human society.

- *They discussed "natural law" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "natural law" means with a simple example.*

---

opportunity *(noun)*

A possibility due to a favorable combination of circumstances.

- *The holiday gave us the opportunity to visit Washington.*
- *The article explained what "opportunity" means with a simple example.*

---

put to sleep *(verb)*

Kill gently, as with an injection.

- *The cat was very ill and we had to put it to sleep.*
- *Mother put the baby to sleep.*

---

central body *(noun)*

Small region of cytoplasm adjacent to the nucleus; contains the centrioles and serves to organize the microtubules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central body."*
- *The article explained what "central body" means with a simple example.*

---

drop off *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *The number of students in this course dropped off after the first test.*
- *Drop off the passengers at the hotel.*

---

head of hair *(noun)*

Growth of hair covering the scalp of a human being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head of hair."*
- *They discussed "head of hair" during the group presentation.*

---

language area *(noun)*

A large cortical area (in the left hemisphere in most people) containing all the centers associated with language.

- *They discussed "language area" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "language area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medical community *(noun)*

The body of individuals who are qualified to practice medicine.

- *Understanding "medical community" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "medical community" means with a simple example.*

---

o level *(noun)*

The basic level of a subject taken in school.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "o level."*

- *They discussed "o level" during the group presentation.*

---

whole blood *(noun)*

Blood that has not been modified except for the addition of an anticoagulant.

- *Whole blood is normally used in blood transfusions.*
- *They discussed "whole blood" during the group presentation.*

---

half blood *(noun)*

One of siblings who have only one parent in common.

- *They discussed "half blood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "half blood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pain-free *(adjective)*

Not accompanied by pain sensations.

- *Pain-free surgery.*
- *A "pain-free" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stock *(noun)*

The reputation and popularity a person has.

- *His stock was so high he could have been elected mayor.*
- *He owns a controlling share of the company's stock.*

---

be active *(verb)*

Be in a state of action.

- *In everyday English, people use "be active" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "be active" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

body language *(noun)*

Communication via the movements or attitudes of the body.

- *Understanding "body language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "body language" means with a simple example.*

---

health code *(noun)*

Set of standards established and enforced by government for health requirements as in plumbing etc.

- *They discussed "health code" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "health code" to mean set of standards established and enforced by....*

---

heart rate *(noun)*

The rate at which the heart beats; usually measured to obtain a quick evaluation of a person's health.

- *Understanding "heart rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heart rate" during the group presentation.*

---

lack *(noun)*

The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable.

- *There is a serious lack of insight into the problem.*
- *The article explained what "lack" means with a simple example.*

---

pass water *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *The coach explained when to use "pass water" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pass water" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

protect *(verb)*

Shield from danger, injury, destruction, or damage.

- *Weatherbeater protects your roof from the rain.*
- *Can you use "protect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rules of order *(noun)*

A body of rules followed by an assembly.

- *He looked up "rules of order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rules of order" to mean a body of rules followed by an assembly.*

---

activities *(noun)*

An organic process that takes place in the body.

- *The article explained what "activities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "activities."*

---

body hair *(noun)*

Short hair growing over a person's body.

- *In class, the teacher used "body hair" to mean short hair growing over a person's body.*
- *He looked up "body hair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dream *(noun)*

A series of mental images and emotions occurring during sleep.

- *I had a dream about you last night.*
- *He lives in a dream that has nothing to do with reality.*

---

public eye *(noun)*

A focus of public attention.

- *When Congress investigates it brings the full glare of publicity to the agency.*
- *He looked up "public eye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skin *(noun)*

A natural protective body covering and site of the sense of touch.

- *Your skin is the largest organ of your body.*
- *The skin of an airplane.*

---

sleep together *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *This student sleeps with everyone in her dorm.*
- *Can you use "sleep together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wear out *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *We wore ourselves out on this hike.*
- *The gears wore out.*

---

blood-red *(adjective)*

Of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next to orange); resembling the color of blood or cherries or tomatoes or rubies.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blood-red" when it is of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next....*
- *A "blood-red" approach may work better in this case.*

---

disease *(noun)*

An impairment of health or a condition of abnormal functioning.

- *Understanding "disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

full treatment *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.

- *For $10 you get the full treatment.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full treatment."*

---

head cold *(noun)*

A common cold affecting the nasal passages and resulting in congestion and sneezing and headache.

- *In class, the teacher used “head cold” to mean a common cold affecting the nasal passages and....*
- *He looked up “head cold” because he had never seen it before.*

---

health professional *(noun)*

A person who helps in identifying or preventing or treating illness or disability.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “health professional.”*
- *He looked up “health professional” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pressure point *(noun)*

An area on the skin that is highly sensitive to pressure.

- *You must know the pressure points in order to administer shiatsu.*
- *A key pressure point in the controversy was the building permit.*

---

right brain *(noun)*

The cerebral hemisphere to the right of the corpus callosum that controls the left half of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used “right brain” to mean the cerebral hemisphere to the right of the corpus....*
- *They discussed “right brain” during the group presentation.*

---

side effect *(noun)*

A secondary and usually adverse effect of a drug or therapy.

- *Severe headaches are one of the side effects of the drug.*
- *In class, the teacher used “side effect” to mean a secondary and usually adverse effect of a drug or....*

---

black eye *(noun)*

A swollen bruise caused by a blow to the eye.

- *His behavior gave the whole family a black eye.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black eye” to mean a swollen bruise caused by a blow to the eye.*

---

cold war *(noun)*

A state of political hostility between countries using means short of armed warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used “cold war” to mean a state of political hostility between countries....*
- *Understanding “cold war” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doctor up *(verb)*

Alter and make impure, as with the intention to deceive.

- *Learners should practice how to use “doctor up” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “doctor up” and when to wait.*

---

heart attack *(noun)*

A sudden severe instance of abnormal heart function.

- *Understanding “heart attack” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “heart attack.”*

---

legal community *(noun)*

The body of individuals qualified to practice law in a particular jurisdiction.

- *He looked up “legal community” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “legal community” during the group presentation.*

---

reality *(noun)*

The state of the world as it really is rather than as you might want it to be.

- *For them demons were as much a part of reality as trees were.*
- *The reality of his situation slowly dawned on him.*

---

type o *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry neither the A nor B antigens.

- *People with type O blood are universal donors.*
- *They discussed “type o” during the group presentation.*

association area *(noun)*

Cortical areas that are neither motor or sensory but are thought to be involved in higher processing of information.

- *Understanding "association area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "association area" during the group presentation.*

blood type *(noun)*

Human blood cells (usually just the red blood cells) that have the same antigens.

- *Understanding "blood type" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood type" to mean human blood cells (usually just the red blood....*

body-build *(noun)*

Constitution of the human body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "body-build."*
- *He looked up "body-build" because he had never seen it before.*

challenge *(noun)*

A demanding or stimulating situation.

- *They reacted irrationally to the challenge of Russian power.*
- *His challenge of the assumption that Japan is still our enemy.*

health and human services *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers all federal programs dealing with health and welfare; created in 1979.

- *Understanding "health and human services" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "health and human services" means with a simple example.*

medical record *(noun)*

The case history of a medical patient as recalled by the patient.

- *He looked up "medical record" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical record."*

send word *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *She tried to use "send word" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "send word" until he saw an example.*

sick *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sick" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sick" when talking about this idea.*

sick of *(adjective)*

Having a strong distaste from surfeit.

- *Sick of it all.*
- *Sick to death of flattery.*

skin over *(verb)*

Grow new skin over an injury.

- *Can you use "skin over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "skin over" and when to wait.*

wear down *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *In everyday English, people use "wear down" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "wear down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

agency *(noun)*

The state of being in action or exerting power.

- *The agency of providence.*
- *She has free agency.*

---

be sick *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "be sick" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "be sick" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

body weight *(noun)*

The weight of a person's body.

- *In class, the teacher used "body weight" to mean the weight of a person's body.*
- *Understanding "body weight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cause to sleep *(verb)*

Make fall asleep.

- *The soft music caused us to fall asleep.*
- *Can you use "cause to sleep" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

peter out *(verb)*

Use up all one's strength and energy and stop working.

- *At the end of the march, I pooped out.*
- *The music just petered out–there was no proper ending.*

---

sex drive *(noun)*

A physiological need for sexual activity.

- *Testosterone is responsible for the male sex drive.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex drive" to mean a physiological need for sexual activity.*

---

short sleep *(noun)*

Sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in bed).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "short sleep."*
- *They discussed "short sleep" during the group presentation.*

---

sleep late *(verb)*

Sleep later than usual or customary.

- *On Sundays, I sleep in.*
- *Can you use "sleep late" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

status *(noun)*

The relative position or standing of things or especially persons in a society.

- *He had the status of a minor.*
- *The novel attained the status of a classic.*

---

activity *(noun)*

An organic process that takes place in the body.

- *Respiratory activity.*
- *They avoided all recreational activity.*

---

condition *(noun)*

An illness, disease, or other medical problem.

- *A heart condition.*
- *A skin condition.*

---

freedom *(noun)*

The condition of being free; the power to act or speak or think without externally imposed restraints.

- *In class, the teacher used "freedom" to mean the condition of being free; the power to act or....*

- *They discussed “freedom” during the group presentation.*

left brain *(noun)*

The cerebral hemisphere to the left of the corpus callosum that controls the right half of the body.

- *They discussed “left brain” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “left brain” to mean the cerebral hemisphere to the left of the corpus....*

seeing red *(noun)*

A state of irritation or annoyance.

- *He looked up “seeing red” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seeing red” to mean a state of irritation or annoyance.*

standing *(noun)*

Social or financial or professional status or reputation.

- *Of equal standing.*
- *A member in good standing.*

female body *(noun)*

The body of a female human being.

- *In class, the teacher used “female body” to mean the body of a female human being.*
- *Understanding “female body” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

field hospital *(noun)*

A temporary military hospital near the battle lines.

- *In class, the teacher used “field hospital” to mean a temporary military hospital near the battle lines.*
- *The article explained what “field hospital” means with a simple example.*

sleep talking *(noun)*

Uttering speech while asleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sleep talking.”*
- *He looked up “sleep talking” because he had never seen it before.*

blood test *(noun)*

A serologic analysis of a sample of blood.

- *In class, the teacher used “blood test” to mean a serologic analysis of a sample of blood.*
- *They discussed “blood test” during the group presentation.*

bottom *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *They started at the bottom of the hill.*
- *They did much of their overseas trade in foreign bottoms.*

lie in *(verb)*

Be in confinement for childbirth.

- *In everyday English, people use “lie in” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “lie in” in real sentences.*

medical science *(noun)*

The science of dealing with the maintenance of health and the prevention and treatment of disease.

- *They discussed “medical science” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “medical science” because he had never seen it before.*

standard of living *(noun)*

A level of material comfort in terms of goods and services available to someone or some group.

- *They enjoyed the highest standard of living in the country.*
- *The lower the standard of living the easier it is to introduce an autocratic production system.*

structure *(noun)*

A particular complex anatomical part of a living thing.

- *He has good bone structure.*
- *The structure consisted of a series of arches.*

---

third eye *(noun)*

A sensory structure capable of light reception located on the dorsal side of the diencephalon in various reptiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "third eye" to mean a sensory structure capable of light reception....*
- *The article explained what "third eye" means with a simple example.*

---

blood bank *(noun)*

A place for storing whole blood or blood plasma.

- *The Red Cross created a blood bank for emergencies.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood bank" to mean a place for storing whole blood or blood plasma.*

---

county council *(noun)*

The elected governing body of a county.

- *The article explained what "county council" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "county council" during the group presentation.*

---

military hospital *(noun)*

Hospital for soldiers and other military personnel.

- *They discussed "military hospital" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "military hospital" means with a simple example.*

---

smart *(noun)*

A kind of pain such as that caused by a wound or a burn or a sore.

- *They discussed "smart" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "smart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square one *(noun)*

The situation in which you begin an endeavor and to which you return if your efforts fail.

- *The police are now back at square one after having arrested and released 27 men.*
- *She has tried to diet but always ends up back at square one.*

---

wide-body *(noun)*

A commercial airliner with two aisles.

- *In class, the teacher used "wide-body" to mean a commercial airliner with two aisles.*
- *Understanding "wide-body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

civil law *(noun)*

The body of laws established by a state or nation for its own regulation.

- *The article explained what "civil law" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "civil law" to mean the body of laws established by a state or nation....*

---

civil order *(noun)*

The form of government of a social organization.

- *The article explained what "civil order" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil order."*

---

health insurance *(noun)*

Insurance against loss due to ill health.

- *He looked up "health insurance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "health insurance."*

---

high status *(noun)*

A position of superior status.

- *Understanding "high status" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "high status" because he had never seen it before.*

---

material body *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *Leonardo studied the human body.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "material body."*

---

private parts *(noun)*

External sex organ.

- *They discussed "private parts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "private parts."*

---

rule of law *(noun)*

A state of order in which events conform to the law.

- *The article explained what "rule of law" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rule of law" to mean a state of order in which events conform to the law.*

---

self-limited *(adjective)*

Relating to a disease that tends to run a definite course without treatment.

- *The speaker chose "self-limited" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "self-limited" approach may work better in this case.*

---

social contract *(noun)*

An implicit agreement among people that results in the organization of society; individual surrenders liberty in return for protection.

- *They discussed "social contract" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social contract."*

---

throw up *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "throw up" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "throw up" until he saw an example.*

---

blue blood *(noun)*

A member of the aristocracy.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue blood" to mean a member of the aristocracy.*
- *The article explained what "blue blood" means with a simple example.*

---

commercial law *(noun)*

The body of rules applied to commercial transactions; derived from the practices of traders rather than from jurisprudence.

- *He looked up "commercial law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial law."*

---

doctor of music *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in music.

- *The article explained what "doctor of music" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "doctor of music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leaders *(noun)*

The body of people who lead a group.

- *The national leadership adopted his plan.*
- *He looked up "leaders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

open marriage *(noun)*

A marriage in which each partner is free to enter into extraneous sexual relationships without guilt or jealousy from the other.

- *He looked up "open marriage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "open marriage" during the group presentation.*

physical body *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *Leonardo studied the human body.*
- *The article explained what "physical body" means with a simple example.*

slow down *(verb)*

Become less tense, rest, or take one's ease.

- *Production slowed.*
- *The illness slowed him down.*

blood brother *(noun)*

A male with the same parents as someone else.

- *My brother still lives with our parents.*
- *He looked up "blood brother" because he had never seen it before.*

blood cup *(noun)*

A scarlet European fungus with cup-shaped ascocarp.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood cup" to mean a scarlet european fungus with cup-shaped ascocarp.*
- *They discussed "blood cup" during the group presentation.*

blood-related *(adjective)*

Related by blood.

- *Would you call this situation "blood-related"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blood-related" when it is related by blood.*

cancer body *(noun)*

An inclusion body found in plasma cells in cases of cancer.

- *Understanding "cancer body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cancer body" during the group presentation.*

civil death *(noun)*

The legal status of a person who is alive but who has been deprived of the rights and privileges of a citizen or a member of society; the legal status of one sentenced to life imprisonment.

- *They discussed "civil death" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "civil death" means with a simple example.*

common cold *(noun)*

A mild viral infection involving the nose and respiratory passages (but not the lungs).

- *Will they never find a cure for the common cold?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common cold."*

country doctor *(noun)*

A doctor who practices in the country (rather than in a city) usually remote from a modern hospital.

- *Do country doctors still make house calls?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "country doctor."*

g-force *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force exerted by gravity; used to indicate the force to which a body is subjected when it is accelerated.

- *The article explained what "g-force" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "g-force" during the group presentation.*

prison *(noun)*

A prisonlike situation; a place of seeming confinement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prison."*
- *The article explained what "prison" means with a simple example.*

remains *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *I threw out the remains of my dinner.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remains."*

---

sick person *(noun)*

A person suffering from an illness.

- *They discussed "sick person" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sick person" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somebody *(noun)*

A human being.

- *Understanding "somebody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somebody."*

---

united states public health service *(noun)*

An agency that serves as the office of Surgeon General; includes agencies whose mission is to improve the public health.

- *The article explained what "united states public health service" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united states public health service" to mean an agency that serves as the office of surgeon....*

---

wild *(noun)*

A wild primitive state untouched by civilization.

- *He lived in the wild.*
- *They collected mushrooms in the wild.*

---

black disease *(noun)*

A disease of the liver (especially in sheep and cattle) caused by liver flukes and their by-products.

- *The article explained what "black disease" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black disease" during the group presentation.*

---

black spot *(noun)*

Any of several fungous diseases of plants that produce small black spots on the plant.

- *They discussed "black spot" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "black spot" means with a simple example.*

---

ed *(noun)*

Impotence resulting from a man's inability to have or maintain an erection of his penis.

- *The article explained what "ed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ed" to mean impotence resulting from a man's inability to have....*

---

hair style *(noun)*

The arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).

- *They discussed "hair style" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hair style" to mean the arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).*

---

sick call *(noun)*

The daily military formation at which individuals report to the medical officer as sick.

- *In class, the teacher used "sick call" to mean the daily military formation at which individuals....*
- *Understanding "sick call" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

social disease *(noun)*

A communicable infection transmitted by sexual intercourse or genital contact.

- *The article explained what "social disease" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "social disease" to mean a communicable infection transmitted by sexual....*

---

holy order *(noun)*

(usually plural) the status or rank or office of a Christian clergyman in an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

- *Theologians still disagree over whether 'bishop' should or should not be a separate Order.*

- *Understanding "holy order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

low-water mark *(noun)*

An extreme state of adversity; the lowest point of anything.

- *The article explained what "low-water mark" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "low-water mark" to mean an extreme state of adversity; the lowest point of....*

---

mental state *(noun)*

(psychology) a mental condition in which the qualities of a state are relatively constant even though the state itself may be dynamic.

- *A manic state.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mental state" to mean (psychology) a mental condition in which the....*

---

white cell *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system.

- *The article explained what "white cell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "white cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

background *(noun)*

The state of the environment in which a situation exists.

- *He is a lawyer with a sports background.*
- *He posed her against a background of rolling hills.*

---

high profile *(noun)*

A position attracting much attention and publicity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high profile."*
- *Understanding "high profile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leadership *(noun)*

The body of people who lead a group.

- *The national leadership adopted his plan.*
- *His leadership inspired the team.*

---

male body *(noun)*

The body of a male human being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "male body."*
- *The article explained what "male body" means with a simple example.*

---

patient *(noun)*

A person who requires medical care.

- *The number of emergency patients has grown rapidly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patient."*

---

patient of *(adjective)*

Showing the capacity for endurance.

- *A man patient of distractions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "patient of" when it is showing the capacity for endurance.*

---

self-rule *(noun)*

Government of a political unit by its own people.

- *They discussed "self-rule" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "self-rule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

world health organization *(noun)*

A United Nations agency to coordinate international health activities and to help governments improve health services.

- *The article explained what "world health organization" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "world health organization."*

---

air sick *(adjective)*

Experiencing motion sickness.

- *It is useful to describe something as "air sick" when it is experiencing motion sickness.*
- *The speaker chose "air sick" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fresh start *(noun)*

An opportunity to start over without prejudice.

- *He looked up "fresh start" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fresh start" during the group presentation.*

---

heart disease *(noun)*

A disease of the heart.

- *Understanding "heart disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heart disease" means with a simple example.*

---

in cold blood *(adverb)*

In a cold unemotional manner.

- *He killed her in cold blood.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in cold blood" naturally.*

---

power structure *(noun)*

The organization of people at different ranks in an administrative body.

- *Understanding "power structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "power structure" means with a simple example.*

---

self-direction *(noun)*

Personal independence.

- *He looked up "self-direction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-direction" to mean personal independence.*

---

sense of movement *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *Understanding "sense of movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sense of movement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

social status *(noun)*

Position in a social hierarchy.

- *The British are more aware of social status than Americans are.*
- *They discussed "social status" during the group presentation.*

---

t cell *(noun)*

A small lymphocyte developed in the thymus; it orchestrates the immune system's response to infected or malignant cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "t cell" to mean a small lymphocyte developed in the thymus; it....*
- *The article explained what "t cell" means with a simple example.*

---

air cell *(noun)*

A tiny sac for holding air in the lungs; formed by the terminal dilation of tiny air passageways.

- *Understanding "air cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "air cell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air mass *(noun)*

A large body of air with uniform characteristics horizontally.

- *He looked up "air mass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "air mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

b cell *(noun)*

A lymphocyte derived from bone marrow that provides humoral immunity; it recognizes free antigen molecules in solution and matures into plasma cells that secrete immunoglobulin (antibodies) that inactivate the antigens.

- *In class, the teacher used “b cell” to mean a lymphocyte derived from bone marrow that provides....*
- *The article explained what “b cell” means with a simple example.*

---

blood pressure *(noun)*

The pressure of the circulating blood against the walls of the blood vessels; results from the systole of the left ventricle of the heart; sometimes measured for a quick evaluation of a person’s health.

- *Adult blood pressure is considered normal at 120/80 where the first number is the systolic pressure and the second is the diastolic pressure.*
- *The article explained what “blood pressure” means with a simple example.*

---

critical point *(noun)*

A crisis situation or point in time when a critical decision must be made.

- *He must be made to realize that the company stands at a critical point.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “critical point.”*

---

dead letter *(noun)*

The state of something that has outlived its relevance.

- *In class, the teacher used “dead letter” to mean the state of something that has outlived its relevance.*
- *The article explained what “dead letter” means with a simple example.*

---

doctor of education *(noun)*

A doctor’s degree in education.

- *In class, the teacher used “doctor of education” to mean a doctor’s degree in education.*
- *The article explained what “doctor of education” means with a simple example.*

---

human foot *(noun)*

The part of the leg of a human being below the ankle joint.

- *Armored from head to foot.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “human foot.”*

---

lose weight *(verb)*

Take off weight.

- *He did not know how to use “lose weight” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “lose weight” when talking about this idea.*

---

responsibility *(noun)*

The proper sphere or extent of your activities.

- *Every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.*
- *He holds a position of great responsibility.*

---

sick leave *(noun)*

A leave of absence from work because of illness.

- *They discussed “sick leave” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sick leave” to mean a leave of absence from work because of illness.*

---

simple eye *(noun)*

An eye having a single lens.

- *The article explained what “simple eye” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “simple eye” during the group presentation.*

---

stick out *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *She stuck out two years in a miserable marriage.*
- *His sharp nose jutted out.*

---

take the fifth *(verb)*

Refuse to testify by invoking the Fifth Amendment, which states that nobody may be forced to testify as a witness against himself or herself.

- *In everyday English, people use “take the fifth” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “take the fifth” until he saw an example.*

voice box *(noun)*

A cartilaginous structure at the top of the trachea; contains elastic vocal cords that are the source of the vocal tone in speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voice box."*
- *He looked up "voice box" because he had never seen it before.*

wake up *(verb)*

Cause to become awake or conscious.

- *Please wake me at 6 AM.*
- *Can you use "wake up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

baby doctor *(noun)*

A specialist in the care of babies.

- *They discussed "baby doctor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "baby doctor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

feeling of movement *(noun)*

The perception of body position and movement and muscular tensions etc.

- *He looked up "feeling of movement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "feeling of movement" to mean the perception of body position and movement and....*

heart block *(noun)*

Recurrent sudden attacks of unconsciousness caused by impaired conduction of the impulse that regulates the heartbeat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart block."*
- *The article explained what "heart block" means with a simple example.*

low status *(noun)*

A position of inferior status; low in station or rank or fortune or estimation.

- *Understanding "low status" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low status."*

walking on air *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "walking on air" to mean a state of extreme happiness.*
- *Understanding "walking on air" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

body count *(noun)*

A count of troops killed in an operation or time period.

- *The daily body count increased as the war went on.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "body count."*

body structure *(noun)*

A particular complex anatomical part of a living thing.

- *He has good bone structure.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "body structure."*

carry to term *(verb)*

Carry out a pregnancy.

- *She decided to carry the child to term, even though the foetus was shown to be defective.*
- *The coach explained when to use "carry to term" and when to wait.*

mental health *(noun)*

The psychological state of someone who is functioning at a satisfactory level of emotional and behavioral adjustment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental health."*
- *He looked up "mental health" because he had never seen it before.*

pull a face *(verb)*

Contort the face to indicate a certain mental or emotional state.

- *In everyday English, people use "pull a face" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "pull a face" until he saw an example.*

---

read method *(noun)*

A method of natural childbirth that assumes it is a normal process and that the pain is largely psychological; involves education and breathing exercises to foster relaxation and other exercises.

- *They discussed "read method" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "read method" means with a simple example.*

---

sense of touch *(noun)*

The faculty by which external objects or forces are perceived through contact with the body (especially the hands).

- *Only sight and touch enable us to locate objects in the space around us.*
- *He looked up "sense of touch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sick list *(noun)*

A list of those who are ill (e.g. on a warship or in a regiment etc).

- *Understanding "sick list" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sick list" during the group presentation.*

---

skin test *(noun)*

Any test to determine immunity or sensitivity to a disease by introducing small amounts on or into the skin.

- *They discussed "skin test" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "skin test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spanish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Spain or the people of Spain.

- *Spanish music.*
- *Would you call this situation "spanish"? Explain why.*

---

come alive *(verb)*

Stop sleeping.

- *In everyday English, people use "come alive" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come alive" in real sentences.*

---

department of health and human services *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers all federal programs dealing with health and welfare; created in 1979.

- *They discussed "department of health and human services" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "department of health and human services" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doctor of public health *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in preventive medicine.

- *The article explained what "doctor of public health" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doctor of public health" to mean a doctor's degree in preventive medicine.*

---

facts *(noun)*

An event known to have happened or something known to have existed.

- *First you must collect all the facts of the case.*
- *He supported his argument with an impressive array of facts.*

---

ill *(noun)*

An often persistent bodily disorder or disease; a cause for complaining.

- *The article explained what "ill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ill" to mean an often persistent bodily disorder or disease; a....*

---

accident *(noun)*

An unfortunate mishap; especially one causing damage or injury.

- *Winning the lottery was a happy accident.*

- *It was due to an accident or fortuity.*

---

bear *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *I cannot bear his constant criticism.*
- *Bear a resemblance.*

---

body and soul *(adverb)*

With complete faith.

- *She was with him heart and soul.*
- *Place "body and soul" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

body waste *(noun)*

Waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially feces) discharged from the body.

- *Understanding "body waste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "body waste" to mean waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially....*

---

capacity *(noun)*

The susceptibility of something to a particular treatment.

- *Among his gifts is his capacity for true altruism.*
- *Limited runway capacity.*

---

complex body part *(noun)*

A particular complex anatomical part of a living thing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complex body part."*
- *He looked up "complex body part" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cross-eye *(noun)*

Strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward toward the nose.

- *He looked up "cross-eye" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cross-eye" to mean strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward....*

---

doctor of the church *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a title conferred on 33 saints who distinguished themselves through the orthodoxy of their theological teaching.

- *The Doctors of the Church greatly influenced Christian thought down to the late Middle Ages.*
- *He looked up "doctor of the church" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high blood pressure *(noun)*

A common disorder in which blood pressure remains abnormally high (a reading of 140/90 mm Hg or greater).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high blood pressure."*
- *The article explained what "high blood pressure" means with a simple example.*

---

ill will *(noun)*

The feeling of a hostile person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ill will."*
- *He looked up "ill will" because he had never seen it before.*

---

law of nations *(noun)*

The body of laws governing relations between nations.

- *The article explained what "law of nations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "law of nations" during the group presentation.*

---

local option *(noun)*

Freedom of a local government to determine by popular vote the applicability of a controversial law in their jurisdiction.

- *Understanding "local option" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "local option" to mean freedom of a local government to determine by....*

---

pain in the ass *(noun)*

Something or someone that causes trouble; a source of unhappiness.

- *A bit of a bother.*
- *The article explained what "pain in the ass" means with a simple example.*

primary health care *(noun)*

Health care that is provided by a health care professional in the first contact of a patient with the health care system.

- *They discussed "primary health care" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "primary health care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sex cell *(noun)*

A spermatozoon or an ovum; a cell responsible for transmitting DNA to the next generation.

- *He looked up "sex cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sex cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tired of *(adjective)*

Having a strong distaste from surfeit.

- *Tired of the noise and smoke.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tired of."*

wear upon *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *Can you use "wear upon" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "wear upon" and when to wait.*

adult body *(noun)*

The body of an adult human being.

- *He looked up "adult body" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adult body."*

cancer of the blood *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by abnormal proliferation of leukocytes; one of the four major types of cancer.

- *Understanding "cancer of the blood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cancer of the blood" means with a simple example.*

civil union *(noun)*

A voluntary union for life (or until divorce) of adult parties of the same sex.

- *Parties to a civil union have all the same benefits, protections, and responsibilities under Vermont law as spouses in a marriage.*
- *He looked up "civil union" because he had never seen it before.*

command *(noun)*

A position of highest authority.

- *The corporation has just undergone a change in command.*
- *An admiral in command.*

crew *(noun)*

An informal body of friends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crew."*
- *He looked up "crew" because he had never seen it before.*

higher status *(noun)*

Higher rank than that of others especially by reason of longer service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "higher status."*
- *They discussed "higher status" during the group presentation.*

human waste *(noun)*

The body wastes of human beings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “human waste.”*
- *The article explained what “human waste” means with a simple example.*

---

ill-being *(noun)*

Lack of prosperity or happiness or health.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ill-being.”*
- *He looked up “ill-being” because he had never seen it before.*

---

low profile *(noun)*

A state of low visibility in which public notice is avoided.

- *He was never one to keep a low profile.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “low profile.”*

---

medicine man *(noun)*

A Native American shaman.

- *Understanding “medicine man” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “medicine man” means with a simple example.*

---

balance of power *(noun)*

An equilibrium of power between nations.

- *Understanding “balance of power” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “balance of power” because he had never seen it before.*

---

behavior *(noun)*

The action or reaction of something (as a machine or substance) under specified circumstances.

- *The behavior of small particles can be studied in experiments.*
- *Understanding “behavior” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blood disease *(noun)*

A disease or disorder of the blood.

- *He looked up “blood disease” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “blood disease” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bodies *(noun)*

The body excluding the head and neck and limbs.

- *They moved their arms and legs and bodies.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bodies” to mean the body excluding the head and neck and limbs.*

---

body bag *(noun)*

A bag in which the body of a dead soldier is placed.

- *He looked up “body bag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “body bag.”*

---

doctor of science *(noun)*

An honorary degree in science.

- *Understanding “doctor of science” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “doctor of science” means with a simple example.*

---

hospital ship *(noun)*

A ship built to serve as a hospital; used for wounded in wartime.

- *He looked up “hospital ship” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “hospital ship” during the group presentation.*

---

ill-use *(verb)*

Treat badly.

- *In everyday English, people use “ill-use” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ill-use” in real sentences.*

ill-used *(adjective)*

Of persons; taken advantage of.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ill-used."*
- *A "ill-used" approach may work better in this case.*

pain unit *(noun)*

A unit measuring the intensity of pain.

- *He looked up "pain unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pain unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

solid state *(noun)*

The state in which a substance has no tendency to flow under moderate stress; resists forces (such as compression) that tend to deform it; and retains a definite size and shape.

- *In class, the teacher used "solid state" to mean the state in which a substance has no tendency to....*
- *The article explained what "solid state" means with a simple example.*

attacks *(noun)*

A sudden occurrence of an uncontrollable condition.

- *Attacks on women increased last year.*
- *The article explained what "attacks" means with a simple example.*

body length *(noun)*

The length of your body.

- *In class, the teacher used "body length" to mean the length of your body.*
- *The article explained what "body length" means with a simple example.*

family medicine *(noun)*

Medical practice that provides health care regardless of age or sex while placing emphasis on the family unit.

- *He looked up "family medicine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "family medicine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flow *(noun)*

The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of nonpregnant women from puberty to menopause; ; –Hippocrates; –Aristotle.

- *The semen begins to appear in males and to be emitted at the same time of life that the catamenia begin to flow in females.*
- *The museum had planned carefully for the flow of visitors.*

sleep-learning *(noun)*

Teaching during sleep (as by using recordings to teach a foreign language to someone who is asleep).

- *Understanding "sleep-learning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sleep-learning" to mean teaching during sleep (as by using recordings to....*

blood cell *(noun)*

Either of two types of cells (erythrocytes and leukocytes) and sometimes including platelets.

- *He looked up "blood cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blood cell" during the group presentation.*

criminal law *(noun)*

The body of law dealing with crimes and their punishment.

- *The article explained what "criminal law" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "criminal law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

factor i *(noun)*

A protein present in blood plasma; converts to fibrin when blood clots.

- *Understanding "factor i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factor i."*

lower status *(noun)*

The state of being inferior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lower status.”*
- *Understanding “lower status” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lying-in *(noun)*

Concluding state of pregnancy; from the onset of contractions to the birth of a child.

- *The article explained what “lying-in” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lying-in.”*

---

real presence *(noun)*

(Christianity) the Christian doctrine that the body of Christ is actually present in the Eucharist.

- *The article explained what “real presence” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “real presence” during the group presentation.*

---

saw wood *(verb)*

Breathe noisily during one’s sleep.

- *Learners should practice how to use “saw wood” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “saw wood” when talking about this idea.*

---

shoes *(noun)*

A particular situation.

- *In class, the teacher used “shoes” to mean a particular situation.*
- *The article explained what “shoes” means with a simple example.*

---

tests *(noun)*

A set of questions or exercises evaluating skill or knowledge.

- *They discussed “tests” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tests” to mean a set of questions or exercises evaluating skill or....*

---

back exercise *(noun)*

Exercise designed to strengthen the back muscles.

- *They discussed “back exercise” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “back exercise.”*

---

blood heat *(noun)*

Temperature of the body; normally 98.6 F or 37 C in humans; usually measured to obtain a quick evaluation of a person’s health.

- *In class, the teacher used “blood heat” to mean temperature of the body; normally 98.6 f or 37 c in....*
- *They discussed “blood heat” during the group presentation.*

---

common-law marriage *(noun)*

A marriage relationship created by agreement and cohabitation rather than by ceremony.

- *In class, the teacher used “common-law marriage” to mean a marriage relationship created by agreement and....*
- *Understanding “common-law marriage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economic condition *(noun)*

The condition of the economy.

- *Understanding “economic condition” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “economic condition” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eye disease *(noun)*

Any disease of the eye.

- *The article explained what “eye disease” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eye disease” to mean any disease of the eye.*

---

eye doctor *(noun)*

A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye.

- *He looked up “eye doctor” because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "eye doctor" during the group presentation.*

---

financial condition *(noun)*

The condition of (corporate or personal) finances.

- *In class, the teacher used "financial condition" to mean the condition of (corporate or personal) finances.*
- *He looked up "financial condition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

general medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and (nonsurgical) treatment of diseases of the internal organs (especially in adults).

- *In class, the teacher used "general medicine" to mean the branch of medicine that deals with the....*
- *The article explained what "general medicine" means with a simple example.*

---

hair cell *(noun)*

A sensory epithelial cell present in the organ of Corti.

- *He looked up "hair cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hair cell."*

---

hole *(noun)*

Informal terms for a difficult situation.

- *He played 18 holes.*
- *He shot holes in my argument.*

---

legal status *(noun)*

A status defined by law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal status."*
- *He looked up "legal status" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pack on *(verb)*

Gain (weight).

- *He packed on two pounds over the summer.*
- *She tried to use "pack on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

body guard *(verb)*

Accompany and protect from physical harm.

- *In everyday English, people use "body guard" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "body guard" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ill service *(noun)*

An act intended to help that turns out badly.

- *He did them a disservice.*
- *Understanding "ill service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sexual relationship *(noun)*

A relationship involving sexual intimacy.

- *Understanding "sexual relationship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sexual relationship" means with a simple example.*

---

blood count *(noun)*

The number of red and white corpuscles in a blood sample.

- *The article explained what "blood count" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blood count" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blood profile *(noun)*

Counting the number of white and red blood cells and the number of platelets in 1 cubic millimeter of blood.

- *They discussed "blood profile" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood profile" to mean counting the number of white and red blood cells....*

---

catch cold *(verb)*

Come down with a cold.

- *He did not know how to use "catch cold" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "catch cold" when talking about this idea.*

---

ill health *(noun)*

A state in which you are unable to function normally and without pain.

- *They discussed "ill health" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ill health" to mean a state in which you are unable to function....*

---

measure out *(verb)*

Determine the measurements of something or somebody, take measurements of.

- *Measure the length of the wall.*
- *She tried to use "measure out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pull a fast one on *(verb)*

Deceive somebody.

- *He did not know how to use "pull a fast one on" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pull a fast one on" in real sentences.*

---

state of affairs *(noun)*

The general state of things; the combination of circumstances at a given time; ; ; - Franklin D.Roosevelt.

- *Wondered how such a state of affairs had come about.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state of affairs" to mean the general state of things; the combination of....*

---

context *(noun)*

The set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event.

- *The historical context.*
- *They discussed "context" during the group presentation.*

---

exercise set *(noun)*

Several exercises intended to be done in series.

- *He did four sets of the incline bench press.*
- *Understanding "exercise set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eye condition *(noun)*

The condition of the optical properties of the eye.

- *Understanding "eye condition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eye condition" during the group presentation.*

---

hearing loss *(noun)*

Partial or complete loss of hearing.

- *The article explained what "hearing loss" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hearing loss" during the group presentation.*

---

mental hospital *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *They discussed "mental hospital" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mental hospital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mode *(noun)*

A particular functioning condition or arrangement.

- *Switched from keyboard to voice mode.*
- *Their nomadic mode of existence.*

---

body suit *(noun)*

A tight-fitting garment of stretchy material that covers the body from the shoulders to the thighs (and may have long sleeves or legs reaching down to the ankles); worn by ballet dancers and acrobats for practice or performance.

- *The article explained what "body suit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "body suit" during the group presentation.*

---

brain damage *(noun)*

Injury to the brain that impairs its functions (especially permanently); can be caused by trauma to the head, infection, hemorrhage, inadequate oxygen, genetic abnormality, etc.

- *They discussed "brain damage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brain damage" to mean injury to the brain that impairs its functions....*

---

brain disease *(noun)*

Any disorder or disease of the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "brain disease" to mean any disorder or disease of the brain.*
- *Understanding "brain disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brain doctor *(noun)*

A medical specialist in the nervous system and the disorders affecting it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brain doctor."*
- *The article explained what "brain doctor" means with a simple example.*

---

crisis *(noun)*

An unstable situation of extreme danger or difficulty.

- *They went bankrupt during the economic crisis.*
- *After the crisis the patient either dies or gets better.*

---

half-moon *(noun)*

The crescent-shaped area at the base of the human fingernail.

- *The article explained what "half-moon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-moon."*

---

heart failure *(noun)*

Inability of the heart to pump enough blood to sustain normal bodily functions.

- *In class, the teacher used "heart failure" to mean inability of the heart to pump enough blood to....*
- *They discussed "heart failure" during the group presentation.*

---

ill turn *(noun)*

An act intended to help that turns out badly.

- *In class, the teacher used "ill turn" to mean an act intended to help that turns out badly.*
- *Understanding "ill turn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kingdom *(noun)*

A domain in which something is dominant.

- *The untroubled kingdom of reason.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingdom."*

---

patient role *(noun)*

The semantic role of an entity that is not the agent but is directly involved in or affected by the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *They discussed "patient role" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patient role" to mean the semantic role of an entity that is not the....*

---

skin cancer *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of the skin.

- *The article explained what "skin cancer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skin cancer" to mean a malignant neoplasm of the skin.*

---

british parliament *(noun)*

The British legislative body.

- *He looked up "british parliament" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british parliament."*

date of reference *(noun)*

(astronomy) an arbitrarily fixed date that is the point in time relative to which information (as coordinates of a celestial body) is recorded.

- *Understanding "date of reference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "date of reference" because he had never seen it before.*

opportunities *(noun)*

A possibility due to a favorable combination of circumstances.

- *They discussed "opportunities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "opportunities" means with a simple example.*

secretary of health and human services *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Health and Human Services.

- *The post of Secretary of Health and Human Services was created by Congress in 1979.*
- *The first Secretary of Health and Human Services was Patricia Roberts Harris who was appointed by Carter.*

space medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the effects of space flight on human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "space medicine" to mean the branch of medicine concerned with the effects....*
- *The article explained what "space medicine" means with a simple example.*

upset *(noun)*

A physical condition in which there is a disturbance of normal functioning.

- *Everyone gets stomach upsets from time to time.*
- *She didn't realize the upset she caused me.*

white blood cell *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system.

- *They discussed "white blood cell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white blood cell" to mean blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and....*

bob under *(verb)*

Disappear suddenly, as if under the surface of a body of water.

- *He did not know how to use "bob under" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bob under" and when to wait.*

brain cell *(noun)*

A nerve cell in the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "brain cell" to mean a nerve cell in the brain.*
- *He looked up "brain cell" because he had never seen it before.*

cancer cell *(noun)*

A cell that is part of a malignant tumor.

- *In class, the teacher used "cancer cell" to mean a cell that is part of a malignant tumor.*
- *They discussed "cancer cell" during the group presentation.*

christmas disease *(noun)*

A clotting disorder similar to hemophilia A but caused by a congenital deficiency of factor IX.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas disease" to mean a clotting disorder similar to hemophilia a but....*
- *Understanding "christmas disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disease of the skin *(noun)*

A disease affecting the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disease of the skin."*
- *Understanding "disease of the skin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

doctor-fish *(noun)*

Surgeon fish of the West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "doctor-fish" to mean surgeon fish of the west indies.*
- *He looked up "doctor-fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fish doctor *(noun)*

Brightly colored scaleless Arctic eelpout.

- *They discussed "fish doctor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish doctor."*

---

holds *(noun)*

A state of being confined (usually for a short time).

- *He looked up "holds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holds."*

---

physical condition *(noun)*

The condition or state of the body or bodily functions.

- *In class, the teacher used "physical condition" to mean the condition or state of the body or bodily functions.*
- *Understanding "physical condition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skin disease *(noun)*

A disease affecting the skin.

- *The article explained what "skin disease" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "skin disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skin doctor *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in the physiology and pathology of the skin.

- *He looked up "skin doctor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skin doctor."*

---

white leg *(noun)*

Painful thrombosis of the femoral vein in the leg following childbirth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white leg."*
- *They discussed "white leg" during the group presentation.*

---

bank failure *(noun)*

The inability of a bank to meet its credit obligations.

- *In class, the teacher used "bank failure" to mean the inability of a bank to meet its credit obligations.*
- *They discussed "bank failure" during the group presentation.*

---

cat sleep *(noun)*

Sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in bed).

- *They discussed "cat sleep" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cat sleep" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crew cut *(noun)*

A closely cropped haircut; usually for men.

- *They discussed "crew cut" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crew cut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

danger *(noun)*

The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury.

- *You are in no danger.*
- *There was widespread danger of disease.*

---

doctor of laws *(noun)*

An honorary law degree.

- *They discussed "doctor of laws" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "doctor of laws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dreams *(noun)*

A series of mental images and emotions occurring during sleep.

- *In class, the teacher used "dreams" to mean a series of mental images and emotions occurring....*
- *The article explained what "dreams" means with a simple example.*

---

physical structure *(noun)*

The entire structure of an organism (an animal, plant, or human being).

- *In class, the teacher used "physical structure" to mean the entire structure of an organism (an animal,....*
- *He looked up "physical structure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plant disease *(noun)*

A disease that affects plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plant disease."*
- *They discussed "plant disease" during the group presentation.*

---

senior status *(noun)*

Higher rank than that of others especially by reason of longer service.

- *Understanding "senior status" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "senior status" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skin cell *(noun)*

Any of the cells making up the skin.

- *The article explained what "skin cell" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "skin cell" during the group presentation.*

---

temperature change *(noun)*

A process whereby the degree of hotness of a body (or medium) changes.

- *Understanding "temperature change" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "temperature change" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time bomb *(noun)*

A problematic situation that will eventually become dangerous if not addressed.

- *India is a demographic time bomb.*
- *The refugee camp is a ticking bomb waiting to go off.*

---

call the shots *(verb)*

Exercise authority or be in charge.

- *Who is calling the shots in this house?*
- *She tried to use "call the shots" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

community of interests *(noun)*

Agreement as to goals.

- *The preachers and the bootleggers found they had a community of interests.*
- *They discussed "community of interests" during the group presentation.*

---

foot doctor *(noun)*

A specialist in care for the feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot doctor."*
- *He looked up "foot doctor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

labor pain *(noun)*

Pain and discomfort associated with contractions of the uterus during labor.

- *In class, the teacher used "labor pain" to mean pain and discomfort associated with contractions of....*
- *The article explained what "labor pain" means with a simple example.*

---

legal injury *(noun)*

Any harm or injury resulting from a violation of a legal right.

- *He looked up "legal injury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legal injury" to mean any harm or injury resulting from a violation of a....*

---

red blood cell *(noun)*

A mature blood cell that contains hemoglobin to carry oxygen to the bodily tissues; a biconcave disc that has no nucleus.

- *The article explained what "red blood cell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red blood cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scenes *(noun)*

A situation treated as an observable object.

- *The first act has three scenes.*
- *He painted scenes from everyday life.*

---

teeth *(noun)*

The kind and number and arrangement of teeth (collectively) in a person or animal.

- *The treaty had no teeth in it.*
- *He looked up "teeth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beauty sleep *(noun)*

Sleep before midnight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beauty sleep."*
- *They discussed "beauty sleep" during the group presentation.*

---

body temperature *(noun)*

Temperature of the body; normally 98.6 F or 37 C in humans; usually measured to obtain a quick evaluation of a person's health.

- *He looked up "body temperature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "body temperature."*

---

em *(noun)*

A quad with a square body.

- *Since 'em quad' is hard to distinguish from 'en quad', printers sometimes called it a 'mutton quad'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "em" to mean a quad with a square body.*

---

language zone *(noun)*

A large cortical area (in the left hemisphere in most people) containing all the centers associated with language.

- *He looked up "language zone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "language zone" to mean a large cortical area (in the left hemisphere in....*

---

mess *(noun)*

A state of confusion and disorderliness.

- *The house was a mess.*
- *A mess of porridge.*

---

permanent *(noun)*

A series of waves in the hair made by applying heat and chemicals.

- *He looked up "permanent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permanent."*

---

stood *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Can you use "stood" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stood" and when to wait.*

---

arrested development *(noun)*

An abnormal state in which development has stopped prematurely.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrested development."*

- *The article explained what "arrested development" means with a simple example.*

---

cross-dress *(verb)*

Dress in the clothes of the other sex.

- *The coach explained when to use "cross-dress" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "cross-dress" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dog-tired *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *He went to bed dog-tired.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dog-tired."*

---

employment *(noun)*

The state of being employed or having a job.

- *They are looking for employment.*
- *He is looking for employment.*

---

fat cell *(noun)*

Cells composed of fat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fat cell."*
- *He looked up "fat cell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

identify *(verb)*

Consider (oneself) as similar to somebody else.

- *She tried to use "identify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "identify" in real sentences.*

---

ill-considered *(adjective)*

Not given careful consideration.

- *Ill-considered actions often result in disaster.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ill-considered" when it is not given careful consideration.*

---

medicine ball *(noun)*

Heavy ball used in physical training.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medicine ball."*
- *He looked up "medicine ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mental disease *(noun)*

Any disease of the mind; the psychological state of someone who has emotional or behavioral problems serious enough to require psychiatric intervention.

- *The article explained what "mental disease" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental disease."*

---

practice of medicine *(noun)*

The learned profession that is mastered by graduate training in a medical school and that is devoted to preventing or alleviating or curing diseases and injuries.

- *He studied medicine at Harvard.*
- *In class, the teacher used "practice of medicine" to mean the learned profession that is mastered by graduate....*

---

ring of color *(noun)*

Small circular area such as that around the human nipple or an inflamed area around a pimple or insect bite.

- *He looked up "ring of color" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ring of color" to mean small circular area such as that around the human....*

---

animal disease *(noun)*

A disease that typically does not affect human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "animal disease" to mean a disease that typically does not affect human beings.*
- *He looked up "animal disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrest *(noun)*

The state of inactivity following an interruption.

- *The negotiations were in arrest.*
- *The article explained what "arrest" means with a simple example.*

blood-filled *(adjective)*

Containing blood.

- *The blood-filled centers of arteries and veins.*
- *The speaker chose "blood-filled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cold medicine *(noun)*

Medicine intended to relieve the symptoms of the common cold.

- *Understanding "cold medicine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cold medicine" to mean medicine intended to relieve the symptoms of the....*

existence *(noun)*

The state or fact of existing.

- *Laws in existence for centuries.*
- *The biggest tree in existence.*

ring disease *(noun)*

Disease of tomatoes and potatoes and tobacco etc caused by the bacterium Pseudomonas solanacearum.

- *He looked up "ring disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring disease."*

sick benefit *(noun)*

Money paid (by the government) to someone who is too ill to work.

- *The article explained what "sick benefit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sick benefit" to mean money paid (by the government) to someone who is....*

agencies *(noun)*

The state of being in action or exerting power.

- *The article explained what "agencies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agencies" to mean the state of being in action or exerting power.*

blood sugar *(noun)*

Glucose in the bloodstream.

- *Understanding "blood sugar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood sugar."*

health facility *(noun)*

Building where medicine is practiced.

- *The article explained what "health facility" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "health facility" during the group presentation.*

ill-treatment *(noun)*

Cruel or inhumane treatment.

- *Understanding "ill-treatment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ill-treatment."*

incident *(noun)*

A public disturbance.

- *The police investigated an incident at the bus station.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incident" to mean a public disturbance.*

mental condition *(noun)*

(psychology) a mental condition in which the qualities of a state are relatively constant even though the state itself may be dynamic.

- *Understanding “mental condition” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mental condition” to mean (psychology) a mental condition in which the....*

---

target cell *(noun)*

An abnormal red blood cell with the appearance of a dark ring surrounding a dark center; associated with anemia.

- *The article explained what “target cell” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “target cell” during the group presentation.*

---

wet *(verb)*

Make one’s bed or clothes wet by urinating.

- *This eight year old boy still wets his bed.*
- *Wet your face.*

---

adult female body *(noun)*

The body of an adult woman.

- *In class, the teacher used “adult female body” to mean the body of an adult woman.*
- *Understanding “adult female body” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burn *(verb)*

Cause a sharp or stinging pain or discomfort.

- *The sun burned his face.*
- *They burned the house and his diaries.*

---

chicken-fight *(verb)*

Fight while sitting on somebody’s shoulders.

- *The coach explained when to use “chicken-fight” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “chicken-fight” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conflict of interest *(noun)*

A situation in which a public official’s decisions are influenced by the official’s personal interests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “conflict of interest.”*
- *He looked up “conflict of interest” because he had never seen it before.*

---

height *(noun)*

The highest level or degree attainable; the highest stage of development.

- *At the height of her career.*
- *The article explained what “height” means with a simple example.*

---

raw *(noun)*

Informal terms for nakedness.

- *In the raw.*
- *In class, the teacher used “raw” to mean informal terms for nakedness.*

---

sick bag *(noun)*

A bag provided on an airplane for passengers who are suffering from airsickness and need to vomit.

- *In class, the teacher used “sick bag” to mean a bag provided on an airplane for passengers who....*
- *The article explained what “sick bag” means with a simple example.*

---

state of grace *(noun)*

(Christian theology) a state of sanctification by God; the state of one who is under such divine influence.

- *The conception of grace developed alongside the conception of sin.*
- *It was debated whether saving grace could be obtained outside the membership of the church.*

---

suffering *(noun)*

A state of acute pain.

- *The article explained what “suffering” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suffering” to mean a state of acute pain.*

tough luck *(noun)*

An unfortunate state resulting from unfavorable outcomes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tough luck" to mean an unfortunate state resulting from unfavorable....*
- *The article explained what "tough luck" means with a simple example.*

chest *(noun)*

The front of the trunk from the neck to the abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chest."*
- *He looked up "chest" because he had never seen it before.*

end-plate *(noun)*

The flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits neural impulses to a muscle.

- *Understanding "end-plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "end-plate" to mean the flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits....*

first law of motion *(noun)*

A body remains at rest or in motion with a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force.

- *They discussed "first law of motion" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first law of motion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frame of mind *(noun)*

A temporary psychological state.

- *In class, the teacher used "frame of mind" to mean a temporary psychological state.*
- *The article explained what "frame of mind" means with a simple example.*

friendly relationship *(noun)*

The state of being friends (or friendly).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friendly relationship."*
- *Understanding "friendly relationship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

full employment *(noun)*

The economic condition when everyone who wishes to work at the going wage rate for their type of labor is employed.

- *They discussed "full employment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "full employment" means with a simple example.*

hollywood *(noun)*

A flashy vulgar tone or atmosphere believed to be characteristic of the American film industry.

- *Some people in publishing think of theirs as a glamorous medium so they copy the glitter of Hollywood.*
- *The article explained what "hollywood" means with a simple example.*

horse doctor *(noun)*

A veterinarian who treats horses.

- *He looked up "horse doctor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse doctor."*

sports medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of injuries or illness resulting from athletic activities.

- *The article explained what "sports medicine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sports medicine" during the group presentation.*

suffered *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *He suffered the penalty.*
- *Many saints suffered martyrdom.*

chances *(noun)*

A possibility due to a favorable combination of circumstances.

- *They discussed "chances" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chances" means with a simple example.*

---

clinical *(adjective)*

Relating to a clinic or conducted in or as if in a clinic and depending on direct observation of patients.

- *Clinical observation.*
- *Clinical case study.*

---

complete blood count *(noun)*

Counting the number of white and red blood cells and the number of platelets in 1 cubic millimeter of blood.

- *He looked up "complete blood count" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "complete blood count" to mean counting the number of white and red blood cells....*

---

doctor of medicine *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in medicine.

- *In class, the teacher used "doctor of medicine" to mean a doctor's degree in medicine.*
- *They discussed "doctor of medicine" during the group presentation.*

---

factor ii *(noun)*

A protein in blood plasma that is the inactive precursor of thrombin.

- *They discussed "factor ii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "factor ii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mixed-blood *(noun)*

A person whose ancestors belonged to two or more races.

- *He looked up "mixed-blood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mixed-blood."*

---

wealth *(noun)*

The state of being rich and affluent; having a plentiful supply of material goods and money.

- *Great wealth is not a sign of great intelligence.*
- *She has a wealth of talent.*

---

word-painting *(noun)*

A graphic or vivid verbal description.

- *The article explained what "word-painting" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word-painting."*

---

blood stream *(noun)*

The blood flowing through the circulatory system.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood stream" to mean the blood flowing through the circulatory system.*
- *He looked up "blood stream" because he had never seen it before.*

---

closed session *(noun)*

A session (usually of a legislative body) that is closed to the public.

- *He looked up "closed session" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closed session."*

---

economic crisis *(noun)*

A long-term economic state characterized by unemployment and low prices and low levels of trade and investment.

- *In class, the teacher used "economic crisis" to mean a long-term economic state characterized by....*
- *Understanding "economic crisis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ill luck *(noun)*

An unfortunate state resulting from unfavorable outcomes.

- *He looked up "ill luck" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “ill luck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

le *(noun)*

A chronic inflammatory collagen disease affecting connective tissue (skin or joints).

- *They discussed “le” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “le.”*

---

operate on *(verb)*

Perform surgery on.

- *The doctors operated on the patient but failed to save his life.*
- *In everyday English, people use “operate on” when talking about this idea.*

---

take a breath *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *I can breathe better when the air is clean.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take a breath” in real sentences.*

---

tie-up *(noun)*

A social or business relationship.

- *Understanding “tie-up” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tie-up.”*

---

adult male body *(noun)*

The body of an adult man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “adult male body.”*
- *The article explained what “adult male body” means with a simple example.*

---

challenges *(noun)*

A demanding or stimulating situation.

- *Understanding “challenges” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “challenges.”*

---

doctor of arts *(noun)*

A doctor’s degree with a special disciplinary focus.

- *Understanding “doctor of arts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “doctor of arts” to mean a doctor’s degree with a special disciplinary focus.*

---

executive session *(noun)*

A session (usually of a legislative body) that is closed to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used “executive session” to mean a session (usually of a legislative body) that is....*
- *He looked up “executive session” because he had never seen it before.*

---

health care delivery *(noun)*

The provision of health care.

- *They discussed “health care delivery” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “health care delivery” to mean the provision of health care.*

---

improvement *(noun)*

A condition superior to an earlier condition.

- *The new school represents a great improvement.*
- *Their improvements increased the value of the property.*

---

industrial disease *(noun)*

Disease or disability resulting from conditions of employment (usually from long exposure to a noxious substance or from continuous repetition of certain acts).

- *They discussed “industrial disease” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “industrial disease” to mean disease or disability resulting from conditions of....*

---

mental balance *(noun)*

The healthy psychological state of someone with good judgment.

- *The article explained what "mental balance" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mental balance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physical exercise *(noun)*

The activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit.

- *The doctor recommended regular exercise.*
- *The physical exertion required by his work kept him fit.*

---

smell *(noun)*

The general atmosphere of a place or situation and the effect that it has on people.

- *It had the smell of treason.*
- *She loved the smell of roses.*

---

double vision *(noun)*

Visual impairment in which an object is seen as two objects.

- *They discussed "double vision" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "double vision" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dry mouth *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the mouth resulting from decreased secretion of saliva.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry mouth" to mean abnormal dryness of the mouth resulting from....*
- *The article explained what "dry mouth" means with a simple example.*

---

motor area *(noun)*

The cortical area that influences motor movements.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor area" to mean the cortical area that influences motor movements.*
- *He looked up "motor area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pain in the neck *(noun)*

A bothersome annoying person.

- *That kid is a terrible pain.*
- *A bit of a bother.*

---

structures *(noun)*

A particular complex anatomical part of a living thing.

- *Understanding "structures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "structures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tone up *(verb)*

Give a healthy elasticity to.

- *Let's tone our muscles.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tone up" when talking about this idea.*

---

yellow spot *(noun)*

A small yellowish central area of the retina that is rich in cones and that mediates clear detailed vision.

- *Understanding "yellow spot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "yellow spot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

environmental condition *(noun)*

The state of the environment.

- *The article explained what "environmental condition" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "environmental condition" to mean the state of the environment.*

---

extent *(noun)*

The point or degree to which something extends.

- *The extent of the damage.*
- *The full extent of the law.*

---

immigration *(noun)*

The body of immigrants arriving during a specified interval.

- *The increased immigration strengthened the colony.*
- *Understanding "immigration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

killer *(noun)*

The causal agent resulting in death.

- *Heart disease is the biggest killer in the United States.*
- *That exam was a real killer.*

---

membership *(noun)*

The body of members of an organization or group.

- *They polled their membership.*
- *In class, the teacher used "membership" to mean the body of members of an organization or group.*

---

province *(noun)*

The proper sphere or extent of your activities.

- *It was his province to take care of himself.*
- *In class, the teacher used "province" to mean the proper sphere or extent of your activities.*

---

referred pain *(noun)*

Pain that is felt at a place in the body different from the injured or diseased part where the pain would be expected.

- *Angina pectoris can cause referred pain in the left shoulder.*
- *Pain in the right shoulder can be referred pain from gallbladder disease.*

---

sick joke *(noun)*

A joke in bad taste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sick joke."*
- *He looked up "sick joke" because he had never seen it before.*

---

situations *(noun)*

A complex or critical or unusual difficulty.

- *The article explained what "situations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "situations."*

---

trick out *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *He did not know how to use "trick out" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "trick out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

trick up *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *The coach explained when to use "trick up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "trick up" in real sentences.*

---

atmosphere *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *There was an atmosphere of excitement.*
- *There was great heat as the comet entered the atmosphere.*

---

egg *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egg."*
- *The article explained what "egg" means with a simple example.*

hip *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *The article explained what "hip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hip" to mean the ball-and-socket joint between the head of the....*

little finger *(noun)*

The finger farthest from the thumb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little finger."*
- *Understanding "little finger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poverty *(noun)*

The state of having little or no money and few or no material possessions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poverty."*
- *He looked up "poverty" because he had never seen it before.*

silence *(noun)*

The state of being silent (as when no one is speaking).

- *There was a shocked silence.*
- *He gestured for silence.*

temporary state *(noun)*

A state that continues for a limited time.

- *In class, the teacher used "temporary state" to mean a state that continues for a limited time.*
- *He looked up "temporary state" because he had never seen it before.*

visual system *(noun)*

The sensory system for vision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual system."*
- *They discussed "visual system" during the group presentation.*

wash *(verb)*

To cleanse (itself or another animal) by licking.

- *The cat washes several times a day.*
- *Wash the towels, please!*

external body part *(noun)*

Any body part visible externally.

- *In class, the teacher used "external body part" to mean any body part visible externally.*
- *Understanding "external body part" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

face-lift *(verb)*

Perform cosmetic surgery on someone's face.

- *He did not know how to use "face-lift" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "face-lift" when talking about this idea.*

first visual area *(noun)*

The part of the occipital cortex that receives the fibers of the optic radiation from the lateral geniculate body and is the primary receptive area for vision.

- *They discussed "first visual area" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "first visual area" means with a simple example.*

long bone *(noun)*

In limbs of vertebrate animals: a long cylindrical bone that contains marrow.

- *Understanding "long bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "long bone" because he had never seen it before.*

milk-sick *(adjective)*

Affected with or related to milk sickness.

- *It is useful to describe something as "milk-sick" when it is affected with or related to milk sickness.*
- *Would you call this situation "milk-sick"? Explain why.*

---

national library of medicine *(noun)*

The world's largest medical library.

- *Understanding "national library of medicine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national library of medicine" to mean the world's largest medical library.*

---

rough water *(noun)*

Used of the sea during inclement or stormy weather.

- *In class, the teacher used "rough water" to mean used of the sea during inclement or stormy weather.*
- *They discussed "rough water" during the group presentation.*

---

suffer *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *He suffered the penalty.*
- *Many saints suffered martyrdom.*

---

temple *(noun)*

The flat area on either side of the forehead.

- *The veins in his temple throbbed.*
- *They discussed "temple" during the group presentation.*

---

visual area *(noun)*

The cortical area that receives information from the lateral geniculate body of the thalamus.

- *The article explained what "visual area" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visual area" to mean the cortical area that receives information from....*

---

waters *(noun)*

The serous fluid in which the embryo is suspended inside the amnion.

- *Before a woman gives birth her waters break.*
- *They invaded our territorial waters.*

---

alternative birth *(noun)*

A method of childbirth that avoids intrusive high-tech medicine in favor of more natural and homely settings.

- *In class, the teacher used "alternative birth" to mean a method of childbirth that avoids intrusive....*
- *He looked up "alternative birth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exposure *(noun)*

The state of being vulnerable or exposed.

- *His exposure to ridicule.*
- *Exposure to the weather.*

---

fish bowl *(noun)*

A state of affairs in which you have no privacy.

- *The president lives in a goldfish bowl.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish bowl" to mean a state of affairs in which you have no privacy.*

---

rank *(noun)*

The body of members of an organization or group.

- *They found dissension in their own ranks.*
- *He joined the ranks of the unemployed.*

---

thinking cap *(noun)*

A state in which one thinks.

- *In class, the teacher used "thinking cap" to mean a state in which one thinks.*

- *Understanding “thinking cap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

birthday suit *(noun)*

Informal terms for nakedness.

- *In his birthday suit.*
- *Understanding “birthday suit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ear *(noun)*

The sense organ for hearing and equilibrium.

- *He had a keen ear.*
- *A good ear for pitch.*

grey matter *(noun)*

Greyish nervous tissue containing cell bodies as well as fibers; forms the cerebral cortex consisting of unmyelinated neurons.

- *Understanding “grey matter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “grey matter” because he had never seen it before.*

ill-treat *(verb)*

Treat badly.

- *The coach explained when to use “ill-treat” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “ill-treat” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

nuclear medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that uses radioactive materials either to image a patient’s body or to destroy diseased cells.

- *In class, the teacher used “nuclear medicine” to mean the branch of medicine that uses radioactive....*
- *They discussed “nuclear medicine” during the group presentation.*

persons *(noun)*

A human body (usually including the clothing).

- *He looked up “persons” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “persons.”*

welfare *(noun)*

A contented state of being happy and healthy and prosperous.

- *She lives on welfare.*
- *He looked up “welfare” because he had never seen it before.*

alternative medicine *(noun)*

The practice of medicine without the use of drugs; may involve herbal medicines or self-awareness or biofeedback or acupuncture.

- *They discussed “alternative medicine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “alternative medicine” means with a simple example.*

clear and present danger *(noun)*

A standard for judging when freedom of speech can be abridged.

- *No one has a right to shout ‘fire’ in a crowded theater when there is no fire because such an action would pose a clear and present danger to public safety.*
- *In class, the teacher used “clear and present danger” to mean a standard for judging when freedom of speech can....*

emergency medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the prompt diagnosis and treatment of injuries or trauma or sudden illness.

- *The article explained what “emergency medicine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “emergency medicine” to mean the branch of medicine concerned with the prompt....*

ordinary *(noun)*

The expected or commonplace condition or situation.

- *Not out of the ordinary.*
- *Understanding “ordinary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paint a picture *(verb)*

Call to mind.

- *Can you use “paint a picture” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “paint a picture” and when to wait.*

---

thin air *(noun)*

Nowhere to be found in a giant void.

- *It vanished into thin air.*
- *The article explained what “thin air” means with a simple example.*

---

wide-body aircraft *(noun)*

A commercial airliner with two aisles.

- *In class, the teacher used “wide-body aircraft” to mean a commercial airliner with two aisles.*
- *The article explained what “wide-body aircraft” means with a simple example.*

---

administrative law *(noun)*

The body of rules and regulations and orders and decisions created by administrative agencies of government.

- *He looked up “administrative law” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “administrative law” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comfort *(noun)*

A state of being relaxed and feeling no pain.

- *He is a man who enjoys his comfort.*
- *She longed for the comfortableness of her armchair.*

---

doctor of fine arts *(noun)*

An honorary degree in fine arts.

- *Understanding “doctor of fine arts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “doctor of fine arts” to mean an honorary degree in fine arts.*

---

get dressed *(verb)*

Put on clothes.

- *Learners should practice how to use “get dressed” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “get dressed” until he saw an example.*

---

ill-treated *(adjective)*

Subjected to cruel treatment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ill-treated.”*
- *Would you call this situation “ill-treated”? Explain why.*

---

illness *(noun)*

Impairment of normal physiological function affecting part or all of an organism.

- *In class, the teacher used “illness” to mean impairment of normal physiological function....*
- *He looked up “illness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscle system *(noun)*

The muscular system of an organism.

- *Understanding “muscle system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “muscle system” means with a simple example.*

---

noise conditions *(noun)*

The condition of being noisy (as in a communication channel).

- *In class, the teacher used “noise conditions” to mean the condition of being noisy (as in a communication....*
- *The article explained what “noise conditions” means with a simple example.*

---

priority *(noun)*

Status established in order of importance or urgency.

- *National independence takes priority over class struggle.*
- *He looked up "priority" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rear end *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rear end."*
- *They discussed "rear end" during the group presentation.*

---

repair *(noun)*

A formal way of referring to the condition of something.

- *The building was in good repair.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "repair."*

---

short bone *(noun)*

A bone that is of approximately equal dimension in all directions.

- *He looked up "short bone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short bone" to mean a bone that is of approximately equal dimension in....*

---

welfare state *(noun)*

A government that undertakes responsibility for the welfare of its citizens through programs in public health and public housing and pensions and unemployment compensation etc.

- *They discussed "welfare state" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welfare state."*

---

administrative body *(noun)*

A unit with administrative responsibilities.

- *Understanding "administrative body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "administrative body" to mean a unit with administrative responsibilities.*

---

arm exercise *(noun)*

Exercise designed to strengthen the arm muscles.

- *Understanding "arm exercise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arm exercise" means with a simple example.*

---

body covering *(noun)*

Any covering for the body or a body part.

- *The article explained what "body covering" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "body covering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chest pain *(noun)*

Pain in the chest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chest pain."*
- *Understanding "chest pain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crack-up *(noun)*

A mental or physical breakdown.

- *He looked up "crack-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crack-up."*

---

deck out *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *In everyday English, people use "deck out" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "deck out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deck up *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *She tried to use "deck up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deck up" when talking about this idea.*

female chest *(noun)*

The chest of a woman.

- *The article explained what "female chest" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "female chest" during the group presentation.*

gray matter *(noun)*

Greyish nervous tissue containing cell bodies as well as fibers; forms the cerebral cortex consisting of unmyelinated neurons.

- *He looked up "gray matter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray matter."*

hot pants *(noun)*

A state of sexual arousal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot pants."*
- *He looked up "hot pants" because he had never seen it before.*

ill-formed *(adjective)*

Not grammatical; not conforming to the rules of grammar or accepted usage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ill-formed."*
- *Students compared "ill-formed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

middle finger *(noun)*

The second finger; between the index finger and the ring finger.

- *In class, the teacher used "middle finger" to mean the second finger; between the index finger and the....*
- *Understanding "middle finger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

motor region *(noun)*

The cortical area that influences motor movements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motor region."*
- *The article explained what "motor region" means with a simple example.*

multiple personality *(noun)*

A relatively rare dissociative disorder in which the usual integrity of the personality breaks down and two or more independent personalities emerge.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiple personality" to mean a relatively rare dissociative disorder in which....*
- *They discussed "multiple personality" during the group presentation.*

nowhere *(noun)*

An insignificant place.

- *He came out of nowhere.*
- *He looked up "nowhere" because he had never seen it before.*

social rank *(noun)*

Position in a social hierarchy.

- *The British are more aware of social status than Americans are.*
- *The article explained what "social rank" means with a simple example.*

blood relative *(noun)*

One related by blood or origin; especially on sharing an ancestor with another.

- *He looked up "blood relative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood relative."*

foot-and-mouth disease *(noun)*

Acute contagious disease of cloven-footed animals marked by ulcers in the mouth and around the hoofs.

- *In class, the teacher used "foot-and-mouth disease" to mean acute contagious disease of cloven-footed animals....*
- *Understanding "foot-and-mouth disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

friendship *(noun)*

The state of being friends (or friendly).

- *In class, the teacher used "friendship" to mean the state of being friends (or friendly).*
- *They discussed "friendship" during the group presentation.*

---

heart muscle *(noun)*

The muscle tissue of the heart; adapted to continued rhythmic contraction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart muscle."*
- *He looked up "heart muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holding pattern *(noun)*

A state of inaction with no progress and no change.

- *You should go into a holding pattern until he gets over his disappointment.*
- *The article explained what "holding pattern" means with a simple example.*

---

internal medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and (nonsurgical) treatment of diseases of the internal organs (especially in adults).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "internal medicine."*
- *He looked up "internal medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

round bone *(noun)*

Bones that are round in shape.

- *Understanding "round bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "round bone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

royal academy *(noun)*

An honorary academy in London (founded in 1768) intended to cultivate painting and sculpture and architecture in Britain.

- *They discussed "royal academy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "royal academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take a crap *(verb)*

Have a bowel movement.

- *She tried to use "take a crap" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take a crap" and when to wait.*

---

adds *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *He looked up "adds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adds" to mean a condition (mostly in boys) characterized by....*

---

first-degree burn *(noun)*

Burn causing redness of the skin surface.

- *Understanding "first-degree burn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "first-degree burn" means with a simple example.*

---

give forth *(verb)*

Give out (breath or an odor).

- *The coach explained when to use "give forth" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "give forth" until he saw an example.*

---

ill-affected *(adjective)*

Discontented as toward authority.

- *Would you call this situation "ill-affected"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "ill-affected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

military rating *(noun)*

Rank in a military organization.

- *He looked up "military rating" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “military rating” to mean rank in a military organization.*

---

whole kit *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by ‘the’.

- *We saw the whole shebang.*
- *We took on the whole caboodle.*

---

accident surgery *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the surgical repair of injuries and wounds arising from accidents.

- *In class, the teacher used “accident surgery” to mean the branch of medicine that deals with the surgical....*
- *The article explained what “accident surgery” means with a simple example.*

---

blind spot *(noun)*

A subject about which you are ignorant or prejudiced and fail to exercise good judgment.

- *Golf is one of his blind spots and he’s proud of it.*
- *They discussed “blind spot” during the group presentation.*

---

ca-ca *(verb)*

Have a bowel movement.

- *He did not know how to use “ca-ca” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “ca-ca” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crazy bone *(noun)*

A point on the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes near the surface; a sharp tingling sensation results when the nerve is knocked against the bone.

- *The funny bone is not humerus.*
- *The article explained what “crazy bone” means with a simple example.*

---

god’s will *(noun)*

The omnipotence of a divine being.

- *He looked up “god’s will” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “god’s will.”*

---

head nurse *(noun)*

The person in charge of nursing in a medical institution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “head nurse.”*
- *Understanding “head nurse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

higher rank *(noun)*

Higher rank than that of others especially by reason of longer service.

- *They discussed “higher rank” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “higher rank” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hot flash *(noun)*

Sudden brief sensation of heat (associated with menopause and some mental disorders).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hot flash.”*
- *They discussed “hot flash” during the group presentation.*

---

leg exercise *(noun)*

Exercise designed to strengthen the leg muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used “leg exercise” to mean exercise designed to strengthen the leg muscles.*
- *Understanding “leg exercise” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liquid state *(noun)*

The state in which a substance exhibits a characteristic readiness to flow with little or no tendency to disperse and relatively high incompressibility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liquid state.”*
- *He looked up “liquid state” because he had never seen it before.*

---

male chest *(noun)*

The chest of a man.

- *He looked up "male chest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "male chest" to mean the chest of a man.*

---

military rank *(noun)*

Rank in a military organization.

- *The article explained what "military rank" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "military rank" during the group presentation.*

---

muscle sense *(noun)*

The ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.

- *They discussed "muscle sense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muscle sense" to mean the ability to feel movements of the limbs and body.*

---

pink disease *(noun)*

Serious bark disease of many tropical crop trees (coffee, citrus, rubber); branches have a covering of pink hyphae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pink disease" to mean serious bark disease of many tropical crop trees....*
- *Understanding "pink disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roof of the mouth *(noun)*

The upper surface of the mouth that separates the oral and nasal cavities.

- *They discussed "roof of the mouth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "roof of the mouth" means with a simple example.*

---

asleep *(adverb)*

Into a sleeping state.

- *He fell asleep.*
- *Place "asleep" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

behaviour *(noun)*

The action or reaction of something (as a machine or substance) under specified circumstances.

- *They discussed "behaviour" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "behaviour" means with a simple example.*

---

body forth *(verb)*

Represent in bodily form.

- *Can you use "body forth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "body forth" until he saw an example.*

---

diseases *(noun)*

An impairment of health or a condition of abnormal functioning.

- *The article explained what "diseases" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diseases" to mean an impairment of health or a condition of abnormal....*

---

ears *(noun)*

The sense organ for hearing and equilibrium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ears."*
- *The article explained what "ears" means with a simple example.*

---

funny bone *(noun)*

A point on the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes near the surface; a sharp tingling sensation results when the nerve is knocked against the bone.

- *The funny bone is not humerus.*
- *He looked up "funny bone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gene *(noun)*

(genetics) a segment of DNA that is involved in producing a polypeptide chain; it can include regions preceding and following the coding DNA as well as introns between the exons; it is considered a unit of heredity.

- *Genes were formerly called factors.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gene."*

---

health maintenance organization *(noun)*

Group insurance that entitles members to services of participating hospitals and clinics and physicians.

- *In class, the teacher used "health maintenance organization" to mean group insurance that entitles members to services....*
- *Understanding "health maintenance organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ill-chosen *(adjective)*

Not elegant or graceful in expression.

- *Students compared "ill-chosen" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "ill-chosen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lower rank *(noun)*

The state of being inferior.

- *They discussed "lower rank" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lower rank" to mean the state of being inferior.*

---

middle ear *(noun)*

The main cavity of the ear; between the eardrum and the inner ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middle ear."*
- *The article explained what "middle ear" means with a simple example.*

---

milk leg *(noun)*

Painful thrombosis of the femoral vein in the leg following childbirth.

- *They discussed "milk leg" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milk leg" to mean painful thrombosis of the femoral vein in the leg....*

---

privacy *(noun)*

The condition of being concealed or hidden.

- *He looked up "privacy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "privacy" during the group presentation.*

---

regard *(noun)*

The condition of being honored (esteemed or respected or well regarded).

- *A man who has earned high regard.*
- *Give him my kind regards.*

---

second-degree burn *(noun)*

Burn causing blisters on the skin and superficial destruction of the dermis.

- *Understanding "second-degree burn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "second-degree burn" during the group presentation.*

---

body mass index *(noun)*

A measure of someone's weight in relation to height; to calculate one's BMI, multiply one's weight in pounds and divide that by the square of one's height in inches; overweight is a BMI greater than 25; obese is a BMI greater than 30.

- *Understanding "body mass index" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "body mass index."*

---

breast *(noun)*

The front of the trunk from the neck to the abdomen.

- *He beat his breast in anger.*
- *They discussed "breast" during the group presentation.*

---

doctor of philosophy *(noun)*

A doctorate awarded for original contributions to knowledge.

- *The article explained what "doctor of philosophy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doctor of philosophy" to mean a doctorate awarded for original contributions to....*

factor iii *(noun)*

An enzyme liberated from blood platelets that converts prothrombin into thrombin as blood starts to clot.

- *Understanding "factor iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factor iii."*

fancy up *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *The coach explained when to use "fancy up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fancy up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

holes *(noun)*

Informal terms for a difficult situation.

- *He played 18 holes.*
- *He shot holes in my argument.*

knock up *(verb)*

Make pregnant.

- *In everyday English, people use "knock up" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "knock up" until he saw an example.*

narrow-body *(noun)*

A commercial airliner with a single aisle.

- *In class, the teacher used "narrow-body" to mean a commercial airliner with a single aisle.*
- *Understanding "narrow-body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neck exercise *(noun)*

Exercise designed to strengthen the neck muscles.

- *The article explained what "neck exercise" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "neck exercise" during the group presentation.*

pressure-wash *(verb)*

Wash before painting to remove old paint and mildew.

- *Pressure-wash the house.*
- *Can you use "pressure-wash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

salt flat *(noun)*

A flat expanse of salt left by the evaporation of a body of salt water.

- *The article explained what "salt flat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salt flat" to mean a flat expanse of salt left by the evaporation of a....*

strip down *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *She strips in front of strangers every night for a living.*
- *She tried to use "strip down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

visual cell *(noun)*

One of the cells of the retina that is sensitive to light.

- *He looked up "visual cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual cell."*

absence *(noun)*

The time interval during which something or somebody is away.

- *He visited during my absence.*
- *He was surprised by the absence of any explanation.*

bears *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *She bears the title of Duchess.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bears" when talking about this idea.*

---

black tongue *(noun)*

A benign side effect of some antibiotics; dark overgrowth of the papillae of the tongue.

- *They discussed "black tongue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black tongue."*

---

combat injury *(noun)*

A casualty to military personnel resulting from combat.

- *The article explained what "combat injury" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "combat injury" during the group presentation.*

---

commonwealth *(noun)*

A politically organized body of people under a single government.

- *He looked up "commonwealth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "commonwealth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ease *(noun)*

A freedom from financial difficulty that promotes a comfortable state.

- *A life of luxury and ease.*
- *He rose through the ranks with apparent ease.*

---

eye muscle *(noun)*

One of the small muscles of the eye that serve to rotate the eyeball.

- *Understanding "eye muscle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eye muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fame *(noun)*

The state or quality of being widely honored and acclaimed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fame."*
- *They discussed "fame" during the group presentation.*

---

junior status *(noun)*

In a junior position.

- *The article explained what "junior status" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junior status" to mean in a junior position.*

---

medical institution *(noun)*

An institution created for the practice of medicine.

- *The article explained what "medical institution" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical institution."*

---

raw wood *(noun)*

Wood that is not finished or painted.

- *They discussed "raw wood" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raw wood" to mean wood that is not finished or painted.*

---

representation *(noun)*

A body of legislators that serve in behalf of some constituency.

- *A Congressional vacancy occurred in the representation from California.*
- *The sales contract contains several representations by the vendor.*

---

roots *(noun)*

The condition of belonging to a particular place or group by virtue of social or ethnic or cultural lineage.

- *His roots in Texas go back a long way.*

- *He went back to Sweden to search for his roots.*

---

sleeping beauty *(noun)*

A potential takeover target that has not yet been put in play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleeping beauty."*
- *The article explained what "sleeping beauty" means with a simple example.*

---

swing *(noun)*

A state of steady vigorous action that is characteristic of an activity.

- *The party went with a swing.*
- *It took time to get into the swing of things.*

---

tail *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The tail of the storm.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tail" to mean the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.*

---

third-degree burn *(noun)*

Burn characterized by destruction of both epidermis and dermis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third-degree burn."*
- *He looked up "third-degree burn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arena *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *The article explained what "arena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arena" to mean a particular environment or walk of life.*

---

identity crisis *(noun)*

Distress and disorientation (especially in adolescence) resulting from conflicting pressures and uncertainty about one's self and one's role in society.

- *They discussed "identity crisis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "identity crisis."*

---

ill-defined *(adjective)*

Poorly stated or described.

- *He confuses the reader with ill-defined terms and concepts.*
- *A "ill-defined" approach may work better in this case.*

---

naked eye *(noun)*

The eye unaided by any optical instrument that alters the power of vision or alters the apparent size or distance of objects.

- *It is not safe to look directly at the sun with the naked eye.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naked eye" to mean the eye unaided by any optical instrument that....*

---

over-the-counter medicine *(noun)*

A drug that is sold without a prescription.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "over-the-counter medicine."*
- *He looked up "over-the-counter medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pregnancy *(noun)*

The state of being pregnant; the period from conception to birth when a woman carries a developing fetus in her uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pregnancy."*
- *The article explained what "pregnancy" means with a simple example.*

---

radical *(noun)*

An atom or group of atoms with at least one unpaired electron; in the body it is usually an oxygen molecule that has lost an electron and will stabilize itself by stealing an electron from a nearby molecule.

- *In the body free radicals are high-energy particles that ricochet wildly and damage cells.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radical" to mean an atom or group of atoms with at least one....*

---

shore *(noun)*

The land along the edge of a body of water.

- *They discussed "shore" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shore" means with a simple example.*

---

spots *(noun)*

Spots before the eyes caused by opaque cell fragments in the vitreous humor and lens.

- *A leopard's spots.*
- *They discussed "spots" during the group presentation.*

---

transmission *(noun)*

An incident in which an infectious disease is transmitted.

- *Understanding "transmission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "transmission" during the group presentation.*

---

art exhibition *(noun)*

An exhibition of art objects (paintings or statues).

- *In class, the teacher used "art exhibition" to mean an exhibition of art objects (paintings or statues).*
- *The article explained what "art exhibition" means with a simple example.*

---

bone cell *(noun)*

A cell that is part of a bone.

- *He looked up "bone cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bone cell."*

---

egg cell *(noun)*

The female reproductive cell; the female gamete.

- *They discussed "egg cell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "egg cell" means with a simple example.*

---

hiding *(noun)*

The state of being hidden.

- *He went into hiding.*
- *The article explained what "hiding" means with a simple example.*

---

killer cell *(noun)*

T cell with CD8 receptor that recognizes antigens on the surface of a virus-infected cell and binds to the infected cell and kill it.

- *They discussed "killer cell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "killer cell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rick *(noun)*

A painful muscle spasm especially in the neck or back ('rick' and 'wrick' are British).

- *They discussed "rick" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rick" means with a simple example.*

---

sword-cut *(noun)*

A scar from a cut made by a sword.

- *In class, the teacher used "sword-cut" to mean a scar from a cut made by a sword.*
- *The article explained what "sword-cut" means with a simple example.*

---

tail end *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The fag end of this crisis-ridden century.*
- *The tail of the storm.*

---

transmission time *(noun)*

The coordinated universal time when a transmission is sent from Earth to a spacecraft or other celestial body.

- *The article explained what "transmission time" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "transmission time" during the group presentation.*

---

attracted *(verb)*

Exert a force on (a body) causing it to approach or prevent it from moving away.

- *The beautiful garden attracted many people.*
- *She tried to use "attracted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

database *(noun)*

An organized body of related information.

- *They discussed "database" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "database" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disorder *(noun)*

A condition in which things are not in their expected places.

- *The files are in complete disorder.*
- *The doctor prescribed some medicine for the disorder.*

---

domain *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *His domain extended into Europe.*
- *Understanding "domain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric burn *(noun)*

A burn caused by heat produced by an electric current.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric burn" to mean a burn caused by heat produced by an electric current.*
- *The article explained what "electric burn" means with a simple example.*

---

free radical *(noun)*

An atom or group of atoms with at least one unpaired electron; in the body it is usually an oxygen molecule that has lost an electron and will stabilize itself by stealing an electron from a nearby molecule.

- *In the body free radicals are high-energy particles that ricochet wildly and damage cells.*
- *In class, the teacher used "free radical" to mean an atom or group of atoms with at least one....*

---

medicine chest *(noun)*

Cabinet that holds medicines and toiletries.

- *They discussed "medicine chest" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medicine chest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ring finger *(noun)*

The third finger (especially of the left hand).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring finger."*
- *They discussed "ring finger" during the group presentation.*

---

ruin *(noun)*

An irrecoverable state of devastation and destruction.

- *You have brought ruin on this entire family.*
- *They explored several Roman ruins.*

---

bow *(verb)*

Bend one's knee or body, or lower one's head.

- *He bowed before the King.*
- *She bowed her head in shame.*

---

ear doctor *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in the ear and its diseases.

- *They discussed "ear doctor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ear doctor" means with a simple example.*

exercise bike *(noun)*

An exercise device resembling a stationary bike.

- *The article explained what “exercise bike” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “exercise bike” to mean an exercise device resembling a stationary bike.*

ill-fed *(adjective)*

Not getting adequate food.

- *The speaker chose “ill-fed” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ill-fed” when it is not getting adequate food.*

man’s body *(noun)*

The body of an adult man.

- *Understanding “man’s body” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “man’s body” during the group presentation.*

muscle cell *(noun)*

An elongated contractile cell that forms the muscles of the body.

- *They discussed “muscle cell” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “muscle cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

split personality *(noun)*

A relatively rare dissociative disorder in which the usual integrity of the personality breaks down and two or more independent personalities emerge.

- *He looked up “split personality” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “split personality.”*

vital sign *(noun)*

Sign of life; usually an indicator of a person’s general physical condition.

- *He was still alive but his vital signs were weak.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vital sign.”*

water on the knee *(noun)*

Hydrarthrosis affecting the knee.

- *Understanding “water on the knee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “water on the knee” because he had never seen it before.*

air alert *(noun)*

The condition in which combat aircraft are airborne and ready for an operation.

- *Aircraft in the Mideast are on air alert.*
- *Understanding “air alert” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bow down *(verb)*

Bend one’s knee or body, or lower one’s head.

- *He bowed before the King.*
- *She bowed her head in shame.*

celebrity *(noun)*

The state or quality of being widely honored and acclaimed.

- *He was a baseball celebrity.*
- *The article explained what “celebrity” means with a simple example.*

clay *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *Honor comes to bless the turf that wraps their clay.*
- *They discussed “clay” during the group presentation.*

fall asleep *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *He always falls asleep during lectures.*
- *Can you use "fall asleep" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

good fortune *(noun)*

An auspicious state resulting from favorable outcomes.

- *He looked up "good fortune" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good fortune."*

---

handle-bars *(noun)*

A large bushy moustache (with hair growing sometimes down the sides of the mouth).

- *The article explained what "handle-bars" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handle-bars" to mean a large bushy moustache (with hair growing....*

---

hospital ward *(noun)*

Block forming a division of a hospital (or a suite of rooms) shared by patients who need a similar kind of care.

- *They put her in a 4-bed ward.*
- *He looked up "hospital ward" because he had never seen it before.*

---

human knee *(noun)*

Hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia and fibula with the femur and protected in front by the patella.

- *He looked up "human knee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human knee."*

---

killer t cell *(noun)*

T cell with CD8 receptor that recognizes antigens on the surface of a virus-infected cell and binds to the infected cell and kill it.

- *The article explained what "killer t cell" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "killer t cell" to mean t cell with cd8 receptor that recognizes antigens....*

---

legislative body *(noun)*

Persons who make or amend or repeal laws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legislative body."*
- *They discussed "legislative body" during the group presentation.*

---

medicine cabinet *(noun)*

Cabinet that holds medicines and toiletries.

- *He looked up "medicine cabinet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medicine cabinet."*

---

permanent wave *(noun)*

A series of waves in the hair made by applying heat and chemicals.

- *The article explained what "permanent wave" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permanent wave."*

---

polish *(noun)*

A highly developed state of perfection; having a flawless or impeccable quality; ; ; –Joseph Conrad.

- *They performed with great polish.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polish."*

---

political arena *(noun)*

A sphere of intense political activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "political arena" to mean a sphere of intense political activity.*
- *He looked up "political arena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political liberty *(noun)*

One's freedom to exercise one's rights as guaranteed under the laws of the country.

- *He looked up "political liberty" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "political liberty" during the group presentation.*

---

red alert *(noun)*

The highest level of alert when an attack by the enemy seems imminent (or more generally a state of alert resulting from imminent danger).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red alert."*
- *He looked up "red alert" because he had never seen it before.*

---

relax *(verb)*

Become less tense, rest, or take one's ease.

- *He relaxed in the hot tub.*
- *Let's all relax after a hard day's work.*

---

shoulder joint *(noun)*

A ball-and-socket joint between the head of the humerus and a cavity of the scapula.

- *He looked up "shoulder joint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoulder joint."*

---

wore *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *We wore ourselves out on this hike.*
- *He wore a red ribbon.*

---

acted *(verb)*

Pretend to have certain qualities or state of mind.

- *He acted the idiot.*
- *The nanny acted quickly by grabbing the toddler and covering him with a wet towel.*

---

arm bone *(noun)*

A bone in the arm.

- *He looked up "arm bone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arm bone" to mean a bone in the arm.*

---

butt *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *He deserves a good kick in the butt.*
- *The article explained what "butt" means with a simple example.*

---

ill-gotten *(adjective)*

Obtained illegally or by improper means.

- *Ill-gotten gains.*
- *The speaker chose "ill-gotten" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

legislative act *(noun)*

An act passed by a legislative body.

- *The article explained what "legislative act" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legislative act" to mean an act passed by a legislative body.*

---

passion of christ *(noun)*

The suffering of Jesus at the Crucifixion.

- *The article explained what "passion of christ" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "passion of christ" during the group presentation.*

---

pump *(noun)*

The hollow muscular organ located behind the sternum and between the lungs; its rhythmic contractions move the blood through the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "pump" to mean the hollow muscular organ located behind the....*
- *Understanding "pump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slip on *(verb)*

Put on with ease or speed.

- *Slip into something more comfortable after work.*
- *Slip on one's shoes.*

---

anxiety reaction *(noun)*

An anxiety disorder characterized by chronic free-floating anxiety and such symptoms as tension or sweating or trembling or lightheadedness or irritability etc that has lasted for more than six months.

- *They discussed "anxiety reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anxiety reaction" means with a simple example.*

---

chaos *(noun)*

A state of extreme confusion and disorder.

- *He looked up "chaos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chaos" during the group presentation.*

---

corps *(noun)*

A body of people associated together.

- *Diplomatic corps.*
- *They discussed "corps" during the group presentation.*

---

hip joint *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hip joint."*
- *Understanding "hip joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

improvements *(noun)*

A condition superior to an earlier condition.

- *Their improvements increased the value of the property.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "improvements."*

---

legal representation *(noun)*

Personal representation that has legal status.

- *An person who has been declared incompetent should have legal representation.*
- *Understanding "legal representation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mental illness *(noun)*

Any disease of the mind; the psychological state of someone who has emotional or behavioral problems serious enough to require psychiatric intervention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental illness."*
- *He looked up "mental illness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simple absence *(noun)*

An absence seizure without other complications; followed by 3-per-sec brainwave spikes.

- *They discussed "simple absence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simple absence" to mean an absence seizure without other complications;....*

---

slip off *(verb)*

Take off with ease or speed.

- *She slipped off her jacket.*
- *Can you use "slip off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stroke *(noun)*

A mark made on a surface by a pen, pencil, or paintbrush.

- *She applied the paint in careful strokes.*
- *It took two strokes to get out of the bunker.*

---

balance-of-payments problem *(noun)*

An economic problem caused by payments for imports being greater than receipts for exports.

- *The article explained what "balance-of-payments problem" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balance-of-payments problem" to mean an economic problem caused by payments for imports....*

---

breathe *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *I can breathe better when the air is clean.*
- *Every creature that breathes.*

---

breathe in *(verb)*

Draw in (air).

- *Learners should practice how to use "breathe in" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "breathe in" until he saw an example.*

---

cancer juice *(noun)*

A milky substance found in certain cancerous growths.

- *He looked up "cancer juice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cancer juice."*

---

crossed eye *(noun)*

Strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward toward the nose.

- *In class, the teacher used "crossed eye" to mean strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward....*
- *Understanding "crossed eye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equality *(noun)*

A state of being essentially equal or equivalent; equally balanced.

- *Understanding "equality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "equality" means with a simple example.*

---

organic structure *(noun)*

The entire structure of an organism (an animal, plant, or human being).

- *He looked up "organic structure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organic structure."*

---

psychological state *(noun)*

(psychology) a mental condition in which the qualities of a state are relatively constant even though the state itself may be dynamic.

- *A manic state.*
- *Understanding "psychological state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scope *(noun)*

The state of the environment in which a situation exists.

- *Within the scope of an investigation.*
- *He looked up "scope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spin doctor *(noun)*

A public relations person who tries to forestall negative publicity by publicizing a favorable interpretation of the words or actions of a company or political party or famous person.

- *His title is Director of Communications but he is just a spin doctor.*
- *The article explained what "spin doctor" means with a simple example.*

---

aids *(noun)*

A serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.

- *Visual aids in teaching.*
- *The article explained what "aids" means with a simple example.*

---

blood disorder *(noun)*

A disease or disorder of the blood.

- *He looked up "blood disorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood disorder."*

blood relation *(noun)*

One related by blood or origin; especially on sharing an ancestor with another.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood relation" to mean one related by blood or origin; especially on....*
- *He looked up "blood relation" because he had never seen it before.*

breast cancer *(noun)*

Cancer of the breast; one of the most common malignancies in women in the US.

- *The article explained what "breast cancer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "breast cancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

call the tune *(verb)*

Exercise authority or be in charge.

- *Who is calling the shots in this house?*
- *He did not know how to use "call the tune" until he saw an example.*

clear the throat *(verb)*

Clear mucus or food from one's throat.

- *He cleared his throat before he started to speak.*
- *She tried to use "clear the throat" carefully so everyone would understand.*

collective security *(noun)*

A system for international peace.

- *In class, the teacher used "collective security" to mean a system for international peace.*
- *The article explained what "collective security" means with a simple example.*

cross infection *(noun)*

An infection that is acquired at a hospital or other healthcare facility.

- *The article explained what "cross infection" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cross infection" during the group presentation.*

des *(noun)*

A potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for livestock and poultry.

- *He looked up "des" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "des" during the group presentation.*

dog bite *(noun)*

A bite inflicted by a dog.

- *He looked up "dog bite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dog bite" during the group presentation.*

eye infection *(noun)*

An infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

- *In class, the teacher used "eye infection" to mean an infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.*
- *The article explained what "eye infection" means with a simple example.*

leg bone *(noun)*

A bone of the leg.

- *Understanding "leg bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leg bone" because he had never seen it before.*

medical relation *(noun)*

The professional relation between a health care professional and a patient.

- *They discussed "medical relation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical relation" to mean the professional relation between a health care....*

rip off *(verb)*

Deprive somebody of something by deceit.

- *This salesman ripped us off!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rip off" in real sentences.*

---

shelter *(noun)*

The condition of being protected.

- *The article explained what "shelter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shelter" to mean the condition of being protected.*

---

total darkness *(noun)*

Total absence of light.

- *They fumbled around in total darkness.*
- *They discussed "total darkness" during the group presentation.*

---

civil liberty *(noun)*

One's freedom to exercise one's rights as guaranteed under the laws of the country.

- *He looked up "civil liberty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil liberty."*

---

comfort zone *(noun)*

The temperature range (between 28 and 30 degrees Centigrade) at which the naked human body is able to maintain a heat balance without shivering or sweating.

- *Understanding "comfort zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "comfort zone" means with a simple example.*

---

dirt *(noun)*

The state of being covered with unclean things.

- *The article explained what "dirt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dirt" during the group presentation.*

---

dry nurse *(noun)*

A nurse who cares for but does not suckle an infant.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry nurse" to mean a nurse who cares for but does not suckle an infant.*
- *The article explained what "dry nurse" means with a simple example.*

---

dry-nurse *(verb)*

Take care of an infant without breastfeeding it.

- *Can you use "dry-nurse" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "dry-nurse" when talking about this idea.*

---

finger wave *(noun)*

A wave made with the fingers.

- *He looked up "finger wave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "finger wave" to mean a wave made with the fingers.*

---

genetic disease *(noun)*

A disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetic disease."*
- *Understanding "genetic disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ill-dressed *(adjective)*

Not well dressed.

- *Would you call this situation "ill-dressed"? Explain why.*
- *A "ill-dressed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

iron-storage disease *(noun)*

Pathology in which iron accumulates in the tissues; characterized by bronzed skin and enlarged liver and diabetes mellitus and abnormalities of the pancreas and the joints.

- *He looked up "iron-storage disease" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iron-storage disease.”*

laughed *(verb)*

Produce laughter.

- *The coach explained when to use “laughed” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “laughed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

neck bone *(noun)*

One of 7 vertebrae in the human spine located in the neck region.

- *They discussed “neck bone” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “neck bone.”*

quarter crack *(noun)*

A crack on the inside of a horse’s forefoot.

- *In class, the teacher used “quarter crack” to mean a crack on the inside of a horse’s forefoot.*
- *Understanding “quarter crack” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

securities *(noun)*

The state of being free from danger or injury.

- *He held several valuable securities.*
- *Understanding “securities” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sleep disorder *(noun)*

A disturbance of the normal sleep pattern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sleep disorder.”*
- *They discussed “sleep disorder” during the group presentation.*

clinical depression *(noun)*

A state of depression and anhedonia so severe as to require clinical intervention.

- *The article explained what “clinical depression” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clinical depression.”*

complex absence *(noun)*

An absence seizure accompanied by other abnormalities (atonia or automatisms or vasomotor changes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “complex absence.”*
- *He looked up “complex absence” because he had never seen it before.*

direct transmission *(noun)*

A transmission mechanism in which the infectious agent is transferred directly into the body via touching or biting or kissing or sexual intercourse or by droplets entering the eye or nose or mouth.

- *The article explained what “direct transmission” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “direct transmission” to mean a transmission mechanism in which the infectious....*

dominant *(noun)*

An allele that produces the same phenotype whether its paired allele is identical or different.

- *In class, the teacher used “dominant” to mean an allele that produces the same phenotype whether....*
- *They discussed “dominant” during the group presentation.*

healing *(noun)*

The natural process by which the body repairs itself.

- *Understanding “healing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “healing” means with a simple example.*

internal ear *(noun)*

A complex system of interconnecting cavities; concerned with hearing and equilibrium.

- *They discussed “internal ear” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “internal ear” means with a simple example.*

priest-doctor *(noun)*

In societies practicing shamanism: one acting as a medium between the visible and spirit worlds; practices sorcery for healing or divination.

- *The article explained what "priest-doctor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "priest-doctor" to mean in societies practicing shamanism: one acting as a....*

---

ranks *(noun)*

The body of members of an organization or group.

- *They found dissension in their own ranks.*
- *He joined the ranks of the unemployed.*

---

stomach exercise *(noun)*

An exercise designed to strengthen the abdominal muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stomach exercise."*
- *They discussed "stomach exercise" during the group presentation.*

---

swimming hole *(noun)*

A small body of water (usually in a creek) that is deep enough to use for swimming.

- *They discussed "swimming hole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swimming hole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

take the fifth amendment *(verb)*

Refuse to testify by invoking the Fifth Amendment, which states that nobody may be forced to testify as a witness against himself or herself.

- *The coach explained when to use "take the fifth amendment" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "take the fifth amendment" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brain disorder *(noun)*

Any disorder or disease of the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "brain disorder" to mean any disorder or disease of the brain.*
- *The article explained what "brain disorder" means with a simple example.*

---

canal *(noun)*

A bodily passage or tube lined with epithelial cells and conveying a secretion or other substance.

- *The alimentary canal.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canal."*

---

custody *(noun)*

A state of being confined (usually for a short time).

- *He is in the custody of police.*
- *The suspect is in custody.*

---

down syndrome *(noun)*

A congenital disorder caused by having an extra 21st chromosome; results in a flat face and short stature and mental retardation.

- *The article explained what "down syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "down syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

how-d'ye-do *(noun)*

An awkward situation.

- *That's a fine how-d'ye-do.*
- *In class, the teacher used "how-d'ye-do" to mean an awkward situation.*

---

index finger *(noun)*

The finger next to the thumb.

- *The article explained what "index finger" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "index finger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motor end plate *(noun)*

The flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits neural impulses to a muscle.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor end plate" to mean the flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits....*
- *Understanding "motor end plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

touching *(noun)*

The event of something coming in contact with the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touching."*
- *He looked up "touching" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unemployment *(noun)*

The state of being unemployed or not having a job.

- *Unemployment is a serious social evil.*
- *The rate of unemployment is an indicator of the health of an economy.*

---

woke *(verb)*

Cause to become awake or conscious.

- *She woke up to the sound of the alarm clock.*
- *His words woke us to terrible facts of the situation.*

---

acid-base balance *(noun)*

(physiology) the normal equilibrium between acids and alkalis in the body.

- *With a normal acid-base balance in the body the blood is slightly alkaline.*
- *The article explained what "acid-base balance" means with a simple example.*

---

black-body radiation *(noun)*

The electromagnetic radiation that would be radiated from an ideal black body; the distribution of energy in the radiated spectrum of a black body depends only on temperature and is determined by Planck's radiation law.

- *The article explained what "black-body radiation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black-body radiation" to mean the electromagnetic radiation that would be....*

---

blood vessel *(noun)*

A vessel in which blood circulates.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood vessel" to mean a vessel in which blood circulates.*
- *They discussed "blood vessel" during the group presentation.*

---

brain stem *(noun)*

The part of the brain continuous with the spinal cord and comprising the medulla oblongata and pons and midbrain and parts of the hypothalamus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brain stem."*
- *The article explained what "brain stem" means with a simple example.*

---

brain-stem *(noun)*

The part of the brain continuous with the spinal cord and comprising the medulla oblongata and pons and midbrain and parts of the hypothalamus.

- *Understanding "brain-stem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brain-stem" to mean the part of the brain continuous with the spinal....*

---

castle in spain *(noun)*

Absentminded dreaming while awake.

- *Understanding "castle in spain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "castle in spain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clinic *(noun)*

A healthcare facility for outpatient care.

- *Understanding "clinic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinic."*

---

disability *(noun)*

The condition of being unable to perform as a consequence of physical or mental unfitness.

- *Reading disability.*
- *Understanding "disability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

excess *(noun)*

The state of being more than full.

- *The article explained what "excess" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excess" to mean the state of being more than full.*

learning disorder *(noun)*

A disorder found in children of normal intelligence who have difficulties in learning specific skills.

- *In class, the teacher used "learning disorder" to mean a disorder found in children of normal intelligence....*
- *Understanding "learning disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rapid eye movement *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which dreaming occurs; a state of rapidly shifting eye movements during sleep.

- *Understanding "rapid eye movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapid eye movement" to mean a recurring sleep state during which dreaming....*

royal academy of arts *(noun)*

An honorary academy in London (founded in 1768) intended to cultivate painting and sculpture and architecture in Britain.

- *He looked up "royal academy of arts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "royal academy of arts" during the group presentation.*

salt plain *(noun)*

A flat expanse of salt left by the evaporation of a body of salt water.

- *He looked up "salt plain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salt plain."*

securities law *(noun)*

The body of laws governing the issuance and selling of securities.

- *He looked up "securities law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "securities law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

skin disorder *(noun)*

A disease affecting the skin.

- *The article explained what "skin disorder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skin disorder" to mean a disease affecting the skin.*

slavery *(noun)*

The state of being under the control of another person.

- *In class, the teacher used "slavery" to mean the state of being under the control of another person.*
- *The article explained what "slavery" means with a simple example.*

attract *(verb)*

Exert a force on (a body) causing it to approach or prevent it from moving away.

- *The gravitational pull of a planet attracts other bodies.*
- *Her good looks attract the stares of many men.*

bitter end *(noun)*

The final extremity (however unpleasant it may be).

- *He was determined to fight to the bitter end.*
- *The article explained what "bitter end" means with a simple example.*

body substance *(noun)*

The substance of the body.

- *Understanding "body substance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "body substance" to mean the substance of the body.*

doctor of musical arts *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in musical arts.

- *He looked up "doctor of musical arts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doctor of musical arts" to mean a doctor's degree in musical arts.*

eating disorder *(noun)*

A disorder of the normal eating routine.

- *In class, the teacher used "eating disorder" to mean a disorder of the normal eating routine.*
- *The article explained what "eating disorder" means with a simple example.*

factor iv *(noun)*

Ion of calcium; a factor in the clotting of blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "factor iv" to mean ion of calcium; a factor in the clotting of blood.*
- *The article explained what "factor iv" means with a simple example.*

flag rank *(noun)*

The rank of a flag officer.

- *In class, the teacher used "flag rank" to mean the rank of a flag officer.*
- *Understanding "flag rank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flesh *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.*
- *Understanding "flesh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

living substance *(noun)*

The substance of a living cell (including cytoplasm and nucleus).

- *They discussed "living substance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living substance."*

regards *(noun)*

The condition of being honored (esteemed or respected or well regarded).

- *Give him my kind regards.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regards" to mean the condition of being honored (esteemed or....*

roman nose *(noun)*

A nose with a prominent slightly aquiline bridge.

- *Understanding "roman nose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman nose" to mean a nose with a prominent slightly aquiline bridge.*

sacred college *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) the body of cardinals who advise the Pope and elect new Popes.

- *The article explained what "sacred college" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sacred college" to mean (roman catholic church) the body of cardinals who....*

snap back *(verb)*

Recover quickly.

- *After the surgery, the patient snapped back in a few days.*
- *In everyday English, people use "snap back" when talking about this idea.*

speech disorder *(noun)*

A disorder of oral speech.

- *In class, the teacher used "speech disorder" to mean a disorder of oral speech.*
- *The article explained what "speech disorder" means with a simple example.*

stem cell *(noun)*

An undifferentiated cell whose daughter cells may differentiate into other cell types (such as blood cells).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stem cell."*

- *They discussed “stem cell” during the group presentation.*

---

stomach upset *(noun)*

A disorder of digestive function characterized by discomfort or heartburn or nausea.

- *In class, the teacher used “stomach upset” to mean a disorder of digestive function characterized by....*
- *The article explained what “stomach upset” means with a simple example.*

---

upset stomach *(noun)*

A disorder of digestive function characterized by discomfort or heartburn or nausea.

- *In class, the teacher used “upset stomach” to mean a disorder of digestive function characterized by....*
- *The article explained what “upset stomach” means with a simple example.*

---

beings *(noun)*

The state or fact of existing.

- *Understanding “beings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “beings” during the group presentation.*

---

body fluid *(noun)*

The liquid parts of the body.

- *He looked up “body fluid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “body fluid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brush cut *(noun)*

A short haircut with hairs standing up like a brush.

- *In class, the teacher used “brush cut” to mean a short haircut with hairs standing up like a brush.*
- *He looked up “brush cut” because he had never seen it before.*

---

christianity *(noun)*

The collective body of Christians throughout the world and history (found predominantly in Europe and the Americas and Australia).

- *They discussed “christianity” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “christianity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cried *(verb)*

Shed tears because of sadness, rage, or pain.

- *She cried bitterly when she heard the news of his death.*
- *She cried with pain when the doctor inserted the needle.*

---

hearing disorder *(noun)*

Impairment of the sense of hearing.

- *In class, the teacher used “hearing disorder” to mean impairment of the sense of hearing.*
- *The article explained what “hearing disorder” means with a simple example.*

---

ill at ease *(adjective)*

Socially uncomfortable; unsure and constrained in manner.

- *Ill at ease among eddies of people he didn’t know.*
- *Students compared “ill at ease” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ill fame *(noun)*

The state of being known for some unfavorable act or quality.

- *In class, the teacher used “ill fame” to mean the state of being known for some unfavorable act....*
- *He looked up “ill fame” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mother’s milk *(noun)*

Milk secreted by a woman who has recently given birth.

- *He looked up “mother’s milk” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mother’s milk.”*

---

nightmare *(noun)*

A situation resembling a terrifying dream.

- *They discussed "nightmare" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightmare."*

---

ranking *(noun)*

Position on a scale in relation to others in a sport.

- *Understanding "ranking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranking."*

---

wasted *(adjective)*

(of an organ or body part) diminished in size or strength as a result of disease or injury or lack of use.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wasted" when it is (of an organ or body part) diminished in size or....*
- *A "wasted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

artificial blood *(noun)*

A liquid that can carry large amounts of oxygen and can serve as a temporary substitute for blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "artificial blood" to mean a liquid that can carry large amounts of oxygen and....*
- *They discussed "artificial blood" during the group presentation.*

---

collapse *(noun)*

An abrupt failure of function or complete physical exhaustion.

- *The roof is in danger of collapse.*
- *The collapse of the old star under its own gravity.*

---

dynamic balance *(noun)*

(aeronautics) the state of equilibrium in which centrifugal forces due to a rotating mass (e.g., a propeller) do not produce force in the shaft and so vibration is reduced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dynamic balance."*
- *He looked up "dynamic balance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ground substance *(noun)*

The body substance in which tissue cells are embedded.

- *They discussed "ground substance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ground substance" means with a simple example.*

---

knee joint *(noun)*

Hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia and fibula with the femur and protected in front by the patella.

- *The article explained what "knee joint" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knee joint" to mean hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia....*

---

lap *(noun)*

The upper side of the thighs of a seated person.

- *He picked up the little girl and plopped her down in his lap.*
- *The job fell right in my lap.*

---

nerve end *(noun)*

The terminal structure of an axon that does not end at a synapse.

- *They discussed "nerve end" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nerve end" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oral cancer *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of the lips of mouth; most common in men over the age of 60.

- *Understanding "oral cancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oral cancer" during the group presentation.*

---

packed cells *(noun)*

A preparation of blood cells separated from the liquid plasma.

- *Packed cells are given to severely anemic patients in order to avoid overloading the circulatory system with too much fluid.*
- *The article explained what "packed cells" means with a simple example.*

---

ram home *(verb)*

Make clear by special emphasis and try to convince somebody of something.

- *Drive home a point or an argument.*
- *I'm trying to drive home these basic ideas.*

---

shed blood *(verb)*

Lose blood from one's body.

- *They will never stop shedding the blood of their enemies.*
- *She tried to use "shed blood" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shoulder bone *(noun)*

Either of two flat triangular bones one on each side of the shoulder in human beings.

- *Understanding "shoulder bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shoulder bone" during the group presentation.*

---

slept *(verb)*

Be able to accommodate for sleeping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slept" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slept" and when to wait.*

---

trained nurse *(noun)*

Someone who has completed the course of study (including hospital practice) at a nurses training school.

- *In class, the teacher used "trained nurse" to mean someone who has completed the course of study....*
- *He looked up "trained nurse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vital statistics *(noun)*

Data relating to births and deaths and health and diseases and marriages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vital statistics."*
- *He looked up "vital statistics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water pollution *(noun)*

Pollution of the water in rivers and lakes.

- *They discussed "water pollution" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "water pollution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air pollution *(noun)*

Pollution of the atmosphere.

- *Air pollution reduced the visibility.*
- *Understanding "air pollution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bottom-feeding *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fish and marine life that feed on the bottom of a body of water.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bottom-feeding" when it is of or relating to fish and marine life that feed on....*
- *A "bottom-feeding" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chicken breast *(noun)*

Abnormal protrusion of the breastbone caused by rickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "chicken breast" to mean abnormal protrusion of the breastbone caused by rickets.*
- *They discussed "chicken breast" during the group presentation.*

---

chuck *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Chuck the ball.*
- *Chuck these old notes.*

dead duck *(noun)*

Something doomed to failure.

- *He finally admitted that the legislation was a dead duck.*
- *The idea of another TV channel is now a dead duck.*

diabetes *(noun)*

A polygenic disease characterized by abnormally high glucose levels in the blood; any of several metabolic disorders marked by excessive urination and persistent thirst.

- *They discussed "diabetes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diabetes" to mean a polygenic disease characterized by abnormally....*

external ear *(noun)*

The part of the ear visible externally.

- *They discussed "external ear" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "external ear" because he had never seen it before.*

gold fever *(noun)*

Greed and the contagious excitement of a gold rush.

- *In class, the teacher used "gold fever" to mean greed and the contagious excitement of a gold rush.*
- *Understanding "gold fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jam *(noun)*

Informal terms for a difficult situation.

- *In class, the teacher used "jam" to mean informal terms for a difficult situation.*
- *He looked up "jam" because he had never seen it before.*

narrow-body aircraft *(noun)*

A commercial airliner with a single aisle.

- *In class, the teacher used "narrow-body aircraft" to mean a commercial airliner with a single aisle.*
- *The article explained what "narrow-body aircraft" means with a simple example.*

psychological condition *(noun)*

(psychology) a mental condition in which the qualities of a state are relatively constant even though the state itself may be dynamic.

- *He looked up "psychological condition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychological condition" to mean (psychology) a mental condition in which the....*

united nations children's fund *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations responsible for programs to aid education and the health of children and mothers in developing countries.

- *They discussed "united nations children's fund" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "united nations children's fund" to mean an agency of the united nations responsible for....*

acceptance *(noun)*

The state of being acceptable and accepted.

- *Torn jeans received no acceptance at the country club.*
- *Acceptance of Newtonian mechanics was unquestioned for 200 years.*

accidents *(noun)*

An unfortunate mishap; especially one causing damage or injury.

- *In class, the teacher used "accidents" to mean an unfortunate mishap; especially one causing....*
- *He looked up "accidents" because he had never seen it before.*

bull neck *(noun)*

A thick short powerful neck.

- *He looked up "bull neck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bull neck."*

concentration camp *(noun)*

A situation characterized by crowding and extremely harsh conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "concentration camp" to mean a situation characterized by crowding and extremely....*
- *They discussed "concentration camp" during the group presentation.*

---

inner ear *(noun)*

A complex system of interconnecting cavities; concerned with hearing and equilibrium.

- *Understanding "inner ear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inner ear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mps *(noun)*

A widely distributed system of free and fixed macrophages derived from bone marrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "mps" to mean a widely distributed system of free and fixed....*
- *The article explained what "mps" means with a simple example.*

---

muscle tone *(noun)*

Normal tonicity of the muscles.

- *Exercise improves muscle tone.*
- *The article explained what "muscle tone" means with a simple example.*

---

parliamentary law *(noun)*

A body of rules followed by an assembly.

- *They discussed "parliamentary law" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parliamentary law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pure absence *(noun)*

An absence seizure without other complications; followed by 3-per-sec brainwave spikes.

- *The article explained what "pure absence" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pure absence."*

---

reading clinic *(noun)*

A clinic for people with reading disabilities.

- *Understanding "reading clinic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reading clinic" means with a simple example.*

---

registered nurse *(noun)*

A graduate nurse who has passed examinations for registration.

- *The article explained what "registered nurse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "registered nurse" to mean a graduate nurse who has passed examinations for....*

---

rock fever *(noun)*

Infectious bacterial disease of human beings transmitted by contact with infected animals or infected meat or milk products; characterized by fever and headache.

- *The article explained what "rock fever" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rock fever" to mean infectious bacterial disease of human beings....*

---

sound pollution *(noun)*

Annoying and potentially harmful environmental noise.

- *They discussed "sound pollution" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sound pollution" to mean annoying and potentially harmful environmental noise.*

---

tier *(noun)*

A relative position or degree of value in a graded group.

- *The sail is fastened to the yard with tiers.*
- *Tier upon tier of huge casks.*

---

wet nurse *(noun)*

A woman hired to suckle a child of someone else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wet nurse."*

- *He looked up “wet nurse” because he had never seen it before.*

wet-nurse *(noun)*

A woman hired to suckle a child of someone else.

- *Understanding “wet-nurse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “wet-nurse” means with a simple example.*

bow legs *(noun)*

Outward curvature of the legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bow legs.”*
- *The article explained what “bow legs” means with a simple example.*

costa *(noun)*

A riblike part of a plant or animal (such as a middle rib of a leaf or a thickened vein of an insect wing).

- *He looked up “costa” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “costa.”*

earthquake *(noun)*

A disturbance that is extremely disruptive.

- *Selling the company caused an earthquake among the employees.*
- *They discussed “earthquake” during the group presentation.*

eye clinic *(noun)*

A clinic where specialist care for a patient’s eyes.

- *The article explained what “eye clinic” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eye clinic” to mean a clinic where specialist care for a patient’s eyes.*

false pregnancy *(noun)*

Physiological state in which a woman exhibits symptoms of pregnancy but is not pregnant.

- *He looked up “false pregnancy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “false pregnancy” to mean physiological state in which a woman exhibits....*

graduate nurse *(noun)*

Someone who has completed the course of study (including hospital practice) at a nurses training school.

- *In class, the teacher used “graduate nurse” to mean someone who has completed the course of study....*
- *The article explained what “graduate nurse” means with a simple example.*

ill-equipped *(adjective)*

Poorly supplied with physical equipment.

- *The school was ill-equipped.*
- *The speaker chose “ill-equipped” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

in everyone’s thoughts *(adverb)*

On everybody’s mind.

- *He answered “in everyone’s thoughts,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “in everyone’s thoughts” can make your explanation more exact.*

incidents *(noun)*

A public disturbance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “incidents.”*
- *Understanding “incidents” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

par *(noun)*

A state of being essentially equal or equivalent; equally balanced.

- *On a par with the best.*
- *A par-5 hole.*

rapid eye movement sleep *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which dreaming occurs; a state of rapidly shifting eye movements during sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapid eye movement sleep."*
- *They discussed "rapid eye movement sleep" during the group presentation.*

---

responsibilities *(noun)*

The proper sphere or extent of your activities.

- *Understanding "responsibilities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "responsibilities."*

---

snake doctor *(noun)*

Slender-bodied non-stinging insect having iridescent wings that are outspread at rest; adults and nymphs feed on mosquitoes etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake doctor."*
- *He looked up "snake doctor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toxic condition *(noun)*

The physiological state produced by a poison or other toxic substance.

- *Understanding "toxic condition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toxic condition" to mean the physiological state produced by a poison or....*

---

bow leg *(noun)*

A leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).

- *In class, the teacher used "bow leg" to mean a leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).*
- *He looked up "bow leg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brain fever *(noun)*

Meningitis caused by bacteria and often fatal.

- *In class, the teacher used "brain fever" to mean meningitis caused by bacteria and often fatal.*
- *He looked up "brain fever" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disorders *(noun)*

A condition in which things are not in their expected places.

- *The article explained what "disorders" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disorders" during the group presentation.*

---

flows *(noun)*

The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of nonpregnant women from puberty to menopause; ; –Hippocrates; –Aristotle.

- *The article explained what "flows" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flows" during the group presentation.*

---

genes *(noun)*

(genetics) a segment of DNA that is involved in producing a polypeptide chain; it can include regions preceding and following the coding DNA as well as introns between the exons; it is considered a unit of heredity.

- *Genes were formerly called factors.*
- *Understanding "genes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hurry *(noun)*

A condition of urgency making it necessary to hurry.

- *In a hurry to lock the door.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hurry" to mean a condition of urgency making it necessary to hurry.*

---

lakes *(noun)*

A body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land.

- *In class, the teacher used "lakes" to mean a body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land.*
- *They discussed "lakes" during the group presentation.*

---

leaf disease *(noun)*

Any plant disease localized in the foliage.

- *He looked up “leaf disease” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “leaf disease” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

practical nurse *(noun)*

A nurse who has enough training to be licensed by a state to provide routine care for the sick.

- *In class, the teacher used “practical nurse” to mean a nurse who has enough training to be licensed by a....*
- *The article explained what “practical nurse” means with a simple example.*

---

psychological medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

- *They discussed “psychological medicine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “psychological medicine” means with a simple example.*

---

texas fever *(noun)*

An infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “texas fever.”*
- *The article explained what “texas fever” means with a simple example.*

---

toxic waste *(noun)*

Poisonous waste materials; can cause injury (especially by chemical means).

- *The article explained what “toxic waste” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “toxic waste” to mean poisonous waste materials; can cause injury....*

---

type i diabetes *(noun)*

Severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset; characterized by polyuria and excessive thirst and increased appetite and weight loss and episodic ketoacidosis; diet and insulin injections are required to control the disease.

- *In class, the teacher used “type i diabetes” to mean severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset;....*
- *He looked up “type i diabetes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

woman’s body *(noun)*

The body of an adult woman.

- *He looked up “woman’s body” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “woman’s body” to mean the body of an adult woman.*

---

end organ *(noun)*

A specialized structure at the peripheral end of some motor or sensory nerve fibers.

- *Understanding “end organ” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “end organ” means with a simple example.*

---

guilt *(noun)*

The state of having committed an offense.

- *The article explained what “guilt” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “guilt” to mean the state of having committed an offense.*

---

learning disability *(noun)*

A disorder found in children of normal intelligence who have difficulties in learning specific skills.

- *In class, the teacher used “learning disability” to mean a disorder found in children of normal intelligence....*
- *Understanding “learning disability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

low spirits *(noun)*

A state of mild depression.

- *In class, the teacher used “low spirits” to mean a state of mild depression.*
- *He looked up “low spirits” because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-determination *(noun)*

Government of a political unit by its own people.

- *In class, the teacher used “self-determination” to mean government of a political unit by its own people.*
- *The article explained what “self-determination” means with a simple example.*

sweat off *(verb)*

Lose weight by sweating.

- *I sweated off 3 pounds in the sauna.*
- *Can you use "sweat off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tongue tie *(noun)*

A congenital anomaly in which the mucous membrane under the tongue is too short limiting the mobility of the tongue.

- *He looked up "tongue tie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tongue tie" to mean a congenital anomaly in which the mucous membrane....*

beta cell *(noun)*

A cell that produces insulin in the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas.

- *Understanding "beta cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beta cell" to mean a cell that produces insulin in the isles of....*

bull nose *(noun)*

A disease of pigs resulting in swelling of the snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "bull nose" to mean a disease of pigs resulting in swelling of the snout.*
- *Understanding "bull nose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compound eye *(noun)*

In insects and some crustaceans: composed of many light-sensitive elements each forming a portion of an image.

- *In class, the teacher used "compound eye" to mean in insects and some crustaceans: composed of many....*
- *The article explained what "compound eye" means with a simple example.*

conversion reaction *(noun)*

A mental disorder characterized by the conversion of mental conflict into somatic forms (into paralysis or anesthesia having no apparent cause).

- *They discussed "conversion reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conversion reaction."*

delta *(noun)*

A low triangular area of alluvial deposits where a river divides before entering a larger body of water.

- *The Mississippi River delta.*
- *The Nile delta.*

disability of walking *(noun)*

A disability that interferes with or prevents walking.

- *Understanding "disability of walking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disability of walking."*

heal *(verb)*

Provide a cure for, make healthy again.

- *The quack pretended to heal patients but never managed to.*
- *The wound is healing slowly.*

immune system *(noun)*

A system (including the thymus and bone marrow and lymphoid tissues) that protects the body from foreign substances and pathogenic organisms by producing the immune response.

- *He looked up "immune system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immune system."*

leaf cast *(noun)*

A disease of conifers causing the needles to fall.

- *The article explained what "leaf cast" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaf cast."*

sand crack *(noun)*

A fissure in the wall of a horse's hoof often causing lameness.

- *He looked up "sand crack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand crack."*

---

shell shock *(noun)*

A mental disorder caused by stress of active warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "shell shock" to mean a mental disorder caused by stress of active warfare.*
- *The article explained what "shell shock" means with a simple example.*

---

smooth muscle *(noun)*

A muscle that contracts without conscious control and found in walls of internal organs such as stomach and intestine and bladder and blood vessels (excluding the heart).

- *The article explained what "smooth muscle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smooth muscle."*

---

triple crown *(noun)*

(horse racing) a title won by a horse that can win the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes and the Preakness.

- *They discussed "triple crown" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "triple crown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

visiting nurse *(noun)*

A nurse who is paid to visit the sick in their homes.

- *Understanding "visiting nurse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visiting nurse."*

---

bankruptcy *(noun)*

A state of complete lack of some abstract property.

- *Spiritual bankruptcy.*
- *Moral bankruptcy.*

---

birth canal *(noun)*

A passage in the uterus and vagina through which a fetus passes during vaginal birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "birth canal" to mean a passage in the uterus and vagina through which a....*
- *Understanding "birth canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cancer of the liver *(noun)*

Malignant neoplastic disease of the liver usually occurring as a metastasis from another cancer; symptoms include loss of appetite and weakness and bloating and jaundice and upper abdominal discomfort.

- *Understanding "cancer of the liver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cancer of the liver."*

---

canon *(noun)*

A rule or especially body of rules or principles generally established as valid and fundamental in a field or art or philosophy.

- *The neoclassical canon.*
- *Canons of polite society.*

---

capabilities *(noun)*

The susceptibility of something to a particular treatment.

- *He looked up "capabilities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capabilities."*

---

health profession *(noun)*

The body of individuals whose work helps to maintain the health of their clients.

- *In class, the teacher used "health profession" to mean the body of individuals whose work helps to....*
- *They discussed "health profession" during the group presentation.*

---

hurting *(noun)*

A symptom of some physical hurt or disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hurting."*

- *They discussed "hurting" during the group presentation.*

ill-usage *(noun)*

Cruel or inhumane treatment.

- *They discussed "ill-usage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ill-usage."*

lens of the eye *(noun)*

Biconvex transparent body situated behind the iris in the eye; its role (along with the cornea) is to focuses light on the retina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lens of the eye."*
- *The article explained what "lens of the eye" means with a simple example.*

liver cancer *(noun)*

Malignant neoplastic disease of the liver usually occurring as a metastasis from another cancer; symptoms include loss of appetite and weakness and bloating and jaundice and upper abdominal discomfort.

- *He looked up "liver cancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liver cancer."*

locally *(adverb)*

To a restricted area of the body.

- *It was locally decided.*
- *She spoke "locally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

nerve cell *(noun)*

A cell that is specialized to conduct nerve impulses.

- *Understanding "nerve cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nerve cell" during the group presentation.*

oxygen debt *(noun)*

A cumulative deficit of oxygen resulting from intense exercise; the deficit must be made up when the body returns to rest.

- *The article explained what "oxygen debt" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oxygen debt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

personality disorder *(noun)*

Inflexible and maladaptive patterns of behavior.

- *Understanding "personality disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "personality disorder" during the group presentation.*

restoration *(noun)*

The state of being restored to its former good condition.

- *The restoration looked exactly like the original.*
- *He looked up "restoration" because he had never seen it before.*

stephen foster *(noun)*

United States songwriter whose songs embody the sentiment of the South before the American Civil War (1826-1864).

- *He looked up "stephen foster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stephen foster."*

touch perception *(noun)*

The faculty of perceiving (via the skin) pressure or heat or pain.

- *He looked up "touch perception" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touch perception."*

wasting *(noun)*

A decrease in size of an organ caused by disease or disuse.

- *The article explained what "wasting" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wasting" during the group presentation.*

citizenship *(noun)*

The status of a citizen with rights and duties.

- *Award for good citizenship.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citizenship" to mean the status of a citizen with rights and duties.*

clinical psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology concerned with the treatment of abnormal mentation and behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "clinical psychology" to mean the branch of psychology concerned with the....*
- *They discussed "clinical psychology" during the group presentation.*

consensus *(noun)*

Agreement in the judgment or opinion reached by a group as a whole.

- *The lack of consensus reflected differences in theoretical positions.*
- *Those rights and obligations are based on an unstated consensus.*

doctor-patient relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of a physician to act in the best interests of the patient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doctor-patient relation."*
- *The article explained what "doctor-patient relation" means with a simple example.*

eternal life *(noun)*

Life without beginning or end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eternal life."*
- *He looked up "eternal life" because he had never seen it before.*

fig out *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *She tried to use "fig out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "fig out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fig up *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *Can you use "fig up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "fig up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

governing body *(noun)*

The persons (or committees or departments etc.) who make up a body for the purpose of administering something.

- *The article explained what "governing body" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "governing body."*

heart valve *(noun)*

A valve to control one-way flow of blood.

- *Understanding "heart valve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart valve."*

informed consent *(noun)*

Consent by a patient to undergo a medical or surgical treatment or to participate in an experiment after the patient understands the risks involved.

- *Understanding "informed consent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "informed consent."*

les *(noun)*

A chronic inflammatory collagen disease affecting connective tissue (skin or joints).

- *In class, the teacher used "les" to mean a chronic inflammatory collagen disease affecting....*
- *The article explained what "les" means with a simple example.*

life eternal *(noun)*

Life without beginning or end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life eternal."*
- *He looked up "life eternal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

little potato *(noun)*

Rhizoctinia disease of potatoes.

- *They discussed "little potato" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little potato."*

---

liver disease *(noun)*

A disease affecting the liver.

- *He looked up "liver disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liver disease" to mean a disease affecting the liver.*

---

liver spot *(noun)*

A type of skin disease that causes brown spots on the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "liver spot" to mean a type of skin disease that causes brown spots on....*
- *He looked up "liver spot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lung *(noun)*

Either of two saclike respiratory organs in the chest of vertebrates; serves to remove carbon dioxide and provide oxygen to the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "lung" to mean either of two saclike respiratory organs in the....*
- *They discussed "lung" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain fever *(noun)*

Caused by rickettsial bacteria and transmitted by wood ticks.

- *The article explained what "mountain fever" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mountain fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

packed cell volume *(noun)*

The ratio of the volume occupied by packed red blood cells to the volume of the whole blood as measured by a hematocrit.

- *Understanding "packed cell volume" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "packed cell volume" to mean the ratio of the volume occupied by packed red....*

---

raw throat *(noun)*

Inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "raw throat" to mean inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.*
- *Understanding "raw throat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sense organ *(noun)*

An organ having nerve endings (in the skin or viscera or eye or ear or nose or mouth) that respond to stimulation.

- *They discussed "sense organ" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense organ."*

---

sex organ *(noun)*

Any organ involved in sexual reproduction.

- *The article explained what "sex organ" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sex organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soul patch *(noun)*

A small patch of facial hair just below the lower lip and above the chin.

- *The article explained what "soul patch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soul patch" to mean a small patch of facial hair just below the lower....*

---

surveillance of disease *(noun)*

The ongoing systematic collection and analysis of data about an infectious disease that can lead to action being taken to control or prevent the disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "surveillance of disease" to mean the ongoing systematic collection and analysis of....*

- *The article explained what "surveillance of disease" means with a simple example.*

tail bone *(noun)*

The end of the vertebral column in humans and tailless apes.

- *Understanding "tail bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tail bone" means with a simple example.*

valley fever *(noun)*

An infection of the lungs and skin characterized by excessive sputum and nodules.

- *The article explained what "valley fever" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valley fever" to mean an infection of the lungs and skin characterized by....*

wasting away *(noun)*

A decrease in size of an organ caused by disease or disuse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wasting away."*
- *Understanding "wasting away" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

williams syndrome *(noun)*

A rare congenital disorder associated with deletion of genetic material in chromosome 7; characterized by mental deficiency and some growth deficiency and elfin faces but an overly social personality and a remarkable gift for vocabulary.

- *The article explained what "williams syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "williams syndrome" to mean a rare congenital disorder associated with deletion....*

x-linked gene *(noun)*

A gene located on an X chromosome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "x-linked gene."*
- *He looked up "x-linked gene" because he had never seen it before.*

canon law *(noun)*

The body of codified laws governing the affairs of a Christian church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canon law."*
- *He looked up "canon law" because he had never seen it before.*

community of scholars *(noun)*

The body of individuals holding advanced academic degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "community of scholars."*
- *The article explained what "community of scholars" means with a simple example.*

diplomatic service *(noun)*

The body of diplomatic personnel.

- *They discussed "diplomatic service" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "diplomatic service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disagree with *(verb)*

Not be very easily digestible.

- *Spicy food disagrees with some people.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disagree with" and when to wait.*

electoral college *(noun)*

The body of electors who formally elect the United States president and vice president.

- *Understanding "electoral college" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "electoral college" means with a simple example.*

medical profession *(noun)*

The body of individuals who are qualified to practice medicine.

- *They discussed "medical profession" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medical profession" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mentally ill *(adjective)*

Suffering from severe mental illness.

- *A "mentally ill" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mentally ill" when it is suffering from severe mental illness.*

pleasure-pain principle *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the id; the principle that an infant seeks gratification and fails to distinguish fantasy from reality.

- *He looked up "pleasure-pain principle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pleasure-pain principle" to mean (psychoanalysis) the governing principle of the id;....*

poverty trap *(noun)*

A situation in which an increase in income results in a loss of benefits so that you are no better off.

- *He looked up "poverty trap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "poverty trap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sentenced *(verb)*

Pronounce a sentence on (somebody) in a court of law.

- *He did not know how to use "sentenced" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sentenced" in real sentences.*

skull *(noun)*

The bony skeleton of the head of vertebrates.

- *The article explained what "skull" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "skull" during the group presentation.*

solid body substance *(noun)*

The solid parts of the body.

- *The article explained what "solid body substance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solid body substance" to mean the solid parts of the body.*

tunnel vision *(noun)*

Visual impairment involving a loss of peripheral vision.

- *Understanding "tunnel vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tunnel vision" means with a simple example.*

visual disorder *(noun)*

Impairment of the sense of sight.

- *He looked up "visual disorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visual disorder" to mean impairment of the sense of sight.*

vocal band *(noun)*

Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.

- *He looked up "vocal band" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vocal band."*

woman's doctor *(noun)*

A specialist in gynecology.

- *The article explained what "woman's doctor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "woman's doctor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

y-linked gene *(noun)*

A gene located on a Y chromosome.

- *Understanding "y-linked gene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "y-linked gene" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow fever *(noun)*

Caused by a flavivirus transmitted by a mosquito.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow fever" to mean caused by a flavivirus transmitted by a mosquito.*
- *The article explained what "yellow fever" means with a simple example.*

---

allegations *(noun)*

(law) a formal accusation against somebody (often in a court of law).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allegations."*
- *Understanding "allegations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

back tooth *(noun)*

A tooth situated at the back of the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "back tooth."*
- *Understanding "back tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black lung *(noun)*

Lung disease caused by inhaling coal dust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black lung."*
- *They discussed "black lung" during the group presentation.*

---

bleeding *(noun)*

The flow of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.

- *He looked up "bleeding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bleeding" during the group presentation.*

---

book lung *(noun)*

Organ in many arachnids containing many thin folds of membrane resembling the leaves of a book.

- *The article explained what "book lung" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book lung."*

---

celebrities *(noun)*

The state or quality of being widely honored and acclaimed.

- *They discussed "celebrities" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celebrities" to mean the state or quality of being widely honored and....*

---

eternal rest *(noun)*

Euphemisms for death (based on an analogy between lying in a bed and in a tomb).

- *She was laid to rest beside her husband.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eternal rest."*

---

guilt by association *(noun)*

The attribution of guilt (without proof) to individuals because the people they associate with are guilty.

- *The article explained what "guilt by association" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "guilt by association" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ill humor *(noun)*

An angry and disagreeable mood.

- *Understanding "ill humor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ill humor" means with a simple example.*

---

legal profession *(noun)*

The body of individuals qualified to practice law in a particular jurisdiction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal profession."*
- *He looked up "legal profession" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minimal art *(noun)*

An art movement in sculpture and painting that began in the 1950s and emphasized extreme simplification of form and color.

- *He looked up "minimal art" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "minimal art" to mean an art movement in sculpture and painting that....*

nurse log *(noun)*

A large decomposing tree trunk that has fallen, usually in a forest; the decaying wood provides moisture and nutrients for a variety of insects and plants.

- *They discussed "nurse log" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nurse log" because he had never seen it before.*

repairs *(noun)*

A formal way of referring to the condition of something.

- *Understanding "repairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "repairs" means with a simple example.*

seventh heaven *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "seventh heaven" to mean a state of extreme happiness.*
- *They discussed "seventh heaven" during the group presentation.*

sex-linked disorder *(noun)*

Any disease or abnormality that is determined by the sex hormones.

- *Understanding "sex-linked disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sex-linked disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

sick parade *(noun)*

The daily military formation at which individuals report to the medical officer as sick.

- *They discussed "sick parade" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sick parade."*

take a leak *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *He did not know how to use "take a leak" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "take a leak" when talking about this idea.*

type ii diabetes *(noun)*

Mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops gradually in adults; can be precipitated by obesity or severe stress or menopause or other factors; can usually be controlled by diet and hypoglycemic agents without injections of insulin.

- *The article explained what "type ii diabetes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "type ii diabetes."*

white lung *(noun)*

Acute lung injury characterized by coughing and rales; inflammation of the lungs which become stiff and fibrous and cannot exchange oxygen; occurs among persons exposed to irritants such as corrosive chemical vapors or ammonia or chlorine etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white lung."*
- *He looked up "white lung" because he had never seen it before.*

william blake *(noun)*

Visionary British poet and painter (1757-1827).

- *He looked up "william blake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "william blake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

william harvey *(noun)*

English physician and scientist who described the circulation of the blood; he later proposed that all animals originate from an ovum produced by the female of the species (1578-1657).

- *He looked up "william harvey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william harvey."*

anxiety disorder *(noun)*

A cover term for a variety of mental disorders in which severe anxiety is a salient symptom.

- *In class, the teacher used "anxiety disorder" to mean a cover term for a variety of mental disorders in....*
- *He looked up "anxiety disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

body servant *(noun)*

A valet or personal maid.

- *The article explained what "body servant" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "body servant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capability *(noun)*

The susceptibility of something to a particular treatment.

- *The capability of a metal to be fused.*
- *He worked to the limits of his capability.*

chiefs *(noun)*

A person who exercises control over workers.

- *Understanding "chiefs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiefs."*

copper nose *(noun)*

Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *Understanding "copper nose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "copper nose" means with a simple example.*

health care provider *(noun)*

A person who helps in identifying or preventing or treating illness or disability.

- *In class, the teacher used "health care provider" to mean a person who helps in identifying or preventing or....*
- *Understanding "health care provider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hot potato *(noun)*

A difficult situation.

- *He dropped the topic like a hot potato.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hot potato" to mean a difficult situation.*

ill-advised *(adjective)*

Without careful prior deliberation or counsel.

- *Ill-advised efforts.*
- *It would be ill-advised to accept the offer.*

matrix *(noun)*

The formative tissue at the base of a nail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrix."*
- *Understanding "matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moving ridge *(noun)*

One of a series of ridges that moves across the surface of a liquid (especially across a large body of water).

- *They discussed "moving ridge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "moving ridge" because he had never seen it before.*

nerve ending *(noun)*

The terminal structure of an axon that does not end at a synapse.

- *They discussed "nerve ending" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nerve ending" means with a simple example.*

patent medicine *(noun)*

Medicine that is protected by a patent and available without a doctor's prescription.

- *Understanding "patent medicine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "patent medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

phd *(noun)*

A doctorate usually based on at least 3 years graduate study and a dissertation; the highest degree awarded graduate study.

- *He looked up "phd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phd" during the group presentation.*

---

ski conditions *(noun)*

The amount and state of snow for skiing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski conditions."*
- *Understanding "ski conditions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stretch forth *(verb)*

Thrust or extend out.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stretch forth" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stretch forth" when talking about this idea.*

---

submission *(noun)*

The condition of having submitted to control by someone or something else.

- *The union was brought into submission.*
- *His submission to the will of God.*

---

tropical medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases that are found most often in tropical regions.

- *Understanding "tropical medicine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tropical medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virus infection *(noun)*

Infection by a virus that is pathogenic to humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "virus infection" to mean infection by a virus that is pathogenic to humans.*
- *Understanding "virus infection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aviation medicine *(noun)*

The study and treatment of disorders associated with flight (especially with space flight).

- *They discussed "aviation medicine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aviation medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

big toe *(noun)*

The first largest innermost toe.

- *In class, the teacher used "big toe" to mean the first largest innermost toe.*
- *The article explained what "big toe" means with a simple example.*

---

cell organ *(noun)*

A specialized part of a cell; analogous to an organ.

- *The first organelle to be identified was the nucleus.*
- *They discussed "cell organ" during the group presentation.*

---

cheer up *(verb)*

Cause (somebody) to feel happier or more cheerful.

- *She tried to cheer up the disappointed child when he failed to win the spelling bee.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cheer up" in real sentences.*

---

deficit *(noun)*

A deficiency or failure in neurological or mental functioning.

- *The people concerned have a deficit in verbal memory.*
- *They have serious linguistic deficits.*

---

doll up *(verb)*

Use special care in dressing, making-up, etc.

- *She dolled herself up for the night out with her friends.*

- *The coach explained when to use “doll up” and when to wait.*

---

drug addiction *(noun)*

An addiction to a drug (especially a narcotic drug).

- *They discussed “drug addiction” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drug addiction.”*

---

eternal sleep *(noun)*

Euphemisms for death (based on an analogy between lying in a bed and in a tomb).

- *They had to put their family pet to sleep.*
- *Understanding “eternal sleep” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

facial hair *(noun)*

Hair on the face (especially on the face of a man).

- *He looked up “facial hair” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “facial hair.”*

---

foster-nurse *(noun)*

A nurse who raises another woman’s child as her own.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “foster-nurse.”*
- *Understanding “foster-nurse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

free nerve ending *(noun)*

Microscopic sensory nerve endings in the skin that are not connected to any specific sensory receptor.

- *They discussed “free nerve ending” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “free nerve ending” means with a simple example.*

---

great toe *(noun)*

The first largest innermost toe.

- *The article explained what “great toe” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “great toe” to mean the first largest innermost toe.*

---

industrial air pollution *(noun)*

Pollution resulting from an industrial plant discharging pollutants into the atmosphere.

- *They discussed “industrial air pollution” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “industrial air pollution” means with a simple example.*

---

law merchant *(noun)*

The body of rules applied to commercial transactions; derived from the practices of traders rather than from jurisprudence.

- *In class, the teacher used “law merchant” to mean the body of rules applied to commercial....*
- *The article explained what “law merchant” means with a simple example.*

---

lie awake *(verb)*

Lie without sleeping.

- *She was so worried, she lay awake all night long.*
- *In everyday English, people use “lie awake” when talking about this idea.*

---

little toe *(noun)*

The fifth smallest outermost toe.

- *In class, the teacher used “little toe” to mean the fifth smallest outermost toe.*
- *The article explained what “little toe” means with a simple example.*

---

organ of hearing *(noun)*

The part of the ear that is responsible for sensations of sound.

- *He looked up “organ of hearing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “organ of hearing” during the group presentation.*

---

organ of speech *(noun)*

Any of the organs involved in speech production.

- *He looked up "organ of speech" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "organ of speech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

philip ii of spain *(noun)*

King of Spain and Portugal and husband of Mary I; he supported the Counter Reformation and sent the Spanish Armada to invade England (1527-1598).

- *In class, the teacher used "philip ii of spain" to mean king of spain and portugal and husband of mary i;....*
- *The article explained what "philip ii of spain" means with a simple example.*

priorities *(noun)*

Status established in order of importance or urgency.

- *In class, the teacher used "priorities" to mean status established in order of importance or urgency.*
- *They discussed "priorities" during the group presentation.*

q fever *(noun)*

An acute disease resembling influenza.

- *The article explained what "q fever" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "q fever" to mean an acute disease resembling influenza.*

raw wound *(noun)*

A wound that exposes subcutaneous tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raw wound."*
- *They discussed "raw wound" during the group presentation.*

rod cell *(noun)*

A visual receptor cell that is sensitive to dim light.

- *They discussed "rod cell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rod cell" to mean a visual receptor cell that is sensitive to dim light.*

soft-soap *(verb)*

Use flattering talk on somebody.

- *Learners should practice how to use "soft-soap" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "soft-soap" when talking about this idea.*

speech organ *(noun)*

Any of the organs involved in speech production.

- *They discussed "speech organ" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speech organ."*

target organ *(noun)*

(radiology) organ intended to receive the therapeutic dose of a radioactive substance.

- *Understanding "target organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "target organ" because he had never seen it before.*

tissue layer *(noun)*

A pliable sheet of tissue that covers or lines or connects the organs or cells of animals or plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "tissue layer" to mean a pliable sheet of tissue that covers or lines or....*
- *He looked up "tissue layer" because he had never seen it before.*

abstract artist *(noun)*

A painter of abstract pictures.

- *They discussed "abstract artist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "abstract artist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baby tooth *(noun)*

One of the first temporary teeth of a young mammal (one of 20 in children).

- *Understanding "baby tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "baby tooth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basketball clinic *(noun)*

A meeting at which basketball players receive special evaluation and instruction.

- *They discussed "basketball clinic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basketball clinic" to mean a meeting at which basketball players receive....*

---

birth trauma *(noun)*

Physical injury to an infant during the birth process.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "birth trauma."*
- *They discussed "birth trauma" during the group presentation.*

---

blood-brain barrier *(noun)*

A mechanism that creates a barrier between brain tissues and circulating blood; serves to protect the central nervous system.

- *The brain was protected from the large molecules of the virus by the blood-brain barrier.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood-brain barrier" to mean a mechanism that creates a barrier between brain....*

---

brass *(noun)*

The persons (or committees or departments etc.) who make up a body for the purpose of administering something.

- *They discussed "brass" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brass."*

---

crop failure *(noun)*

The failure of crops to produce a marketable surplus.

- *In class, the teacher used "crop failure" to mean the failure of crops to produce a marketable surplus.*
- *He looked up "crop failure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ear specialist *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in the ear and its diseases.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ear specialist."*
- *The article explained what "ear specialist" means with a simple example.*

---

front tooth *(noun)*

A tooth situated at the front of the mouth.

- *The article explained what "front tooth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "front tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

group ab *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry both the A and B antigens.

- *He looked up "group ab" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "group ab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

organic disorder *(noun)*

Disorder caused by a detectable physiological or structural change in an organ.

- *They discussed "organic disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "organic disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

penis *(noun)*

The male organ of copulation ('member' is a euphemism).

- *The article explained what "penis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "penis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potato disease *(noun)*

A blight of potatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato disease."*
- *They discussed "potato disease" during the group presentation.*

shipping fever *(noun)*

A deadly form of septicemia in cattle and sheep; involves high fever and pneumonia; contracted under conditions of exposure or exhaustion (as often happens when the animals are shipped to market).

- *In class, the teacher used "shipping fever" to mean a deadly form of septicemia in cattle and sheep;...*
- *The article explained what "shipping fever" means with a simple example.*

slim down *(verb)*

Take off weight.

- *In everyday English, people use "slim down" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "slim down" in real sentences.*

smooth muscle cell *(noun)*

Cells of the smooth muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smooth muscle cell."*
- *He looked up "smooth muscle cell" because he had never seen it before.*

strip alert *(noun)*

A state of readiness for domestic defense aircraft.

- *The Air Force will keep fighters on strip alert at bases around the country.*
- *Understanding "strip alert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wasting disease *(noun)*

Involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wasting disease."*
- *Understanding "wasting disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

witch doctor *(noun)*

Someone who is believed to heal through magical powers.

- *Understanding "witch doctor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witch doctor."*

baseball clinic *(noun)*

A meeting at which baseball players receive special evaluation and instruction.

- *A summer baseball clinic for promising young players.*
- *He looked up "baseball clinic" because he had never seen it before.*

cum *(noun)*

The thick white fluid containing spermatozoa that is ejaculated by the male genital tract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cum."*
- *He looked up "cum" because he had never seen it before.*

drop like flies *(verb)*

Rapidly collapse, die, or drop out in large numbers.

- *The contestants dropped like flies when the thermometer hit one hundred degrees.*
- *Can you use "drop like flies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

grey substance *(noun)*

Greyish nervous tissue containing cell bodies as well as fibers; forms the cerebral cortex consisting of unmyelinated neurons.

- *They discussed "grey substance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grey substance."*

knock-knee *(noun)*

An inward slant of the thigh.

- *Understanding "knock-knee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "knock-knee" means with a simple example.*

lung cancer *(noun)*

Carcinoma of the lungs; one of the commonest forms of cancer.

- *He looked up "lung cancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lung cancer."*

---

martial law *(noun)*

The body of law imposed by the military over civilian affairs (usually in time of war or civil crisis); overrides civil law.

- *He looked up "martial law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martial law" to mean the body of law imposed by the military over....*

---

noise pollution *(noun)*

Annoying and potentially harmful environmental noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "noise pollution" to mean annoying and potentially harmful environmental noise.*
- *He looked up "noise pollution" because he had never seen it before.*

---

operator gene *(noun)*

A gene that activates the production of messenger RNA by adjacent structural genes.

- *The article explained what "operator gene" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "operator gene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pit of the stomach *(noun)*

A slight depression in the midline just below the sternum (where a blow can affect the solar plexus).

- *He looked up "pit of the stomach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pit of the stomach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smells *(noun)*

The general atmosphere of a place or situation and the effect that it has on people.

- *Understanding "smells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smells."*

---

strengthen *(verb)*

Give a healthy elasticity to.

- *This exercise will strengthen your upper body.*
- *Strengthen the relations between the two countries.*

---

top brass *(noun)*

The most important persons in a governing body.

- *He looked up "top brass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "top brass."*

---

yelling *(noun)*

Uttering a loud inarticulate cry as of pain or excitement.

- *In class, the teacher used "yelling" to mean uttering a loud inarticulate cry as of pain or....*
- *The article explained what "yelling" means with a simple example.*

---

case-to-infection ratio *(noun)*

The number of cases of a disease divided by the number of infections with the agent that causes the disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "case-to-infection ratio."*
- *He looked up "case-to-infection ratio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemical diabetes *(noun)*

A mild form of diabetes mellitus in which there are no overt symptoms but there are abnormal responses to some diagnostic procedures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemical diabetes."*
- *The article explained what "chemical diabetes" means with a simple example.*

---

eye tooth *(noun)*

One of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each jaw) located between the incisors and the premolars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eye tooth."*

- *He looked up “eye tooth” because he had never seen it before.*

financial obligation *(noun)*

An obligation to pay money to another party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “financial obligation.”*
- *They discussed “financial obligation” during the group presentation.*

genetic disorder *(noun)*

A disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genetic disorder.”*
- *The article explained what “genetic disorder” means with a simple example.*

god’s wisdom *(noun)*

The omniscience of a divine being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “god’s wisdom.”*
- *They discussed “god’s wisdom” during the group presentation.*

gray substance *(noun)*

Greyish nervous tissue containing cell bodies as well as fibers; forms the cerebral cortex consisting of unmyelinated neurons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gray substance.”*
- *He looked up “gray substance” because he had never seen it before.*

identifying *(verb)*

Consider (oneself) as similar to somebody else.

- *She tried to use “identifying” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “identifying” when talking about this idea.*

internal organ *(noun)*

A main organ that is situated inside the body.

- *In class, the teacher used “internal organ” to mean a main organ that is situated inside the body.*
- *They discussed “internal organ” during the group presentation.*

iron cage *(noun)*

A cage from which there is no escape.

- *Understanding “iron cage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “iron cage” during the group presentation.*

kidney *(noun)*

Either of two bean-shaped excretory organs that filter wastes (especially urea) from the blood and excrete them and water in urine.

- *Urine passes out of the kidney through ureters to the bladder.*
- *Understanding “kidney” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

motor nerve *(noun)*

A nerve that conveys impulses toward or to muscles or glands.

- *The article explained what “motor nerve” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “motor nerve.”*

orbit *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *He’s out of my orbit.*
- *He plotted the orbit of the moon.*

outer ear *(noun)*

The part of the ear visible externally.

- *The article explained what “outer ear” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “outer ear” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peninsula *(noun)*

A large mass of land projecting into a body of water.

- *The article explained what “peninsula” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “peninsula” during the group presentation.*

provinces *(noun)*

The proper sphere or extent of your activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “provinces.”*
- *He looked up “provinces” because he had never seen it before.*

pulse rate *(noun)*

The rate at which the heart beats; usually measured to obtain a quick evaluation of a person’s health.

- *They discussed “pulse rate” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pulse rate” to mean the rate at which the heart beats; usually measured....*

tires *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *He did not know how to use “tires” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “tires” and when to wait.*

toxic industrial waste *(noun)*

Poisonous waste materials; can cause injury (especially by chemical means).

- *In class, the teacher used “toxic industrial waste” to mean poisonous waste materials; can cause injury....*
- *Understanding “toxic industrial waste” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trunk *(noun)*

The body excluding the head and neck and limbs.

- *He put his golf bag in the trunk.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trunk” to mean the body excluding the head and neck and limbs.*

type ab *(noun)*

The blood group whose red cells carry both the A and B antigens.

- *They discussed “type ab” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “type ab” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vampire *(noun)*

(folklore) a corpse that rises at night to drink the blood of the living.

- *In class, the teacher used “vampire” to mean (folklore) a corpse that rises at night to drink....*
- *The article explained what “vampire” means with a simple example.*

black lung disease *(noun)*

Lung disease caused by inhaling coal dust.

- *They discussed “black lung disease” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “black lung disease” means with a simple example.*

cleaned *(verb)*

Clean one’s body or parts thereof, as by washing.

- *The dentist cleaned my teeth.*
- *The other players cleaned him completely.*

convenience *(noun)*

The state of being suitable or opportune.

- *Chairs arranged for his own convenience.*
- *They offered the convenience of an installment plan.*

dental medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and development and diseases of the teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used “dental medicine” to mean the branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and....*
- *The article explained what “dental medicine” means with a simple example.*

---

equation *(noun)*

A state of being essentially equal or equivalent; equally balanced.

- *In class, the teacher used “equation” to mean a state of being essentially equal or equivalent;....*
- *Understanding “equation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fusion *(noun)*

The state of being combined into one body.

- *In class, the teacher used “fusion” to mean the state of being combined into one body.*
- *Understanding “fusion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gut *(noun)*

The part of the alimentary canal between the stomach and the anus.

- *In class, the teacher used “gut” to mean the part of the alimentary canal between the....*
- *The article explained what “gut” means with a simple example.*

---

mask of pregnancy *(noun)*

A tan discoloration of a woman’s face that is associated with pregnancy or with the use of oral contraceptives.

- *He looked up “mask of pregnancy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mask of pregnancy” to mean a tan discoloration of a woman’s face that is....*

---

nerves *(noun)*

An uneasy psychological state.

- *He suffered an attack of nerves.*
- *This kind of tension is not good for my nerves.*

---

primary tooth *(noun)*

One of the first temporary teeth of a young mammal (one of 20 in children).

- *In class, the teacher used “primary tooth” to mean one of the first temporary teeth of a young mammal....*
- *He looked up “primary tooth” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ruins *(noun)*

An irrecoverable state of devastation and destruction.

- *They explored several Roman ruins.*
- *The article explained what “ruins” means with a simple example.*

---

shoulder blade *(noun)*

Either of two flat triangular bones one on each side of the shoulder in human beings.

- *Understanding “shoulder blade” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shoulder blade.”*

---

spend a penny *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *He did not know how to use “spend a penny” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spend a penny” in real sentences.*

---

tire *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *I’m so tired of your mother and her complaints about my food.*
- *The coach explained when to use “tire” and when to wait.*

---

tire out *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *We wore ourselves out on this hike.*
- *She tried to use “tire out” carefully so everyone would understand.*

tooth doctor *(noun)*

A person qualified to practice dentistry.

- *They discussed "tooth doctor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tooth doctor" because he had never seen it before.*

alcohol addiction *(noun)*

Habitual intoxication; prolonged and excessive intake of alcoholic drinks leading to a breakdown in health and an addiction to alcohol such that abrupt deprivation leads to severe withdrawal symptoms.

- *The article explained what "alcohol addiction" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alcohol addiction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cat scratch disease *(noun)*

A disease thought to be transmitted to humans by a scratch from a cat.

- *In class, the teacher used "cat scratch disease" to mean a disease thought to be transmitted to humans by a....*
- *The article explained what "cat scratch disease" means with a simple example.*

cease-fire *(noun)*

A state of peace agreed to between opponents so they can discuss peace terms.

- *Understanding "cease-fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cease-fire" to mean a state of peace agreed to between opponents so....*

deputy sheriff *(noun)*

Someone authorized to exercise the powers of sheriff in emergencies.

- *Understanding "deputy sheriff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "deputy sheriff" during the group presentation.*

ear canal *(noun)*

Either of the passages in the outer ear from the auricle to the tympanic membrane.

- *The article explained what "ear canal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ear canal" during the group presentation.*

fever pitch *(noun)*

A state of extreme excitement.

- *The crowd was at fever pitch.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fever pitch" to mean a state of extreme excitement.*

ill-fitting *(adjective)*

Not the right size or shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ill-fitting."*
- *Students compared "ill-fitting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

massage *(verb)*

Manually manipulate (someone's body), usually for medicinal or relaxation purposes.

- *She massaged his sore back.*
- *He did not know how to use "massage" until he saw an example.*

newcastle disease *(noun)*

Disease of domestic fowl and other birds.

- *He looked up "newcastle disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newcastle disease" to mean disease of domestic fowl and other birds.*

preservation *(noun)*

The condition of being (well or ill) preserved.

- *In class, the teacher used "preservation" to mean the condition of being (well or ill) preserved.*
- *The article explained what "preservation" means with a simple example.*

tan *(noun)*

A browning of the skin resulting from exposure to the rays of the sun.

- *They discussed “tan” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tan” to mean a browning of the skin resulting from exposure to....*

---

throat infection *(noun)*

An infection of the oral pharynx and tonsils by streptococcus.

- *They discussed “throat infection” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “throat infection.”*

---

wrist *(noun)*

A joint between the distal end of the radius and the proximal row of carpal bones.

- *They discussed “wrist” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wrist.”*

---

adult tooth *(noun)*

Any of the 32 teeth that replace the deciduous teeth of early childhood and (with luck) can last until old age.

- *In class, the teacher used “adult tooth” to mean any of the 32 teeth that replace the deciduous....*
- *They discussed “adult tooth” during the group presentation.*

---

bare bone *(noun)*

Bone stripped of flesh.

- *He looked up “bare bone” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bare bone” to mean bone stripped of flesh.*

---

behave *(verb)*

Behave in a certain manner; show a certain behavior; conduct or comport oneself.

- *Don’t behave like a fool.*
- *The children must learn to behave.*

---

chin *(noun)*

The protruding part of the lower jaw.

- *He looked up “chin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chin.”*

---

exams *(noun)*

A set of questions or exercises evaluating skill or knowledge.

- *Understanding “exams” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “exams” during the group presentation.*

---

fall over backwards *(verb)*

Try very hard to please someone.

- *She falls over backwards when she sees her mother-in-law.*
- *In everyday English, people use “fall over backwards” when talking about this idea.*

---

hammer nose *(noun)*

Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *They discussed “hammer nose” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hammer nose” to mean enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles....*

---

hockey clinic *(noun)*

A meeting at which hockey players receive special evaluation and instruction.

- *They discussed “hockey clinic” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hockey clinic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

inclusion body *(noun)*

Any small intracellular body found within another (characteristic of certain diseases).

- *An inclusion in the cytoplasm of the cell.*

- *Understanding "inclusion body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intensive care unit *(noun)*

A hospital unit staffed and equipped to provide intensive care.

- *Understanding "intensive care unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "intensive care unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jerk *(verb)*

Make an uncontrolled, short, jerky motion.

- *He turned the handle and jerked the door open.*
- *The patient's legs were jerkings.*

---

lady with the lamp *(noun)*

English nurse remembered for her work during the Crimean War (1820-1910).

- *The article explained what "lady with the lamp" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lady with the lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

make relaxed *(verb)*

Cause to feel relaxed.

- *He did not know how to use "make relaxed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "make relaxed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nude *(noun)*

Without clothing (especially in the phrase 'in the nude').

- *They swam in the nude.*
- *Understanding "nude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orbit period *(noun)*

The time it takes to complete one full orbit around a celestial body.

- *The orbit period depends on the altitude of the satellite.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orbit period."*

---

root canal *(noun)*

The passage in the root of a tooth through which its nerve and blood vessels enter the pulp cavity.

- *They discussed "root canal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "root canal" means with a simple example.*

---

tits *(noun)*

The small projection of a mammary gland.

- *Understanding "tits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tits" during the group presentation.*

---

trace element *(noun)*

An element that occurs at very small quantities in the body but is nonetheless important for many biological processes.

- *The article explained what "trace element" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trace element" during the group presentation.*

---

tube-shaped structure *(noun)*

(anatomy) any hollow cylindrical body structure.

- *They discussed "tube-shaped structure" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tube-shaped structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

body pad *(noun)*

A pad worn by hockey goalkeeper.

- *The article explained what "body pad" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "body pad" to mean a pad worn by hockey goalkeeper.*

---

debts *(noun)*

The state of owing something (especially money).

- *Understanding "debts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "debts" to mean the state of owing something (especially money).*

dominant gene *(noun)*

Gene that produces the same phenotype in the organism whether or not its allele identical.

- *The dominant gene for brown eyes.*
- *The article explained what "dominant gene" means with a simple example.*

estate of the realm *(noun)*

A major social class or order of persons regarded collectively as part of the body politic of the country (especially in the United Kingdom) and formerly possessing distinct political rights.

- *They discussed "estate of the realm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "estate of the realm" means with a simple example.*

external organ *(noun)*

An organ that is situated on or near the surface of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "external organ" to mean an organ that is situated on or near the surface of....*
- *The article explained what "external organ" means with a simple example.*

ill-breeding *(noun)*

Impoliteness resulting from ignorance.

- *He looked up "ill-breeding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ill-breeding."*

linked genes *(noun)*

Any pair of genes that tend to be transmitted together.

- *The genes of Drosophila fall into four linkage groups.*
- *They discussed "linked genes" during the group presentation.*

mad cow disease *(noun)*

A fatal disease of cattle that affects the central nervous system; causes staggering and agitation.

- *They discussed "mad cow disease" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mad cow disease" to mean a fatal disease of cattle that affects the central....*

minimal brain damage *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "minimal brain damage" to mean a condition (mostly in boys) characterized by....*
- *They discussed "minimal brain damage" during the group presentation.*

obligations *(noun)*

The state of being obligated to do or pay something.

- *The article explained what "obligations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obligations" to mean the state of being obligated to do or pay something.*

pain pill *(noun)*

A medicine used to relieve pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pain pill."*
- *They discussed "pain pill" during the group presentation.*

pain threshold *(noun)*

The lowest intensity of stimulation at which pain is experienced.

- *Some people have much higher pain thresholds than do other people.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pain threshold."*

parliamentary procedure *(noun)*

A body of rules followed by an assembly.

- *Understanding “parliamentary procedure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “parliamentary procedure” during the group presentation.*

---

perfection *(noun)*

The state of being without a flaw or defect.

- *The article explained what “perfection” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “perfection” to mean the state of being without a flaw or defect.*

---

portal system *(noun)*

System of veins that carry blood from the abdominal organs to the liver.

- *They discussed “portal system” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “portal system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regulatory gene *(noun)*

A gene that produces a repressor substance that inhibits an operator gene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “regulatory gene.”*
- *They discussed “regulatory gene” during the group presentation.*

---

reynolds *(noun)*

English portrait painter and first president of the Royal Academy (1723-1792).

- *He looked up “reynolds” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reynolds.”*

---

sore *(noun)*

An open skin infection.

- *The article explained what “sore” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sore” to mean an open skin infection.*

---

taste bud *(noun)*

An oval sensory end organ on the surface of the tongue.

- *He looked up “taste bud” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “taste bud” to mean an oval sensory end organ on the surface of the tongue.*

---

vitamin e *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that is essential for normal reproduction; an important antioxidant that neutralizes free radicals in the body.

- *They discussed “vitamin e” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vitamin e” to mean a fat-soluble vitamin that is essential for normal....*

---

brass ring *(noun)*

A rich opportunity or a prize.

- *He missed the brass ring at the Miami convention.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brass ring.”*

---

green monkey disease *(noun)*

A viral disease of green monkeys caused by the Marburg virus; when transmitted to humans it causes serious or fatal illness.

- *In class, the teacher used “green monkey disease” to mean a viral disease of green monkeys caused by the....*
- *The article explained what “green monkey disease” means with a simple example.*

---

hazard *(noun)*

A source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss or misfortune.

- *Drinking alcohol is a health hazard.*
- *He looked up “hazard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

liquid body substance *(noun)*

The liquid parts of the body.

- *He looked up “liquid body substance” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liquid body substance.”*

milk tooth *(noun)*

One of the first temporary teeth of a young mammal (one of 20 in children).

- *They discussed "milk tooth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk tooth."*

moses *(noun)*

United States painter of colorful and primitive rural scenes (1860-1961).

- *They discussed "moses" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "moses" because he had never seen it before.*

nurse-patient relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of a nurse to act in the best interests of the patient.

- *The article explained what "nurse-patient relation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nurse-patient relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

panic disorder *(noun)*

An anxiety disorder characterized by unpredictable panic attacks; the attacks are usually severe but brief.

- *They discussed "panic disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "panic disorder" means with a simple example.*

plastic surgeon *(noun)*

A surgeon who beautifies the body (especially the face).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plastic surgeon."*
- *He looked up "plastic surgeon" because he had never seen it before.*

surgical spirit *(noun)*

Methylated spirit used in the practice of medicine (especially for cleansing the skin before injections or before surgery).

- *The article explained what "surgical spirit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgical spirit."*

ankle *(noun)*

A gliding joint between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula and the proximal end of the talus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ankle."*
- *He looked up "ankle" because he had never seen it before.*

belly button *(noun)*

A scar where the umbilical cord was attached.

- *She had a tattoo just above her bellybutton.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belly button" to mean a scar where the umbilical cord was attached.*

child's body *(noun)*

The body of a human child.

- *He looked up "child's body" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "child's body" to mean the body of a human child.*

clan *(noun)*

Group of people related by blood or marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "clan" to mean group of people related by blood or marriage.*
- *The article explained what "clan" means with a simple example.*

conversion disorder *(noun)*

A mental disorder characterized by the conversion of mental conflict into somatic forms (into paralysis or anesthesia having no apparent cause).

- *In class, the teacher used "conversion disorder" to mean a mental disorder characterized by the conversion....*
- *The article explained what "conversion disorder" means with a simple example.*

functional disorder *(noun)*

Disorder showing symptoms for which no physiological or anatomical cause can be identified.

- *They discussed "functional disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "functional disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

graduation exercise *(noun)*

An academic exercise in which diplomas are conferred.

- *Understanding "graduation exercise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "graduation exercise" means with a simple example.*

---

health hazard *(noun)*

Hazard to the health of those exposed to it.

- *In class, the teacher used "health hazard" to mean hazard to the health of those exposed to it.*
- *The article explained what "health hazard" means with a simple example.*

---

infant death *(noun)*

Sudden and unexpected death of an apparently healthy infant during sleep.

- *Understanding "infant death" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infant death" to mean sudden and unexpected death of an apparently....*

---

kidney disease *(noun)*

A disease affecting the kidneys.

- *In class, the teacher used "kidney disease" to mean a disease affecting the kidneys.*
- *Understanding "kidney disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lap of the gods *(noun)*

Beyond human control or responsibility.

- *There is nothing more I can do; it's in the lap of the gods now.*
- *Understanding "lap of the gods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lungs *(noun)*

Either of two saclike respiratory organs in the chest of vertebrates; serves to remove carbon dioxide and provide oxygen to the blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lungs."*
- *He looked up "lungs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rankings *(noun)*

Position on a scale in relation to others in a sport.

- *The article explained what "rankings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rankings" to mean position on a scale in relation to others in a sport.*

---

rehabilitation program *(noun)*

A program for restoring someone to good health.

- *They discussed "rehabilitation program" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rehabilitation program."*

---

resident physician *(noun)*

A physician (especially an intern) who lives in a hospital and cares for hospitalized patients under the supervision of the medical staff of the hospital.

- *The resident was receiving special clinical training at the hospital.*
- *Understanding "resident physician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stuart davis *(noun)*

United States painter who developed an American version of cubism (1894-1964).

- *In class, the teacher used "stuart davis" to mean united states painter who developed an american....*
- *He looked up "stuart davis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tin disease *(noun)*

The transformation of ordinary white tin into powdery grey tin at very cold temperatures.

- *They discussed "tin disease" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "tin disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tobacco juice *(noun)*

Saliva colored brown by tobacco (snuff or chewing tobacco).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tobacco juice."*
- *Understanding "tobacco juice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tumor *(noun)*

An abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose.

- *The article explained what "tumor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumor."*

---

vitamin h *(noun)*

A B vitamin that aids in body growth.

- *Understanding "vitamin h" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin h."*

---

wet lung *(noun)*

Acute lung injury characterized by coughing and rales; inflammation of the lungs which become stiff and fibrous and cannot exchange oxygen; occurs among persons exposed to irritants such as corrosive chemical vapors or ammonia or chlorine etc.

- *Understanding "wet lung" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wet lung."*

---

bone-forming cell *(noun)*

A cell from which bone develops.

- *They discussed "bone-forming cell" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bone-forming cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canvas *(noun)*

The setting for a narrative or fictional or dramatic account.

- *The crowded canvas of history.*
- *The movie demanded a dramatic canvas of sound.*

---

cheek *(noun)*

Either of the two large fleshy masses of muscular tissue that form the human rump.

- *Understanding "cheek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cheek" during the group presentation.*

---

commands *(noun)*

A position of highest authority.

- *He looked up "commands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commands."*

---

curry *(verb)*

Give a neat appearance to.

- *Curry tanned leather.*
- *Can you use "curry" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

detention *(noun)*

A state of being confined (usually for a short time).

- *His detention was politically motivated.*
- *The detention of tardy pupils.*

---

doctor of dental medicine *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in dental medicine.

- *He looked up "doctor of dental medicine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doctor of dental medicine" to mean a doctor's degree in dental medicine.*

---

double chin *(noun)*

A fold of fatty tissue under the chin.

- *They discussed "double chin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "double chin" means with a simple example.*

---

employ *(noun)*

The state of being employed or having a job.

- *They are looking for employment.*
- *He was in the employ of the city.*

---

flu *(noun)*

An acute febrile highly contagious viral disease.

- *The article explained what "flu" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flu."*

---

lap of luxury *(noun)*

In conditions of wealth and comfort.

- *He was raised in the lap of luxury.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lap of luxury."*

---

melt off *(verb)*

Take off weight.

- *Can you use "melt off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "melt off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

modes *(noun)*

A particular functioning condition or arrangement.

- *Understanding "modes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modes."*

---

organic brain syndrome *(noun)*

Mental abnormality resulting from disturbance of the structure or function of the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "organic brain syndrome" to mean mental abnormality resulting from disturbance of....*
- *They discussed "organic brain syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

permanent tooth *(noun)*

Any of the 32 teeth that replace the deciduous teeth of early childhood and (with luck) can last until old age.

- *In class, the teacher used "permanent tooth" to mean any of the 32 teeth that replace the deciduous....*
- *Understanding "permanent tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potato nose *(noun)*

Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

- *He looked up "potato nose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potato nose" to mean enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles....*

---

rub down *(verb)*

Manually manipulate (someone's body), usually for medicinal or relaxation purposes.

- *She rubbed down her child with a sponge.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rub down" when talking about this idea.*

---

spanish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Spain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish monetary unit."*
- *They discussed "spanish monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

stir *(noun)*

A prominent or sensational but short-lived news event.

- *In class, the teacher used "stir" to mean a prominent or sensational but short-lived news event.*
- *Understanding "stir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

structural gene *(noun)*

A gene that controls the production of a specific protein or peptide.

- *In class, the teacher used "structural gene" to mean a gene that controls the production of a specific....*
- *Understanding "structural gene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitamin k *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that helps in the clotting of blood.

- *They discussed "vitamin k" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin k."*

---

waist *(noun)*

The narrowing of the body between the ribs and hips.

- *In class, the teacher used "waist" to mean the narrowing of the body between the ribs and hips.*
- *He looked up "waist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

absurd *(noun)*

A situation in which life seems irrational and meaningless; –Albert Camus.

- *The absurd is the essential concept and the first truth.*
- *They discussed "absurd" during the group presentation.*

---

body armor *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

- *They discussed "body armor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "body armor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

builds *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "builds."*
- *He looked up "builds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ch'i *(noun)*

The circulating life energy that in Chinese philosophy is thought to be inherent in all things; in traditional Chinese medicine the balance of negative and positive forms in the body is believed to be essential for good health.

- *They discussed "ch'i" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ch'i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chi *(noun)*

The circulating life energy that in Chinese philosophy is thought to be inherent in all things; in traditional Chinese medicine the balance of negative and positive forms in the body is believed to be essential for good health.

- *Understanding "chi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chi" means with a simple example.*

---

church doctrine *(noun)*

The written body of teachings of a religious group that are generally accepted by that group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church doctrine."*
- *He looked up "church doctrine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cold sore *(noun)*

Caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1).

- *The article explained what "cold sore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cold sore" to mean caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 (hsv-1).*

---

cord blood *(noun)*

Blood obtained from the umbilical cord at birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "cord blood" to mean blood obtained from the umbilical cord at birth.*

- *The article explained what "cord blood" means with a simple example.*

---

cough out *(verb)*

Discharge (phlegm or sputum) from the lungs and out of the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "cough out" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cough out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cough up *(verb)*

Discharge (phlegm or sputum) from the lungs and out of the mouth.

- *He coughed up some money for his children's tuition.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cough up" when talking about this idea.*

---

distress *(noun)*

A state of adversity (danger or affliction or need).

- *A ship in distress.*
- *She was the classic maiden in distress.*

---

economics profession *(noun)*

The body of professional economists.

- *In class, the teacher used "economics profession" to mean the body of professional economists.*
- *They discussed "economics profession" during the group presentation.*

---

health spa *(noun)*

A place of business with equipment and facilities for exercising and improving physical fitness.

- *Understanding "health spa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "health spa."*

---

hollow-back *(noun)*

An abnormal inward (forward) curvature of the vertebral column.

- *The article explained what "hollow-back" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hollow-back."*

---

kidney failure *(noun)*

Inability of the kidneys to excrete wastes and to help maintain the electrolyte balance.

- *He looked up "kidney failure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kidney failure."*

---

king's evil *(noun)*

A form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings of the lymphatic glands.

- *They discussed "king's evil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king's evil" to mean a form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings....*

---

kissed *(verb)*

Touch with the lips or press the lips (against someone's mouth or other body part) as an expression of love, greeting, etc.

- *The newly married couple kissed.*
- *She kissed her grandfather on the forehead when she entered the room.*

---

lower jaw *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lower jaw."*
- *The article explained what "lower jaw" means with a simple example.*

---

nerve tissue *(noun)*

Tissue composed of neurons.

- *The article explained what "nerve tissue" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nerve tissue" during the group presentation.*

---

pressure sore *(noun)*

A chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged pressure on it (as in bedridden patients).

- *In class, the teacher used "pressure sore" to mean a chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged....*
- *He looked up "pressure sore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sleep terror disorder *(noun)*

A disorder of sleep characterized by a dream of terrifying dimensions far worse than a typical nightmare; they occur during NREM sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleep terror disorder."*
- *Understanding "sleep terror disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tense *(verb)*

Cause to be tense and uneasy or nervous or anxious.

- *He got a phone call from his lawyer that tensed him up.*
- *The bodybuilder's neck muscles tensed;.*

---

tense up *(verb)*

Cause to be tense and uneasy or nervous or anxious.

- *He got a phone call from his lawyer that tensed him up.*
- *He tensed up when he saw his opponent enter the room.*

---

the absurd *(noun)*

A situation in which life seems irrational and meaningless; –Albert Camus.

- *The absurd is the essential concept and the first truth.*
- *He looked up "the absurd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anatomy *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *He studied the anatomy of crimes.*
- *They discussed "anatomy" during the group presentation.*

---

blood berry *(noun)*

Bushy houseplant having white to pale pink flowers followed by racemes of scarlet berries; tropical Americas.

- *He looked up "blood berry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood berry."*

---

bradley method *(noun)*

A method that prepares a mother for natural childbirth by providing education and exercises and nutrition and techniques of breathing and relaxation (with the assistance of the father).

- *Understanding "bradley method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bradley method" during the group presentation.*

---

breasts *(noun)*

The front of the trunk from the neck to the abdomen.

- *In class, the teacher used "breasts" to mean the front of the trunk from the neck to the abdomen.*
- *The article explained what "breasts" means with a simple example.*

---

councils *(noun)*

A body serving in an administrative capacity.

- *In class, the teacher used "councils" to mean a body serving in an administrative capacity.*
- *The article explained what "councils" means with a simple example.*

---

doctor of dental surgery *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in dental surgery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doctor of dental surgery."*
- *The article explained what "doctor of dental surgery" means with a simple example.*

---

dreaming *(noun)*

A series of mental images and emotions occurring during sleep.

- *They discussed "dreaming" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreaming."*

---

facial muscle *(noun)*

Any of the skeletal muscles of the face.

- *They discussed "facial muscle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "facial muscle."*

---

gulf war syndrome *(noun)*

A medical condition of uncertain origin that affected many veterans of the 1991 Gulf War; characterized by fatigue and headache and dizziness and nausea and rashes and joint pain and respiratory disorders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulf war syndrome."*
- *He looked up "gulf war syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polar body *(noun)*

A small cell containing little cytoplasm that is produced along with the oocyte and later discarded.

- *Understanding "polar body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polar body" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puppy fat *(noun)*

Fat on the body of a baby or child; disappears at adolescence.

- *The article explained what "puppy fat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "puppy fat" to mean fat on the body of a baby or child; disappears at....*

---

storms *(noun)*

A violent commotion or disturbance.

- *The storms that had characterized their relationship had died away.*
- *Understanding "storms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suspended animation *(noun)*

A temporary cessation of vital functions with loss of consciousness resembling death; usually resulting from asphyxia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suspended animation."*
- *He looked up "suspended animation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vital organ *(noun)*

A bodily organ that is essential for life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vital organ."*
- *Understanding "vital organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

art critic *(noun)*

A critic of paintings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "art critic."*
- *The article explained what "art critic" means with a simple example.*

---

brain tumor *(noun)*

A tumor in the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brain tumor."*
- *He looked up "brain tumor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bundle of his *(noun)*

A bundle of modified heart muscle that transmits the cardiac impulse from the atrioventricular node to the ventricles causing them to contract.

- *They discussed "bundle of his" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bundle of his" means with a simple example.*

---

bundle up *(verb)*

Dress warmly.

- *Mother bundled up the children for the long way to school.*
- *He bundled up his few possessions.*

disabilities *(noun)*

The condition of being unable to perform as a consequence of physical or mental unfitness.

- *He looked up "disabilities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disabilities."*

duncan grant *(noun)*

Scottish painter; cousin of Lytton Strachey and member of the Bloomsbury Group (1885-1978).

- *They discussed "duncan grant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duncan grant" means with a simple example.*

halt *(noun)*

The state of inactivity following an interruption.

- *During the halt he got some lunch.*
- *A halt in the arms race.*

motor fiber *(noun)*

A nerve fiber that carries impulses toward the muscles or glands.

- *The article explained what "motor fiber" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "motor fiber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

painter *(noun)*

A worker who is employed to cover objects with paint.

- *They discussed "painter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "painter" means with a simple example.*

physical therapist *(noun)*

Therapist who treats injury or dysfunction with exercises and other physical treatments of the disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical therapist."*
- *He looked up "physical therapist" because he had never seen it before.*

prescription medicine *(noun)*

A drug that is available only with written instructions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.

- *He told the doctor that he had been taking his prescription regularly.*
- *He looked up "prescription medicine" because he had never seen it before.*

rope burn *(noun)*

Abrasion (usually on the hands) caused by friction from a rope.

- *The article explained what "rope burn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rope burn" to mean abrasion (usually on the hands) caused by friction....*

sleeping tablet *(noun)*

A soporific drug in the form of a pill (or tablet or capsule).

- *They discussed "sleeping tablet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sleeping tablet" to mean a soporific drug in the form of a pill (or tablet....*

spine *(noun)*

The series of vertebrae forming the axis of the skeleton and protecting the spinal cord.

- *The title and author were printed on the spine of the book.*
- *The article explained what "spine" means with a simple example.*

transit instrument *(noun)*

A telescope mounted on an axis running east and west and used to time the transit of a celestial body across the meridian.

- *He looked up "transit instrument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transit instrument."*

wrist joint *(noun)*

A joint between the distal end of the radius and the proximal row of carpal bones.

- *The article explained what "wrist joint" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wrist joint" to mean a joint between the distal end of the radius and....*

---

blast trauma *(noun)*

Injury caused the explosion of a bomb (especially in enclosed spaces).

- *He looked up "blast trauma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blast trauma" during the group presentation.*

---

blood lily *(noun)*

Any of various deciduous or evergreen herbs of the genus Haemanthus; South Africa and Namibia.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood lily" to mean any of various deciduous or evergreen herbs of the....*
- *He looked up "blood lily" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blood plasma *(noun)*

The colorless watery fluid of the blood and lymph that contains no cells, but in which the blood cells (erythrocytes, leukocytes, and thrombocytes) are suspended.

- *He looked up "blood plasma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood plasma."*

---

clown around *(verb)*

Act as or like a clown.

- *The coach explained when to use "clown around" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "clown around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

donor *(noun)*

(medicine) someone who gives blood or tissue or an organ to be used in another person (the host).

- *In class, the teacher used "donor" to mean (medicine) someone who gives blood or tissue or an....*
- *The article explained what "donor" means with a simple example.*

---

enrollment *(noun)*

The body of people (such as students) who register or enroll at the same time.

- *Understanding "enrollment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "enrollment" means with a simple example.*

---

house painter *(noun)*

A painter of houses a similar buildings.

- *The article explained what "house painter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "house painter" during the group presentation.*

---

kissing disease *(noun)*

An acute disease characterized by fever and swollen lymph nodes and an abnormal increase of mononuclear leucocytes or monocytes in the bloodstream; not highly contagious; some believe it can be transmitted by kissing.

- *Understanding "kissing disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kissing disease."*

---

needle cast *(noun)*

A disease of conifers causing the needles to fall.

- *In class, the teacher used "needle cast" to mean a disease of conifers causing the needles to fall.*
- *Understanding "needle cast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nurse shark *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling shark of warm shallow waters on both coasts of North America and South America and from southeast Asia to Australia.

- *He looked up "nurse shark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nurse shark" during the group presentation.*

---

oval window *(noun)*

Fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.

- *Understanding "oval window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "oval window" to mean fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.*

---

religious doctrine *(noun)*

The written body of teachings of a religious group that are generally accepted by that group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious doctrine."*
- *The article explained what "religious doctrine" means with a simple example.*

---

showcase *(noun)*

A setting in which something can be displayed to best effect.

- *It was a showcase for democracy in Africa.*
- *The article explained what "showcase" means with a simple example.*

---

sick headache *(noun)*

A severe recurring vascular headache; occurs more frequently in women than men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sick headache."*
- *Understanding "sick headache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skin tumor *(noun)*

A neoplasm originating in the epidermis.

- *He looked up "skin tumor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "skin tumor" during the group presentation.*

---

sleeping pill *(noun)*

A soporific drug in the form of a pill (or tablet or capsule).

- *In class, the teacher used "sleeping pill" to mean a soporific drug in the form of a pill (or tablet....*
- *Understanding "sleeping pill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cough drop *(noun)*

A medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cough drop."*
- *He looked up "cough drop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

immune carrier *(noun)*

(medicine) a person (or animal) who has some pathogen to which he is immune but who can pass it on to others.

- *They discussed "immune carrier" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "immune carrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

killers *(noun)*

The causal agent resulting in death.

- *Understanding "killers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "killers" means with a simple example.*

---

muscle fiber *(noun)*

An elongated contractile cell that forms the muscles of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscle fiber."*
- *Understanding "muscle fiber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

necessity *(noun)*

The condition of being essential or indispensable.

- *They discussed "necessity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "necessity" to mean the condition of being essential or indispensable.*

---

pressures *(noun)*

The state of demanding notice or attention.

- *Understanding "pressures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pressures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prosperity *(noun)*

The condition of prospering; having good fortune.

- *They discussed “prosperity” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “prosperity” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ranging pole *(noun)*

Surveying instrument consisting of a straight rod painted in bands of alternate red and white each one foot wide; used for sightings by surveyors.

- *In class, the teacher used “ranging pole” to mean surveying instrument consisting of a straight rod....*
- *The article explained what “ranging pole” means with a simple example.*

---

sack out *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *She tried to use “sack out” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “sack out” and when to wait.*

---

sphere *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *His social sphere is limited.*
- *They discussed “sphere” during the group presentation.*

---

toe crack *(noun)*

A crack on the forepart of a horse’s hindfoot.

- *In class, the teacher used “toe crack” to mean a crack on the forepart of a horse’s hindfoot.*
- *The article explained what “toe crack” means with a simple example.*

---

tooth root *(noun)*

The part of a tooth that is embedded in the jaw and serves as support.

- *He looked up “tooth root” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tooth root” to mean the part of a tooth that is embedded in the jaw and....*

---

upper jaw *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is fused to the cranium.

- *He looked up “upper jaw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “upper jaw.”*

---

word-painter *(noun)*

A writer of vivid or graphic descriptive power.

- *Understanding “word-painter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “word-painter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ankle joint *(noun)*

A gliding joint between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula and the proximal end of the talus.

- *They discussed “ankle joint” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ankle joint” to mean a gliding joint between the distal ends of the....*

---

bachelor of medicine *(noun)*

(a British degree) a bachelor’s degree in medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bachelor of medicine.”*
- *They discussed “bachelor of medicine” during the group presentation.*

---

blind gut *(noun)*

The cavity in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blind gut.”*
- *They discussed “blind gut” during the group presentation.*

---

bosses *(noun)*

A person who exercises control over workers.

- *Party bosses have a reputation for corruption.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bosses."*

---

case-to-infection proportion *(noun)*

The number of cases of a disease divided by the number of infections with the agent that causes the disease.

- *He looked up "case-to-infection proportion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "case-to-infection proportion" during the group presentation.*

---

dope off *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *In everyday English, people use "dope off" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dope off" in real sentences.*

---

dope up *(verb)*

Give a narcotic to.

- *The athletes were dope by the coach before the race.*
- *Can you use "dope up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

esteem *(noun)*

The condition of being honored (esteemed or respected or well regarded).

- *It is held in esteem.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esteem."*

---

fog *(noun)*

An atmosphere in which visibility is reduced because of a cloud of some substance.

- *He looked up "fog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fog" during the group presentation.*

---

griffin *(noun)*

Winged monster with the head of an eagle and the body of a lion.

- *The article explained what "griffin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "griffin" to mean winged monster with the head of an eagle and the....*

---

high-vitamin diet *(noun)*

A diet designed to patients with vitamin deficiencies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high-vitamin diet."*
- *He looked up "high-vitamin diet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hospitality *(noun)*

Kindness in welcoming guests or strangers.

- *He looked up "hospitality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hospitality."*

---

moisture *(noun)*

Wetness caused by water.

- *In class, the teacher used "moisture" to mean wetness caused by water.*
- *They discussed "moisture" during the group presentation.*

---

nude painting *(noun)*

A painting of a naked human figure.

- *He looked up "nude painting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nude painting."*

---

oil painter *(noun)*

A painter who uses oil paints.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil painter."*
- *Understanding "oil painter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orthodox sleep *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which rapid eye movements do not occur and dreaming does not occur; accounts for about 75% of normal sleep time.

- *He looked up "orthodox sleep" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orthodox sleep" during the group presentation.*

plasma cell *(noun)*

A cell that develops from a B lymphocyte in reaction to a specific antigen; found in bone marrow and sometimes in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "plasma cell" to mean a cell that develops from a b lymphocyte in....*
- *The article explained what "plasma cell" means with a simple example.*

sign painter *(noun)*

Someone who paints signs and billboards etc.

- *Understanding "sign painter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sign painter" to mean someone who paints signs and billboards etc.*

spotlight *(noun)*

A focus of public attention.

- *In class, the teacher used "spotlight" to mean a focus of public attention.*
- *Understanding "spotlight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spotted fever *(noun)*

Any of several severe febrile diseases characterized by skin rashes or spots on the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spotted fever."*
- *They discussed "spotted fever" during the group presentation.*

steering committee *(noun)*

A committee to arrange the order of business for some larger (legislative) body.

- *He looked up "steering committee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "steering committee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stern *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *He looked up "stern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stern" during the group presentation.*

stiff *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *The murderer confessed that he threw the stiff in the river.*
- *A lucky stiff.*

suit of armor *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

- *The article explained what "suit of armor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suit of armor" during the group presentation.*

vet *(noun)*

A doctor who practices veterinary medicine.

- *They discussed "vet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vet" means with a simple example.*

behaviors *(noun)*

The action or reaction of something (as a machine or substance) under specified circumstances.

- *The article explained what "behaviors" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "behaviors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blood donor *(noun)*

Someone who gives blood to be used for transfusions.

- *Understanding "blood donor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood donor."*

---

chorus line *(noun)*

A body of dancers or singers who perform together.

- *In class, the teacher used "chorus line" to mean a body of dancers or singers who perform together.*
- *The article explained what "chorus line" means with a simple example.*

---

crews *(noun)*

An informal body of friends.

- *Understanding "crews" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crews" means with a simple example.*

---

dangers *(noun)*

The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury.

- *He feared the dangers of traveling by air.*
- *Understanding "dangers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

day nursery *(noun)*

A nursery for the supervision of preschool children while the parents work.

- *Understanding "day nursery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "day nursery" during the group presentation.*

---

fist *(noun)*

A hand with the fingers clenched in the palm (as for hitting).

- *In class, the teacher used "fist" to mean a hand with the fingers clenched in the palm (as....*
- *They discussed "fist" during the group presentation.*

---

hit the hay *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *He goes to bed at the crack of dawn.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hit the hay" in real sentences.*

---

hit the sack *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *He goes to bed at the crack of dawn.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hit the sack" in real sentences.*

---

ill-judged *(adjective)*

Not given careful consideration.

- *An ill-judged attempt.*
- *The speaker chose "ill-judged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

imprisonment *(noun)*

The state of being imprisoned.

- *The imprisonment of captured soldiers.*
- *The article explained what "imprisonment" means with a simple example.*

---

lacks *(noun)*

The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable.

- *He looked up "lacks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lacks" during the group presentation.*

---

life imprisonment *(noun)*

A sentence of imprisonment until death.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life imprisonment."*

- *He looked up "life imprisonment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misery *(noun)*

A state of ill-being due to affliction or misfortune.

- *The misery and wretchedness of those slums is intolerable.*
- *She was exhausted by her misery and grief.*

---

nursery *(noun)*

A building with glass walls and roof; for the cultivation and exhibition of plants under controlled conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "nursery" to mean a building with glass walls and roof; for the....*
- *He looked up "nursery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

political sphere *(noun)*

A sphere of intense political activity.

- *Understanding "political sphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "political sphere" to mean a sphere of intense political activity.*

---

satellite receiver *(noun)*

A receiver on a communications satellite.

- *He looked up "satellite receiver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "satellite receiver" to mean a receiver on a communications satellite.*

---

say farewell *(verb)*

Say good-bye or bid farewell.

- *In everyday English, people use "say farewell" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "say farewell" until he saw an example.*

---

scene painter *(noun)*

An artist specializing in scenic subjects.

- *They discussed "scene painter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scene painter" to mean an artist specializing in scenic subjects.*

---

sd *(noun)*

A state in north central United States.

- *They discussed "sd" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sd" means with a simple example.*

---

serving cart *(noun)*

A handcart for serving food.

- *In class, the teacher used "serving cart" to mean a handcart for serving food.*
- *The article explained what "serving cart" means with a simple example.*

---

sharply *(adverb)*

Changing suddenly in direction and degree.

- *The road twists sharply after the light.*
- *She was being sharply questioned.*

---

shipping clerk *(noun)*

An employee who ships and receives goods.

- *They discussed "shipping clerk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shipping clerk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shooting brake *(noun)*

Another name for a station wagon.

- *Understanding "shooting brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shooting brake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

showers *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture that sprays water over you.

- *They discussed "showers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "showers."*

---

sincerely *(adverb)*

With sincerity; without pretense.

- *She praised him sincerely for his victory.*
- *She spoke "sincerely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

sings *(verb)*

Make a whining, ringing, or whistling sound.

- *My brother sings very well.*
- *She tried to use "sings" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

snack food *(noun)*

Food for light meals or for eating between meals.

- *In class, the teacher used "snack food" to mean food for light meals or for eating between meals.*
- *The article explained what "snack food" means with a simple example.*

---

soap dish *(noun)*

A bathroom or kitchen fixture for holding a bar of soap.

- *The article explained what "soap dish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soap dish" to mean a bathroom or kitchen fixture for holding a bar of soap.*

---

software documentation *(noun)*

Program listings or technical manuals describing the operation and use of programs.

- *They discussed "software documentation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "software documentation."*

---

sounding line *(noun)*

(nautical) plumb line for determining depth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sounding line."*
- *The article explained what "sounding line" means with a simple example.*

---

spark counter *(noun)*

An instrument that detects ionizing radiation from elementary particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spark counter."*
- *He looked up "spark counter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spelling contest *(noun)*

A contest in which you are eliminated if you fail to spell a word correctly.

- *In class, the teacher used "spelling contest" to mean a contest in which you are eliminated if you fail....*
- *He looked up "spelling contest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spike lee *(noun)*

United States filmmaker whose works explore the richness of black culture in America (born in 1957).

- *In class, the teacher used "spike lee" to mean united states filmmaker whose works explore the....*
- *He looked up "spike lee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supernatural *(noun)*

Supernatural forces and events and beings collectively.

- *She doesn't believe in the supernatural.*
- *He looked up "supernatural" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supernatural being *(noun)*

An incorporeal being believed to have powers to affect the course of human events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “supernatural being.”*
- *The article explained what “supernatural being” means with a simple example.*

---

surgical knife *(noun)*

A very sharp knife used in surgery.

- *They discussed “surgical knife” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “surgical knife” means with a simple example.*

---

tax collector *(noun)*

Someone who collects taxes for the government.

- *In class, the teacher used “tax collector” to mean someone who collects taxes for the government.*
- *He looked up “tax collector” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tens *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *He looked up “tens” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tens” to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of nine and....*

---

thirteen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twelve and one.

- *The article explained what “thirteen” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thirteen.”*

---

threshold element *(noun)*

A logic element that performs a threshold operation.

- *They discussed “threshold element” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “threshold element” because he had never seen it before.*

---

time-delay measuring system *(noun)*

Chronoscope for measuring the time difference between two events.

- *The article explained what “time-delay measuring system” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “time-delay measuring system” during the group presentation.*

---

tomb *(noun)*

A place for the burial of a corpse (especially beneath the ground and marked by a tombstone).

- *Understanding “tomb” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tomb” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tracked vehicle *(noun)*

A self-propelled vehicle that moves on tracks.

- *Understanding “tracked vehicle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tracked vehicle” during the group presentation.*

---

trim *(noun)*

A state of arrangement or appearance.

- *In good trim.*
- *The trimming on a hat.*

---

trim back *(verb)*

Cut down on; make a reduction in.

- *The employer wants to cut back health benefits.*
- *Can you use “trim back” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trim down *(verb)*

Cut down on; make a reduction in.

- *The coach explained when to use “trim down” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “trim down” until he saw an example.*

unemployed person *(noun)*

Someone who is jobless.

- *The article explained what "unemployed person" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "unemployed person" during the group presentation.*

upside-down cake *(noun)*

Batter baked atop a layer of sweetened fruit then turned upside down so fruit is on top.

- *They discussed "upside-down cake" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "upside-down cake" because he had never seen it before.*

viral infection *(noun)*

Infection by a virus that is pathogenic to humans.

- *The article explained what "viral infection" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viral infection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vitamin bc *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *They discussed "vitamin bc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin bc."*

walter reed *(noun)*

United States physician who proved that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes (1851-1902).

- *They discussed "walter reed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walter reed" to mean united states physician who proved that yellow....*

war advocacy *(noun)*

A policy of advocating war.

- *He looked up "war advocacy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "war advocacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

warming pan *(noun)*

A long-handled covered pan holding live coals to warm a bed.

- *He looked up "warming pan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warming pan."*

water wagon *(noun)*

A wagon that carries water (as for troops or work gangs or to sprinkle down dusty dirt roads in the summertime).

- *The article explained what "water wagon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water wagon" to mean a wagon that carries water (as for troops or work....*

wax figure *(noun)*

An effigy (usually of a famous person) made of wax.

- *Understanding "wax figure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wax figure" to mean an effigy (usually of a famous person) made of wax.*

wax paper *(noun)*

Paper that has been waterproofed by treatment with wax or paraffin.

- *He looked up "wax paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wax paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

william curtis *(noun)*

English botanical writer and publisher (1746-1799).

- *The article explained what "william curtis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william curtis" to mean english botanical writer and publisher (1746-1799).*

wine cooler *(noun)*

A bucket of ice used to chill a bottle of wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine cooler."*
- *Understanding "wine cooler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

z-axis *(noun)*

The third axis in a 3-dimensional coordinate system.

- *He looked up "z-axis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "z-axis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abbey *(noun)*

A church associated with a monastery or convent.

- *They discussed "abbey" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abbey" means with a simple example.*

---

acoustic storage *(noun)*

A storage device consisting of acoustic delay lines.

- *He looked up "acoustic storage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustic storage."*

---

acre-foot *(noun)*

The volume of water that would cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot; 43,560 cubic feet or 1233.5 cubic meters.

- *Understanding "acre-foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acre-foot."*

---

air conditioning *(noun)*

A system that keeps air cool and dry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air conditioning."*
- *He looked up "air conditioning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

angle of dip *(noun)*

(physics) the angle that a magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon.

- *The article explained what "angle of dip" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "angle of dip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apparent horizon *(noun)*

The line at which the sky and Earth appear to meet.

- *In class, the teacher used "apparent horizon" to mean the line at which the sky and earth appear to meet.*
- *They discussed "apparent horizon" during the group presentation.*

---

art historian *(noun)*

A historian of art.

- *He looked up "art historian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "art historian" during the group presentation.*

---

attachment *(noun)*

A connection that fastens things together.

- *Attachment to a formal agenda.*
- *The article explained what "attachment" means with a simple example.*

---

bachelor of literature *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in literature.

- *Understanding "bachelor of literature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bachelor of literature" means with a simple example.*

---

bachelor of science in engineering *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in engineering.

- *They discussed "bachelor of science in engineering" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "bachelor of science in engineering" because he had never seen it before.*

---

banana bread *(noun)*

Moist bread containing banana pulp.

- *They discussed "banana bread" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "banana bread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bank vault *(noun)*

A strongroom or compartment (often made of steel) for safekeeping of valuables.

- *He looked up "bank vault" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank vault."*

---

baron *(noun)*

A very wealthy or powerful businessman.

- *An oil baron.*
- *Understanding "baron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bean counter *(noun)*

An accountant or bureaucrat who is believed to place undue emphasis on the control of expenditures.

- *In class, the teacher used "bean counter" to mean an accountant or bureaucrat who is believed to....*
- *The article explained what "bean counter" means with a simple example.*

---

beatles *(noun)*

A rock group from Liverpool who between 1962 and 1970 produced a variety of hit songs and albums (most of them written by Paul McCartney and John Lennon).

- *He looked up "beatles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beatles" during the group presentation.*

---

belfast *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Northern Ireland; the center of Protestantism in Northern Ireland.

- *They discussed "belfast" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "belfast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black plague *(noun)*

The epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced during the Middle Ages when it killed nearly half the people of western Europe.

- *The article explained what "black plague" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black plague" to mean the epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced....*

---

blah *(noun)*

Pompous or pretentious talk or writing.

- *They discussed "blah" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blaming *(verb)*

Attribute responsibility to.

- *The coach explained when to use "blaming" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "blaming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bomber *(noun)*

A military aircraft that drops bombs during flight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomber."*
- *Understanding "bomber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

book of the prophet daniel *(noun)*

An Old Testament book that tells of the apocalyptic visions and the experiences of Daniel in the court of Nebuchadnezzar.

- *Understanding "book of the prophet daniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "book of the prophet daniel" to mean an old testament book that tells of the apocalyptic....*

---

brake failure *(noun)*

Brakes fail to stop a vehicle.

- *The article explained what "brake failure" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brake failure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

built-soap powder *(noun)*

Soap in powdered form mixed with alkaline builders.

- *The article explained what "built-soap powder" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "built-soap powder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bunny *(noun)*

A young waitress in a nightclub whose costume includes the tail and ears of a rabbit.

- *He looked up "bunny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bunny" during the group presentation.*

---

burial ground *(noun)*

A tract of land used for burials.

- *In class, the teacher used "burial ground" to mean a tract of land used for burials.*
- *The article explained what "burial ground" means with a simple example.*

---

burial site *(noun)*

A tract of land used for burials.

- *He looked up "burial site" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burial site."*

---

cam stroke *(noun)*

The maximum movement available to a pivoted or reciprocating piece by a cam.

- *They discussed "cam stroke" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cam stroke" because he had never seen it before.*

---

can opener *(noun)*

A device for cutting cans open.

- *The article explained what "can opener" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "can opener."*

---

candle *(noun)*

The basic unit of luminous intensity adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites; equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity per square centimeter of a black body radiating at the temperature of 2,046 degrees Kelvin.

- *The article explained what "candle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "candle" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of idaho *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Idaho.

- *He looked up "capital of idaho" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of idaho."*

---

card catalog *(noun)*

A library catalog in which each publication is described on a separate file card.

- *The article explained what "card catalog" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "card catalog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

card catalogue *(noun)*

A library catalog in which each publication is described on a separate file card.

- *They discussed "card catalogue" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "card catalogue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

choir *(noun)*

A chorus that sings as part of a religious ceremony.

- *They discussed “choir” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “choir” to mean a chorus that sings as part of a religious ceremony.*

---

christian theology *(noun)*

The teachings of Christian churches.

- *In class, the teacher used “christian theology” to mean the teachings of christian churches.*
- *He looked up “christian theology” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrome green *(noun)*

Any of a class of green pigments consisting of chrome yellow and iron blue.

- *They discussed “chrome green” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chrome green.”*

---

circular measure *(noun)*

Measurement of angles in radians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “circular measure.”*
- *They discussed “circular measure” during the group presentation.*

---

clutch *(noun)*

A pedal or lever that engages or disengages a rotating shaft and a driving mechanism.

- *He smoothely released the clutch with one foot and stepped on the gas with the other.*
- *He is a good man in the clutch.*

---

co-opt *(verb)*

Choose or elect as a fellow member or colleague.

- *The church members co-opted individuals from similar backgrounds to replenish the congregation.*
- *We co-opted the independent minority tribes by pulling them into the Northern Alliance.*

---

cocktail party *(noun)*

An afternoon party at which cocktails are served.

- *In class, the teacher used “cocktail party” to mean an afternoon party at which cocktails are served.*
- *The article explained what “cocktail party” means with a simple example.*

---

coconut *(noun)*

The edible white meat of a coconut; often shredded for use in e.g. cakes and curries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coconut.”*
- *He looked up “coconut” because he had never seen it before.*

---

combining form *(noun)*

A bound form used only in compounds.

- *‘hemato-’ is a combining form in words like ‘hematology’.*
- *Understanding “combining form” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comprising *(verb)*

Include or contain; have as a component.

- *In everyday English, people use “comprising” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “comprising” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

confession *(noun)*

A written document acknowledging an offense and signed by the guilty party.

- *They discussed “confession” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “confession.”*

---

conservation of momentum *(noun)*

The principle that the total linear momentum in a closed system is constant and is not affected by processes occurring inside the system.

- *In class, the teacher used “conservation of momentum” to mean the principle that the total linear momentum in a....*
- *The article explained what “conservation of momentum” means with a simple example.*

consume *(verb)*

Use up (resources or materials).

- *This car consumes a lot of gas.*
- *The fire consumed the building.*

corporate investor *(noun)*

A company that invests in (acquires control of) other companies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporate investor."*
- *The article explained what "corporate investor" means with a simple example.*

corridor *(noun)*

An enclosed passageway; rooms usually open onto it.

- *He looked up "corridor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corridor."*

cotton fiber *(noun)*

Soft silky fibers from cotton plants in their raw state.

- *The article explained what "cotton fiber" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cotton fiber" during the group presentation.*

critically *(adverb)*

In a critical manner.

- *This must be examined critically.*
- *Place "critically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

cruise missile *(noun)*

An unmanned aircraft that is a self-contained bomb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cruise missile."*
- *Understanding "cruise missile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cylinder lock *(noun)*

A lock in which a cylinder rotates to move a bolt; tumblers are pins; inserting the key lifts and aligns the pins to free the cylinder to rotate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cylinder lock."*
- *He looked up "cylinder lock" because he had never seen it before.*

danish blue *(noun)*

Blue cheese of Denmark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "danish blue."*
- *The article explained what "danish blue" means with a simple example.*

danish capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Denmark; located on the island of Zealand.

- *They discussed "danish capital" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "danish capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

desk dictionary *(noun)*

An abridged dictionary of a size convenient to hold in the hand.

- *The article explained what "desk dictionary" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "desk dictionary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diplomatic corps *(noun)*

The body of diplomatic personnel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diplomatic corps."*
- *He looked up "diplomatic corps" because he had never seen it before.*

dm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one tenth of a meter.

- *They discussed "dm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dm."*

---

doctor of theology *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in theology.

- *The article explained what "doctor of theology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "doctor of theology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ear-nose-and-throat doctor *(noun)*

A specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat.

- *In class, the teacher used "ear-nose-and-throat doctor" to mean a specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or....*
- *He looked up "ear-nose-and-throat doctor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ego ideal *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the part of the ego that contains an ideal of personal excellence toward which a person strives.

- *In class, the teacher used "ego ideal" to mean (psychoanalysis) the part of the ego that contains....*
- *They discussed "ego ideal" during the group presentation.*

---

emergency brake *(noun)*

A brake operated by hand; usually operates by mechanical linkage.

- *Understanding "emergency brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "emergency brake" means with a simple example.*

---

eric blair *(noun)*

Imaginative British writer concerned with social justice (1903-1950).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eric blair."*
- *He looked up "eric blair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exterior door *(noun)*

A doorway that allows entrance to or exit from a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "exterior door" to mean a doorway that allows entrance to or exit from a....*
- *Understanding "exterior door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finger spelling *(noun)*

An alphabet of manual signs.

- *They discussed "finger spelling" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finger spelling."*

---

fire brigade *(noun)*

A private or temporary organization of individuals equipped to fight fires.

- *Understanding "fire brigade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fire brigade" during the group presentation.*

---

floor wax *(noun)*

A preparation containing wax and used to polish and preserve the finish of floors.

- *Understanding "floor wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "floor wax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foolish woman *(noun)*

A female fool.

- *Understanding "foolish woman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "foolish woman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fools *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fools."*

- *The article explained what "fools" means with a simple example.*

---

fourteen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of thirteen and one.

- *Understanding "fourteen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fourteen" during the group presentation.*

---

freedom of the seas *(noun)*

The right of merchant ships to travel freely in international waters.

- *Understanding "freedom of the seas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freedom of the seas."*

---

fundamental quantity *(noun)*

One of the four quantities that are the basis of systems of measurement.

- *In class, the teacher used "fundamental quantity" to mean one of the four quantities that are the basis of....*
- *The article explained what "fundamental quantity" means with a simple example.*

---

geneva convention *(noun)*

An agreement first drawn up in Geneva in 1864 and later revised concerning the treatment of captured and wounded military personnel and civilians in wartime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geneva convention."*
- *He looked up "geneva convention" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geometry *(noun)*

The pure mathematics of points and lines and curves and surfaces.

- *In class, the teacher used "geometry" to mean the pure mathematics of points and lines and curves....*
- *The article explained what "geometry" means with a simple example.*

---

ghosts *(noun)*

A mental representation of some haunting experience.

- *He looked up "ghosts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ghosts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ginger pop *(noun)*

Ginger-flavored carbonated drink.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ginger pop."*
- *He looked up "ginger pop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

golf cart *(noun)*

A small motor vehicle in which golfers can ride between shots.

- *In class, the teacher used "golf cart" to mean a small motor vehicle in which golfers can ride....*
- *He looked up "golf cart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gossip *(noun)*

A report (often malicious) about the behavior of other people.

- *The divorce caused much gossip.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossip."*

---

gp *(noun)*

A physician who is not a specialist but treats all illnesses.

- *They discussed "gp" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gp" means with a simple example.*

---

grandparents *(noun)*

A parent of your father or mother.

- *They discussed "grandparents" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandparents."*

---

greg norman *(noun)*

Australian golfer (born in 1955).

- *In class, the teacher used "greg norman" to mean australian golfer (born in 1955).*
- *The article explained what "greg norman" means with a simple example.*

haul *(noun)*

The quantity that was caught.

- *The haul up the hill went very slowly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haul" to mean the quantity that was caught.*

haul off *(verb)*

Take away by means of a vehicle.

- *They carted off the old furniture.*
- *He did not know how to use "haul off" until he saw an example.*

header *(noun)*

A line of text serving to indicate what the passage below it is about.

- *He took a header into the shrubbery.*
- *They discussed "header" during the group presentation.*

headphones *(noun)*

Electro-acoustic transducer for converting electric signals into sounds; it is held over or inserted into the ear.

- *They discussed "headphones" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "headphones" means with a simple example.*

heir-at-law *(noun)*

The person legally entitled to inherit the property of someone who dies intestate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heir-at-law."*
- *Understanding "heir-at-law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

imports *(noun)*

An imported person brought from a foreign country.

- *Understanding "imports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "imports" during the group presentation.*

interfere *(verb)*

Come between so as to be hindrance or obstacle.

- *Your talking interferes with my work!*
- *The coach explained when to use "interfere" and when to wait.*

intersection *(noun)*

The set of elements common to two or more sets.

- *The set of red hats is the intersection of the set of hats and the set of red things.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intersection."*

investigators *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *He looked up "investigators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "investigators" during the group presentation.*

israeli monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Israel.

- *In class, the teacher used "israeli monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in israel.*
- *The article explained what "israeli monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

japan wax *(noun)*

A yellow wax obtained from sumac berries; used in polishes.

- *Understanding "japan wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japan wax" to mean a yellow wax obtained from sumac berries; used in....*

---

jefferson davis *(noun)*

American statesman; president of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War (1808-1889).

- *They discussed "jefferson davis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jefferson davis."*

---

jesse louis jackson *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who led a national campaign against racial discrimination and ran for presidential nomination (born in 1941).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jesse louis jackson."*
- *He looked up "jesse louis jackson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

juvenile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of or appropriate for children or young people.

- *Juvenile diabetes.*
- *Juvenile fashions.*

---

karma *(noun)*

(Hinduism and Buddhism) the effects of a person's actions that determine his destiny in his next incarnation.

- *Understanding "karma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "karma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ki *(noun)*

The circulating life energy that in Chinese philosophy is thought to be inherent in all things; in traditional Chinese medicine the balance of negative and positive forms in the body is believed to be essential for good health.

- *Understanding "ki" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ki" during the group presentation.*

---

knocking *(noun)*

The sound of knocking (as on a door or in an engine or bearing).

- *The knocking grew louder.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knocking" to mean the sound of knocking (as on a door or in an engine....*

---

lawn tool *(noun)*

Used for working in gardens or yards.

- *In class, the teacher used "lawn tool" to mean used for working in gardens or yards.*
- *He looked up "lawn tool" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leaks *(noun)*

The discharge of a fluid from some container.

- *In class, the teacher used "leaks" to mean the discharge of a fluid from some container.*
- *They discussed "leaks" during the group presentation.*

---

lightning rod *(noun)*

A metallic conductor that is attached to a high point and leads to the ground; protects the building from destruction by lightning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lightning rod."*
- *Understanding "lightning rod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lining *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects an inside surface.

- *They discussed "lining" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loan-blend *(noun)*

A word that is composed of parts from different languages (e.g., 'monolingual' has a Greek prefix and a Latin root).

- *He looked up "loan-blend" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan-blend."*

lone-star state *(noun)*

The second largest state; located in southwestern United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "lone-star state" to mean the second largest state; located in southwestern....*
- *The article explained what "lone-star state" means with a simple example.*

long haul *(noun)*

A period of time sufficient for factors to work themselves out.

- *In the long run we will win.*
- *In the long run we will all be dead.*

louis sullivan *(noun)*

United States architect known for his steel framed skyscrapers and for coining the phrase 'form follows function' (1856-1924).

- *Understanding "louis sullivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis sullivan."*

luther *(noun)*

German theologian who led the Reformation; believed that salvation is granted on the basis of faith rather than deeds (1483-1546).

- *In class, the teacher used "luther" to mean german theologian who led the reformation; believed....*
- *Understanding "luther" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manila *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of the Philippines; located on southern Luzon.

- *Understanding "manila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manila."*

master of theology *(noun)*

A master's degree in theology.

- *He looked up "master of theology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "master of theology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

med *(noun)*

A master's degree in education.

- *He looked up "med" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "med."*

metric *(noun)*

A decimal unit of measurement of the metric system (based on meters and kilograms and seconds).

- *Convert all the measurements to metric units.*
- *It is easier to work in metric.*

micro chip *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a small crystal of a silicon semiconductor fabricated to carry out a number of electronic functions in an integrated circuit.

- *In class, the teacher used "micro chip" to mean electronic equipment consisting of a small crystal....*
- *Understanding "micro chip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

militia *(noun)*

The entire body of physically fit civilians eligible by law for military service; ; –United States Constitution.

- *Their troops were untrained militia.*
- *Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia.*

mineral pitch *(noun)*

A dark bituminous substance found in natural beds and as residue from petroleum distillation; consists mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *He looked up "mineral pitch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mineral pitch" to mean a dark bituminous substance found in natural beds....*

modern hebrew *(noun)*

Hebrew used in Israel today; revived from ancient Hebrew.

- *In class, the teacher used "modern hebrew" to mean hebrew used in israel today; revived from ancient....*
- *The article explained what "modern hebrew" means with a simple example.*

monkey jacket *(noun)*

Waist-length jacket tapering to a point at the back; worn by officers in the mess for formal dinners.

- *The article explained what "monkey jacket" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monkey jacket."*

mortality rate *(noun)*

The ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 per year.

- *They discussed "mortality rate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mortality rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mud brick *(noun)*

A brick made from baked mud.

- *They discussed "mud brick" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mud brick" because he had never seen it before.*

mud-brick *(adjective)*

Of or incorporating mud bricks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mud-brick" when it is of or incorporating mud bricks.*
- *The speaker chose "mud-brick" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

munich beer *(noun)*

A dark lager produced in Munich since the 10th century; has a distinctive taste of malt.

- *He looked up "munich beer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "munich beer."*

nationalist china *(noun)*

A government on the island of Taiwan established in 1949 by Chiang Kai-shek after the conquest of mainland China by the Communists led by Mao Zedong.

- *The article explained what "nationalist china" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nationalist china."*

natural immunity *(noun)*

Immunity to disease that occurs as part of an individual's natural biologic makeup.

- *The article explained what "natural immunity" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "natural immunity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

navy bean *(noun)*

White-seeded bean; usually dried.

- *Understanding "navy bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "navy bean" because he had never seen it before.*

nike *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) winged goddess of victory; identified with Roman Victoria.

- *The article explained what "nike" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

node *(noun)*

A connecting point at which several lines come together.

- *Understanding "node" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "node" during the group presentation.*

nuclear fusion reaction *(noun)*

A nuclear reaction in which nuclei combine to form more massive nuclei with the simultaneous release of energy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear fusion reaction."*

- *He looked up "nuclear fusion reaction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nursery school *(noun)*

A small preschool for small children.

- *Understanding "nursery school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nursery school" during the group presentation.*

---

nut butter *(noun)*

Ground nuts blended with a little butter.

- *They discussed "nut butter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nut butter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obstacles *(noun)*

Something immaterial that stands in the way and must be circumvented or surmounted.

- *In class, the teacher used "obstacles" to mean something immaterial that stands in the way and....*
- *Understanding "obstacles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

one-sixty-fourth *(noun)*

One part in sixty-four equal parts.

- *The article explained what "one-sixty-fourth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "one-sixty-fourth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opener *(noun)*

A person who unfastens or unwraps or opens.

- *She played Chopin for her opener.*
- *The season's opener was a game against the Yankees.*

---

outer boundary *(noun)*

The outside boundary or surface of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outer boundary."*
- *They discussed "outer boundary" during the group presentation.*

---

overwhelmed *(verb)*

Cover completely or make imperceptible.

- *The coach explained when to use "overwhelmed" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "overwhelmed" until he saw an example.*

---

paint roller *(noun)*

A roller that has an absorbent surface used for spreading paint.

- *He looked up "paint roller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paint roller."*

---

particle board *(noun)*

Wallboard composed of wood chips or shavings bonded together with resin and compressed into rigid sheets.

- *In class, the teacher used "particle board" to mean wallboard composed of wood chips or shavings bonded....*
- *The article explained what "particle board" means with a simple example.*

---

perry mason *(noun)*

Fictional detective in novels by Erle Stanley Gardner.

- *Understanding "perry mason" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perry mason."*

---

poles *(noun)*

One of two divergent or mutually exclusive opinions.

- *They are at opposite poles.*
- *They are poles apart.*

---

port-au-prince *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Haiti.

- *In class, the teacher used "port-au-prince" to mean the capital and largest city of haiti.*
- *They discussed "port-au-prince" during the group presentation.*

power broker *(noun)*

A person who is important by virtue of the people or votes they control.

- *A power broker who does you a favor will expect you to return it.*
- *He looked up "power broker" because he had never seen it before.*

power module *(noun)*

Module that provides power to operate other modules.

- *They discussed "power module" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "power module" means with a simple example.*

preferences *(noun)*

The right or chance to choose.

- *His sexual preferences.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preferences" to mean the right or chance to choose.*

president monroe *(noun)*

5th President of the United States; author of the Monroe Doctrine (1758-1831).

- *In class, the teacher used "president monroe" to mean 5th president of the united states; author of the....*
- *He looked up "president monroe" because he had never seen it before.*

president roosevelt *(noun)*

26th President of the United States; hero of the Spanish-American War; Panama Canal was built during his administration; (1858-1919).

- *Theodore Roosevelt said 'Speak softly but carry a big stick'.*
- *The article explained what "president roosevelt" means with a simple example.*

prompted *(verb)*

Give an incentive for action.

- *She prompted me to call my relatives.*
- *He did not know how to use "prompted" until he saw an example.*

proximity *(noun)*

The region close around a person or thing.

- *They discussed "proximity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proximity" to mean the region close around a person or thing.*

qualification *(noun)*

A statement that limits or restricts some claim.

- *Her qualifications for the job are excellent.*
- *One of the qualifications for admission is an academic degree.*

qualifications *(noun)*

A statement that limits or restricts some claim.

- *Her qualifications for the job are excellent.*
- *One of the qualifications for admission is an academic degree.*

rabbit ears *(noun)*

An indoor TV antenna; consists of two extendible rods that form a V.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbit ears."*
- *The article explained what "rabbit ears" means with a simple example.*

radio aerial *(noun)*

Omnidirectional antenna comprising the part of a radio receiver by means of which radio signals are received.

- *They discussed “radio aerial” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “radio aerial” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rat-tail file *(noun)*

A thin round file shaped like the tail of a rat.

- *He looked up “rat-tail file” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “rat-tail file” during the group presentation.*

---

rock wool *(noun)*

A light fibrous material used as an insulator.

- *In class, the teacher used “rock wool” to mean a light fibrous material used as an insulator.*
- *He looked up “rock wool” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rogue state *(noun)*

A state that does not respect other states in its international actions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rogue state.”*
- *He looked up “rogue state” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scenarios *(noun)*

A postulated sequence of possible events.

- *Planners developed several scenarios in case of an attack.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scenarios.”*

---

scheduled territories *(noun)*

The group of countries whose currencies are tied to the British pound sterling.

- *They discussed “scheduled territories” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scheduled territories.”*

---

sealed instrument *(noun)*

A contract that is signed and has the (wax) seal of the signer attached.

- *The article explained what “sealed instrument” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sealed instrument.”*

---

seniors *(noun)*

An undergraduate student during the year preceding graduation.

- *The article explained what “seniors” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seniors” to mean an undergraduate student during the year preceding....*

---

seven wonders of the ancient world *(noun)*

Impressive monuments created in the ancient world that were regarded with awe.

- *They discussed “seven wonders of the ancient world” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seven wonders of the ancient world.”*

---

ski pole *(noun)*

A pole with metal points used as an aid in skiing.

- *They discussed “ski pole” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ski pole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

skin senses *(noun)*

The faculty by which external objects or forces are perceived through contact with the body (especially the hands).

- *He looked up “skin senses” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “skin senses” during the group presentation.*

---

small fry *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *In class, the teacher used “small fry” to mean a young person of either sex.*
- *The article explained what “small fry” means with a simple example.*

socialism *(noun)*

An economic system based on state ownership of capital.

- *He looked up "socialism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "socialism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sounding board *(noun)*

A person whose reactions to something serve as an indication of its acceptability.

- *I would use newspapermen as a sounding board for such policies.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sounding board."*

sounding lead *(noun)*

A metal bob at the end of a sounding line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sounding lead."*
- *They discussed "sounding lead" during the group presentation.*

southern triangle *(noun)*

A small bright constellation in the polar region of the southern hemisphere near Circinus and Apus.

- *He looked up "southern triangle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "southern triangle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

space shuttle *(noun)*

A reusable spacecraft with wings for a controlled descent through the Earth's atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space shuttle."*
- *He looked up "space shuttle" because he had never seen it before.*

spirit gum *(noun)*

An adhesive solution made of gum and ether and used to attach false hair to skin.

- *Understanding "spirit gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spirit gum" means with a simple example.*

spoon *(noun)*

A piece of cutlery with a shallow bowl-shaped container and a handle; used to stir or serve or take up food.

- *He added two spoons of sugar.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoon."*

static tube *(noun)*

A measuring instrument used to measure static pressure in a stream of fluid.

- *Understanding "static tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "static tube" during the group presentation.*

steel arch bridge *(noun)*

A steel bridge constructed in the form of an arch.

- *Understanding "steel arch bridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steel arch bridge" to mean a steel bridge constructed in the form of an arch.*

straw hat *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *He looked up "straw hat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straw hat."*

stuffed shirt *(noun)*

A bore who is extremely formal, pompous, and old-fashioned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stuffed shirt."*
- *They discussed "stuffed shirt" during the group presentation.*

swap file *(noun)*

The disk space that is set aside for virtual memory.

- *The article explained what "swap file" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swap file" to mean the disk space that is set aside for virtual memory.*

---

tactical warning *(noun)*

(military) a warning after the initiation of a hostile act.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tactical warning."*
- *The article explained what "tactical warning" means with a simple example.*

---

teddy *(noun)*

A woman's sleeveless undergarment.

- *He looked up "teddy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teddy."*

---

tenants *(noun)*

A holder of buildings or lands by any kind of title (as ownership or lease).

- *The article explained what "tenants" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tenants" during the group presentation.*

---

territorial army *(noun)*

British unit of nonprofessional soldiers organized for the defense of Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "territorial army" to mean british unit of nonprofessional soldiers organized....*
- *The article explained what "territorial army" means with a simple example.*

---

tin ear *(noun)*

An inability to distinguish differences in pitch.

- *He has a tin ear for dialogue.*
- *The article explained what "tin ear" means with a simple example.*

---

touring car *(noun)*

Large open car seating four with folding top.

- *Understanding "touring car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "touring car" means with a simple example.*

---

towel horse *(noun)*

A rack consisting of one or more bars on which towels can be hung.

- *He looked up "towel horse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towel horse" to mean a rack consisting of one or more bars on which....*

---

towel ring *(noun)*

A circular hoop for holding a towel.

- *They discussed "towel ring" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towel ring."*

---

tribunal *(noun)*

An assembly (including one or more judges) to conduct judicial business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tribunal."*
- *He looked up "tribunal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

undoubtedly *(adverb)*

Without doubt; certainly.

- *It's undoubtedly very beautiful.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "undoubtedly" in the final chapter.*

---

uniforms *(noun)*

Clothing of distinctive design worn by members of a particular group as a means of identification.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uniforms."*

- *He looked up “uniforms” because he had never seen it before.*

university of california at berkeley *(noun)*

A university in Berkeley, California.

- *They discussed “university of california at berkeley” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “university of california at berkeley” means with a simple example.*

vegetable garden *(noun)*

A small garden where vegetables are grown.

- *He looked up “vegetable garden” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vegetable garden.”*

verify *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Please verify that the doors are closed.*
- *Verify a claim.*

villain *(noun)*

The principal bad character in a film or work of fiction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “villain.”*
- *Understanding “villain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

waist pack *(noun)*

A small pouch (usually with a zipper) that attaches to a belt and is worn around the waist.

- *The article explained what “waist pack” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “waist pack” to mean a small pouch (usually with a zipper) that attaches....*

washing powder *(noun)*

Soap in powdered form mixed with alkaline builders.

- *Understanding “washing powder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “washing powder” during the group presentation.*

whistle *(noun)*

The act of signalling (e.g., summoning) by whistling or blowing a whistle.

- *The whistle signalled the end of the game.*
- *In class, the teacher used “whistle” to mean the act of signalling (e.g., summoning) by....*

white plague *(noun)*

An addiction to a drug (especially a narcotic drug).

- *The article explained what “white plague” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “white plague” during the group presentation.*

whole wheat bread *(noun)*

Bread made with whole wheat flour.

- *He looked up “whole wheat bread” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “whole wheat bread” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wire cloth *(noun)*

Fabric woven of metallic wire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wire cloth.”*
- *They discussed “wire cloth” during the group presentation.*

wire gauge *(noun)*

Gauge for measuring the diameter of wire.

- *Understanding “wire gauge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “wire gauge” during the group presentation.*

wisdom tooth *(noun)*

Any of the last 4 teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaw; the last of the permanent teeth to erupt (between ages 16 and 21).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisdom tooth."*
- *They discussed "wisdom tooth" during the group presentation.*

---

wool oil *(noun)*

Any oil used to oil wool before spinning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wool oil."*
- *He looked up "wool oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrist bone *(noun)*

Any of the eight small bones of the wrist of primates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrist bone."*
- *Understanding "wrist bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yale *(noun)*

A university in Connecticut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yale."*
- *The article explained what "yale" means with a simple example.*

---

yearly *(noun)*

A reference book that is published regularly once every year.

- *Understanding "yearly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yearly" during the group presentation.*

---

zombie spirit *(noun)*

(voodooism) a spirit or supernatural force that reanimates a dead body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zombie spirit."*
- *He looked up "zombie spirit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

active immunity *(noun)*

A form of acquired immunity in which the body produces its own antibodies against disease-causing antigens.

- *In class, the teacher used "active immunity" to mean a form of acquired immunity in which the body....*
- *Understanding "active immunity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alcoholic drink *(noun)*

A liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.

- *Alcohol (or drink) ruined him.*
- *He looked up "alcoholic drink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amen corner *(noun)*

Area reserved for persons leading the responsive 'amens'.

- *In class, the teacher used "amen corner" to mean area reserved for persons leading the responsive....*
- *They discussed "amen corner" during the group presentation.*

---

announcing *(verb)*

Announce publicly or officially.

- *The coach explained when to use "announcing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "announcing" in real sentences.*

---

applied anatomy *(noun)*

The practical application of anatomical knowledge to diagnosis and treatment.

- *He looked up "applied anatomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applied anatomy."*

---

armor plate *(noun)*

Specially hardened steel plate used to protect fortifications or vehicles from enemy fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “armor plate.”*
- *Understanding “armor plate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atomic weapon *(noun)*

A weapon of mass destruction whose explosive power derives from a nuclear reaction.

- *They discussed “atomic weapon” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atomic weapon.”*

---

automotive vehicle *(noun)*

A self-propelled wheeled vehicle that does not run on rails.

- *The article explained what “automotive vehicle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “automotive vehicle” to mean a self-propelled wheeled vehicle that does not run....*

---

backyard *(noun)*

The grounds in back of a house.

- *They discussed “backyard” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “backyard” to mean the grounds in back of a house.*

---

beth *(noun)*

The 2nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *They discussed “beth” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beth.”*

---

bicycle wheel *(noun)*

The wheel of a bicycle.

- *In class, the teacher used “bicycle wheel” to mean the wheel of a bicycle.*
- *The article explained what “bicycle wheel” means with a simple example.*

---

billboard *(noun)*

Large outdoor signboard.

- *The article explained what “billboard” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “billboard” to mean large outdoor signboard.*

---

blades *(noun)*

The part of the skate that slides on the ice.

- *Gay young blades bragged of their amorous adventures.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blades.”*

---

bloom of youth *(noun)*

The best time of youth.

- *The article explained what “bloom of youth” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bloom of youth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bully *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *In class, the teacher used “bully” to mean a cruel and brutal fellow.*
- *He looked up “bully” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunny girl *(noun)*

A young waitress in a nightclub whose costume includes the tail and ears of a rabbit.

- *He looked up “bunny girl” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bunny girl.”*

---

burke *(verb)*

Get rid of, silence, or suppress.

- *Burke an issue.*
- *In everyday English, people use “burke” when talking about this idea.*

cables *(noun)*

A television system that transmits over cables.

- *In class, the teacher used "cables" to mean a television system that transmits over cables.*
- *They discussed "cables" during the group presentation.*

calculate *(verb)*

Have faith or confidence in.

- *Learners should practice how to use "calculate" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "calculate" and when to wait.*

calculations *(noun)*

Planning something carefully and intentionally.

- *He looked up "calculations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calculations" to mean planning something carefully and intentionally.*

capital of delaware *(noun)*

The capital of the state of Delaware.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of delaware" to mean the capital of the state of delaware.*
- *They discussed "capital of delaware" during the group presentation.*

capital of ghana *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Ghana with a deep-water port.

- *He looked up "capital of ghana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of ghana" to mean the capital and largest city of ghana with a....*

capital of saudi arabia *(noun)*

Joint capital (with Mecca) of Saudi Arabia located in the central oasis; largest city in Saudi Arabia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of saudi arabia."*
- *He looked up "capital of saudi arabia" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of sudan *(noun)*

The capital of Sudan located at the confluence of the Blue Nile and White Nile.

- *Understanding "capital of sudan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of sudan" to mean the capital of sudan located at the confluence of....*

cellular phone *(noun)*

A hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an area divided into small sections, each with its own short-range transmitter/receiver.

- *In class, the teacher used "cellular phone" to mean a hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an....*
- *He looked up "cellular phone" because he had never seen it before.*

champagne cup *(noun)*

A punch containing a sparkling wine.

- *Understanding "champagne cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "champagne cup" during the group presentation.*

charles christopher parker *(noun)*

United States saxophonist and leader of the bop style of jazz (1920-1955).

- *Understanding "charles christopher parker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "charles christopher parker" during the group presentation.*

charles frederick worth *(noun)*

French couturier (born in England) regarded as the founder of Parisian haute couture; noted for introducing the bustle (1825-1895).

- *They discussed "charles frederick worth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles frederick worth."*

chicks *(noun)*

Informal terms for a (young) woman.

- *They discussed "chicks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicks."*

choir school *(noun)*

A school that is part of a cathedral or monastery where boys with singing ability can receive a general education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choir school."*
- *He looked up "choir school" because he had never seen it before.*

coconut water *(noun)*

Clear to whitish fluid from within a fresh coconut.

- *He looked up "coconut water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coconut water" to mean clear to whitish fluid from within a fresh coconut.*

compound lens *(noun)*

A lens system consisting of two or more lenses on the same axis.

- *The article explained what "compound lens" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "compound lens" during the group presentation.*

conceived *(verb)*

Judge or regard; look upon; judge.

- *He conceived of a robot that would help paralyzed patients.*
- *This library was well conceived.*

consult *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *Consult your local broker.*
- *They had to consult before arriving at a decision.*

cool one's heels *(verb)*

Wait or pass the time aimlessly or futilely; be kept waiting.

- *She kicked her heels for hours at the gate of the Embassy.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cool one's heels" and when to wait.*

coup de theatre *(noun)*

A highly successful theatrical production.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coup de theatre."*
- *He looked up "coup de theatre" because he had never seen it before.*

crashes *(noun)*

A serious accident (usually involving one or more vehicles).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crashes."*
- *He looked up "crashes" because he had never seen it before.*

crowds *(noun)*

A large number of things or people considered together.

- *He looked up "crowds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crowds."*

cs gas *(noun)*

A tear gas that is stronger than CN gas but wears off faster; can be deployed by grenades or cluster bombs; can cause skin burns and fatal pulmonary edema.

- *The article explained what "cs gas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cs gas" to mean a tear gas that is stronger than cn gas but wears....*

curry favor *(verb)*

Seek favor by fawning or flattery.

- *This employee is currying favor with his superordinates.*

- *He did not know how to use "curry favor" until he saw an example.*

---

damned *(noun)*

People who are condemned to eternal punishment.

- *He felt he had visited the realm of the damned.*
- *They discussed "damned" during the group presentation.*

---

deaf-and-dumb person *(noun)*

A deaf person who is unable to speak.

- *Understanding "deaf-and-dumb person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deaf-and-dumb person."*

---

deep-dish pie *(noun)*

A pie made of fruit with rich biscuit dough usually only on top of the fruit.

- *The article explained what "deep-dish pie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deep-dish pie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

distinguish *(verb)*

Be a distinctive feature, attribute, or trait; sometimes in a very positive sense.

- *His modesty distinguishes him from his peers.*
- *We distinguish several kinds of maple.*

---

distinguished conduct medal *(noun)*

A British military decoration for distinguished conduct in the field.

- *The article explained what "distinguished conduct medal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distinguished conduct medal."*

---

distress signal *(noun)*

An internationally recognized signal sent out by a ship or plane indicating that help is needed.

- *The article explained what "distress signal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distress signal" to mean an internationally recognized signal sent out by a....*

---

dominate *(verb)*

Have dominance or the power to defeat over.

- *Hispanics predominate in this neighborhood.*
- *Her husband completely dominates her.*

---

drama critic *(noun)*

A critic of theatrical performances.

- *They discussed "drama critic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drama critic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dynasty *(noun)*

A sequence of powerful leaders in the same family.

- *In class, the teacher used "dynasty" to mean a sequence of powerful leaders in the same family.*
- *Understanding "dynasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eastern orthodox *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *A "eastern orthodox" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "eastern orthodox" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the eastern....*

---

economist *(noun)*

An expert in the science of economics.

- *They discussed "economist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "economist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ed sullivan *(noun)*

United States host on a well known television variety show (1902-1974).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ed sullivan."*
- *Understanding "ed sullivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric automobile *(noun)*

A car that is powered by electricity.

- *He looked up "electric automobile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric automobile."*

elimination reaction *(noun)*

A chemical reaction in which a molecule decomposes to two different molecules.

- *He looked up "elimination reaction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elimination reaction" to mean a chemical reaction in which a molecule decomposes....*

endorsed *(verb)*

Give support or one's approval to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "endorsed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "endorsed" and when to wait.*

estates general *(noun)*

Assembly of the estates of all France; last meeting in 1789.

- *The article explained what "estates general" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estates general."*

europeans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "europeans" to mean a native or inhabitant of europe.*
- *They discussed "europeans" during the group presentation.*

examining *(verb)*

Observe, check out, and look over carefully or inspect.

- *Learners should practice how to use "examining" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "examining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

explicit definition *(noun)*

A definition that gives an exact equivalent of the term defined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explicit definition."*
- *He looked up "explicit definition" because he had never seen it before.*

extensively *(adverb)*

In a widespread way.

- *Oxidation ponds are extensively used for sewage treatment in the Midwest.*
- *Place "extensively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

eye of ra *(noun)*

A lion-headed Egyptian goddess; typifies life-destroying power of the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eye of ra."*
- *Understanding "eye of ra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fairy tale *(noun)*

A story about fairies; told to amuse children.

- *The article explained what "fairy tale" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fairy tale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fallen arch *(noun)*

An instep flattened so the entire sole rests on the ground.

- *He looked up "fallen arch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fallen arch" to mean an instep flattened so the entire sole rests on the....*

---

fda *(noun)*

A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products.

- *They discussed "fda" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fda."*

---

flight indicator *(noun)*

A navigational instrument based on a gyroscope; it artificially provides a simulated horizon for the pilot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flight indicator."*
- *The article explained what "flight indicator" means with a simple example.*

---

flood lamp *(noun)*

Light that is a source of artificial illumination having a broad beam; used in photography.

- *In class, the teacher used "flood lamp" to mean light that is a source of artificial illumination....*
- *Understanding "flood lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flood tide *(noun)*

The highest point of anything conceived of as growing or developing or unfolding.

- *In the flood tide of his success.*
- *A tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.*

---

fluid mechanics *(noun)*

Study of the mechanics of fluids.

- *The article explained what "fluid mechanics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fluid mechanics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forehead *(noun)*

The large cranial bone forming the front part of the cranium: includes the upper part of the orbits.

- *Understanding "forehead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forehead" to mean the large cranial bone forming the front part of....*

---

foreigners *(noun)*

A person who comes from a foreign country; someone who does not owe allegiance to your country.

- *Understanding "foreigners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreigners."*

---

fortune cookie *(noun)*

Thin folded wafer containing a maxim on a slip of paper.

- *The article explained what "fortune cookie" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fortune cookie."*

---

frederick william ii *(noun)*

King of Prussia who became involved in a costly war with France (1744-1797).

- *In class, the teacher used "frederick william ii" to mean king of prussia who became involved in a costly war....*
- *They discussed "frederick william ii" during the group presentation.*

---

french sudan *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in northwestern Africa; achieved independence from France in 1960; Mali was a center of West African civilization for more than 4,000 years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french sudan."*
- *Understanding "french sudan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

funeral chapel *(noun)*

A mortuary where those who knew the deceased can come to pay their last respects.

- *He looked up "funeral chapel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funeral chapel" to mean a mortuary where those who knew the deceased can....*

funny wagon *(noun)*

An ambulance used to transport patients to a mental hospital.

- *He looked up "funny wagon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funny wagon" to mean an ambulance used to transport patients to a mental....*

gem *(noun)*

A crystalline rock that can be cut and polished for jewelry.

- *He had the gem set in a ring for his wife.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gem."*

graves *(noun)*

English writer known for his interest in mythology and in the classics (1895-1985).

- *In class, the teacher used "graves" to mean english writer known for his interest in mythology....*
- *They discussed "graves" during the group presentation.*

green onion *(noun)*

A young onion before the bulb has enlarged; eaten in salads.

- *He looked up "green onion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green onion."*

gregory *(noun)*

The pope who sponsored the introduction of the modern calendar (1572-1585).

- *They discussed "gregory" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gregory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gregory i *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an Italian pope distinguished for his spiritual and temporal leadership; a saint and Doctor of the Church (540?-604).

- *He looked up "gregory i" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gregory i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gregory the great *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an Italian pope distinguished for his spiritual and temporal leadership; a saint and Doctor of the Church (540?-604).

- *The article explained what "gregory the great" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gregory the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

half-yearly *(adverb)*

Every half year, every six months.

- *She spoke "half-yearly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "half-yearly" can make your explanation more exact.*

hand over fist *(adverb)*

At a tremendous rate.

- *Made money hand over fist.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hand over fist" naturally.*

haul away *(verb)*

Take away by means of a vehicle.

- *The coach explained when to use "haul away" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "haul away" in real sentences.*

hayes *(noun)*

Acclaimed actress of stage and screen (1900-1993).

- *He looked up "hayes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hayes."*

horizontal section *(noun)*

A mechanical drawing of an object as if made by a plane cutting through it horizontally.

- *The article explained what "horizontal section" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horizontal section."*

---

horse pistol *(noun)*

A large pistol (usually in a holster) formerly carried by horsemen.

- *Understanding "horse pistol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "horse pistol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horse-pistol *(noun)*

A large pistol (usually in a holster) formerly carried by horsemen.

- *The article explained what "horse-pistol" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse-pistol."*

---

ice wagon *(noun)*

(formerly) a horse-drawn wagon that delivered ice door to door.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice wagon."*
- *The article explained what "ice wagon" means with a simple example.*

---

ice-wagon *(noun)*

(formerly) a horse-drawn wagon that delivered ice door to door.

- *Understanding "ice-wagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ice-wagon" to mean (formerly) a horse-drawn wagon that delivered ice....*

---

illegally *(adverb)*

In an illegal manner.

- *They dumped the waste illegally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "illegally" in the final chapter.*

---

illustrations *(noun)*

An item of information that is typical of a class or group.

- *The article explained what "illustrations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illustrations."*

---

inherited disease *(noun)*

A disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.

- *In class, the teacher used "inherited disease" to mean a disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.*
- *He looked up "inherited disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ink-jet *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an ink-jet printer.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ink-jet" when it is of or relating to an ink-jet printer.*
- *Would you call this situation "ink-jet"? Explain why.*

---

international candle *(noun)*

A former international unit of luminous intensity; now replaced by the candela.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international candle."*
- *The article explained what "international candle" means with a simple example.*

---

intersection point *(noun)*

A point where lines intersect.

- *They discussed "intersection point" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intersection point."*

---

interstate highway *(noun)*

One of the system of highways linking major cities in the 48 contiguous states of the United States.

- *He looked up "interstate highway" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "interstate highway" during the group presentation.*

iraqi intelligence service *(noun)*

The most notorious and possibly the most important arm of Iraq's security system.

- *The Iraqi Mukhabarat has been involved in numerous terrorist activities.*
- *Understanding "iraqi intelligence service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

j particle *(noun)*

A neutral meson with a large mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "j particle" to mean a neutral meson with a large mass.*
- *Understanding "j particle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jew *(noun)*

A person belonging to the worldwide group claiming descent from Jacob (or converted to it) and connected by cultural or religious ties.

- *Understanding "jew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jew."*

jewelry maker *(noun)*

Someone who makes jewelry.

- *He looked up "jewelry maker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewelry maker."*

jungle fever *(noun)*

Severe form of malaria occurring in tropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jungle fever."*
- *He looked up "jungle fever" because he had never seen it before.*

juvenile body *(noun)*

The body of a young person.

- *Understanding "juvenile body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "juvenile body" means with a simple example.*

juvenile court *(noun)*

A court having jurisdiction over dependent and delinquent children.

- *The article explained what "juvenile court" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "juvenile court" during the group presentation.*

juvenile person *(noun)*

A young person, not fully developed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juvenile person."*
- *Understanding "juvenile person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kenya fever *(noun)*

A disease (common in India and around the Mediterranean area) caused by a rickettsia that is transmitted to humans by a reddish brown tick (ixodid) that lives on dogs and other mammals.

- *In class, the teacher used "kenya fever" to mean a disease (common in india and around the....*
- *The article explained what "kenya fever" means with a simple example.*

law of proximity *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that (other things being equal) objects or events that are near to one another (in space or time) are perceived as belonging together as a unit.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of proximity" to mean a gestalt principle of organization holding that....*
- *The article explained what "law of proximity" means with a simple example.*

learnt *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *The coach explained when to use "learnt" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "learnt" until he saw an example.*

lighter-than-air craft *(noun)*

Aircraft supported by its own buoyancy.

- *Understanding "lighter-than-air craft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lighter-than-air craft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

low-birth-weight infant *(noun)*

An infant born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2500 grams) regardless of gestational age.

- *A low-birth-weight infant is at risk for developing lack of oxygen during labor.*
- *They discussed "low-birth-weight infant" during the group presentation.*

---

marker *(noun)*

Some conspicuous object used to distinguish or mark something.

- *The buoys were markers for the channel.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marker" to mean some conspicuous object used to distinguish or mark....*

---

marsh *(noun)*

Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water.

- *Thousands of acres of marshland.*
- *They discussed "marsh" during the group presentation.*

---

marshal *(noun)*

A law officer having duties similar to those of a sheriff in carrying out the judgments of a court of law.

- *In class, the teacher used "marshal" to mean a law officer having duties similar to those of a....*
- *The article explained what "marshal" means with a simple example.*

---

mathematical logic *(noun)*

Any logical system that abstracts the form of statements away from their content in order to establish abstract criteria of consistency and validity.

- *He looked up "mathematical logic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mathematical logic" during the group presentation.*

---

maturity *(noun)*

The date on which an obligation must be repaid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maturity."*
- *He looked up "maturity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maya *(noun)*

A member of an American Indian people of Yucatan and Belize and Guatemala who had a culture (which reached its peak between AD 300 and 900) characterized by outstanding architecture and pottery and astronomy.

- *Mayans had a system of writing and an accurate calendar.*
- *He looked up "maya" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medical specialty *(noun)*

The branches of medical science that deal with nonsurgical techniques.

- *The article explained what "medical specialty" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "medical specialty" during the group presentation.*

---

metric system *(noun)*

A decimal system of weights and measures based on the meter and the kilogram and the second.

- *The article explained what "metric system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metric system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

military recruit *(noun)*

A recently enlisted soldier.

- *They discussed "military recruit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military recruit" to mean a recently enlisted soldier.*

---

morrison *(noun)*

United States writer whose novels describe the lives of African-Americans (born in 1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morrison."*
- *They discussed "morrison" during the group presentation.*

---

mortality table *(noun)*

An actuarial table indicating life expectancy and probability of death as a function or age and sex and occupation etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortality table."*
- *They discussed "mortality table" during the group presentation.*

---

mouse nest *(noun)*

Where mice bear and raise their young.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mouse nest."*
- *The article explained what "mouse nest" means with a simple example.*

---

muhammad *(noun)*

The Arab prophet who, according to Islam, was the last messenger of Allah (570-632).

- *Understanding "muhammad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muhammad" during the group presentation.*

---

narrow gauge *(noun)*

A railroad track (or its width) narrower than the standard 56.5 inches.

- *In class, the teacher used "narrow gauge" to mean a railroad track (or its width) narrower than the....*
- *They discussed "narrow gauge" during the group presentation.*

---

national liberation army *(noun)*

A Marxist terrorist group formed in 1963 by Colombian intellectuals who were inspired by the Cuban Revolution; responsible for a campaign of mass kidnappings and resistance to the government's efforts to stop the drug trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "national liberation army" to mean a marxist terrorist group formed in 1963 by....*
- *The article explained what "national liberation army" means with a simple example.*

---

national socialism *(noun)*

A form of socialism featuring racism and expansionism and obedience to a strong leader.

- *Understanding "national socialism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national socialism" to mean a form of socialism featuring racism and....*

---

nationalist leader *(noun)*

The leader of a nationalist movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nationalist leader."*
- *He looked up "nationalist leader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

natural elevation *(noun)*

A raised or elevated geological formation.

- *In class, the teacher used "natural elevation" to mean a raised or elevated geological formation.*
- *They discussed "natural elevation" during the group presentation.*

---

neighbours *(noun)*

A nearby object of the same kind.

- *He looked up "neighbours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neighbours."*

---

neo-latin *(noun)*

Latin since the Renaissance; used for scientific nomenclature.

- *The article explained what "neo-latin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neo-latin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orange toast *(noun)*

Buttered toast with sugar and grated orange rind and a little orange juice.

- *They discussed "orange toast" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orange toast" to mean buttered toast with sugar and grated orange rind....*

pain sensation *(noun)*

A somatic sensation of acute discomfort.

- *As the intensity increased the sensation changed from tickle to pain.*
- *Understanding "pain sensation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peace advocacy *(noun)*

Any policy that advocates maintaining peaceful international relations.

- *He looked up "peace advocacy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "peace advocacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peaks *(noun)*

The most extreme possible amount or value.

- *He looked up "peaks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peaks" to mean the most extreme possible amount or value.*

peanut oil *(noun)*

An oil from peanuts; used in cooking and making soap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peanut oil."*
- *They discussed "peanut oil" during the group presentation.*

pharmacy *(noun)*

A retail shop where medicine and other articles are sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pharmacy."*
- *He looked up "pharmacy" because he had never seen it before.*

philip vi *(noun)*

King of France who founded the Valois dynasty; his dispute with Edward III over his succession led to the Hundred Years' War (1293-1350).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philip vi."*
- *Understanding "philip vi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pipe fitting *(noun)*

Fitting consisting of threaded pieces of pipe for joining pipes together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipe fitting."*
- *They discussed "pipe fitting" during the group presentation.*

pirate flag *(noun)*

A flag usually bearing a white skull and crossbones on a black background; indicates a pirate ship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pirate flag."*
- *The article explained what "pirate flag" means with a simple example.*

plate armor *(noun)*

Specially hardened steel plate used to protect fortifications or vehicles from enemy fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plate armor."*
- *Understanding "plate armor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

point of intersection *(noun)*

A point where lines intersect.

- *He looked up "point of intersection" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "point of intersection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pools *(noun)*

An organization of people or resources that can be shared.

- *They discussed "pools" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pools" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

postal rate commission *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that recommends changes in postal rates.

- *Understanding "postal rate commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postal rate commission" to mean an independent federal agency that recommends....*

---

preparations *(noun)*

A substance prepared according to a formula.

- *Preparations for the ceremony had begun.*
- *Understanding "preparations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pressure dome *(noun)*

A dome-shaped building that is pressurized.

- *He looked up "pressure dome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pressure dome" to mean a dome-shaped building that is pressurized.*

---

pressure sensation *(noun)*

The somatic sensation that results from applying force to an area of skin.

- *The sensitivity of his skin to pressure and temperature was normal.*
- *They discussed "pressure sensation" during the group presentation.*

---

promotional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to advancement.

- *Promotional exams.*
- *Promotional fares.*

---

psychiatric *(adjective)*

Relating to or used in or engaged in the practice of psychiatry.

- *Psychiatric disorder.*
- *Psychiatric hospital.*

---

racing gig *(noun)*

A light narrow racing boat for two or more oarsmen.

- *They discussed "racing gig" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "racing gig" because he had never seen it before.*

---

re-emerge *(verb)*

Appear again.

- *Can you use "re-emerge" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "re-emerge" until he saw an example.*

---

recreational drug *(noun)*

A narcotic drug that is used only occasionally and is claimed to be nonaddictive.

- *They discussed "recreational drug" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recreational drug."*

---

red onion *(noun)*

Flat mild onion having purplish tunics; used as garnish on hamburgers and salads.

- *In class, the teacher used "red onion" to mean flat mild onion having purplish tunics; used as....*
- *The article explained what "red onion" means with a simple example.*

---

regional anatomy *(noun)*

The study of anatomy based on regions or divisions of the body and emphasizing the relations between various structures (muscles and nerves and arteries etc.) in that region.

- *He looked up "regional anatomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regional anatomy" to mean the study of anatomy based on regions or divisions....*

---

regulate *(verb)*

Fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of.

- *Regulate the temperature.*

- *We cannot regulate the way people dress.*

---

relative clause *(noun)*

A clause introduced by a relative pronoun.

- *'who visits frequently' is a relative clause in the sentence 'John, who visits frequently, is ill'.*
- *They discussed "relative clause" during the group presentation.*

---

renaissance *(noun)*

The period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the modern world; a cultural rebirth from the 14th through the middle of the 17th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "renaissance" to mean the period of european history at the close of the....*
- *The article explained what "renaissance" means with a simple example.*

---

renaissance man *(noun)*

A modern scholar who is in a position to acquire more than superficial knowledge about many different interests.

- *In class, the teacher used "renaissance man" to mean a modern scholar who is in a position to acquire....*
- *He looked up "renaissance man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roast *(noun)*

A piece of meat roasted or for roasting and of a size for slicing into more than one portion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roast."*
- *He looked up "roast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubber stamp *(noun)*

A stamp (usually made of rubber) for imprinting a mark or design by hand.

- *They discussed "rubber stamp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubber stamp" to mean a stamp (usually made of rubber) for imprinting a....*

---

rubbish *(noun)*

Worthless material that is to be disposed of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubbish."*
- *Understanding "rubbish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

russian orthodox church *(noun)*

An independent church with its own Patriarch; until 1917 it was the established church or Russia.

- *The article explained what "russian orthodox church" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "russian orthodox church" to mean an independent church with its own patriarch; until....*

---

saga *(noun)*

A narrative telling the adventures of a hero or a family; originally (12th to 14th centuries) a story of the families that settled Iceland and their descendants but now any prose narrative that resembles such an account.

- *He looked up "saga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saga" to mean a narrative telling the adventures of a hero or a....*

---

scale wax *(noun)*

Partly refined paraffin wax.

- *In class, the teacher used "scale wax" to mean partly refined paraffin wax.*
- *They discussed "scale wax" during the group presentation.*

---

selective service *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that administers compulsory military service.

- *The article explained what "selective service" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selective service" to mean an independent federal agency that administers....*

---

self-rising flour *(noun)*

A commercially prepared mixture of flour and salt and a leavening agent.

- *The article explained what "self-rising flour" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-rising flour."*

---

seth thomas *(noun)*

United States clockmaker who introduced mass production (1785-1859).

- *He looked up "seth thomas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seth thomas."*

---

seventeen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of sixteen and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seventeen."*
- *He looked up "seventeen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheet anchor *(noun)*

Spare anchor for use in emergency.

- *He looked up "sheet anchor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sheet anchor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shields *(noun)*

A protective covering or structure.

- *He looked up "shields" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shields."*

---

soap bubble *(noun)*

A bubble formed by a thin soap film.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soap bubble."*
- *The article explained what "soap bubble" means with a simple example.*

---

socialist republic of vietnam *(noun)*

A communist state in Indochina on the South China Sea; achieved independence from France in 1945.

- *He looked up "socialist republic of vietnam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "socialist republic of vietnam."*

---

sodium *(noun)*

A silvery soft waxy metallic element of the alkali metal group; occurs abundantly in natural compounds (especially in salt water); burns with a yellow flame and reacts violently in water; occurs in sea water and in the mineral halite (rock salt).

- *The article explained what "sodium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodium."*

---

spark chamber *(noun)*

An instrument that detects ionizing radiation from elementary particles.

- *The article explained what "spark chamber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spark chamber" to mean an instrument that detects ionizing radiation from....*

---

spark gap *(noun)*

The gap between two high-potential terminals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spark gap."*
- *They discussed "spark gap" during the group presentation.*

---

spinning wheel *(noun)*

A small domestic spinning machine with a single spindle that is driven by hand or foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinning wheel."*
- *He looked up "spinning wheel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spoon food *(noun)*

A diet that does not require chewing; advised for those with intestinal disorders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoon food."*
- *He looked up "spoon food" because he had never seen it before.*

---

state socialism *(noun)*

An economic system in which the government owns most means of production but some degree of private capitalism is allowed.

- *They discussed "state socialism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "state socialism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

station wagon *(noun)*

A car that has a long body and rear door with space behind rear seat.

- *He looked up "station wagon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "station wagon" to mean a car that has a long body and rear door with space....*

---

stepping motor *(noun)*

A motor (especially an electric motor) that moves or rotates in small discrete steps.

- *The article explained what "stepping motor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stepping motor."*

---

swallow *(noun)*

A small amount of liquid food.

- *One swallow of the liquid was enough.*
- *The article explained what "swallow" means with a simple example.*

---

swallow up *(verb)*

Enclose or envelop completely, as if by swallowing.

- *The huge waves swallowed the small boat and it sank shortly thereafter.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swallow up" in real sentences.*

---

systematic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to taxonomy.

- *The investigation was very systematic.*
- *A systematic administrator.*

---

tablet-armed chair *(noun)*

A chair with an arm that has been widened for writing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tablet-armed chair."*
- *He looked up "tablet-armed chair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tail lamp *(noun)*

Lamp (usually red) mounted at the rear of a motor vehicle.

- *Understanding "tail lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tail lamp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tea towel *(noun)*

A towel for drying dishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea towel."*
- *Understanding "tea towel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the three estates *(noun)*

A major social class or order of persons regarded collectively as part of the body politic of the country (especially in the United Kingdom) and formerly possessing distinct political rights.

- *Understanding "the three estates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "the three estates" during the group presentation.*

---

theaters *(noun)*

A region in which active military operations are in progress.

- *In class, the teacher used "theaters" to mean a region in which active military operations are in....*
- *The article explained what "theaters" means with a simple example.*

---

unit of ammunition *(noun)*

A charge of ammunition for a single shot.

- *Understanding "unit of ammunition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "unit of ammunition" because he had never seen it before.*

united self-defense group of colombia *(noun)*

A terrorist organization in Colombia formed in 1997 as an umbrella for local and regional paramilitary groups; is financed by earnings from narcotics and serves to protect the economic interests of its members.

- *He looked up "united self-defense group of colombia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "united self-defense group of colombia" during the group presentation.*

upstairs *(noun)*

The part of a building above the ground floor.

- *No one was allowed to see the upstairs.*
- *The article explained what "upstairs" means with a simple example.*

vacuum pump *(noun)*

A pump that moves air in or out of something.

- *They discussed "vacuum pump" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum pump."*

voluntary muscle *(noun)*

Striated muscle that can be controlled voluntarily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voluntary muscle."*
- *He looked up "voluntary muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

washington monument *(noun)*

A stone obelisk built in Washington in 1884 to honor George Washington; 555 feet tall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washington monument."*
- *He looked up "washington monument" because he had never seen it before.*

wee *(noun)*

A short time.

- *Bide a wee.*
- *The article explained what "wee" means with a simple example.*

welcome wagon *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle carrying information and gifts from local merchants for new residents in an area.

- *In class, the teacher used "welcome wagon" to mean a wheeled vehicle carrying information and gifts....*
- *Understanding "welcome wagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woo *(verb)*

Make amorous advances towards.

- *China is wooing Russia.*
- *He did not know how to use "woo" until he saw an example.*

word of farewell *(noun)*

An acknowledgment or expression of goodwill at parting.

- *They discussed "word of farewell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "word of farewell" because he had never seen it before.*

yale university *(noun)*

A university in Connecticut.

- *The article explained what "yale university" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yale university" to mean a university in connecticut.*

zip *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *He's full of zip.*
- *The article explained what "zip" means with a simple example.*

zip up *(verb)*

Close with a zipper.

- *Zip up your jacket–it's cold.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "zip up" in real sentences.*

---

abs *(noun)*

Any of a class of composite plastics used to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appliances.

- *He looked up "abs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abs."*

---

acoustic guitar *(noun)*

Sound is not amplified by electrical means.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustic guitar."*
- *He looked up "acoustic guitar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alberta *(noun)*

One of the three prairie provinces in western Canada; rich in oil and natural gas and minerals.

- *They discussed "alberta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alberta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anal phase *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the second sexual and social stage of a child's development during which bowel control is learned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anal phase."*
- *He looked up "anal phase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antique *(verb)*

Give an antique appearance to.

- *Antique furniture.*
- *In everyday English, people use "antique" when talking about this idea.*

---

ave maria *(noun)*

A salutation to the Virgin Mary now used in prayers to her.

- *In class, the teacher used "ave maria" to mean a salutation to the virgin mary now used in prayers....*
- *Understanding "ave maria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baptist *(noun)*

Follower of Baptistic doctrines.

- *The article explained what "baptist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baptist" to mean follower of baptistic doctrines.*

---

beach wagon *(noun)*

A car that has a long body and rear door with space behind rear seat.

- *The article explained what "beach wagon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beach wagon" to mean a car that has a long body and rear door with space....*

---

behavioral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to behavior.

- *Behavioral sciences.*
- *The speaker chose "behavioral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blank verse *(noun)*

Unrhymed verse (usually in iambic pentameter).

- *The article explained what "blank verse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blank verse" to mean unrhymed verse (usually in iambic pentameter).*

---

bore-hole *(noun)*

A hole or passage made by a drill; usually made for exploratory purposes.

- *They discussed "bore-hole" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "bore-hole" to mean a hole or passage made by a drill; usually made for....*

---

breeze through *(verb)*

Succeed at easily.

- *She sailed through her exams.*
- *The coach explained when to use "breeze through" and when to wait.*

---

capital of peru *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and economic center of Peru; located in western Peru; was capital of the Spanish empire in the New World until the 19th century.

- *The article explained what "capital of peru" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital of peru" during the group presentation.*

---

career counseling *(noun)*

Counseling on career opportunities.

- *The article explained what "career counseling" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "career counseling."*

---

cargo helicopter *(noun)*

A helicopter that carries cargo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cargo helicopter."*
- *The article explained what "cargo helicopter" means with a simple example.*

---

carl rogers *(noun)*

United States psychologist who developed client-centered therapy (1902-1987).

- *He looked up "carl rogers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carl rogers."*

---

cattle grid *(noun)*

A bridge over a ditch consisting of parallel metal bars that allow pedestrians and vehicles to pass, but not cattle.

- *They discussed "cattle grid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cattle grid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cleaning pad *(noun)*

A pad used as a cleaning implement.

- *He looked up "cleaning pad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cleaning pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocktail table *(noun)*

Low table where magazines can be placed and coffee or cocktails are served.

- *Understanding "cocktail table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cocktail table" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cod oil *(noun)*

An inferior cod-liver oil that is used in leather manufacturing.

- *In class, the teacher used "cod oil" to mean an inferior cod-liver oil that is used in leather....*
- *The article explained what "cod oil" means with a simple example.*

---

cognitive scientist *(noun)*

A scientist who studies cognitive processes.

- *Understanding "cognitive scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cognitive scientist" during the group presentation.*

---

coin blank *(noun)*

A flat metal disk ready for stamping as a coin.

- *They discussed "coin blank" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coin blank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

command overhead *(noun)*

(computer science) the processing time required by a device prior to the execution of a command.

- *They discussed "command overhead" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "command overhead" to mean (computer science) the processing time required by....*

---

commodity *(noun)*

Articles of commerce.

- *The article explained what "commodity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commodity" to mean articles of commerce.*

---

congressman *(noun)*

A member of the United States House of Representatives.

- *Understanding "congressman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "congressman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cooperative *(noun)*

An association formed and operated for the benefit of those using it.

- *The article explained what "cooperative" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cooperative" during the group presentation.*

---

coral *(noun)*

The hard stony skeleton of a Mediterranean coral that has a delicate red or pink color and is used for jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coral."*
- *They discussed "coral" during the group presentation.*

---

coupon *(noun)*

A negotiable certificate that can be detached and redeemed as needed.

- *In class, the teacher used "coupon" to mean a negotiable certificate that can be detached and....*
- *Understanding "coupon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cow pie *(noun)*

Fecal matter of a cow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cow pie."*
- *They discussed "cow pie" during the group presentation.*

---

crosses *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *She tried to use "crosses" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crosses" in real sentences.*

---

czech republic *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in central Europe; separated from Slovakia in 1993.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "czech republic."*
- *Understanding "czech republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

data processor *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *In class, the teacher used "data processor" to mean a machine for performing calculations automatically.*
- *The article explained what "data processor" means with a simple example.*

---

day of judgement *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *He looked up "day of judgement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "day of judgement."*

---

deep-fry *(verb)*

Cook by immersing in fat.

- *The coach explained when to use "deep-fry" and when to wait.*

- *He did not know how to use “deep-fry” until he saw an example.*

defines *(verb)*

Give a definition for the meaning of a word.

- *What defines a good wine?*
- *She tried to use “defines” carefully so everyone would understand.*

demonstrates *(verb)*

March in protest; take part in a demonstration.

- *This decision demonstrates his sense of fairness.*
- *In everyday English, people use “demonstrates” when talking about this idea.*

dentist *(noun)*

A person qualified to practice dentistry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dentist.”*
- *He looked up “dentist” because he had never seen it before.*

desk clerk *(noun)*

A hotel receptionist.

- *In class, the teacher used “desk clerk” to mean a hotel receptionist.*
- *The article explained what “desk clerk” means with a simple example.*

diplomatic negotiations *(noun)*

Negotiation between nations.

- *In class, the teacher used “diplomatic negotiations” to mean negotiation between nations.*
- *The article explained what “diplomatic negotiations” means with a simple example.*

do the honors *(verb)*

Act as the host and receive or introduce one’s guests.

- *Can you use “do the honors” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “do the honors” carefully so everyone would understand.*

dock worker *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *They discussed “dock worker” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “dock worker” means with a simple example.*

dodgers *(noun)*

A shifty deceptive person.

- *In class, the teacher used “dodgers” to mean a shifty deceptive person.*
- *The article explained what “dodgers” means with a simple example.*

dough *(noun)*

A flour mixture stiff enough to knead or roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dough.”*
- *He looked up “dough” because he had never seen it before.*

drilling platform *(noun)*

Drilling rig consisting of an offshore platform (floating or fixed to the sea bed) from which many oil wells can be bored radially.

- *Understanding “drilling platform” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “drilling platform” because he had never seen it before.*

dutch leonard *(noun)*

United States writer of thrillers (born in 1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dutch leonard.”*
- *They discussed “dutch leonard” during the group presentation.*

electrical outlet *(noun)*

Receptacle providing a place in a wiring system where current can be taken to run electrical devices.

- *The article explained what "electrical outlet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrical outlet" to mean receptacle providing a place in a wiring system....*

---

element of a cylinder *(noun)*

A straight line running the length of the cylinder.

- *In class, the teacher used "element of a cylinder" to mean a straight line running the length of the cylinder.*
- *Understanding "element of a cylinder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exhibited *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *She tried to use "exhibited" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exhibited" in real sentences.*

---

extension cord *(noun)*

An electric cord used to extend the length of a power cord.

- *They discussed "extension cord" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "extension cord" means with a simple example.*

---

fade out *(verb)*

Become weaker.

- *The sound faded out.*
- *She tried to use "fade out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fatigue *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *In everyday English, people use "fatigue" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fatigue" in real sentences.*

---

fellowship *(noun)*

An association of people who share common beliefs or activities.

- *The church welcomed new members into its fellowship.*
- *They discussed "fellowship" during the group presentation.*

---

fictional *(adjective)*

Related to or involving literary fiction.

- *Clever fictional devices.*
- *A fictional treatment of the train robbery.*

---

food processor *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance with interchangeable blades; used for shredding or blending or chopping or slicing food.

- *Understanding "food processor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "food processor" means with a simple example.*

---

french-fry *(verb)*

Cook by immersing in fat.

- *French-fry the potatoes.*
- *The coach explained when to use "french-fry" and when to wait.*

---

fringe *(noun)*

A part of the city far removed from the center.

- *Members of the fringe believe we should be armed with guns at all times.*
- *They discussed "fringe" during the group presentation.*

---

frontier settlement *(noun)*

A settlement on the frontier of civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "frontier settlement" to mean a settlement on the frontier of civilization.*
- *They discussed "frontier settlement" during the group presentation.*

---

fuel indicator *(noun)*

An indicator of the amount of fuel remaining in a vehicle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuel indicator."*
- *The article explained what "fuel indicator" means with a simple example.*

---

fulfill *(verb)*

Meet the requirements or expectations of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fulfill" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fulfill" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fur coat *(noun)*

A coat made of fur.

- *Understanding "fur coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fur coat" means with a simple example.*

---

gaps *(noun)*

An open or empty space in or between things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaps."*
- *The article explained what "gaps" means with a simple example.*

---

ginger beer *(noun)*

Carbonated slightly alcoholic drink flavored with fermented ginger.

- *Understanding "ginger beer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ginger beer" during the group presentation.*

---

glass wool *(noun)*

Glass fibers spun and massed into bundles resembling wool.

- *They discussed "glass wool" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glass wool."*

---

glenn miller *(noun)*

United States bandleader of a popular big band (1909-1944).

- *The article explained what "glenn miller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glenn miller" to mean united states bandleader of a popular big band....*

---

greens *(noun)*

Any of various leafy plants or their leaves and stems eaten as vegetables.

- *Understanding "greens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hail mary *(noun)*

A salutation to the Virgin Mary now used in prayers to her.

- *They discussed "hail mary" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hail mary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handbook *(noun)*

A concise reference book providing specific information about a subject or location.

- *He looked up "handbook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handbook."*

---

heavy particle *(noun)*

Any of the elementary particles having a mass equal to or greater than that of a proton and that participate in strong interactions; a hadron with a baryon number of +1.

- *The article explained what "heavy particle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heavy particle" during the group presentation.*

holy trinity *(noun)*

The union of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost in one Godhead.

- *The article explained what "holy trinity" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "holy trinity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

honors *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *They discussed "honors" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "honors" means with a simple example.*

horizontal bar *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of a bar supported in a horizontal position by uprights at both ends.

- *They discussed "horizontal bar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horizontal bar."*

insights *(noun)*

The clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation.

- *The article explained what "insights" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "insights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instinct *(noun)*

Inborn pattern of behavior often responsive to specific stimuli.

- *The spawning instinct in salmon.*
- *Altruistic instincts in social animals.*

ivan the great *(noun)*

Grand duke of Muscovy whose victories against the Tartars laid the basis for Russian unity (1440-1505).

- *Understanding "ivan the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivan the great."*

jamaica apple *(noun)*

Large heart-shaped tropical fruit with soft acid pulp.

- *In class, the teacher used "jamaica apple" to mean large heart-shaped tropical fruit with soft acid pulp.*
- *He looked up "jamaica apple" because he had never seen it before.*

james monroe *(noun)*

5th President of the United States; author of the Monroe Doctrine (1758-1831).

- *He looked up "james monroe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "james monroe" during the group presentation.*

joyce *(noun)*

Influential Irish writer noted for his many innovations (such as stream of consciousness writing) (1882-1941).

- *He looked up "joyce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joyce."*

judgement *(noun)*

The legal document stating the reasons for a judicial decision.

- *The article explained what "judgement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "judgement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

judgement day *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *They discussed "judgement day" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "judgement day" to mean (new testament) day at the end of time following....*

judiciary *(noun)*

The system of law courts that administer justice and constitute the judicial branch of government.

- *He looked up "judiciary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "judiciary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

k particle *(noun)*

An unstable meson produced as the result of a high-energy particle collision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "k particle."*
- *Understanding "k particle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lads *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *In class, the teacher used "lads" to mean a male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).*
- *Understanding "lads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

last judgement *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *The article explained what "last judgement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "last judgement" to mean (new testament) day at the end of time following....*

---

legion *(noun)*

A large military unit.

- *The French Foreign Legion.*
- *The American Legion.*

---

library catalog *(noun)*

An enumeration of all the resources of a library.

- *Understanding "library catalog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "library catalog" to mean an enumeration of all the resources of a library.*

---

library catalogue *(noun)*

An enumeration of all the resources of a library.

- *He looked up "library catalogue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library catalogue."*

---

library paste *(noun)*

An adhesive made from water and flour or starch; used on paper and paperboard.

- *He looked up "library paste" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library paste."*

---

lime *(noun)*

A caustic substance produced by heating limestone.

- *The article explained what "lime" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

literary hack *(noun)*

A mediocre and disdained writer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literary hack."*
- *He looked up "literary hack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maid *(noun)*

An unmarried girl (especially a virgin).

- *The article explained what "maid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maid" to mean an unmarried girl (especially a virgin).*

---

manning *(verb)*

Take charge of a certain job; occupy a certain work place.

- *Students were manning the booths.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “manning” in real sentences.*

marble cake *(noun)*

Made of light and dark batter very lightly blended.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marble cake.”*
- *He looked up “marble cake” because he had never seen it before.*

mark hopkins *(noun)*

United States educator and theologian (1802-1887).

- *They discussed “mark hopkins” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mark hopkins” to mean united states educator and theologian (1802-1887).*

metric space *(noun)*

A set of points such that for every pair of points there is a nonnegative real number called their distance that is symmetric and satisfies the triangle inequality.

- *In class, the teacher used “metric space” to mean a set of points such that for every pair of points....*
- *Understanding “metric space” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mickey *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Irish descent.

- *In class, the teacher used “mickey” to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of irish....*
- *He looked up “mickey” because he had never seen it before.*

milk float *(noun)*

A van (typically powered by electricity) with an open side that is used to deliver milk to houses.

- *They discussed “milk float” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “milk float” means with a simple example.*

mindset *(noun)*

A habitual or characteristic mental attitude that determines how you will interpret and respond to situations.

- *In class, the teacher used “mindset” to mean a habitual or characteristic mental attitude that....*
- *The article explained what “mindset” means with a simple example.*

mistress *(noun)*

A woman master who directs the work of others.

- *Understanding “mistress” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mistress” to mean a woman master who directs the work of others.*

molecular biology *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies the structure and activity of macromolecules essential to life (and especially with their genetic role).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “molecular biology.”*
- *He looked up “molecular biology” because he had never seen it before.*

moms *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *In class, the teacher used “moms” to mean informal terms for a mother.*
- *The article explained what “moms” means with a simple example.*

mon *(noun)*

The Mon-Khmer language spoken by the Mon.

- *In class, the teacher used “mon” to mean the mon-khmer language spoken by the mon.*
- *Understanding “mon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monkeys *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “monkeys” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “monkeys” when talking about this idea.*

moral hazard *(noun)*

(economics) the lack of any incentive to guard against a risk when you are protected against it (as by insurance).

- *Insurance companies are exposed to a moral hazard if the insured party is not honest.*
- *They discussed "moral hazard" during the group presentation.*

---

morality *(noun)*

Motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.

- *They discussed "morality" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "morality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mounting *(noun)*

An event that involves rising to a higher point (as in altitude or temperature or intensity etc.).

- *They discussed "mounting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mounting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mud pie *(noun)*

A mass of mud that a child has molded into the shape of pie.

- *He looked up "mud pie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mud pie" during the group presentation.*

---

newspaper critic *(noun)*

A critic who writes a column for the newspapers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newspaper critic."*
- *Understanding "newspaper critic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ni-hard iron *(noun)*

Cast iron to which nickel has been added to make it resist abrasion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ni-hard iron."*
- *The article explained what "ni-hard iron" means with a simple example.*

---

night owl *(noun)*

A person who likes to be active late at night.

- *Understanding "night owl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "night owl" means with a simple example.*

---

non-metric *(adjective)*

Not based on the meter as a standard of measurement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "non-metric" when it is not based on the meter as a standard of measurement.*
- *Would you call this situation "non-metric"? Explain why.*

---

nsa *(noun)*

The United States cryptologic organization that coordinates and directs highly specialized activities to protect United States information systems and to produce foreign intelligence information.

- *He looked up "nsa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nsa" to mean the united states cryptologic organization that....*

---

oils *(noun)*

A dark oil consisting mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oils."*
- *They discussed "oils" during the group presentation.*

---

operative *(noun)*

A person secretly employed in espionage for a government.

- *The article explained what "operative" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "operative" during the group presentation.*

---

outs *(verb)*

To state openly and publicly one's homosexuality.

- *In everyday English, people use “outs” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “outs” in real sentences.*

---

owed *(verb)*

Be indebted to, in an abstract or intellectual sense.

- *He did not know how to use “owed” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “owed” and when to wait.*

---

panama *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *He looked up “panama” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “panama” to mean a stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.*

---

patches *(noun)*

A small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.

- *Patches of thin ice.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patches” to mean a small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.*

---

peanut bar *(noun)*

Bar of peanuts in taffy.

- *He looked up “peanut bar” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “peanut bar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pepper spray *(noun)*

A nonlethal aerosol spray made with the pepper derivative oleoresin capiscum; used to cause temporary blindness and incapacitate an attacker; also used as a bear deterrent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pepper spray.”*
- *He looked up “pepper spray” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plain flour *(noun)*

Flour that does not contain a raising agent.

- *In class, the teacher used “plain flour” to mean flour that does not contain a raising agent.*
- *The article explained what “plain flour” means with a simple example.*

---

plastic explosive *(noun)*

An explosive material that is easily molded around the object it is intended to destroy.

- *They discussed “plastic explosive” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “plastic explosive” means with a simple example.*

---

polar circle *(noun)*

A line of latitude at the north or south poles.

- *In class, the teacher used “polar circle” to mean a line of latitude at the north or south poles.*
- *Understanding “polar circle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polar opposition *(noun)*

An opposition that can be graded between two extremes or poles.

- *Understanding “polar opposition” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “polar opposition” during the group presentation.*

---

portraits *(noun)*

A word picture of a person’s appearance and character.

- *The photographer made excellent portraits.*
- *He looked up “portraits” because he had never seen it before.*

---

positive magnetic pole *(noun)*

The pole of a magnet that points toward the north when the magnet is suspended freely.

- *They discussed “positive magnetic pole” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “positive magnetic pole.”*

post-maturity *(noun)*

The state in which women have stopped ovulating.

- *Understanding "post-maturity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "post-maturity" because he had never seen it before.*

pot liquor *(noun)*

The liquid in which vegetables or meat have be cooked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pot liquor."*
- *They discussed "pot liquor" during the group presentation.*

president hayes *(noun)*

19th President of the United States; his administration removed federal troops from the South and so ended the Reconstruction Period (1822-1893).

- *Understanding "president hayes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "president hayes" because he had never seen it before.*

printing ink *(noun)*

A semisolid quick drying ink made especially for use in printing.

- *They discussed "printing ink" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "printing ink."*

processed cheese *(noun)*

Made by blending several lots of cheese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "processed cheese."*
- *Understanding "processed cheese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prompt *(noun)*

A cue given to a performer (usually the beginning of the next line to be spoken).

- *The audience could hear his prompting.*
- *Understanding "prompt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

radius *(noun)*

A circular region whose area is indicated by the length of its radius.

- *They located it within a radius of 2 miles.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radius" to mean a circular region whose area is indicated by the....*

rear admiral *(noun)*

An admiral junior to a vice admiral.

- *In class, the teacher used "rear admiral" to mean an admiral junior to a vice admiral.*
- *They discussed "rear admiral" during the group presentation.*

red-header *(noun)*

Someone who has red hair.

- *They discussed "red-header" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "red-header" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

referee *(noun)*

An attorney appointed by a court to investigate and report on a case.

- *Understanding "referee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "referee" because he had never seen it before.*

republic of colombia *(noun)*

A republic in northwestern South America with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; achieved independence from Spain in 1821 under the leadership of Simon Bolivar; Spanish is the official language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of colombia."*
- *They discussed "republic of colombia" during the group presentation.*

republic of finland *(noun)*

Republic in northern Europe; achieved independence from Russia in 1917.

- *The article explained what "republic of finland" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "republic of finland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

richard nixon *(noun)*

Vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974 (1913-1994).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard nixon."*
- *Understanding "richard nixon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rig out *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *She tried to use "rig out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rig out" when talking about this idea.*

---

rig up *(verb)*

Erect or construct, especially as a temporary measure.

- *Can he rig up a P.A. system?*
- *Can you use "rig up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

robbery suspect *(noun)*

Someone suspected of committing robbery.

- *He looked up "robbery suspect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "robbery suspect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rows *(noun)*

A long continuous strip (usually running horizontally).

- *A mackerel sky filled with rows of clouds.*
- *Rows of barbed wire protected the trenches.*

---

saint joan *(noun)*

French heroine and military leader inspired by religious visions to organize French resistance to the English and to have Charles VII crowned king; she was later tried for heresy and burned at the stake (1412-1431).

- *The article explained what "saint joan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint joan" to mean french heroine and military leader inspired by....*

---

salad dressing *(noun)*

Savory dressings for salads; basically of two kinds: either the thin French or vinaigrette type or the creamy mayonnaise type.

- *Understanding "salad dressing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "salad dressing" during the group presentation.*

---

san sebastian *(noun)*

A city in northern Spain on the Bay of Biscay near the French border; a fashionable seaside resort.

- *In class, the teacher used "san sebastian" to mean a city in northern spain on the bay of biscay near....*
- *They discussed "san sebastian" during the group presentation.*

---

scroll *(noun)*

A document that can be rolled up (as for storage).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scroll."*
- *He looked up "scroll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

searches *(noun)*

The examination of alternative hypotheses.

- *In class, the teacher used "searches" to mean the examination of alternative hypotheses.*
- *The article explained what "searches" means with a simple example.*

---

selective service system *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that administers compulsory military service.

- *He looked up "selective service system" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “selective service system.”*

simpson desert *(noun)*

A desert region of central Australia.

- *He looked up “simpson desert” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “simpson desert” during the group presentation.*

ski boot *(noun)*

A stiff boot that is fastened to a ski with a ski binding.

- *The article explained what “ski boot” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ski boot” during the group presentation.*

skin sensation *(noun)*

A sensation localized on the skin.

- *The article explained what “skin sensation” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “skin sensation” to mean a sensation localized on the skin.*

smiled *(verb)*

Change one’s facial expression by spreading the lips, often to signal pleasure.

- *She smiled her thanks.*
- *She tried to use “smiled” carefully so everyone would understand.*

snacks *(noun)*

A light informal meal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snacks.”*
- *He looked up “snacks” because he had never seen it before.*

snakes *(noun)*

A long faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near the equator stretching between Virgo and Cancer.

- *The article explained what “snakes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “snakes” during the group presentation.*

storage locker *(noun)*

A storage compartment for clothes and valuables; usually it has a lock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “storage locker.”*
- *They discussed “storage locker” during the group presentation.*

strips *(noun)*

A relatively long narrow piece of something.

- *They discussed “strips” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “strips” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subjected *(verb)*

Cause to experience or suffer or make liable or vulnerable to.

- *He subjected me to his awful poetry.*
- *The sergeant subjected the new recruits to many drills.*

symbolic *(adjective)*

Relating to or using or proceeding by means of symbols.

- *Symbolic logic.*
- *Symbolic operations.*

sync *(verb)*

Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner.

- *Let’s synchronize our efforts.*
- *Can you use “sync” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

syrian arab republic *(noun)*

An Asian republic in the Middle East at the east end of the Mediterranean; site of some of the world's most ancient centers of civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "syrian arab republic" to mean an asian republic in the middle east at the east....*
- *The article explained what "syrian arab republic" means with a simple example.*

---

tampa bay *(noun)*

An arm of the Gulf of Mexico in west central Florida.

- *The article explained what "tampa bay" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tampa bay" to mean an arm of the gulf of mexico in west central florida.*

---

taxpayer *(noun)*

Someone who pays taxes.

- *Understanding "taxpayer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "taxpayer" means with a simple example.*

---

ted hughes *(noun)*

English poet (born in 1930).

- *The article explained what "ted hughes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ted hughes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teddy boy *(noun)*

A tough youth of 1950's and 1960's wearing Edwardian style clothes.

- *In class, the teacher used "teddy boy" to mean a tough youth of 1950's and 1960's wearing....*
- *Understanding "teddy boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telegraph wire *(noun)*

The wire that carries telegraph and telephone signals.

- *They discussed "telegraph wire" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "telegraph wire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

territorial division *(noun)*

A district defined for administrative purposes.

- *Understanding "territorial division" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "territorial division" during the group presentation.*

---

tooth powder *(noun)*

A dentifrice in the form of a powder.

- *They discussed "tooth powder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tooth powder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

touch sensation *(noun)*

The sensation produced by pressure receptors in the skin.

- *She likes the touch of silk on her skin.*
- *They discussed "touch sensation" during the group presentation.*

---

trilogy *(noun)*

A set of three literary or dramatic works related in subject or theme.

- *He looked up "trilogy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trilogy."*

---

trinity sunday *(noun)*

Eighth Sunday after Easter.

- *The article explained what "trinity sunday" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trinity sunday" to mean eighth sunday after easter.*

---

uncertainty principle *(noun)*

(quantum theory) the theory that it is impossible to measure both energy and time (or position and momentum) completely accurately at the same time.

- *Understanding "uncertainty principle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uncertainty principle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united self-defense force of colombia *(noun)*

A terrorist organization in Colombia formed in 1997 as an umbrella for local and regional paramilitary groups; is financed by earnings from narcotics and serves to protect the economic interests of its members.

- *He looked up "united self-defense force of colombia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "united self-defense force of colombia" during the group presentation.*

---

url *(noun)*

The address of a web page on the world wide web.

- *The article explained what "url" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "url" to mean the address of a web page on the world wide web.*

---

wheelchair *(noun)*

A movable chair mounted on large wheels; for invalids or those who cannot walk; frequently propelled by the occupant.

- *Understanding "wheelchair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wheelchair" during the group presentation.*

---

whole meal flour *(noun)*

Flour made by grinding the entire wheat berry including the bran; ('whole meal flour' is British usage).

- *Understanding "whole meal flour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "whole meal flour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

william gilbert *(noun)*

A librettist who was a collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan in a famous series of comic operettas (1836-1911).

- *He looked up "william gilbert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william gilbert."*

---

william penn *(noun)*

Englishman and Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania (1644-1718).

- *He looked up "william penn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "william penn" during the group presentation.*

---

wiped *(verb)*

Rub with a circular motion.

- *In everyday English, people use "wiped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "wiped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yahoo *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *He looked up "yahoo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yahoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abandoned infant *(noun)*

A child who has been abandoned and whose parents are unknown.

- *In class, the teacher used "abandoned infant" to mean a child who has been abandoned and whose parents....*
- *The article explained what "abandoned infant" means with a simple example.*

---

accusations *(noun)*

An assertion that someone is guilty of a fault or offence.

- *They discussed "accusations" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "accusations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acid hydrogen *(noun)*

A hydrogen atom in an acid that forms a positive ion when the acid dissociates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acid hydrogen."*
- *The article explained what "acid hydrogen" means with a simple example.*

acute angle *(noun)*

An angle less than 90 degrees but more than 0 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acute angle."*
- *Understanding "acute angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

administrators *(noun)*

The party appointed by a probate court to distribute the estate of someone who dies without a will or without naming an executor.

- *In class, the teacher used "administrators" to mean the party appointed by a probate court to....*
- *The article explained what "administrators" means with a simple example.*

adverse opinion *(noun)*

An opinion concerning financial statements (usually based on an audit by a CPA) that the statements as a whole do not present results fairly or are not in conformity with the generally accepted accounting practices of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "adverse opinion" to mean an opinion concerning financial statements (usually....*
- *He looked up "adverse opinion" because he had never seen it before.*

american legion *(noun)*

The largest organization of United States war veterans.

- *Understanding "american legion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "american legion" during the group presentation.*

apologies *(noun)*

An expression of regret at having caused trouble for someone.

- *The article explained what "apologies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "apologies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

artificial horizon *(noun)*

A navigational instrument based on a gyroscope; it artificially provides a simulated horizon for the pilot.

- *The article explained what "artificial horizon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artificial horizon."*

atm *(noun)*

A means of digital communications that is capable of very high speeds; suitable for transmission of images or voice or video as well as data.

- *ATM is used for both LAN and WAN.*
- *He looked up "atm" because he had never seen it before.*

atomic clock *(noun)*

A timepiece that derives its time scale from the vibration of atoms or molecules.

- *They discussed "atomic clock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atomic clock" to mean a timepiece that derives its time scale from the....*

averaged *(verb)*

Amount to or come to an average, without loss or gain.

- *He averaged a C.*
- *In everyday English, people use "averaged" when talking about this idea.*

back porch *(noun)*

A porch for the back door.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "back porch."*
- *He looked up "back porch" because he had never seen it before.*

bait *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *She tried to use "bait" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bait" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bark *(verb)*

Speak in an unfriendly tone.

- *She barked into the dictaphone.*
- *The dogs barked at the stranger.*

---

bell-shaped curve *(noun)*

A symmetrical curve representing the normal distribution.

- *Understanding "bell-shaped curve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bell-shaped curve" to mean a symmetrical curve representing the normal....*

---

bets *(verb)*

Have faith or confidence in.

- *The coach explained when to use "bets" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bets" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bitter lemon *(noun)*

Tart lemon-flavored carbonated drink.

- *The article explained what "bitter lemon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bitter lemon" to mean tart lemon-flavored carbonated drink.*

---

blogger *(noun)*

A person who keeps and updates a blog.

- *In class, the teacher used "blogger" to mean a person who keeps and updates a blog.*
- *They discussed "blogger" during the group presentation.*

---

body-surf *(verb)*

Ride the crest of a wave without a surfboard.

- *He did not know how to use "body-surf" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "body-surf" in real sentences.*

---

bowling pin *(noun)*

A club-shaped wooden object used in bowling; set up in triangular groups of ten as the target.

- *The article explained what "bowling pin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bowling pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bra *(noun)*

An undergarment worn by women to support their breasts.

- *The article explained what "bra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bra" to mean an undergarment worn by women to support their breasts.*

---

breast of lamb *(noun)*

A cut of lamb including the breastbone and attached muscles dressed as meat.

- *He looked up "breast of lamb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breast of lamb."*

---

brighton *(noun)*

A city in East Sussex in southern England that is a popular resort; site of the University of Sussex.

- *The article explained what "brighton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brighton" to mean a city in east sussex in southern england that is a....*

---

brotherhood *(noun)*

An organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer.

- *Understanding "brotherhood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brotherhood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

buddhist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Buddhism.

- *Buddhist sculpture.*

- *The speaker chose “buddhist” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

builder *(noun)*

A person who creates a business or who organizes and develops a country.

- *Empire builder.*
- *They discussed “builder” during the group presentation.*

cakes *(noun)*

A block of solid substance (such as soap or wax).

- *The article explained what “cakes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cakes” to mean a block of solid substance (such as soap or wax).*

cellular division *(noun)*

The process in reproduction and growth by which a cell divides to form daughter cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cellular division.”*
- *He looked up “cellular division” because he had never seen it before.*

central processor *(noun)*

(computer science) the part of a computer (a microprocessor chip) that does most of the data processing.

- *The CPU and the memory form the central part of a computer to which the peripherals are attached.*
- *They discussed “central processor” during the group presentation.*

cf *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element; discovered by bombarding curium with alpha particles.

- *The article explained what “cf” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cf” to mean a radioactive transuranic element; discovered by....*

chain printer *(noun)*

An impact printer that carries the type slugs by links of a revolving chain.

- *They discussed “chain printer” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chain printer.”*

cigarette butt *(noun)*

Small part of a cigarette that is left after smoking.

- *The article explained what “cigarette butt” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cigarette butt” to mean small part of a cigarette that is left after smoking.*

cl *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

- *The article explained what “cl” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cl.”*

clarify *(verb)*

Make clear by removing impurities or solids, as by heating.

- *Clarify the butter.*
- *Clarify beer.*

coconut oil *(noun)*

Oil from coconuts.

- *The article explained what “coconut oil” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coconut oil” to mean oil from coconuts.*

comp *(noun)*

An intensive examination testing a student’s proficiency in some special field of knowledge.

- *She took her comps in English literature.*
- *They discussed “comp” during the group presentation.*

comprises *(verb)*

Include or contain; have as a component.

- *In everyday English, people use "comprises" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "comprises" in real sentences.*

---

connecting rod *(noun)*

A rod that transmits motion (especially one that connects a rotating wheel to a reciprocating shaft).

- *They discussed "connecting rod" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "connecting rod" because he had never seen it before.*

---

constitute *(verb)*

Create and charge with a task or function.

- *These constitute my entire belonging.*
- *She tried to use "constitute" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

correspondence *(noun)*

The relation of corresponding in degree or size or amount.

- *The results of two tests were in correspondence.*
- *He looked up "correspondence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

covered wagon *(noun)*

A large wagon with broad wheels and an arched canvas top; used by the United States pioneers to cross the prairies in the 19th century.

- *Understanding "covered wagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covered wagon."*

---

cowboy *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *They discussed "cowboy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowboy."*

---

dash-pot *(noun)*

A mechanical damper; the vibrating part is attached to a piston that moves in a chamber filled with liquid.

- *Understanding "dash-pot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dash-pot" to mean a mechanical damper; the vibrating part is attached....*

---

death instinct *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) an unconscious urge to die.

- *He looked up "death instinct" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "death instinct" during the group presentation.*

---

defendants *(noun)*

A person or institution against whom an action is brought in a court of law; the person being sued or accused.

- *Understanding "defendants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "defendants" during the group presentation.*

---

diagram *(noun)*

A drawing intended to explain how something works; a drawing showing the relation between the parts.

- *They discussed "diagram" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "diagram" means with a simple example.*

---

dismiss *(verb)*

Cease to consider; put out of judicial consideration.

- *This case is dismissed!*
- *She dismissed his advances.*

---

drinking fountain *(noun)*

A public fountain to provide a jet of drinking water.

- *Understanding “drinking fountain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “drinking fountain” because he had never seen it before.*

---

drug cocktail *(noun)*

A combination of protease inhibitors taken with reverse transcriptase inhibitors; used in treating AIDS and HIV.

- *In class, the teacher used “drug cocktail” to mean a combination of protease inhibitors taken with....*
- *They discussed “drug cocktail” during the group presentation.*

---

eastern orthodox church *(noun)*

Derived from the Byzantine Church and adhering to Byzantine rites.

- *Understanding “eastern orthodox church” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “eastern orthodox church” during the group presentation.*

---

editions *(noun)*

Something a little different from others of the same type.

- *They discussed “editions” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “editions” to mean something a little different from others of the....*

---

erected *(verb)*

Construct, build, or erect.

- *Learners should practice how to use “erected” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “erected” and when to wait.*

---

explorer *(noun)*

Someone who travels into little known regions (especially for some scientific purpose).

- *They discussed “explorer” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “explorer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eye opener *(noun)*

An alcoholic drink intended to wake one up early in the morning.

- *Understanding “eye opener” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “eye opener” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fade away *(verb)*

Become weaker.

- *The sound faded out.*
- *She tried to use “fade away” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

farther *(adverb)*

To or at a greater distance in time or space (‘farther’ is used more frequently than ‘further’ in this physical sense).

- *Farther north.*
- *Moved farther away.*

---

fatigue party *(noun)*

A group of soldiers on fatigue duty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fatigue party.”*
- *He looked up “fatigue party” because he had never seen it before.*

---

field marshal *(noun)*

An officer holding the highest rank in the army.

- *Understanding “field marshal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “field marshal” during the group presentation.*

---

fig leaf *(noun)*

A covering consisting of anything intended to conceal something regarded as shameful.

- *In class, the teacher used “fig leaf” to mean a covering consisting of anything intended to....*
- *Understanding “fig leaf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fire marshal *(noun)*

The head of a fire department.

- *He looked up "fire marshal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire marshal."*

first-order correlation *(noun)*

A partial correlation in which the effects of only one variable are removed (held constant).

- *The article explained what "first-order correlation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "first-order correlation" during the group presentation.*

fish fry *(noun)*

A cookout where fried fish is the main course.

- *The article explained what "fish fry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fish fry" during the group presentation.*

fishing licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to fish during a specified period of time.

- *They discussed "fishing licence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishing licence."*

flaws *(noun)*

An imperfection in an object or machine.

- *He had his flaws, but he was great nonetheless.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaws."*

forums *(noun)*

A public facility to meet for open discussion.

- *Understanding "forums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "forums" means with a simple example.*

fountain of youth *(noun)*

A fountain described in folk tales as able to make people young again.

- *Ponce de Leon discovered Florida while searching for the Fountain of Youth.*
- *He looked up "fountain of youth" because he had never seen it before.*

freed *(verb)*

Make (information) available for publication.

- *She tried to use "freed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "freed" when talking about this idea.*

galleries *(noun)*

A horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a mine.

- *He looked up "galleries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galleries" to mean a horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a....*

gasoline *(noun)*

A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

- *He looked up "gasoline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasoline."*

general baptist *(noun)*

Group of Baptist congregations believing the teachings of the Dutch theologian Jacobus Arminius (who opposed the doctrine of strict predestination of the Calvinists).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general baptist."*
- *He looked up "general baptist" because he had never seen it before.*

genesis *(noun)*

The first book of the Old Testament: tells of Creation; Adam and Eve; the Fall of Man; Cain and Abel; Noah and the flood; God's covenant with Abraham; Abraham and Isaac; Jacob and Esau; Joseph and his brothers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genesis" to mean the first book of the old testament: tells of....*
- *Understanding "genesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of geography.

- *It is useful to describe something as "geographical" when it is of or relating to the science of geography.*
- *The speaker chose "geographical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

governed *(noun)*

The body of people who are citizens of a particular government; –Declaration of Independence.

- *Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "governed" to mean the body of people who are citizens of a particular....*

---

grandson *(noun)*

A male grandchild.

- *Understanding "grandson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grandson" to mean a male grandchild.*

---

granite state *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *The article explained what "granite state" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "granite state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gravity meter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring variations in the gravitational field of the earth.

- *The article explained what "gravity meter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravity meter."*

---

great grandson *(noun)*

A son of your grandson or granddaughter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great grandson."*
- *He looked up "great grandson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great plains of north america *(noun)*

A vast prairie region extending from Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada south through the west central United States into Texas; formerly inhabited by Native Americans.

- *In class, the teacher used "great plains of north america" to mean a vast prairie region extending from alberta and....*
- *The article explained what "great plains of north america" means with a simple example.*

---

gulf of guinea *(noun)*

A gulf off the southwest coast of Africa.

- *Understanding "gulf of guinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gulf of guinea" to mean a gulf off the southwest coast of africa.*

---

halls *(noun)*

A large room for gatherings or entertainment.

- *Halls of learning.*
- *He looked up "halls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handles *(noun)*

The appendage to an object that is designed to be held in order to use or move it.

- *The article explained what "handles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "handles" during the group presentation.*

---

hints *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *He looked up "hints" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hints."*

home-builder *(noun)*

Someone who builds houses as a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home-builder."*
- *He looked up "home-builder" because he had never seen it before.*

horizontal surface *(noun)*

A flat surface at right angles to a plumb line.

- *The article explained what "horizontal surface" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "horizontal surface" during the group presentation.*

in large quantities *(adverb)*

On a large scale without careful discrimination.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in large quantities" naturally.*
- *Using "in large quantities" can make your explanation more exact.*

incorporate *(verb)*

Make into a whole or make part of a whole.

- *She incorporated his suggestions into her proposal.*
- *Incorporate this document with those pertaining to the same case.*

insane asylum *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *They discussed "insane asylum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "insane asylum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

james harvey robinson *(noun)*

United States historian who stressed the importance of intellectual and social events for the course of history (1863-1936).

- *The article explained what "james harvey robinson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "james harvey robinson" to mean united states historian who stressed the importance....*

jewish-orthodox *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Judaism.

- *Students compared "jewish-orthodox" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jewish-orthodox" when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of judaism.*

john the baptist *(noun)*

(New Testament) a preacher and hermit and forerunner of Jesus (whom he baptized); was beheaded by Herod at the request of Salome.

- *The article explained what "john the baptist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "john the baptist" during the group presentation.*

jonathan edwards *(noun)*

American theologian whose sermons and writings stimulated a period of renewed interest in religion in America (1703-1758).

- *The article explained what "jonathan edwards" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jonathan edwards" to mean american theologian whose sermons and writings....*

kirk *(noun)*

A Scottish church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kirk."*
- *He looked up "kirk" because he had never seen it before.*

licensed practical nurse *(noun)*

A nurse who has enough training to be licensed by a state to provide routine care for the sick.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "licensed practical nurse."*
- *The article explained what "licensed practical nurse" means with a simple example.*

louis armstrong *(noun)*

United States pioneering jazz trumpeter and bandleader (1900-1971).

- *They discussed "louis armstrong" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "louis armstrong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lounge chair *(noun)*

A comfortable upholstered armchair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lounge chair."*
- *Understanding "lounge chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manila paper *(noun)*

A strong paper or thin cardboard with a smooth light brown finish made from e.g. Manila hemp.

- *In class, the teacher used "manila paper" to mean a strong paper or thin cardboard with a smooth....*
- *The article explained what "manila paper" means with a simple example.*

---

marriage broker *(noun)*

Someone who arranges (or tries to arrange) marriages for others.

- *They discussed "marriage broker" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marriage broker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marriage counseling *(noun)*

Counseling on marital problems and disagreements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marriage counseling."*
- *Understanding "marriage counseling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mathematical relation *(noun)*

A relation between mathematical expressions (such as equality or inequality).

- *He looked up "mathematical relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mathematical relation" to mean a relation between mathematical expressions (such....*

---

mathematical symbol *(noun)*

A character that is used to indicates a mathematical relation or operation.

- *Understanding "mathematical symbol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mathematical symbol" during the group presentation.*

---

matthew arnold *(noun)*

English poet and literary critic (1822-1888).

- *In class, the teacher used "matthew arnold" to mean english poet and literary critic (1822-1888).*
- *The article explained what "matthew arnold" means with a simple example.*

---

maturity date *(noun)*

The date on which an obligation must be repaid.

- *The article explained what "maturity date" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maturity date" to mean the date on which an obligation must be repaid.*

---

measuring instrument *(noun)*

Instrument that shows the extent or amount or quantity or degree of something.

- *He looked up "measuring instrument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "measuring instrument" during the group presentation.*

---

mental rejection *(noun)*

Doubt about the truth of something.

- *He looked up "mental rejection" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mental rejection" during the group presentation.*

---

merchants *(noun)*

A businessperson engaged in retail trade.

- *They discussed “merchants” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “merchants” means with a simple example.*

---

misses *(noun)*

A form of address for an unmarried woman.

- *In class, the teacher used “misses” to mean a form of address for an unmarried woman.*
- *Understanding “misses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mock up *(verb)*

Construct a model of.

- *In everyday English, people use “mock up” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “mock up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

necklace *(noun)*

Jewelry consisting of a cord or chain (often bearing gems) worn about the neck as an ornament (especially by women).

- *In class, the teacher used “necklace” to mean jewelry consisting of a cord or chain (often....*
- *He looked up “necklace” because he had never seen it before.*

---

negative magnetic pole *(noun)*

The pole of a magnet that points toward the south when the magnet is suspended freely.

- *The article explained what “negative magnetic pole” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “negative magnetic pole.”*

---

niche *(noun)*

A position particularly well suited to the person who occupies it.

- *He found his niche in the academic world.*
- *The article explained what “niche” means with a simple example.*

---

nina *(noun)*

The Babylonian goddess of the watery deep and daughter of Ea.

- *Understanding “nina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “nina” during the group presentation.*

---

non-jew *(noun)*

A Christian as contrasted with a Jew.

- *In class, the teacher used “non-jew” to mean a christian as contrasted with a jew.*
- *He looked up “non-jew” because he had never seen it before.*

---

o’brien *(noun)*

Irish writer (born in 1932).

- *In class, the teacher used “o’brien” to mean irish writer (born in 1932).*
- *They discussed “o’brien” during the group presentation.*

---

obscure *(verb)*

Make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or concealing.

- *The stars are obscured by the clouds.*
- *The big elm tree obscures our view of the valley.*

---

optical instrument *(noun)*

An instrument designed to aid vision.

- *The article explained what “optical instrument” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “optical instrument” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ordinary bicycle *(noun)*

An early bicycle with a very large front wheel and small back wheel.

- *The article explained what “ordinary bicycle” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ordinary bicycle” during the group presentation.*

paint the lily *(verb)*

Make unnecessary additions to what is already complete.

- *He did not know how to use "paint the lily" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "paint the lily" carefully so everyone would understand.*

panama city *(noun)*

A resort and fishing town on the Gulf of Mexico in northwest Florida.

- *The article explained what "panama city" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "panama city" during the group presentation.*

para *(noun)*

(obstetrics) the number of liveborn children a woman has delivered.

- *A bipara is a woman who has given birth to two children.*
- *In class, the teacher used "para" to mean (obstetrics) the number of liveborn children a....*

para i *(noun)*

(obstetrics) woman who has been delivered of a child for the first time.

- *They discussed "para i" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "para i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pearl ash *(noun)*

An impure form of potassium carbonate.

- *He looked up "pearl ash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearl ash."*

plague spot *(noun)*

A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague.

- *Understanding "plague spot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plague spot" because he had never seen it before.*

plains indian *(noun)*

A member of one of the tribes of American Indians who lived a nomadic life following the buffalo in the Great Plains of North America.

- *He looked up "plains indian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plains indian" during the group presentation.*

plasma protein *(noun)*

Any of the proteins in blood plasma.

- *They discussed "plasma protein" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plasma protein."*

polish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Poland.

- *In class, the teacher used "polish monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in poland.*
- *The article explained what "polish monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

popped *(verb)*

Burst open with a sharp, explosive sound.

- *The balloon popped.*
- *His eyes popped.*

porch *(noun)*

A structure attached to the exterior of a building often forming a covered entrance.

- *In class, the teacher used "porch" to mean a structure attached to the exterior of a building....*
- *Understanding "porch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

powder monkey *(noun)*

Someone who carries explosives (as from the magazine to the guns on board a warship).

- *He looked up "powder monkey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powder monkey."*

---

princeton *(noun)*

A university in New Jersey.

- *In class, the teacher used "princeton" to mean a university in new jersey.*
- *They discussed "princeton" during the group presentation.*

---

proposition *(noun)*

A proposal offered for acceptance or rejection.

- *Securing adequate funding is a time-consuming proposition.*
- *He looked up "proposition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

railways *(noun)*

A line of track providing a runway for wheels.

- *In class, the teacher used "railways" to mean a line of track providing a runway for wheels.*
- *The article explained what "railways" means with a simple example.*

---

readings *(noun)*

A particular interpretation or performance.

- *The teacher assigned new readings.*
- *They discussed "readings" during the group presentation.*

---

recreational vehicle *(noun)*

A motorized wheeled vehicle used for camping or other recreational activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recreational vehicle."*
- *Understanding "recreational vehicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red coral *(noun)*

The hard stony skeleton of a Mediterranean coral that has a delicate red or pink color and is used for jewelry.

- *In class, the teacher used "red coral" to mean the hard stony skeleton of a mediterranean coral....*
- *The article explained what "red coral" means with a simple example.*

---

reed pipe *(noun)*

Organ pipe with a vibrating reed.

- *Understanding "reed pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reed pipe" means with a simple example.*

---

reign of terror *(noun)*

The historic period (1793-94) during the French Revolution when thousands were executed.

- *The Reign of the Bourbons ended and the Reign of Terror began.*
- *He looked up "reign of terror" because he had never seen it before.*

---

republic of chad *(noun)*

A landlocked desert republic in north-central Africa; was under French control until 1960.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of chad."*
- *Understanding "republic of chad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

republic of venezuela *(noun)*

A republic in northern South America on the Caribbean; achieved independence from Spain in 1811; rich in oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of venezuela" to mean a republic in northern south america on the....*
- *The article explained what "republic of venezuela" means with a simple example.*

---

richards *(noun)*

English literary critic who collaborated with C. K. Ogden and contributed to the development of Basic English (1893-1979).

- *Understanding "richards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “richards” means with a simple example.*

---

rim *(noun)*

The top edge of a vessel or other container.

- *The ball hit the rim and bounced off.*
- *He looked up “rim” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rogue nation *(noun)*

A state that does not respect other states in its international actions.

- *The article explained what “rogue nation” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rogue nation.”*

---

roll in the hay *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *In everyday English, people use “roll in the hay” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “roll in the hay” until he saw an example.*

---

scrap metal *(noun)*

Discarded metal suitable for reprocessing.

- *He finally sold the car for scrap metal.*
- *Understanding “scrap metal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scroll saw *(noun)*

Fine-toothed power saw with a narrow blade; used to cut curved outlines.

- *He looked up “scroll saw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scroll saw.”*

---

seals *(noun)*

The pelt or fur (especially the underfur) of a seal.

- *Understanding “seals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seals.”*

---

secondly *(adverb)*

In the second place.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “secondly” naturally.*
- *Place “secondly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

self-raising flour *(noun)*

A commercially prepared mixture of flour and salt and a leavening agent.

- *He looked up “self-raising flour” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “self-raising flour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

settling *(noun)*

A gradual sinking to a lower level.

- *He looked up “settling” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “settling” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sherman *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Texas near the Oklahoma border.

- *In class, the teacher used “sherman” to mean a town in northeastern texas near the oklahoma border.*
- *Understanding “sherman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ship broker *(noun)*

An agent for the ship owner; obtains cargo and may arrange for its loading or discharge.

- *The article explained what “ship broker” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ship broker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shuttle bus *(noun)*

Shuttle consisting of a bus that travels between two points.

- *They discussed "shuttle bus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shuttle bus."*

---

song dynasty *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 960 to 1279; noted for art and literature and philosophy.

- *The article explained what "song dynasty" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "song dynasty" to mean the imperial dynasty of china from 960 to 1279;....*

---

sphere of influence *(noun)*

The geographical area in which one nation is very influential.

- *They discussed "sphere of influence" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sphere of influence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the spine or spinal cord.

- *Spinal cord.*
- *Spinal injury.*

---

spiral *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *The article explained what "spiral" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiral" to mean a structure consisting of something wound in a....*

---

spit *(noun)*

A narrow strip of land that juts out into the sea.

- *He looked up "spit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spit."*

---

spit out *(verb)*

Discharge (phlegm or sputum) from the lungs and out of the mouth.

- *She tried to use "spit out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "spit out" and when to wait.*

---

spit up *(verb)*

Discharge (phlegm or sputum) from the lungs and out of the mouth.

- *Can you use "spit up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "spit up" until he saw an example.*

---

splash *(noun)*

A small quantity of something moist or liquid.

- *Just a splash of whiskey.*
- *He made a great splash and then disappeared.*

---

spring onion *(noun)*

A young onion before the bulb has enlarged; eaten in salads.

- *Understanding "spring onion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spring onion" means with a simple example.*

---

standard candle *(noun)*

The basic unit of luminous intensity adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites; equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity per square centimeter of a black body radiating at the temperature of 2,046 degrees Kelvin.

- *Understanding "standard candle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standard candle."*

---

statue maker *(noun)*

An artist who creates sculptures.

- *He looked up “statue maker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “statue maker” to mean an artist who creates sculptures.*

---

steel wool *(noun)*

A mass of woven steel fibers used as an abrasive.

- *Understanding “steel wool” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “steel wool” during the group presentation.*

---

system of weights *(noun)*

A system of units used to express the weight of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “system of weights.”*
- *The article explained what “system of weights” means with a simple example.*

---

taxpayers *(noun)*

Someone who pays taxes.

- *The article explained what “taxpayers” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “taxpayers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

therapeutic *(noun)*

A medicine or therapy that cures disease or relieve pain.

- *In class, the teacher used “therapeutic” to mean a medicine or therapy that cures disease or relieve....*
- *He looked up “therapeutic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

threads *(noun)*

Informal terms for clothing.

- *The article explained what “threads” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “threads.”*

---

tomato *(noun)*

Mildly acid red or yellow pulpy fruit eaten as a vegetable.

- *In class, the teacher used “tomato” to mean mildly acid red or yellow pulpy fruit eaten as a....*
- *Understanding “tomato” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tourist attraction *(noun)*

A characteristic that attracts tourists.

- *They discussed “tourist attraction” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “tourist attraction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tub *(noun)*

The amount that a tub will hold.

- *A tub of water.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tub.”*

---

twenty-two pistol *(noun)*

A .22-caliber pistol.

- *The article explained what “twenty-two pistol” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “twenty-two pistol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twin towers *(noun)*

Twin skyscrapers 110 stories high in New York City; built 1368 feet tall in 1970 to 1973; destroyed by a terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.

- *In class, the teacher used “twin towers” to mean twin skyscrapers 110 stories high in new york city;....*
- *They discussed “twin towers” during the group presentation.*

---

twist drill *(noun)*

A bit or drill having deep helical grooves.

- *He looked up “twist drill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “twist drill.”*

undergraduate *(noun)*

A university student who has not yet received a first degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undergraduate."*
- *The article explained what "undergraduate" means with a simple example.*

undertaken *(verb)*

Promise to do or accomplish.

- *He did not know how to use "undertaken" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undertaken" in real sentences.*

uranium *(noun)*

A heavy toxic silvery-white radioactive metallic element; occurs in many isotopes; used for nuclear fuels and nuclear weapons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uranium."*
- *They discussed "uranium" during the group presentation.*

utter *(verb)*

Express audibly; utter sounds (not necessarily words).

- *He uttered strange sounds that nobody could understand.*
- *He uttered a curse.*

verbal description *(noun)*

A statement that represents something in words.

- *Understanding "verbal description" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verbal description."*

vietnamese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Vietnam or its people or its language ; ; the Vietnamese tonesVietnamese boat people".

- *The Vietnamese countryside.*
- *A "vietnamese" approach may work better in this case.*

vocal organ *(noun)*

Any of the organs involved in speech production.

- *Understanding "vocal organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vocal organ" to mean any of the organs involved in speech production.*

war correspondent *(noun)*

A journalist who sends news reports and commentary from a combat zone or place of battle for publication or broadcast.

- *In class, the teacher used "war correspondent" to mean a journalist who sends news reports and commentary....*
- *The article explained what "war correspondent" means with a simple example.*

warren burger *(noun)*

United States jurist appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court by Richard Nixon (1907-1995).

- *Understanding "warren burger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "warren burger" because he had never seen it before.*

william jefferson clinton *(noun)*

42nd President of the United States (1946-).

- *He looked up "william jefferson clinton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "william jefferson clinton" during the group presentation.*

wires *(noun)*

A metal conductor that carries electricity over a distance.

- *Understanding "wires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wires" because he had never seen it before.*

word processor *(noun)*

An application that provides the user with tools needed to write and edit and format text and to send it to a printer.

- *He looked up "word processor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word processor."*

---

yell *(noun)*

A loud utterance; often in protest or opposition.

- *A yell of pain.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yell" to mean a loud utterance; often in protest or opposition.*

---

advertisement *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *They discussed "advertisement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advertisement" to mean a public promotion of some product or service.*

---

airplane ticket *(noun)*

A ticket good for a trip on an airplane.

- *Understanding "airplane ticket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airplane ticket" to mean a ticket good for a trip on an airplane.*

---

allied command atlantic *(noun)*

A major strategic headquarters of NATO located in the United States; is under the authority of the North Atlantic Council.

- *He looked up "allied command atlantic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "allied command atlantic" during the group presentation.*

---

alpha brass *(noun)*

An alloy of brass and zinc; used mainly for cold working.

- *The article explained what "alpha brass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpha brass" to mean an alloy of brass and zinc; used mainly for cold....*

---

analysts *(noun)*

A licensed practitioner of psychoanalysis.

- *The article explained what "analysts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "analysts" to mean a licensed practitioner of psychoanalysis.*

---

analyze *(verb)*

Break down into components or essential features.

- *Analyze today's financial market.*
- *Analyze a sonnet by Shakespeare.*

---

army of muhammad *(noun)*

A terrorist organization founded in 2000; a militant Islamic group active in Kashmir and closely aligned with al-Rashid Trust; seeks to secure release of imprisoned fellow militants by kidnappings.

- *In class, the teacher used "army of muhammad" to mean a terrorist organization founded in 2000; a....*
- *Understanding "army of muhammad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atmospheric *(adjective)*

Relating to or located in the atmosphere.

- *Atmospheric tests.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "atmospheric."*

---

atmospheric state *(noun)*

The weather or climate at some place.

- *Understanding "atmospheric state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atmospheric state" to mean the weather or climate at some place.*

---

atomic physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies the internal structure of atomic nuclei.

- *In class, the teacher used "atomic physics" to mean the branch of physics that studies the internal....*

- *Understanding "atomic physics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attention deficit disorder *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "attention deficit disorder" to mean a condition (mostly in boys) characterized by....*
- *The article explained what "attention deficit disorder" means with a simple example.*

---

automobile battery *(noun)*

A lead-acid storage battery in a motor vehicle; usually a 12-volt battery of six cells; the heart of the car's electrical system.

- *Understanding "automobile battery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "automobile battery" means with a simple example.*

---

automobile factory *(noun)*

A factory where automobiles are manufactured.

- *They discussed "automobile factory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "automobile factory" means with a simple example.*

---

baked goods *(noun)*

Foods (like breads and cakes and pastries) that are cooked in an oven.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baked goods."*
- *He looked up "baked goods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bangkok *(noun)*

The capital and largest city and chief port of Thailand; a leading city in southeastern Asia; noted for Buddhist architecture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bangkok."*
- *He looked up "bangkok" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baptist church *(noun)*

Any of various evangelical Protestant churches that believe in the baptism of voluntary believers.

- *In class, the teacher used "baptist church" to mean any of various evangelical protestant churches that....*
- *They discussed "baptist church" during the group presentation.*

---

basket maker *(noun)*

Early Amerindians related to the Pueblo; known for skill in making baskets.

- *In class, the teacher used "basket maker" to mean early amerindians related to the pueblo; known for....*
- *The article explained what "basket maker" means with a simple example.*

---

bb *(noun)*

A small pellet fired from an air rifle or BB gun.

- *He looked up "bb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bb" during the group presentation.*

---

be at pains *(verb)*

Try very hard to do something.

- *Can you use "be at pains" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "be at pains" and when to wait.*

---

bitches *(noun)*

A person (usually but not necessarily a woman) who is thoroughly disliked.

- *In class, the teacher used "bitches" to mean a person (usually but not necessarily a woman) who....*
- *They discussed "bitches" during the group presentation.*

---

blunt file *(noun)*

A file with parallel edges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blunt file."*
- *The article explained what "blunt file" means with a simple example.*

---

book of genesis *(noun)*

The first book of the Old Testament: tells of Creation; Adam and Eve; the Fall of Man; Cain and Abel; Noah and the flood; God's covenant with Abraham; Abraham and Isaac; Jacob and Esau; Joseph and his brothers.

- *Understanding "book of genesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "book of genesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bracket *(noun)*

A category falling within certain defined limits.

- *In class, the teacher used "bracket" to mean a category falling within certain defined limits.*
- *He looked up "bracket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bracket out *(verb)*

Place into brackets.

- *Please bracket this remark.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bracket out" and when to wait.*

---

butter bean *(noun)*

Small flat green bean similar to lima beans.

- *Understanding "butter bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butter bean" to mean small flat green bean similar to lima beans.*

---

cardiac *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the heart.

- *Cardiac arrest.*
- *The speaker chose "cardiac" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cargo cult *(noun)*

A religious cult that anticipates a time of joy, serenity, and justice when salvation comes.

- *In class, the teacher used "cargo cult" to mean a religious cult that anticipates a time of joy,....*
- *The article explained what "cargo cult" means with a simple example.*

---

carriage house *(noun)*

A small building for housing coaches and carriages and other vehicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "carriage house" to mean a small building for housing coaches and carriages....*
- *Understanding "carriage house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catholics *(noun)*

A member of a Catholic church.

- *In class, the teacher used "catholics" to mean a member of a catholic church.*
- *The article explained what "catholics" means with a simple example.*

---

cheek muscle *(noun)*

A muscle that flattens the cheek and retracts the angle of the mouth.

- *They discussed "cheek muscle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheek muscle" to mean a muscle that flattens the cheek and retracts the....*

---

clinical anatomy *(noun)*

The practical application of anatomical knowledge to diagnosis and treatment.

- *He looked up "clinical anatomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "clinical anatomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocktail dress *(noun)*

A dress suitable for formal occasions.

- *The article explained what "cocktail dress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cocktail dress" to mean a dress suitable for formal occasions.*

---

coin slot *(noun)*

A slot through which coins can be inserted into a slot machine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coin slot."*
- *The article explained what "coin slot" means with a simple example.*

---

confirms *(verb)*

Establish or strengthen as with new evidence or facts.

- *Can you use "confirms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "confirms" and when to wait.*

---

confronted *(verb)*

Oppose, as in hostility or a competition.

- *The two enemies finally confronted each other.*
- *We confronted him with the evidence.*

---

correspondence school *(noun)*

A school that teaches nonresident students by mail.

- *In class, the teacher used "correspondence school" to mean a school that teaches nonresident students by mail.*
- *They discussed "correspondence school" during the group presentation.*

---

couch potato *(noun)*

An idler who spends much time on a couch (usually watching television).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couch potato."*
- *He looked up "couch potato" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crack cocaine *(noun)*

A purified and potent form of cocaine that is smoked rather than snorted; highly addictive.

- *He looked up "crack cocaine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crack cocaine."*

---

crawford *(noun)*

United States neoclassical sculptor (1814-1857).

- *He looked up "crawford" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crawford" during the group presentation.*

---

creep in *(verb)*

Enter surreptitiously.

- *In this essay, the author's personal feelings creep in.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "creep in" in real sentences.*

---

daylight *(noun)*

The time after sunrise and before sunset while it is light outside.

- *Understanding "daylight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "daylight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

devon *(noun)*

A county in southwestern England.

- *In class, the teacher used "devon" to mean a county in southwestern england.*
- *Understanding "devon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disclose *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *The auction house would not disclose the price at which the van Gogh had sold.*
- *The curtain rose to disclose a stunning set.*

---

doe *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for maintaining a national energy policy of the United States; created in 1977.

- *In class, the teacher used "doe" to mean the federal department responsible for maintaining....*
- *He looked up "doe" because he had never seen it before.*

donna *(noun)*

An Italian woman of rank.

- *In class, the teacher used "donna" to mean an italian woman of rank.*
- *They discussed "donna" during the group presentation.*

drug baron *(noun)*

A person who controls an organization dealing in illegal drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "drug baron" to mean a person who controls an organization dealing in....*
- *The article explained what "drug baron" means with a simple example.*

dry cleaner *(noun)*

The operator of dry-cleaning establishment.

- *They discussed "dry cleaner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dry cleaner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elbow *(noun)*

The part of a sleeve that covers the elbow joint.

- *His coat had patches over the elbows.*
- *The article explained what "elbow" means with a simple example.*

elimination tournament *(noun)*

A tournament in which losers are eliminated in successive rounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "elimination tournament" to mean a tournament in which losers are eliminated in....*
- *Understanding "elimination tournament" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

encourages *(verb)*

Contribute to the progress or growth of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "encourages" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "encourages" until he saw an example.*

escape velocity *(noun)*

The minimum velocity needed to escape a gravitational field.

- *In class, the teacher used "escape velocity" to mean the minimum velocity needed to escape a....*
- *The article explained what "escape velocity" means with a simple example.*

facial nerve *(noun)*

Cranial nerve that supplies facial muscles.

- *Understanding "facial nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "facial nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

federal judiciary *(noun)*

The judiciary of the United States which is responsible for interpreting and enforcing federal laws.

- *The article explained what "federal judiciary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "federal judiciary" to mean the judiciary of the united states which is....*

floating voter *(noun)*

A voter who has no allegiance to any political party and whose unpredictable decisions can swing the outcome of an election one way or the other.

- *He looked up "floating voter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "floating voter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

futures *(noun)*

A verb tense that expresses actions or states in the future.

- *Understanding "futures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "futures" during the group presentation.*

garlic salt *(noun)*

Ground dried garlic and salt.

- *Understanding "garlic salt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "garlic salt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gel *(noun)*

A colloid in a more solid form than a sol.

- *In class, the teacher used "gel" to mean a colloid in a more solid form than a sol.*
- *He looked up "gel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genetics *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies heredity and variation in organisms.

- *He looked up "genetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetics."*

---

geographical area *(noun)*

A demarcated area of the Earth.

- *The article explained what "geographical area" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geographical area" during the group presentation.*

---

geographical point *(noun)*

A point on the surface of the Earth.

- *He looked up "geographical point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geographical point."*

---

geometry teacher *(noun)*

Someone who teaches geometry.

- *Understanding "geometry teacher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geometry teacher" to mean someone who teaches geometry.*

---

goose *(noun)*

A man who is a stupid incompetent fool.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goose."*
- *Understanding "goose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grounded *(verb)*

Use as a basis for; found on.

- *After the accident, they grounded the plane and the pilot.*
- *The storm grounded the ship.*

---

harbor patrol *(noun)*

Patrol of officers who police a harbor area.

- *Understanding "harbor patrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harbor patrol" means with a simple example.*

---

have-to doe with *(verb)*

Be relevant to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "have-to doe with" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "have-to doe with" and when to wait.*

---

heel *(noun)*

The bottom of a shoe or boot; the back part of a shoe or boot that touches the ground and provides elevation.

- *In class, the teacher used "heel" to mean the bottom of a shoe or boot; the back part of a....*
- *The article explained what "heel" means with a simple example.*

---

house-builder *(noun)*

Someone who builds houses as a business.

- *He looked up "house-builder" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "house-builder" during the group presentation.*

hudson seal *(noun)*

Muskrat fur dressed to simulate sealskin.

- *In class, the teacher used "hudson seal" to mean muskrat fur dressed to simulate sealskin.*
- *Understanding "hudson seal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hut *(noun)*

Temporary military shelter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hut."*
- *The article explained what "hut" means with a simple example.*

inmates *(noun)*

A person serving a sentence in a jail or prison.

- *The article explained what "inmates" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "inmates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instructed *(verb)*

Give instructions or directions for some task.

- *She instructed the students to work on their pronunciation.*
- *He instructed me in building a boat.*

ira *(noun)*

A retirement plan that allows you to contribute a limited yearly sum toward your retirement; taxes on the interest earned in the account are deferred.

- *He looked up "ira" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ira" during the group presentation.*

ivory black *(noun)*

A black pigment made from grinding burnt ivory in oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "ivory black" to mean a black pigment made from grinding burnt ivory in oil.*
- *Understanding "ivory black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

james joyce *(noun)*

Influential Irish writer noted for his many innovations (such as stream of consciousness writing) (1882-1941).

- *In class, the teacher used "james joyce" to mean influential irish writer noted for his many....*
- *They discussed "james joyce" during the group presentation.*

joel harris *(noun)*

United States author who wrote the stories about Uncle Remus (1848-1908).

- *The article explained what "joel harris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joel harris."*

johns *(noun)*

United States artist and proponent of pop art (born in 1930).

- *In class, the teacher used "johns" to mean united states artist and proponent of pop art (born....*
- *The article explained what "johns" means with a simple example.*

judicial admission *(noun)*

(law) an agreement or concession made by parties in a judicial proceeding (or by their attorneys) relating to the business before the court; must be in writing unless they are part of the court record.

- *In class, the teacher used "judicial admission" to mean (law) an agreement or concession made by parties in....*
- *The article explained what "judicial admission" means with a simple example.*

key lime *(noun)*

Small yellow-green limes of southern Florida.

- *He looked up "key lime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "key lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kissing cousin *(noun)*

A more or less distant relative; familiar enough to be greeted with a kiss.

- *The article explained what "kissing cousin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kissing cousin" to mean a more or less distant relative; familiar enough to....*

---

knives *(noun)*

Any long thin projection that is transient.

- *Rifles exploded quick knives of fire into the dark.*
- *Understanding "knives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

letter opener *(noun)*

Dull knife used to cut open the envelopes in which letters are mailed or to slit uncut pages of books.

- *They discussed "letter opener" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "letter opener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long johns *(noun)*

Warm underwear with long legs.

- *Understanding "long johns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "long johns" to mean warm underwear with long legs.*

---

louis harold gray *(noun)*

English radiobiologist in whose honor the gray (the SI unit of energy for the absorbed dose of radiation) was named (1905-1965).

- *The article explained what "louis harold gray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louis harold gray" to mean english radiobiologist in whose honor the gray (the....*

---

malaysian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Malaysia.

- *Malaysian police crack down hard on drug smugglers.*
- *A "malaysian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

margins *(noun)*

The blank space that surrounds the text on a page.

- *The article explained what "margins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "margins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marina *(noun)*

A fancy dock for small yachts and cabin cruisers.

- *Understanding "marina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marina" during the group presentation.*

---

marsh gas *(noun)*

Methane gas produced when vegetation decomposes in water.

- *He looked up "marsh gas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marsh gas" during the group presentation.*

---

massachusetts bay colony *(noun)*

One of the British colonies that formed the United States.

- *Understanding "massachusetts bay colony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massachusetts bay colony."*

---

mat *(noun)*

A mass that is densely tangled or interwoven.

- *A mat of weeds and grass.*
- *He looked up "mat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mat up *(verb)*

Change texture so as to become matted and felt-like.

- *Can you use “mat up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “mat up” and when to wait.*

---

merchant vessels *(noun)*

Conveyance provided by the ships belonging to one country or industry.

- *They discussed “merchant vessels” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “merchant vessels” means with a simple example.*

---

metric unit *(noun)*

A decimal unit of measurement of the metric system (based on meters and kilograms and seconds).

- *Convert all the measurements to metric units.*
- *It is easier to work in metric.*

---

ml *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one thousandth of a liter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ml.”*
- *The article explained what “ml” means with a simple example.*

---

nash *(noun)*

United States writer noted for his droll epigrams (1902-1971).

- *In class, the teacher used “nash” to mean united states writer noted for his droll epigrams....*
- *The article explained what “nash” means with a simple example.*

---

nationally *(adverb)*

With regard to a nation taken as a whole.

- *A nationally uniform culture.*
- *Nationally advertised.*

---

nobel *(noun)*

Swedish chemist remembered for his invention of dynamite and for the bequest that created the Nobel prizes (1833-1896).

- *In class, the teacher used “nobel” to mean swedish chemist remembered for his invention of....*
- *They discussed “nobel” during the group presentation.*

---

north vietnamese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to North Vietnam or its people or culture.

- *Students compared “north vietnamese” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “north vietnamese.”*

---

oil rig *(noun)*

Rig used in drilling for oil or gas.

- *In class, the teacher used “oil rig” to mean rig used in drilling for oil or gas.*
- *They discussed “oil rig” during the group presentation.*

---

operative field *(noun)*

The area that is open during surgery.

- *They discussed “operative field” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “operative field” to mean the area that is open during surgery.*

---

outrage *(verb)*

Force (someone) to have sex against their will.

- *In everyday English, people use “outrage” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “outrage” in real sentences.*

---

oxford english dictionary *(noun)*

An unabridged dictionary constructed on historical principles.

- *Understanding “oxford english dictionary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oxford english dictionary.”*

parking brake *(noun)*

A brake operated by hand; usually operates by mechanical linkage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parking brake."*
- *The article explained what "parking brake" means with a simple example.*

pearl harbor *(noun)*

A harbor on Oahu to the west of Honolulu; location of a United States naval base that was attacked by the Japanese on 7 Dec 1941.

- *Understanding "pearl harbor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pearl harbor" during the group presentation.*

pen pal *(noun)*

A person you come to know by frequent friendly correspondence.

- *In class, the teacher used "pen pal" to mean a person you come to know by frequent friendly....*
- *He looked up "pen pal" because he had never seen it before.*

peter pan collar *(noun)*

A flat collar with rounded ends that meet in front.

- *He looked up "peter pan collar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "peter pan collar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

physician-patient privilege *(noun)*

The right of a physician to refuse to divulge confidential information from a patient without the consent of the patient.

- *The article explained what "physician-patient privilege" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physician-patient privilege" to mean the right of a physician to refuse to divulge....*

pitched *(adjective)*

(of sound) set to a certain pitch or key; usually used as a combining form.

- *High-pitched.*
- *A "pitched" approach may work better in this case.*

poets *(noun)*

A writer of poems (the term is usually reserved for writers of good poetry).

- *The article explained what "poets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "poets" during the group presentation.*

poisoning *(noun)*

The physiological state produced by a poison or other toxic substance.

- *He looked up "poisoning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poisoning" to mean the physiological state produced by a poison or....*

port sudan *(noun)*

Port city in Sudan on the Red Sea.

- *He looked up "port sudan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "port sudan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

powder compact *(noun)*

A small cosmetics case with a mirror; to be carried in a woman's purse.

- *He looked up "powder compact" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "powder compact" to mean a small cosmetics case with a mirror; to be carried....*

pregnant chad *(noun)*

A chad that has been punched or dimpled but all four corners are still attached.

- *They discussed "pregnant chad" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pregnant chad" means with a simple example.*

princeton university *(noun)*

A university in New Jersey.

- *Understanding "princeton university" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "princeton university" during the group presentation.*

---

promotional material *(noun)*

A message issued in behalf of some product or cause or idea or person or institution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promotional material."*
- *He looked up "promotional material" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promptly *(adverb)*

At once (usually modifies an undesirable occurrence).

- *He promptly forgot the address.*
- *The rescue squad arrived promptly.*

---

psychiatric hospital *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *They discussed "psychiatric hospital" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "psychiatric hospital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rabbit warren *(noun)*

A series of connected underground tunnels occupied by rabbits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rabbit warren."*
- *He looked up "rabbit warren" because he had never seen it before.*

---

random number generator *(noun)*

A routine designed to yield a random number.

- *They discussed "random number generator" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "random number generator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raw vegetable *(noun)*

An uncooked vegetable.

- *The article explained what "raw vegetable" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "raw vegetable" during the group presentation.*

---

rifles *(noun)*

A shoulder firearm with a long barrel and a rifled bore.

- *The article explained what "rifles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rifles" during the group presentation.*

---

robert lee frost *(noun)*

United States poet famous for his lyrical poems on country life in New England (1874-1963).

- *Understanding "robert lee frost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert lee frost."*

---

rope-maker *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes ropes.

- *The article explained what "rope-maker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rope-maker" to mean a craftsman who makes ropes.*

---

ruler *(noun)*

A person who rules or commands.

- *Understanding "ruler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ruler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sand tumor *(noun)*

A tumor derived from fibrous tissue of the meninges or choroid plexus or certain other structures associated with the brain; characterized by sandlike particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand tumor."*

- *Understanding “sand tumor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrap iron *(noun)*

Iron to be melted again and reworked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scrap iron.”*
- *They discussed “scrap iron” during the group presentation.*

---

screams *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *In class, the teacher used “screams” to mean a high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.*
- *Understanding “screams” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sights *(noun)*

An optical instrument for aiding the eye in aiming, as on a firearm or surveying instrument.

- *They went to Paris to see the sights.*
- *He looked up “sights” because he had never seen it before.*

---

single-reed instrument *(noun)*

A beating-reed instrument with a single reed (as a clarinet or saxophone).

- *He looked up “single-reed instrument” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “single-reed instrument.”*

---

sky burial *(noun)*

A traditional Tibetan funeral ritual in which the corpse is exposed to the open air to be eaten by sacred vultures.

- *In class, the teacher used “sky burial” to mean a traditional tibetan funeral ritual in which the....*
- *The article explained what “sky burial” means with a simple example.*

---

slam-bang *(adverb)*

In a careless or reckless manner.

- *The pans fell slam-bang and woke the whole house.*
- *He answered “slam-bang,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sliding door *(noun)*

A door that opens by sliding instead of swinging.

- *Understanding “sliding door” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “sliding door” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sperm *(noun)*

The male reproductive cell; the male gamete.

- *A sperm is mostly a nucleus surrounded by little other cellular material.*
- *They discussed “sperm” during the group presentation.*

---

spice cake *(noun)*

Cake flavored with spices.

- *Understanding “spice cake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “spice cake” means with a simple example.*

---

spouse equivalent *(noun)*

A person (not necessarily a spouse) with whom you cohabit and share a long-term sexual relationship.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spouse equivalent.”*
- *They discussed “spouse equivalent” during the group presentation.*

---

steadily *(adverb)*

At a steady rate or pace.

- *His interest eroded steadily.*
- *He could still walk steadily.*

---

steak knife *(noun)*

A sharp table knife used in eating steak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steak knife."*
- *He looked up "steak knife" because he had never seen it before.*

---

string bean *(noun)*

Green beans with strings that must be removed.

- *The article explained what "string bean" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "string bean" to mean green beans with strings that must be removed.*

---

supplier *(noun)*

Someone whose business is to supply a particular service or commodity.

- *Understanding "supplier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "supplier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supreme allied commander europe *(noun)*

Commanding officer of ACE; NATO's senior military commander in Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "supreme allied commander europe" to mean commanding officer of ace; nato's senior military....*
- *Understanding "supreme allied commander europe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surgical instrument *(noun)*

A medical instrument used in surgery.

- *They discussed "surgical instrument" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surgical instrument" to mean a medical instrument used in surgery.*

---

swamp *(noun)*

A situation fraught with difficulties and imponderables.

- *He was trapped in a medical swamp.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swamp" to mean a situation fraught with difficulties and imponderables.*

---

swan *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Airplanes were swanning over the mountains.*
- *In everyday English, people use "swan" when talking about this idea.*

---

synthesis *(noun)*

The combination of ideas into a complex whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "synthesis" to mean the combination of ideas into a complex whole.*
- *He looked up "synthesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

t-bone steak *(noun)*

Small steak from the thin end of the short loin containing a T-shaped bone and small piece of tenderloin.

- *The article explained what "t-bone steak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "t-bone steak" to mean small steak from the thin end of the short loin....*

---

take pains *(verb)*

Try very hard to do something.

- *She tried to use "take pains" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "take pains" until he saw an example.*

---

taste sensation *(noun)*

The sensation that results when taste buds in the tongue and throat convey information about the chemical composition of a soluble stimulus.

- *The candy left him with a bad taste.*
- *The melon had a delicious taste.*

---

tea wagon *(noun)*

Serving cart for serving tea or light refreshments.

- *He looked up "tea wagon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tea wagon" during the group presentation.*

---

telephone cord *(noun)*

The telephone wire that connects to the handset.

- *He looked up "telephone cord" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone cord."*

---

testify *(verb)*

Provide evidence for.

- *She tried to use "testify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "testify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

texas ranger *(noun)*

A member of the Texas state highway patrol; formerly a mounted lawman who maintained order on the frontier.

- *Understanding "texas ranger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "texas ranger" to mean a member of the texas state highway patrol;....*

---

thrust stage *(noun)*

A theater stage that extends out into the audience's part of a theater and has seats on three sides.

- *He looked up "thrust stage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thrust stage" during the group presentation.*

---

tolerate *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *He learned to tolerate the heat.*
- *We must tolerate the religions of others.*

---

tooth and nail *(adverb)*

With force and ferocity.

- *She fought tooth and nail.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "tooth and nail" in the final chapter.*

---

tournaments *(noun)*

A series of jousts between knights contesting for a prize.

- *He looked up "tournaments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tournaments" during the group presentation.*

---

travelers *(noun)*

A person who changes location.

- *In class, the teacher used "travelers" to mean a person who changes location.*
- *The article explained what "travelers" means with a simple example.*

---

trustees *(noun)*

A person (or institution) to whom legal title to property is entrusted to use for another's benefit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trustees."*
- *He looked up "trustees" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turkish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Turkey.

- *The article explained what "turkish monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turkish monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in turkey.*

---

typing *(noun)*

Writing done with a typewriter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typing."*
- *The article explained what "typing" means with a simple example.*

urine *(noun)*

Liquid excretory product.

- *There was blood in his urine.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urine."*

vanilla *(noun)*

A distinctive fragrant flavor characteristic of vanilla beans.

- *They discussed "vanilla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vanilla" to mean a distinctive fragrant flavor characteristic of....*

verbal intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence in the use and comprehension of language.

- *The article explained what "verbal intelligence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verbal intelligence" during the group presentation.*

vermont *(noun)*

A state in New England.

- *They discussed "vermont" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vermont."*

vii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *He looked up "vii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vii."*

weighing *(noun)*

Careful consideration.

- *He looked up "weighing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weighing."*

zip code *(noun)*

A code of letters and digits added to a postal address to aid in the sorting of mail.

- *Understanding "zip code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zip code" during the group presentation.*

zip gun *(noun)*

A crude homemade pistol.

- *They discussed "zip gun" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zip gun" because he had never seen it before.*

abstract entity *(noun)*

A general concept formed by extracting common features from specific examples.

- *They discussed "abstract entity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abstract entity" to mean a general concept formed by extracting common....*

acoustic delay line *(noun)*

A delay line based on the time of propagation of sound waves.

- *Understanding "acoustic delay line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acoustic delay line" because he had never seen it before.*

afghan *(noun)*

A blanket knitted or crocheted in strips or squares; sometimes used as a shawl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afghan."*
- *He looked up "afghan" because he had never seen it before.*

after-shave *(noun)*

A fragrant lotion for a man's face after shaving.

- *In class, the teacher used "after-shave" to mean a fragrant lotion for a man's face after shaving.*
- *Understanding "after-shave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afterward *(adverb)*

Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

- *It didn't happen until afterward.*
- *He answered "afterward," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

age bracket *(noun)*

A group of people having approximately the same age.

- *The article explained what "age bracket" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "age bracket" during the group presentation.*

---

appealed *(verb)*

Take a court case to a higher court for review.

- *He was found guilty but appealed immediately.*
- *She appealed the verdict.*

---

applause *(noun)*

A demonstration of approval by clapping the hands together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applause."*
- *They discussed "applause" during the group presentation.*

---

automotive engineer *(noun)*

An engineer concerned with the design and construction of automobiles.

- *He looked up "automotive engineer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automotive engineer."*

---

baby carriage *(noun)*

A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around.

- *He looked up "baby carriage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "baby carriage" during the group presentation.*

---

bachelor of arts in library science *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in library science.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bachelor of arts in library science."*
- *They discussed "bachelor of arts in library science" during the group presentation.*

---

bald *(verb)*

Grow bald; lose hair on one's head.

- *He is balding already.*
- *Can you use "bald" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

barrels *(noun)*

The amount that many barrels might hold.

- *The article explained what "barrels" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrels."*

---

battle fatigue *(noun)*

A mental disorder caused by stress of active warfare.

- *They discussed "battle fatigue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle fatigue."*

---

bearing brass *(noun)*

A brass bushing or a lining for a bearing.

- *The article explained what "bearing brass" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “bearing brass” to mean a brass bushing or a lining for a bearing.*

blood brotherhood *(noun)*

The friendship characteristic of blood brothers.

- *He looked up “blood brotherhood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “blood brotherhood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boil down *(verb)*

Be cooked until very little liquid is left.

- *The proposal boils down to a compromise.*
- *The cook reduced the sauce by boiling it for a long time.*

boil over *(verb)*

Overflow or cause to overflow while boiling.

- *The milk is boiling over.*
- *The coach explained when to use “boil over” and when to wait.*

borough *(noun)*

An English town that forms the constituency of a member of parliament.

- *Understanding “borough” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “borough” means with a simple example.*

bowling shoe *(noun)*

A special shoe worn when bowling.

- *They discussed “bowling shoe” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bowling shoe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brazilian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brazilian monetary unit.”*
- *The article explained what “brazilian monetary unit” means with a simple example.*

calif *(noun)*

The civil and religious leader of a Muslim state considered to be a representative of Allah on earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “calif.”*
- *Understanding “calif” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cape york peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula in Queensland in northeastern Australia between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Coral Sea.

- *They discussed “cape york peninsula” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cape york peninsula” because he had never seen it before.*

capital of panama *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Panama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of panama.”*
- *He looked up “capital of panama” because he had never seen it before.*

ce *(adverb)*

Of the period coinciding with the Christian era; preferred by some writers who are not Christians.

- *In 200 CE.*
- *She spoke “ce,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

cheering *(noun)*

Encouragement in the form of cheers from spectators.

- *The article explained what “cheering” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cheering.”*

chooses *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chooses" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chooses" when talking about this idea.*

---

chrome yellow *(noun)*

Any of several yellow pigments consisting of normal lead chromate and other lead compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrome yellow" to mean any of several yellow pigments consisting of normal....*
- *They discussed "chrome yellow" during the group presentation.*

---

cigarette holder *(noun)*

A tube that holds a cigarette while it is being smoked.

- *Understanding "cigarette holder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cigarette holder" during the group presentation.*

---

clutch bag *(noun)*

A woman's strapless purse that is carried in the hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clutch bag."*
- *He looked up "clutch bag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

combinations *(noun)*

A group of people (often temporary) having a common purpose.

- *Understanding "combinations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combinations."*

---

command module *(noun)*

A space module in which astronauts can live and control the spacecraft and communicate with earth.

- *The article explained what "command module" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "command module" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commenting *(verb)*

Provide interlinear explanations for words or phrases.

- *He did not know how to use "commenting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "commenting" in real sentences.*

---

cone *(noun)*

A shape whose base is a circle and whose sides taper up to a point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cone."*
- *Understanding "cone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

connects *(verb)*

Join by means of communication equipment.

- *The President of this university really connects with the faculty.*
- *In everyday English, people use "connects" when talking about this idea.*

---

container vessel *(noun)*

A cargo ship designed to hold containerized cargoes.

- *The weight of the documentation of all the consignments on board a contemporary container ship can exceed 90 pounds.*
- *The article explained what "container vessel" means with a simple example.*

---

convey *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *She conveyed the message to me.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "convey" in real sentences.*

---

coral sea *(noun)*

An arm of the South Pacific to the northeast of Australia.

- *He looked up “coral sea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “coral sea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyber-terrorist *(noun)*

A programmer who breaks into computer systems in order to steal or change or destroy information as a form of cyber-terrorism.

- *In class, the teacher used “cyber-terrorist” to mean a programmer who breaks into computer systems in....*
- *The article explained what “cyber-terrorist” means with a simple example.*

---

cyrus *(noun)*

Persian prince who was defeated in battle by his brother Artaxerxes II (424-401 BC).

- *Understanding “cyrus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyrus.”*

---

cyrus the great *(noun)*

King of Persia and founder of the Persian Empire (circa 600-529 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used “cyrus the great” to mean king of persia and founder of the persian empire....*
- *He looked up “cyrus the great” because he had never seen it before.*

---

decay *(noun)*

An inferior state resulting from the process of decaying.

- *The corpse was in an advanced state of decay.*
- *The house had fallen into a serious state of decay and disrepair.*

---

declining *(verb)*

Show unwillingness towards.

- *He did not know how to use “declining” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “declining” and when to wait.*

---

diagnostic *(adjective)*

Concerned with diagnosis; used for furthering diagnosis.

- *A diagnostic reading test.*
- *A “diagnostic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

dining companion *(noun)*

Someone you dine with.

- *The article explained what “dining companion” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dining companion” to mean someone you dine with.*

---

discourse *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *He did not know how to use “discourse” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “discourse” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

distances *(noun)*

The interval between two times.

- *He looked up “distances” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “distances.”*

---

donors *(noun)*

(medicine) someone who gives blood or tissue or an organ to be used in another person (the host).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “donors.”*
- *Understanding “donors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dot com *(noun)*

A company that operates its business primarily on the internet using a URL that ends in ‘.com’.

- *In class, the teacher used “dot com” to mean a company that operates its business primarily on....*
- *They discussed “dot com” during the group presentation.*

dot-com *(noun)*

A company that operates its business primarily on the internet using a URL that ends in '.com'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dot-com."*
- *Understanding "dot-com" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drop curtain *(noun)*

A curtain that can be lowered and raised onto a stage from the flies; often used as background scenery.

- *The article explained what "drop curtain" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drop curtain."*

economically *(adverb)*

With respect to economic science.

- *Economically this proposal makes no sense.*
- *Economically the country is worse off.*

elbow room *(noun)*

Space for movement.

- *Room to pass.*
- *Hardly enough elbow room to turn around.*

enabling legislation *(noun)*

Legislation that gives appropriate officials the authority to implement or enforce the law.

- *The article explained what "enabling legislation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enabling legislation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

error correction code *(noun)*

(telecommunication) a coding system that incorporates extra parity bits in order to detect errors.

- *The article explained what "error correction code" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "error correction code" to mean (telecommunication) a coding system that....*

federation of tribes *(noun)*

A federation (as of American Indians).

- *The article explained what "federation of tribes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "federation of tribes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fireworks *(noun)*

(usually plural) a device with an explosive that burns at a low rate and with colored flames; can be used to illuminate areas or send signals etc.

- *He looked up "fireworks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fireworks."*

fleet admiral *(noun)*

An admiral of the highest rank.

- *In class, the teacher used "fleet admiral" to mean an admiral of the highest rank.*
- *Understanding "fleet admiral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

food poisoning *(noun)*

Illness caused by poisonous or contaminated food.

- *He looked up "food poisoning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food poisoning."*

foreign correspondent *(noun)*

A journalist who sends news reports and commentary from a foreign country for publication or broadcast.

- *Understanding "foreign correspondent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "foreign correspondent" during the group presentation.*

foreign legion *(noun)*

A military unit composed of foreign volunteers who serve the state.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreign legion" to mean a military unit composed of foreign volunteers who....*
- *The article explained what "foreign legion" means with a simple example.*

founders *(noun)*

A person who founds or establishes some institution.

- *In class, the teacher used "founders" to mean a person who founds or establishes some institution.*
- *Understanding "founders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frederick william iii *(noun)*

King of Prussia who became involved in the Napoleonic Wars (1770-1840).

- *The article explained what "frederick william iii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frederick william iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

freeman *(noun)*

A person who is not a serf or a slave.

- *Understanding "freeman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "freeman" because he had never seen it before.*

front porch *(noun)*

A porch for the front door.

- *The article explained what "front porch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "front porch" during the group presentation.*

gandhi *(noun)*

Daughter of Nehru who served as prime minister of India from 1966 to 1977 (1917-1984).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gandhi."*
- *They discussed "gandhi" during the group presentation.*

garbage dump *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garbage dump."*
- *He looked up "garbage dump" because he had never seen it before.*

gateway *(noun)*

An entrance that can be closed by a gate.

- *He looked up "gateway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gateway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ge *(noun)*

A brittle grey crystalline element that is a semiconducting metalloid (resembling silicon) used in transistors; occurs in germanite and argyrodite.

- *In class, the teacher used "ge" to mean a brittle grey crystalline element that is a....*
- *The article explained what "ge" means with a simple example.*

greek orthodox *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *A "greek orthodox" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "greek orthodox" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

grinding wheel *(noun)*

A wheel composed of abrasive material; used for grinding.

- *They discussed "grinding wheel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "grinding wheel" means with a simple example.*

ground bait *(noun)*

Bait scattered on the water to attract fish.

- *They discussed "ground bait" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “ground bait” to mean bait scattered on the water to attract fish.*

guarantees *(noun)*

An unconditional commitment that something will happen or that something is true.

- *The article explained what “guarantees” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “guarantees” to mean an unconditional commitment that something will....*

hanging chad *(noun)*

A chad that is incompletely removed and hanging by one corner.

- *In class, the teacher used “hanging chad” to mean a chad that is incompletely removed and hanging by....*
- *The article explained what “hanging chad” means with a simple example.*

hot tub *(noun)*

A very large tub (large enough for more than one bather) filled with hot water.

- *He looked up “hot tub” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “hot tub” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hotel desk clerk *(noun)*

A hotel receptionist.

- *Understanding “hotel desk clerk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hotel desk clerk.”*

human elbow *(noun)*

Hinge joint between the forearm and upper arm and the corresponding joint in the forelimb of a quadruped.

- *Understanding “human elbow” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “human elbow.”*

humidity *(noun)*

Wetness in the atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “humidity.”*
- *The article explained what “humidity” means with a simple example.*

ice-cream float *(noun)*

A drink with ice cream floating in it.

- *Understanding “ice-cream float” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ice-cream float.”*

imagery *(noun)*

The ability to form mental images of things or events.

- *In class, the teacher used “imagery” to mean the ability to form mental images of things or events.*
- *Understanding “imagery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

imperial beard *(noun)*

A small tufted beard worn by Emperor Napoleon III.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “imperial beard.”*
- *He looked up “imperial beard” because he had never seen it before.*

imply *(verb)*

Have as a necessary feature.

- *In everyday English, people use “imply” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “imply” until he saw an example.*

indicators *(noun)*

A device for showing the operating condition of some system.

- *He looked up “indicators” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “indicators” to mean a device for showing the operating condition of....*

indirect transmission *(noun)*

A transmission mechanism in which the infectious agent is transferred to the person by a fomite of vector.

- *Understanding "indirect transmission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indirect transmission" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inland *(adverb)*

Towards or into the interior of a region.

- *The town is five miles inland.*
- *He answered "inland," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

innocence *(noun)*

A state or condition of being innocent of a specific crime or offense.

- *The trial established his innocence.*
- *He looked up "innocence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

investigator *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *The article explained what "investigator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "investigator" to mean a police officer who investigates crimes.*

---

isle *(noun)*

A small island.

- *The article explained what "isle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isle" to mean a small island.*

---

isle of man *(noun)*

One of the British Isles in the Irish Sea.

- *Understanding "isle of man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "isle of man" during the group presentation.*

---

john doe *(noun)*

An unknown or fictitious man who is a party to legal proceedings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john doe."*
- *He looked up "john doe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

judicial separation *(noun)*

A judicial decree regulating the rights and responsibilities of a married couple living apart.

- *The article explained what "judicial separation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judicial separation."*

---

ka *(noun)*

Unknown god; an epithet of Prajapati and Brahma.

- *In class, the teacher used "ka" to mean unknown god; an epithet of prajapati and brahma.*
- *The article explained what "ka" means with a simple example.*

---

kick one's heels *(verb)*

Wait or pass the time aimlessly or futilely; be kept waiting.

- *She kicked her heels for hours at the gate of the Embassy.*
- *He did not know how to use "kick one's heels" until he saw an example.*

---

kingdom of saudi arabia *(noun)*

An absolute monarchy occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula in southwest Asia; vast oil reserves dominate the economy.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of saudi arabia" to mean an absolute monarchy occupying most of the arabian....*
- *The article explained what "kingdom of saudi arabia" means with a simple example.*

---

lego *(noun)*

(trademark) a child's plastic construction set for making mechanical models.

- *The article explained what “lego” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lego” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lending library *(noun)*

Library that provides books for use outside the building.

- *Understanding “lending library” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lending library.”*

---

mafia *(noun)*

A crime syndicate in the United States; organized in families; believed to have important relations to the Sicilian Mafia.

- *In class, the teacher used “mafia” to mean a crime syndicate in the united states; organized....*
- *Understanding “mafia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magnitude relation *(noun)*

A relation between magnitudes.

- *He looked up “magnitude relation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “magnitude relation” to mean a relation between magnitudes.*

---

make merry *(verb)*

Celebrate noisily, often indulging in drinking; engage in uproarious festivities.

- *The members of the wedding party made merry all night.*
- *In everyday English, people use “make merry” when talking about this idea.*

---

metric function *(noun)*

A function of a topological space that gives, for any two points in the space, a value equal to the distance between them.

- *He looked up “metric function” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “metric function” during the group presentation.*

---

mick *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Irish descent.

- *In class, the teacher used “mick” to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of irish....*
- *Understanding “mick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milk wagon *(noun)*

Wagon for delivering milk.

- *They discussed “milk wagon” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “milk wagon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

missionary *(noun)*

Someone who attempts to convert others to a particular doctrine or program.

- *He looked up “missionary” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “missionary” to mean someone who attempts to convert others to a....*

---

naval brass *(noun)*

Alpha-beta brass containing tin; resistant to sea water; Admiralty Metal is a trademark.

- *The article explained what “naval brass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “naval brass” to mean alpha-beta brass containing tin; resistant to sea....*

---

ne’er *(adverb)*

Not ever; at no time in the past or future.

- *Using “ne’er” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “ne’er” in the final chapter.*

---

ne’er-do-well *(noun)*

An idle worthless person.

- *Understanding “ne’er-do-well” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “ne’er-do-well” during the group presentation.*

nepal *(noun)*

A small landlocked Asian country high in the Himalayas between India and China.

- *In class, the teacher used "nepal" to mean a small landlocked asian country high in the....*
- *They discussed "nepal" during the group presentation.*

newman *(noun)*

English prelate and theologian who (with John Keble and Edward Pusey) founded the Oxford movement; Newman later turned to Roman Catholicism and became a cardinal (1801-1890).

- *He looked up "newman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "newman" during the group presentation.*

notified *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *The coach explained when to use "notified" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "notified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

obey *(verb)*

Be obedient to.

- *He did not know how to use "obey" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "obey" and when to wait.*

onion roll *(noun)*

Yeast-raised roll flavored with onion.

- *In class, the teacher used "onion roll" to mean yeast-raised roll flavored with onion.*
- *Understanding "onion roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ore dressing *(noun)*

Crushing and separating ore into valuable substances or waste by any of a variety of techniques.

- *The article explained what "ore dressing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ore dressing" to mean crushing and separating ore into valuable....*

organizational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an organization.

- *Organizational structure.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "organizational" when it is of or relating to an organization.*

outfits *(noun)*

A set of clothing (with accessories).

- *Understanding "outfits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "outfits" during the group presentation.*

outright *(adverb)*

Without restrictions or stipulations or further payments.

- *Buy outright.*
- *She asked him outright for a divorce.*

overly *(adverb)*

To a degree exceeding normal or proper limits.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "overly" naturally.*
- *Place "overly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

oversight *(noun)*

An unintentional omission resulting from failure to notice something.

- *The article explained what "oversight" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oversight."*

particular baptist *(noun)*

Group of Baptist congregations believing the teachings of the French theologian John Calvin who believed in strict predetermination.

- *He looked up “particular baptist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “particular baptist.”*

persian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Iran or its people or language or culture.

- *Students compared “persian” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “persian”? Explain why.*

phases *(verb)*

Adjust so as to be in a synchronized condition.

- *She tried to use “phases” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “phases” and when to wait.*

phillips screw *(noun)*

A screw with a special head having crossed slots.

- *The article explained what “phillips screw” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phillips screw” to mean a screw with a special head having crossed slots.*

photographers *(noun)*

Someone who takes photographs professionally.

- *He looked up “photographers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “photographers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

place mat *(noun)*

A mat serving as table linen for an individual place setting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “place mat.”*
- *Understanding “place mat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poison oak *(noun)*

Dermatitis resulting from contact with a poison oak plant.

- *The article explained what “poison oak” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “poison oak” to mean dermatitis resulting from contact with a poison oak....*

polling *(verb)*

Vote in an election at a polling station.

- *Can you use “polling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “polling” when talking about this idea.*

polling day *(noun)*

The day appointed for an election; in the United States it is the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November.

- *The article explained what “polling day” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “polling day.”*

popping *(noun)*

A sharp explosive sound as from a gunshot or drawing a cork.

- *The article explained what “popping” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “popping” during the group presentation.*

positive correlation *(noun)*

A correlation in which large values of one variable are associated with large values of the other and small with small; the correlation coefficient is between 0 and +1.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “positive correlation.”*
- *Understanding “positive correlation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potato salad *(noun)*

Any of various salads having chopped potatoes as the base.

- *In class, the teacher used “potato salad” to mean any of various salads having chopped potatoes as....*

- *He looked up “potato salad” because he had never seen it before.*

printer cable *(noun)*

A cable between a computer and a printer.

- *They discussed “printer cable” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “printer cable” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prisons *(noun)*

A prisonlike situation; a place of seeming confinement.

- *Understanding “prisons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “prisons” during the group presentation.*

prompt box *(noun)*

A booth projecting above the floor in the front of a stage where the prompter sits; opens toward the performers on stage.

- *The article explained what “prompt box” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “prompt box” during the group presentation.*

prototype *(noun)*

A standard or typical example.

- *He is the prototype of good breeding.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prototype” to mean a standard or typical example.*

pumps *(noun)*

The hollow muscular organ located behind the sternum and between the lungs; its rhythmic contractions move the blood through the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pumps.”*
- *He looked up “pumps” because he had never seen it before.*

punched *(verb)*

Make a hole into or between, as for ease of separation.

- *He punched me in the stomach.*
- *The nail punched through the wall.*

rabbit fever *(noun)*

A highly infectious disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals.

- *Understanding “rabbit fever” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rabbit fever.”*

railway junction *(noun)*

A junction where two or more railway lines meet or cross.

- *They discussed “railway junction” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “railway junction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ramp *(noun)*

An inclined surface connecting two levels.

- *In class, the teacher used “ramp” to mean an inclined surface connecting two levels.*
- *He looked up “ramp” because he had never seen it before.*

ramp up *(verb)*

Bolster or strengthen.

- *Ramp up security in the airports.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ramp up” when talking about this idea.*

re-incorporate *(verb)*

Incorporate again or anew.

- *The coach explained when to use “re-incorporate” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “re-incorporate” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reactor *(noun)*

An electrical device used to introduce reactance into a circuit.

- *Understanding "reactor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reactor" during the group presentation.*

---

real ira *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group that broke away in 1997 when the mainstream Provisional IRA proposed a cease-fire; has continued terrorist activities in opposition to any peace agreement.

- *In class, the teacher used "real ira" to mean a radical terrorist group that broke away in 1997....*
- *They discussed "real ira" during the group presentation.*

---

recreational facility *(noun)*

A public facility for recreation.

- *He looked up "recreational facility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recreational facility."*

---

reef *(noun)*

A submerged ridge of rock or coral near the surface of the water.

- *He looked up "reef" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reef."*

---

refusal *(noun)*

A message refusing to accept something that is offered.

- *He looked up "refusal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "refusal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

relay link *(noun)*

An amplifier for restoring the strength of a transmitted signal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relay link."*
- *He looked up "relay link" because he had never seen it before.*

---

relay station *(noun)*

An amplifier for restoring the strength of a transmitted signal.

- *They discussed "relay station" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "relay station" to mean an amplifier for restoring the strength of a....*

---

remedies *(noun)*

A medicine or therapy that cures disease or relieve pain.

- *In class, the teacher used "remedies" to mean a medicine or therapy that cures disease or relieve....*
- *The article explained what "remedies" means with a simple example.*

---

rent collector *(noun)*

A person who goes from house to house collecting rents for the owner.

- *In class, the teacher used "rent collector" to mean a person who goes from house to house collecting....*
- *Understanding "rent collector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

republic of hungary *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of hungary."*
- *The article explained what "republic of hungary" means with a simple example.*

---

reset *(noun)*

Device for resetting instruments or controls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reset."*
- *The article explained what "reset" means with a simple example.*

---

road builder *(noun)*

Someone whose business is to build roads.

- *The article explained what "road builder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road builder."*

---

robert graves *(noun)*

English writer known for his interest in mythology and in the classics (1895-1985).

- *Understanding "robert graves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "robert graves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

safety curtain *(noun)*

A fireproof theater curtain to be dropped in case of fire.

- *Understanding "safety curtain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "safety curtain" during the group presentation.*

---

sage *(noun)*

A mentor in spiritual and philosophical topics who is renowned for profound wisdom.

- *Understanding "sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sage."*

---

samuel butler *(noun)*

English novelist who described a fictitious land he called Erewhon (1835-1902).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samuel butler."*
- *He looked up "samuel butler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shave *(verb)*

Cut or remove with or as if with a plane.

- *The machine shaved off fine layers from the piece of wood.*
- *Shave the radish.*

---

shoe collar *(noun)*

The stitching that forms the rim of a shoe or boot.

- *Understanding "shoe collar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoe collar" to mean the stitching that forms the rim of a shoe or boot.*

---

sickness *(noun)*

Defectiveness or unsoundness.

- *Drugs have become a sickness they cannot cure.*
- *A great sickness of his judgment.*

---

silicon chip *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a small crystal of a silicon semiconductor fabricated to carry out a number of electronic functions in an integrated circuit.

- *They discussed "silicon chip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "silicon chip" means with a simple example.*

---

silver spoon *(noun)*

The inherited wealth of established upper-class families.

- *He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.*
- *He looked up "silver spoon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sincerely yours *(adverb)*

Written formula for ending a letter.

- *He answered "sincerely yours," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "sincerely yours" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sir william gilbert *(noun)*

A librettist who was a collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan in a famous series of comic operettas (1836-1911).

- *He looked up "sir william gilbert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sir william gilbert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ski binding *(noun)*

One of a pair of mechanical devices that are attached to a ski and that will grip a ski boot; the bindings should release in case of a fall.

- *He looked up "ski binding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski binding."*

skip rope *(noun)*

A length of rope (usually with handles on each end) that is swung around while someone jumps over it.

- *The article explained what "skip rope" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skip rope" to mean a length of rope (usually with handles on each end)....*

slots *(noun)*

A slot machine that is used for gambling.

- *They spend hours and hours just playing the slots.*
- *The PC had three slots for additional memory.*

spanish onion *(noun)*

Large mild and succulent onion; often eaten raw.

- *They discussed "spanish onion" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spanish onion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spare tire *(noun)*

Excess fat around the waistline.

- *They discussed "spare tire" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spare tire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spice islands *(noun)*

A group of island in eastern Indonesia between Celebes and New Guinea; settled by the Portuguese but taken by the Dutch who made them the center for a spice monopoly, at which time they were known as Spice Islands.

- *In class, the teacher used "spice islands" to mean a group of island in eastern indonesia between....*
- *The article explained what "spice islands" means with a simple example.*

sq in *(noun)*

A unit of area equal to one inch by one inch square.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sq in."*
- *He looked up "sq in" because he had never seen it before.*

statistical mechanics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that makes theoretical predictions about the behavior of macroscopic systems on the basis of statistical laws governing its component particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "statistical mechanics" to mean the branch of physics that makes theoretical....*
- *Understanding "statistical mechanics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steering wheel *(noun)*

A handwheel that is used for steering.

- *Understanding "steering wheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steering wheel" to mean a handwheel that is used for steering.*

stems *(verb)*

Grow out of, have roots in, originate in.

- *The increase in the national debt stems from the last war.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stems" and when to wait.*

stephen collins foster *(noun)*

United States songwriter whose songs embody the sentiment of the South before the American Civil War (1826-1864).

- *In class, the teacher used "stephen collins foster" to mean united states songwriter whose songs embody the....*
- *They discussed "stephen collins foster" during the group presentation.*

stomach flu *(noun)*

Inflammation of the stomach and intestines; can be caused by Salmonella enteritidis.

- *In class, the teacher used "stomach flu" to mean inflammation of the stomach and intestines; can be....*
- *Understanding "stomach flu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strange particle *(noun)*

An elementary particle with non-zero strangeness.

- *Understanding "strange particle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strange particle" to mean an elementary particle with non-zero strangeness.*

---

straw poll *(noun)*

An unofficial vote taken to determine opinion on some issue.

- *In class, the teacher used "straw poll" to mean an unofficial vote taken to determine opinion on....*
- *He looked up "straw poll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffers *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Every time her husband gets drunk, she suffers.*
- *She suffers from a tendency to talk too much.*

---

superstar *(noun)*

Someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field.

- *They discussed "superstar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "superstar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telecommunications *(noun)*

(often plural) systems used in transmitting messages over a distance electronically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telecommunications."*
- *They discussed "telecommunications" during the group presentation.*

---

telegraph operator *(noun)*

Someone who transmits messages by telegraph.

- *He looked up "telegraph operator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "telegraph operator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

territorial reserve *(noun)*

A territorial military unit.

- *They discussed "territorial reserve" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "territorial reserve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tissues *(verb)*

Create a piece of cloth by interlacing strands of fabric, such as wool or cotton.

- *The coach explained when to use "tissues" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "tissues" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toddler *(noun)*

A young child.

- *In class, the teacher used "toddler" to mean a young child.*
- *Understanding "toddler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

university of vermont *(noun)*

A university in Burlington, Vermont.

- *In class, the teacher used "university of vermont" to mean a university in burlington, vermont.*
- *They discussed "university of vermont" during the group presentation.*

---

vector sum *(noun)*

A vector that is the sum of two or more other vectors.

- *In class, the teacher used "vector sum" to mean a vector that is the sum of two or more other vectors.*

- *He looked up “vector sum” because he had never seen it before.*

victories *(noun)*

A successful ending of a struggle or contest.

- *In class, the teacher used “victories” to mean a successful ending of a struggle or contest.*
- *The article explained what “victories” means with a simple example.*

vikings *(noun)*

Any of the Scandinavian people who raided the coasts of Europe from the 8th to the 11th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vikings.”*
- *He looked up “vikings” because he had never seen it before.*

vinyl radical *(noun)*

A univalent chemical radical derived from ethylene.

- *In class, the teacher used “vinyl radical” to mean a univalent chemical radical derived from ethylene.*
- *The article explained what “vinyl radical” means with a simple example.*

vodka *(noun)*

Unaged colorless liquor originating in Russia.

- *They discussed “vodka” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vodka” to mean unaged colorless liquor originating in russia.*

web browser *(noun)*

A program used to view HTML documents.

- *In class, the teacher used “web browser” to mean a program used to view html documents.*
- *He looked up “web browser” because he had never seen it before.*

wee small voice *(noun)*

An inner voice that judges your behavior.

- *He looked up “wee small voice” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “wee small voice” during the group presentation.*

wholly *(adverb)*

To a complete degree or to the full or entire extent (‘whole’ is often used informally for ‘wholly’).

- *He was wholly convinced.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “wholly” in the final chapter.*

william sydney porter *(noun)*

United States writer of short stories whose pen name was O. Henry (1862-1910).

- *The article explained what “william sydney porter” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “william sydney porter” to mean united states writer of short stories whose pen....*

zoom in *(verb)*

Examine closely; focus one’s attention on.

- *He zoomed in on the book.*
- *The coach explained when to use “zoom in” and when to wait.*

abortion pill *(noun)*

An abortion-inducing drug (trade name RU_486) developed in France; when taken during the first five weeks of pregnancy it blocks the action of progesterone so that the uterus sloughs off the embryo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abortion pill.”*
- *The article explained what “abortion pill” means with a simple example.*

accounted *(verb)*

To give an account or representation of in words.

- *She tried to use “accounted” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “accounted” in real sentences.*

acre inch *(noun)*

One twelfth of an acre-foot.

- *The article explained what "acre inch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acre inch" to mean one twelfth of an acre-foot.*

air sickness *(noun)*

Motion sickness experienced while traveling by air (especially during turbulence).

- *The article explained what "air sickness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "air sickness" during the group presentation.*

airplane pilot *(noun)*

Someone who is licensed to operate an aircraft in flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "airplane pilot" to mean someone who is licensed to operate an aircraft in....*
- *They discussed "airplane pilot" during the group presentation.*

arc lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that produces light when electric current flows across the gap between two electrodes.

- *In class, the teacher used "arc lamp" to mean a lamp that produces light when electric current....*
- *They discussed "arc lamp" during the group presentation.*

artificial kidney *(noun)*

A machine that uses dialysis to remove impurities and waste products from the bloodstream before returning the blood to the patient's body.

- *Understanding "artificial kidney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artificial kidney" because he had never seen it before.*

artillery shell *(noun)*

A shell fired by artillery.

- *He looked up "artillery shell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artillery shell" to mean a shell fired by artillery.*

assassination *(noun)*

An attack intended to ruin someone's reputation.

- *He looked up "assassination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assassination."*

bachelor of science in architecture *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in architecture.

- *They discussed "bachelor of science in architecture" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bachelor of science in architecture" because he had never seen it before.*

baking chocolate *(noun)*

Pure unsweetened chocolate used in baking and icings and sauces and candy.

- *Understanding "baking chocolate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "baking chocolate" means with a simple example.*

basics *(noun)*

A statement of fundamental facts or principles.

- *Let's get down to basics.*
- *They discussed "basics" during the group presentation.*

bath towel *(noun)*

A large towel; to dry yourself after a bath.

- *In class, the teacher used "bath towel" to mean a large towel; to dry yourself after a bath.*
- *He looked up "bath towel" because he had never seen it before.*

bb shot *(noun)*

A small pellet fired from an air rifle or BB gun.

- *Understanding "bb shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bb shot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belgian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Belgium or the Belgian people.

- *The Belgian Queen.*
- *Would you call this situation "belgian"? Explain why.*

---

benjamin harrison *(noun)*

23rd President of the United States (1833-1901).

- *He looked up "benjamin harrison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benjamin harrison."*

---

betting odds *(noun)*

The ratio by which one better's wager is greater than that of another.

- *He offered odds of two to one.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "betting odds."*

---

bibliography *(noun)*

A list of writings with time and place of publication (such as the writings of a single author or the works referred to in preparing a document etc.).

- *He looked up "bibliography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bibliography" during the group presentation.*

---

black humour *(noun)*

The juxtaposition of morbid and farcical elements (in writing or drama) to give a disturbing effect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black humour."*
- *He looked up "black humour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black panthers *(noun)*

A militant Black political party founded in 1965 to end political dominance by Whites.

- *In class, the teacher used "black panthers" to mean a militant black political party founded in 1965 to....*
- *Understanding "black panthers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blanket jam *(verb)*

Jam a broad spectrum of frequencies to affect all communications in the area except for directional antenna communications.

- *Can you use "blanket jam" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "blanket jam" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

blood poisoning *(noun)*

Invasion of the bloodstream by virulent microorganisms from a focus of infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood poisoning" to mean invasion of the bloodstream by virulent....*
- *He looked up "blood poisoning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blood typing *(noun)*

Determining a person's blood type by serological methods.

- *The article explained what "blood typing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood typing."*

---

board of trustees *(noun)*

A governing board elected or appointed to direct the policies of an educational institution.

- *In class, the teacher used "board of trustees" to mean a governing board elected or appointed to direct....*
- *He looked up "board of trustees" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boat whistle *(noun)*

A whistle on a boat that is sounded as a warning.

- *He looked up "boat whistle" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "boat whistle" to mean a whistle on a boat that is sounded as a warning.*

---

bomb rack *(noun)*

A device on an aircraft for carrying bombs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomb rack."*
- *He looked up "bomb rack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bomber crew *(noun)*

The crew of a bomber.

- *He looked up "bomber crew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bomber crew" during the group presentation.*

---

breeze block *(noun)*

A light concrete building block made with cinder aggregate.

- *Cinder blocks are called breeze blocks in Britain.*
- *He looked up "breeze block" because he had never seen it before.*

---

broadly *(adverb)*

Without regard to specific details or exceptions.

- *He interprets the law broadly.*
- *He smiled broadly.*

---

calvin *(noun)*

United States chemist noted for discovering the series of chemical reactions in photosynthesis (1911-).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calvin."*
- *The article explained what "calvin" means with a simple example.*

---

candles *(noun)*

The basic unit of luminous intensity adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites; equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity per square centimeter of a black body radiating at the temperature of 2,046 degrees Kelvin.

- *He looked up "candles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candles."*

---

capita *(noun)*

A headlike protuberance on an organ or structure.

- *Understanding "capita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capita."*

---

car sickness *(noun)*

Motion sickness experienced while traveling in a car.

- *The article explained what "car sickness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car sickness" to mean motion sickness experienced while traveling in a car.*

---

certainty *(noun)*

The state of being certain.

- *His certainty reassured the others.*
- *His victory is a certainty.*

---

channel-surf *(verb)*

Switch channels, on television.

- *The coach explained when to use "channel-surf" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "channel-surf" in real sentences.*

---

cheeks *(noun)*

Either of the two large fleshy masses of muscular tissue that form the human rump.

- *The article explained what "cheeks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheeks."*

chickens *(noun)*

A person who lacks confidence, is irresolute and wishy-washy.

- *In class, the teacher used "chickens" to mean a person who lacks confidence, is irresolute and....*
- *Understanding "chickens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

christopher columbus *(noun)*

Italian navigator who discovered the New World in the service of Spain while looking for a route to China (1451-1506).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christopher columbus."*
- *Understanding "christopher columbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

citation *(noun)*

A short note recognizing a source of information or of a quoted passage.

- *The student's essay failed to list several important citations.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citation."*

clues *(noun)*

Evidence that helps to solve a problem.

- *In class, the teacher used "clues" to mean evidence that helps to solve a problem.*
- *Understanding "clues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

collectively *(adverb)*

In conjunction with; combined.

- *The narrator describes the scene "collectively" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "collectively" can make your explanation more exact.*

commercials *(noun)*

A commercially sponsored ad on radio or television.

- *The article explained what "commercials" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercials."*

compression *(noun)*

The process or result of becoming smaller or pressed together.

- *Understanding "compression" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "compression" during the group presentation.*

comprised *(verb)*

Include or contain; have as a component.

- *A totally new idea is comprised in this paper.*
- *The land he conquered comprised several provinces.*

confess *(verb)*

Confess to God in the presence of a priest, as in the Catholic faith.

- *She confessed that she had taken the money.*
- *In everyday English, people use "confess" when talking about this idea.*

coordinate *(verb)*

Bring into common action, movement, or condition.

- *Coordinate the painters, masons, and plumbers.*
- *Coordinate his actions with that of his colleagues.*

coordinates *(verb)*

Bring into common action, movement, or condition.

- *In everyday English, people use "coordinates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "coordinates" in real sentences.*

cube *(noun)*

A hexahedron with six equal squares as faces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cube."*
- *He looked up "cube" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dairy farmer *(noun)*

The owner or manager of a dairy.

- *In class, the teacher used "dairy farmer" to mean the owner or manager of a dairy.*
- *The article explained what "dairy farmer" means with a simple example.*

---

dana *(noun)*

Celtic goddess who was the mother of the Tuatha De Danann; identified with the Welsh Don.

- *Understanding "dana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

declaring *(verb)*

Proclaim one's support, sympathy, or opinion for or against.

- *Can you use "declaring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "declaring" when talking about this idea.*

---

decoration *(noun)*

An award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event.

- *Understanding "decoration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "decoration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decoration day *(noun)*

Legal holiday in the United States, last Monday in May; commemorates the members of the United States armed forces who were killed in war.

- *He looked up "decoration day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "decoration day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decree *(noun)*

A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by a court or judge).

- *He looked up "decree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "decree" during the group presentation.*

---

deep-fat-fry *(verb)*

Fry in deep fat.

- *The coach explained when to use "deep-fat-fry" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "deep-fat-fry" until he saw an example.*

---

definitions *(noun)*

A concise explanation of the meaning of a word or phrase or symbol.

- *He looked up "definitions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "definitions."*

---

deliberate *(verb)*

Think about carefully; weigh.

- *In everyday English, people use "deliberate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deliberate" in real sentences.*

---

dental surgeon *(noun)*

A dentist qualified to perform surgical procedures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dental surgeon."*
- *He looked up "dental surgeon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

direct correlation *(noun)*

A correlation in which large values of one variable are associated with large values of the other and small with small; the correlation coefficient is between 0 and +1.

- *They discussed "direct correlation" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "direct correlation" to mean a correlation in which large values of one variable....*

discovering *(verb)*

See for the first time; make a discovery.

- *He did not know how to use "discovering" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "discovering" and when to wait.*

dot com company *(noun)*

A company that operates its business primarily on the internet using a URL that ends in '.com'.

- *They discussed "dot com company" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dot com company."*

drift *(noun)*

A general tendency to change (as of opinion).

- *Caught the general drift of the conversation.*
- *They dug a drift parallel with the vein.*

drift off *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *She tried to use "drift off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "drift off" and when to wait.*

dye *(noun)*

A usually soluble substance for staining or coloring e.g. fabrics or hair.

- *He looked up "dye" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dye" to mean a usually soluble substance for staining or....*

educators *(noun)*

Someone who educates young people.

- *He looked up "educators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "educators."*

egyptian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Egypt.

- *In class, the teacher used "egyptian monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in egypt.*
- *The article explained what "egyptian monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

electron *(noun)*

An elementary particle with negative charge.

- *Understanding "electron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electron" to mean an elementary particle with negative charge.*

endangered species *(noun)*

A species whose numbers are so small that the species is at risk of extinction.

- *They discussed "endangered species" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "endangered species" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endure *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *The new secretary had to endure a lot of unprofessional remarks.*
- *The legend of Elvis endures.*

enzyme *(noun)*

Any of several complex proteins that are produced by cells and act as catalysts in specific biochemical reactions.

- *He looked up "enzyme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "enzyme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

evolutionary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by evolution.

- *Evolutionary biology.*
- *The speaker chose "evolutionary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

exhibits *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *He exhibits a great talent.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exhibits" in real sentences.*

---

field hut *(noun)*

Temporary military shelter.

- *The article explained what "field hut" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "field hut" during the group presentation.*

---

fragments *(noun)*

A piece broken off or cut off of something else.

- *Fragments of a play.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fragments."*

---

francis drake *(noun)*

English explorer and admiral who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe and who helped to defeat the Spanish Armada (1540-1596).

- *The article explained what "francis drake" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "francis drake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

french heel *(noun)*

A fairly high narrow heel on women's shoes.

- *Understanding "french heel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french heel."*

---

frog legs *(noun)*

Hind legs of frogs used as food; resemble chicken and cooked as chicken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frog legs."*
- *They discussed "frog legs" during the group presentation.*

---

fry cook *(noun)*

A cook who specializes in fried foods.

- *They discussed "fry cook" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fry cook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fuels *(noun)*

A substance that can be consumed to produce energy.

- *They developed alternative fuels for aircraft.*
- *The article explained what "fuels" means with a simple example.*

---

gambling casino *(noun)*

A public building for gambling and entertainment.

- *Understanding "gambling casino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gambling casino" during the group presentation.*

---

garlic bread *(noun)*

French or Italian bread sliced and spread with garlic butter then crisped in the oven.

- *He looked up "garlic bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garlic bread."*

---

geographical region *(noun)*

A demarcated area of the Earth.

- *He looked up “geographical region” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “geographical region.”*

---

geological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or based on geology.

- *Geological formations.*
- *Would you call this situation “geological”? Explain why.*

---

geological time *(noun)*

The time of the physical formation and development of the earth (especially prior to human history).

- *The article explained what “geological time” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “geological time” to mean the time of the physical formation and development....*

---

graham flour *(noun)*

Flour made by grinding the entire wheat berry including the bran; (‘whole meal flour’ is British usage).

- *Understanding “graham flour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “graham flour” means with a simple example.*

---

grams *(noun)*

A metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.

- *He looked up “grams” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grams.”*

---

grass skirt *(noun)*

A skirt made of long blades of grass.

- *They discussed “grass skirt” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grass skirt” to mean a skirt made of long blades of grass.*

---

great-niece *(noun)*

A daughter of your niece or nephew.

- *In class, the teacher used “great-niece” to mean a daughter of your niece or nephew.*
- *He looked up “great-niece” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gross anatomy *(noun)*

The study of the structure of the body and its parts without the use of a microscope.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gross anatomy.”*
- *Understanding “gross anatomy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gun carriage *(noun)*

A framework on which a gun is mounted for firing.

- *He looked up “gun carriage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gun carriage” to mean a framework on which a gun is mounted for firing.*

---

guru *(noun)*

A recognized leader in some field or of some movement.

- *A guru of genomics.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “guru.”*

---

hacked *(verb)*

Be able to manage or manage successfully.

- *He hacked his way through the forest.*
- *She tried to use “hacked” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hair gel *(noun)*

Toiletry consisting of an aerosol foam used in hair styling.

- *Understanding “hair gel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “hair gel” because he had never seen it before.*

ham sandwich *(noun)*

A sandwich made with a filling of sliced ham.

- *The article explained what "ham sandwich" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ham sandwich" to mean a sandwich made with a filling of sliced ham.*

hans *(noun)*

Imperial dynasty that ruled China (most of the time from 206 BC to AD 220) and expanded its boundaries and developed its bureaucracy; remembered as one of the great eras of Chinese civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "hans" to mean imperial dynasty that ruled china (most of the time....*
- *The article explained what "hans" means with a simple example.*

hatch *(verb)*

Draw, cut, or engrave lines, usually parallel, on metal, wood, or paper.

- *Hatch the sheet.*
- *Young birds, fish, and reptiles hatch.*

hindi *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Hinduism.

- *Would you call this situation "hindi"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hindi" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hindu calendar *(noun)*

The lunisolar calendar governing the religious life of Hindus; an extra month is inserted after every month in which there are two new moons (once every three years).

- *Understanding "hindu calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hindu calendar" because he had never seen it before.*

historians *(noun)*

A person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it.

- *In class, the teacher used "historians" to mean a person who is an authority on history and who....*
- *He looked up "historians" because he had never seen it before.*

hm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 100 meters.

- *The article explained what "hm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hormone *(noun)*

The secretion of an endocrine gland that is transmitted by the blood to the tissue on which it has a specific effect.

- *He looked up "hormone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hormone."*

i timothy *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's first epistle to Timothy; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "i timothy."*
- *They discussed "i timothy" during the group presentation.*

import barrier *(noun)*

Any regulation or policy that restricts international trade.

- *Understanding "import barrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "import barrier" during the group presentation.*

indirect lighting *(noun)*

A concealed lighting fixture.

- *Understanding "indirect lighting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indirect lighting."*

infinity *(noun)*

Time without end.

- *He looked up "infinity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "infinity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intentionally *(adverb)*

With intention; in an intentional manner.

- *He used that word intentionally.*
- *She spoke "intentionally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

internet explorer *(noun)*

A commercial browser.

- *He looked up "internet explorer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "internet explorer" during the group presentation.*

---

irish soda bread *(noun)*

Round loaf made with soda and buttermilk; often containing caraway seeds and raisins.

- *He looked up "irish soda bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish soda bread."*

---

john churchill *(noun)*

English general considered one of the greatest generals in history (1650-1722).

- *They discussed "john churchill" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "john churchill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joints *(noun)*

The shape or manner in which things come together and a connection is made.

- *The article explained what "joints" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "joints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

julian calendar *(noun)*

The solar calendar introduced in Rome in 46 b.c. by Julius Caesar and slightly modified by Augustus, establishing the 12-month year of 365 days with each 4th year having 366 days and the months having 31 or 30 days except for February.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "julian calendar."*
- *Understanding "julian calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kilometers *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (or 0.621371 miles).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilometers."*
- *The article explained what "kilometers" means with a simple example.*

---

labs *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *He looked up "labs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labs."*

---

lace *(noun)*

A delicate decorative fabric woven in an open web of symmetrical patterns.

- *The article explained what "lace" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lace" during the group presentation.*

---

lace into *(verb)*

Hit violently, as in an attack.

- *In everyday English, people use "lace into" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lace into" in real sentences.*

---

lace up *(verb)*

Draw through eyes or holes.

- *Lace the shoelaces.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lace up" in real sentences.*

---

lead poisoning *(noun)*

Toxic condition produced by the absorption of excessive lead into the system.

- *He looked up "lead poisoning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lead poisoning."*

---

lego set *(noun)*

(trademark) a child's plastic construction set for making mechanical models.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lego set."*
- *The article explained what "lego set" means with a simple example.*

---

libya *(noun)*

A military dictatorship in northern Africa on the Mediterranean; consists almost entirely of desert; a major exporter of petroleum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libya."*
- *They discussed "libya" during the group presentation.*

---

losers *(noun)*

A person with a record of failing; someone who loses consistently.

- *He looked up "losers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "losers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louis henry sullivan *(noun)*

United States architect known for his steel framed skyscrapers and for coining the phrase 'form follows function' (1856-1924).

- *Understanding "louis henry sullivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "louis henry sullivan" means with a simple example.*

---

magic marker *(noun)*

A pen with a writing tip made of felt (trade name Magic Marker).

- *They discussed "magic marker" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "magic marker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magnetic bubble memory *(noun)*

A nonvolatile storage device that holds information in the form of bubbles on a thin film of magnetic silicate; no longer used in most computers.

- *They discussed "magnetic bubble memory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic bubble memory."*

---

magnetic ink *(noun)*

An ink that contains particles of a magnetic substance whose presence can be detected by magnetic sensors.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic ink" to mean an ink that contains particles of a magnetic....*
- *The article explained what "magnetic ink" means with a simple example.*

---

magnetic variation *(noun)*

The angle (at a particular location) between magnetic north and true north.

- *The article explained what "magnetic variation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "magnetic variation" during the group presentation.*

---

maiden *(noun)*

An unmarried girl (especially a virgin).

- *He looked up "maiden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maiden" to mean an unmarried girl (especially a virgin).*

---

marijuana cigarette *(noun)*

Marijuana leaves rolled into a cigarette for smoking.

- *He looked up "marijuana cigarette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marijuana cigarette" during the group presentation.*

martin luther *(noun)*

German theologian who led the Reformation; believed that salvation is granted on the basis of faith rather than deeds (1483-1546).

- *They discussed "martin luther" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martin luther" to mean german theologian who led the reformation; believed....*

membrane *(noun)*

A pliable sheet of tissue that covers or lines or connects the organs or cells of animals or plants.

- *They discussed "membrane" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "membrane."*

messing *(verb)*

Make a mess of or create disorder in.

- *She tried to use "messing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "messing" when talking about this idea.*

metallic *(noun)*

A fabric made of a yarn that is partly or entirely of metal.

- *The article explained what "metallic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metallic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

methodology *(noun)*

The system of methods followed in a particular discipline.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methodology."*
- *He looked up "methodology" because he had never seen it before.*

metric weight unit *(noun)*

A decimal unit of weight based on the gram.

- *He looked up "metric weight unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "metric weight unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

missionary post *(noun)*

An organization of missionaries in a foreign land sent to carry on religious work.

- *He looked up "missionary post" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "missionary post."*

modifications *(noun)*

An event that occurs when something passes from one state or phase to another.

- *The neighborhood had undergone few modifications since his last visit years ago.*
- *They discussed "modifications" during the group presentation.*

monitors *(verb)*

Keep tabs on; keep an eye on; keep under surveillance.

- *In everyday English, people use "monitors" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "monitors" in real sentences.*

morning sickness *(noun)*

Nausea early in the day; a characteristic symptom in the early months of pregnancy.

- *They discussed "morning sickness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "morning sickness" because he had never seen it before.*

mother goose *(noun)*

The imaginary author of a collection of nursery rhymes.

- *He looked up "mother goose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother goose."*

multiple correlation *(noun)*

A statistical technique that predicts values of one variable on the basis of two or more other variables.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiple correlation" to mean a statistical technique that predicts values of one....*
- *The article explained what "multiple correlation" means with a simple example.*

---

murderer *(noun)*

A criminal who commits homicide (who performs the unlawful premeditated killing of another human being).

- *In class, the teacher used "murderer" to mean a criminal who commits homicide (who performs the....*
- *Understanding "murderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nap *(noun)*

The yarn (as in a rug or velvet or corduroy) that stands up from the weave.

- *There wasn't time for a nap.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nap."*

---

natural language processor *(noun)*

An application program that deals with natural language text.

- *They discussed "natural language processor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "natural language processor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naval special warfare *(noun)*

The agency that provides units to conduct unconventional and counter-guerilla warfare.

- *They discussed "naval special warfare" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "naval special warfare" means with a simple example.*

---

neo jazz *(noun)*

Any of various styles of jazz that appeared after 1940.

- *The article explained what "neo jazz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neo jazz" to mean any of various styles of jazz that appeared after 1940.*

---

nerve fiber *(noun)*

A threadlike extension of a nerve cell.

- *He looked up "nerve fiber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nerve fiber" during the group presentation.*

---

niece *(noun)*

A daughter of your brother or sister.

- *In class, the teacher used "niece" to mean a daughter of your brother or sister.*
- *The article explained what "niece" means with a simple example.*

---

nm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *The article explained what "nm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nm" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a....*

---

northern baptist *(noun)*

A member of the American Baptist Convention.

- *The article explained what "northern baptist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern baptist" to mean a member of the american baptist convention.*

---

numbered *(verb)*

Add up in number or quantity.

- *The coach explained when to use "numbered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "numbered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

object-oriented database *(noun)*

A database in which the operations carried out on information items (data objects) are considered part of their definition.

- *They discussed "object-oriented database" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "object-oriented database" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

optical lens *(noun)*

A lens that focuses the image in a camera.

- *Understanding "optical lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "optical lens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orange-juice concentrate *(noun)*

Orange juice that has been concentrated and frozen.

- *The article explained what "orange-juice concentrate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "orange-juice concentrate" during the group presentation.*

---

orchestra pit *(noun)*

Lowered area in front of a stage where an orchestra accompanies the performers.

- *He looked up "orchestra pit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orchestra pit" during the group presentation.*

---

orthodox catholic church *(noun)*

Derived from the Byzantine Church and adhering to Byzantine rites.

- *The article explained what "orthodox catholic church" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthodox catholic church."*

---

particular proposition *(noun)*

(logic) a proposition that asserts something about some (but not all) members of a class.

- *They discussed "particular proposition" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "particular proposition" to mean (logic) a proposition that asserts something about....*

---

partnerships *(noun)*

A cooperative relationship between people or groups who agree to share responsibility for achieving some specific goal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "partnerships."*
- *He looked up "partnerships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

people's liberation army *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland.

- *They discussed "people's liberation army" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "people's liberation army."*

---

persuade *(verb)*

Cause somebody to adopt a certain position, belief, or course of action; twist somebody's arm.

- *You can't persuade me to buy this ugly vase!*
- *He did not know how to use "persuade" until he saw an example.*

---

philip warren anderson *(noun)*

United States physicist who studied the electronic structure of magnetic and disordered systems (1923-).

- *The article explained what "philip warren anderson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "philip warren anderson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pier *(noun)*

A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles; provides access to ships and boats.

- *In class, the teacher used "pier" to mean a platform built out from the shore into the water....*
- *He looked up "pier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plane geometry *(noun)*

The geometry of 2-dimensional figures.

- *Understanding "plane geometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plane geometry."*

---

plasma physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics concerned with matter in its plasma phase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plasma physics."*
- *Understanding "plasma physics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polling place *(noun)*

A place where voters go to cast their votes in an election.

- *He looked up "polling place" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polling place" during the group presentation.*

predecessor *(noun)*

One who precedes you in time (as in holding a position or office).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predecessor."*
- *He looked up "predecessor" because he had never seen it before.*

premise *(noun)*

A statement that is assumed to be true and from which a conclusion can be drawn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "premise."*
- *The article explained what "premise" means with a simple example.*

purse string *(noun)*

A drawstring used to close the mouth of a purse.

- *In class, the teacher used "purse string" to mean a drawstring used to close the mouth of a purse.*
- *The article explained what "purse string" means with a simple example.*

quiz *(verb)*

Examine someone's knowledge of something.

- *We got quizzed on French irregular verbs.*
- *Can you use "quiz" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

raw wool *(noun)*

Wool in its natural condition; not refined or processed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raw wool."*
- *Understanding "raw wool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

recipients *(noun)*

The semantic role of the animate entity that is passively involved in the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *He looked up "recipients" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recipients."*

relates *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *She relates well to her peers.*
- *She tried to use "relates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

relied *(verb)*

Have confidence or faith in.

- *He did not know how to use "relied" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "relied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

republic of bulgaria *(noun)*

A republic in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe.

- *Understanding "republic of bulgaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "republic of bulgaria" to mean a republic in the eastern part of the balkan....*

republic of ghana *(noun)*

A republic in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea.

- *Ghana was colonized as the Gold Coast by the British.*
- *He looked up "republic of ghana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

republic of the sudan *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; achieved independence from Egypt and the United Kingdom in 1956.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of the sudan."*
- *He looked up "republic of the sudan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scent out *(verb)*

Recognize or detect by or as if by smelling.

- *He can smell out trouble.*
- *He did not know how to use "scent out" until he saw an example.*

---

securities analyst *(noun)*

An analyst who studies the financial performance of corporations.

- *In class, the teacher used "securities analyst" to mean an analyst who studies the financial performance of....*
- *The article explained what "securities analyst" means with a simple example.*

---

ship builder *(noun)*

A carpenter who helps build and launch wooden vessels.

- *They discussed "ship builder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ship builder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir oliver lodge *(noun)*

English physicist who studied electromagnetic radiation and was a pioneer of radiotelegraphy (1851-1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir oliver lodge" to mean english physicist who studied electromagnetic....*
- *They discussed "sir oliver lodge" during the group presentation.*

---

slate *(verb)*

Enter on a list or slate for an election.

- *He was slated for borough president.*
- *He slated his talk for 9 AM.*

---

sliding scale *(noun)*

A wage scale that fluctuates in response to the cost-of-living index.

- *Understanding "sliding scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sliding scale" means with a simple example.*

---

sliding seat *(noun)*

Rower's seat that slides fore and aft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sliding seat."*
- *The article explained what "sliding seat" means with a simple example.*

---

solar collector *(noun)*

A concave mirror that concentrates the rays of the sun; can produce high temperatures.

- *Understanding "solar collector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "solar collector" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solid geometry *(noun)*

The geometry of 3-dimensional space.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solid geometry."*
- *The article explained what "solid geometry" means with a simple example.*

---

sore throat *(noun)*

Inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

- *The article explained what "sore throat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sore throat" to mean inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.*

southern baptist *(noun)*

A member of the Southern Baptist Convention.

- *They discussed "southern baptist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southern baptist."*

spells *(noun)*

A verbal formula believed to have magical force.

- *They discussed "spells" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spells."*

sperm bank *(noun)*

A depository for storing sperm.

- *They discussed "sperm bank" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sperm bank" means with a simple example.*

statute book *(noun)*

A record of the whole body of legislation in a given jurisdiction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statute book."*
- *The article explained what "statute book" means with a simple example.*

statute law *(noun)*

Law enacted by a legislative body.

- *In class, the teacher used "statute law" to mean law enacted by a legislative body.*
- *The article explained what "statute law" means with a simple example.*

steering gear *(noun)*

A gear that couples the steering wheel to the steering linkage of a motor vehicle.

- *He looked up "steering gear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steering gear" to mean a gear that couples the steering wheel to the....*

stephen crane *(noun)*

United States writer (1871-1900).

- *He looked up "stephen crane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stephen crane" to mean united states writer (1871-1900).*

strip steak *(noun)*

Steak from upper part of the short loin.

- *Understanding "strip steak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strip steak" to mean steak from upper part of the short loin.*

sugar spoon *(noun)*

A spoon for serving sugar; often made in the shape of a seashell.

- *The article explained what "sugar spoon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar spoon."*

superior conjunction *(noun)*

(astronomy) the alignment of the Earth and a planet on the opposite side of the sun.

- *The article explained what "superior conjunction" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "superior conjunction" during the group presentation.*

swedish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Sweden.

- *Understanding "swedish monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swedish monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in sweden.*

tags *(noun)*

A label associated with something for the purpose of identification.

- *Semantic tags were attached in order to identify different meanings of the word.*
- *They discussed "tags" during the group presentation.*

---

tapes *(noun)*

A long thin piece of cloth or paper as used for binding or fastening.

- *He took along a dozen tapes to record the interview.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapes."*

---

tax bracket *(noun)*

A category of taxpayers based on the amount of their income.

- *They discussed "tax bracket" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tax bracket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tee *(noun)*

The starting place for each hole on a golf course.

- *They were waiting on the first tee.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tee" to mean the starting place for each hole on a golf course.*

---

tee up *(verb)*

Make detailed arrangements or preparations.

- *Tee golf balls.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tee up" when talking about this idea.*

---

terry cloth *(noun)*

A pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on both sides; used to make bath towels and bath robes.

- *Understanding "terry cloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terry cloth."*

---

testified *(verb)*

Provide evidence for.

- *Her behavior testified to her incompetence.*
- *Can you use "testified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

thomas hardy *(noun)*

English novelist and poet (1840-1928).

- *Understanding "thomas hardy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomas hardy" to mean english novelist and poet (1840-1928).*

---

timothy *(noun)*

A disciple of Saint Paul who became the leader of the Christian community at Ephesus.

- *Understanding "timothy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "timothy" during the group presentation.*

---

token *(noun)*

An individual instance of a type of symbol.

- *The word'error' contains three tokens of 'r'.*
- *They discussed "token" during the group presentation.*

---

tongue-in-cheek *(adverb)*

In a bantering fashion.

- *The narrator describes the scene "tongue-in-cheek" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "tongue-in-cheek" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

tornado *(noun)*

A purified and potent form of cocaine that is smoked rather than snorted; highly addictive.

- *The article explained what "tornado" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "tornado" to mean a purified and potent form of cocaine that is....*

---

tracy *(noun)*

United States film actor who appeared in many films with Katharine Hepburn (1900-1967).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tracy."*
- *The article explained what "tracy" means with a simple example.*

---

tunes *(noun)*

A succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tunes."*
- *They discussed "tunes" during the group presentation.*

---

twilight *(noun)*

A condition of decline following successes.

- *In the twilight of the empire.*
- *He loved the twilight.*

---

universal donor *(noun)*

A person whose type O Rh-negative blood may be safely transfused into persons with other blood types.

- *The article explained what "universal donor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "universal donor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vagina *(noun)*

The lower part of the female reproductive tract; a moist canal in female mammals extending from the labia minora to the uterus.

- *The vagina receives the penis during coitus.*
- *The vagina is elastic enough to allow the passage of a fetus.*

---

vault of heaven *(noun)*

The apparent surface of the imaginary sphere on which celestial bodies appear to be projected.

- *In class, the teacher used "vault of heaven" to mean the apparent surface of the imaginary sphere on....*
- *The article explained what "vault of heaven" means with a simple example.*

---

verbal expression *(noun)*

The communication (in speech or writing) of your beliefs or opinions.

- *Expressions of good will.*
- *He helped me find verbal expression for my ideas.*

---

verses *(verb)*

Familiarize through thorough study or experience.

- *The coach explained when to use "verses" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "verses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vocabulary *(noun)*

The system of techniques or symbols serving as a means of expression (as in arts or crafts).

- *He introduced a wide vocabulary of techniques.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vocabulary" to mean the system of techniques or symbols serving as a....*

---

vocal fold *(noun)*

Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.

- *Understanding "vocal fold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vocal fold."*

---

wellington *(noun)*

The capital of New Zealand.

- *They discussed "wellington" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wellington" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrist pin *(noun)*

Pin joining a piston to a connecting rod.

- *He looked up "wrist pin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrist pin."*

---

aberdeen *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Scotland on the North Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "aberdeen" to mean a city in northeastern scotland on the north sea.*
- *He looked up "aberdeen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abraham lincoln *(noun)*

16th President of the United States; saved the Union during the American Civil War and emancipated the slaves; was assassinated by Booth (1809-1865).

- *They discussed "abraham lincoln" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abraham lincoln."*

---

absorb *(verb)*

Devote (oneself) fully to.

- *The liquids, light, and gases absorb.*
- *He absorbed the knowledge or beliefs of his tribe.*

---

accompany *(verb)*

Be present or associated with an event or entity.

- *Can you use "accompany" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "accompany" and when to wait.*

---

accord *(noun)*

A written agreement between two states or sovereigns.

- *We are in accord with your proposal.*
- *Understanding "accord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albany *(noun)*

A town in southwest Georgia; processing center for peanuts and pecans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albany."*
- *Understanding "albany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

algorithms *(noun)*

A precise rule (or set of rules) specifying how to solve some problem.

- *Understanding "algorithms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "algorithms" during the group presentation.*

---

alt *(noun)*

Angular distance above the horizon (especially of a celestial object).

- *The article explained what "alt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alt" to mean angular distance above the horizon (especially of a....*

---

alternatively *(adverb)*

In place of, or as an alternative to.

- *Alternatively we could buy a used car.*
- *She spoke "alternatively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

ammunition chest *(noun)*

A chest to hold ammunition.

- *In class, the teacher used "ammunition chest" to mean a chest to hold ammunition.*
- *The article explained what "ammunition chest" means with a simple example.*

---

archer *(noun)*

A person who is expert in the use of a bow and arrow.

- *They discussed "archer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archer."*

---

army hut *(noun)*

Temporary military shelter.

- *In class, the teacher used "army hut" to mean temporary military shelter.*
- *Understanding "army hut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arthur sullivan *(noun)*

English composer of operettas who collaborated with the librettist William Gilbert (1842-1900).

- *In class, the teacher used "arthur sullivan" to mean english composer of operettas who collaborated with....*
- *He looked up "arthur sullivan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asap *(adverb)*

As soon as possible.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "asap" naturally.*
- *She spoke "asap," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

assurance *(noun)*

A statement intended to inspire confidence.

- *The President's assurances were not respected.*
- *His assurance in his superiority did not make him popular.*

---

baked egg *(noun)*

Egg cooked individually in cream or butter in a small ramekin.

- *Understanding "baked egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baked egg" during the group presentation.*

---

barber *(noun)*

A hairdresser who cuts hair and shaves beards as a trade.

- *He looked up "barber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barber" to mean a hairdresser who cuts hair and shaves beards as a....*

---

bash *(noun)*

A vigorous blow.

- *He took a bash right in his face.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bash" to mean a vigorous blow.*

---

bathroom cleaner *(noun)*

A preparation for cleaning bathrooms.

- *Understanding "bathroom cleaner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bathroom cleaner" during the group presentation.*

---

battalion *(noun)*

A large indefinite number.

- *A battalion of ants.*
- *He looked up "battalion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bb gun *(noun)*

An air gun in which BBs are propelled by compressed air.

- *In class, the teacher used "bb gun" to mean an air gun in which bbs are propelled by compressed air.*
- *They discussed "bb gun" during the group presentation.*

---

biblical latin *(noun)*

The form of Latin written between the 3rd and 8th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "biblical latin" to mean the form of latin written between the 3rd and 8th....*
- *The article explained what "biblical latin" means with a simple example.*

bidding *(noun)*

An authoritative direction or instruction to do something.

- *They came at his bidding.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bidding."*

block diagram *(noun)*

A diagram showing the interconnections between the components of system (especially an electronic system).

- *Understanding "block diagram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "block diagram" to mean a diagram showing the interconnections between the....*

book token *(noun)*

A gift voucher that can be exchanged for books costing up to an amount given on the voucher.

- *Understanding "book token" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "book token" because he had never seen it before.*

booking agent *(noun)*

Someone who engages a person or company for performances.

- *Understanding "booking agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "booking agent" because he had never seen it before.*

borrow pit *(noun)*

A pit created to provide earth that can be used as fill at another site.

- *In class, the teacher used "borrow pit" to mean a pit created to provide earth that can be used as....*
- *He looked up "borrow pit" because he had never seen it before.*

bricks *(noun)*

A good fellow; helpful and trustworthy.

- *Understanding "bricks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bricks" means with a simple example.*

bruno *(noun)*

German pope from 1049 to 1054 whose papacy was the beginning of papal reforms in the 11th century (1002-1054).

- *He looked up "bruno" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruno."*

buddies *(noun)*

A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities.

- *He looked up "buddies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "buddies" during the group presentation.*

bulgarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Bulgaria or its people.

- *The Bulgarian capital is Sofia.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bulgarian."*

calcium light *(noun)*

A lamp consisting of a flame directed at a cylinder of lime with a lens to concentrate the light; formerly used for stage lighting.

- *In class, the teacher used "calcium light" to mean a lamp consisting of a flame directed at a cylinder....*
- *He looked up "calcium light" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of vermont *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Vermont; located in north central Vermont.

- *Understanding "capital of vermont" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of vermont" to mean capital of the state of vermont; located in north....*

carpenter *(noun)*

A woodworker who makes or repairs wooden objects.

- *He looked up “carpenter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “carpenter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cat rig *(noun)*

Rig of a catboat.

- *In class, the teacher used “cat rig” to mean rig of a catboat.*
- *The article explained what “cat rig” means with a simple example.*

---

ceased *(verb)*

Have an end, in a temporal, spatial, or quantitative sense; either spatial or metaphorical.

- *Can you use “ceased” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “ceased” and when to wait.*

---

charles edward berry *(noun)*

United States rock singer (born in 1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “charles edward berry.”*
- *Understanding “charles edward berry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chronic wasting disease *(noun)*

A wildlife disease (akin to bovine spongiform encephalitis) that affects deer and elk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chronic wasting disease.”*
- *He looked up “chronic wasting disease” because he had never seen it before.*

---

citation form *(noun)*

The form of a word that heads a lexical entry and is alphabetized in a dictionary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “citation form.”*
- *The article explained what “citation form” means with a simple example.*

---

clock dial *(noun)*

The face of a clock showing hours and minutes of the day.

- *In class, the teacher used “clock dial” to mean the face of a clock showing hours and minutes of....*
- *The article explained what “clock dial” means with a simple example.*

---

coconut cream *(noun)*

White liquid obtained from compressing fresh coconut meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coconut cream.”*
- *He looked up “coconut cream” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coconut meat *(noun)*

The edible white meat of a coconut; often shredded for use in e.g. cakes and curries.

- *In class, the teacher used “coconut meat” to mean the edible white meat of a coconut; often shredded....*
- *They discussed “coconut meat” during the group presentation.*

---

coconut milk *(noun)*

Clear to whitish fluid from within a fresh coconut.

- *In class, the teacher used “coconut milk” to mean clear to whitish fluid from within a fresh coconut.*
- *The article explained what “coconut milk” means with a simple example.*

---

commanding officer *(noun)*

An officer in command of a military unit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commanding officer.”*
- *They discussed “commanding officer” during the group presentation.*

---

coordinate system *(noun)*

A system that uses coordinates to establish position.

- *The article explained what “coordinate system” means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “coordinate system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counter conditioning *(noun)*

Conditioning in which a second incompatible response is conditioned to an already conditioned stimulus.

- *Counter conditioning lies behind many of the procedures used in behavior therapy.*
- *The article explained what “counter conditioning” means with a simple example.*

creators *(noun)*

A person who grows or makes or invents things.

- *The article explained what “creators” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “creators.”*

curtain ring *(noun)*

A circular ring for holding up a curtain.

- *He looked up “curtain ring” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “curtain ring” to mean a circular ring for holding up a curtain.*

deer fly fever *(noun)*

A highly infectious disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals.

- *The article explained what “deer fly fever” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deer fly fever.”*

dependent clause *(noun)*

A clause in a complex sentence that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and that functions within the sentence as a noun or adjective or adverb.

- *In class, the teacher used “dependent clause” to mean a clause in a complex sentence that cannot stand....*
- *Understanding “dependent clause” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

detained *(verb)*

Cause to be slowed down or delayed.

- *She tried to use “detained” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “detained” in real sentences.*

diagnostic program *(noun)*

A program that recognizes and explains faults in the equipment or mistakes in a computer program.

- *They discussed “diagnostic program” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “diagnostic program” to mean a program that recognizes and explains faults in....*

diagnostic test *(noun)*

An assay conducted for diagnostic purposes.

- *They discussed “diagnostic test” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “diagnostic test” because he had never seen it before.*

dial telephone *(noun)*

A telephone with a dial for registering the number to be called.

- *Understanding “dial telephone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dial telephone.”*

dioxide *(noun)*

An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

- *He looked up “dioxide” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dioxide” to mean an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in the molecule.*

dolls *(noun)*

A small replica of a person; used as a toy.

- *Understanding “dolls” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dolls” during the group presentation.*

doom *(noun)*

An unpleasant or disastrous destiny.

- *Everyone was aware of the approaching doom but was helpless to avoid it.*
- *They discussed "doom" during the group presentation.*

---

drill rod *(noun)*

Carbon steel used for rock drills and dowels.

- *He looked up "drill rod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drill rod" to mean carbon steel used for rock drills and dowels.*

---

drone pipe *(noun)*

A pipe of the bagpipe that is tuned to produce a single continuous tone.

- *Understanding "drone pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drone pipe" means with a simple example.*

---

dubbed *(verb)*

Raise (someone) to knighthood.

- *She tried to use "dubbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dubbed" and when to wait.*

---

ea *(noun)*

The Babylonian god of wisdom; son of Apsu and father of Marduk; counterpart of the Sumerian Enki; as one of the supreme triad including Anu and Bel he was assigned control of the watery element.

- *In class, the teacher used "ea" to mean the babylonian god of wisdom; son of apsu and....*
- *They discussed "ea" during the group presentation.*

---

eclipse *(verb)*

Cause an eclipse of (a celestial body) by intervention.

- *The Sun eclipses the moon today.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eclipse" when talking about this idea.*

---

eighteen *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seventeen and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eighteen."*
- *Understanding "eighteen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrical discharge *(noun)*

A discharge of electricity.

- *Understanding "electrical discharge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "electrical discharge" means with a simple example.*

---

elephants *(noun)*

The symbol of the Republican Party; introduced in cartoons by Thomas Nast in 1874.

- *He looked up "elephants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elephants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

empty tomb *(noun)*

A monument built to honor people whose remains are interred elsewhere or whose remains cannot be recovered.

- *They discussed "empty tomb" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "empty tomb" means with a simple example.*

---

exhaust *(verb)*

Use up the whole supply of.

- *We have exhausted the food supplies.*
- *This kind of work exhausts me.*

---

fast reactor *(noun)*

Nuclear reactor in which nuclear fissions are caused by fast neutrons because little or no moderator is used.

- *Understanding “fast reactor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “fast reactor” because he had never seen it before.*

---

forwards *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the front; ; ; ; (‘forrad’ and ‘forrard’ are dialectal variations).

- *She spoke “forwards,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “forwards” in the final chapter.*

---

free electron *(noun)*

Electron that is not attached to an atom or ion or molecule but is free to move under the influence of an electric field.

- *Understanding “free electron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “free electron” to mean electron that is not attached to an atom or ion or....*

---

freezing mixture *(noun)*

A mixture of substances (usually salt and ice) to obtain a temperature below the freezing point of water.

- *He looked up “freezing mixture” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “freezing mixture” to mean a mixture of substances (usually salt and ice) to....*

---

french foreign legion *(noun)*

A former foreign legion in the French army that was used for military duties outside of France.

- *Understanding “french foreign legion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “french foreign legion” means with a simple example.*

---

fries *(noun)*

Strips of potato fried in deep fat.

- *The article explained what “fries” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fries.”*

---

fruit cocktail *(noun)*

A mixture of sliced or diced fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “fruit cocktail” to mean a mixture of sliced or diced fruits.*
- *They discussed “fruit cocktail” during the group presentation.*

---

gal *(noun)*

A unit of gravitational acceleration equal to one centimeter per second per second (named after Galileo).

- *Understanding “gal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gal” means with a simple example.*

---

gas bracket *(noun)*

A pipe with one or more burners projecting from a wall.

- *They discussed “gas bracket” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gas bracket.”*

---

gasoline engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine that burns gasoline; most automobiles are driven by gasoline engines.

- *In class, the teacher used “gasoline engine” to mean an internal-combustion engine that burns gasoline;....*
- *He looked up “gasoline engine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gates of the arctic national park *(noun)*

A large national park in Alaska featuring the Great Mendenhall Glacier.

- *Understanding “gates of the arctic national park” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gates of the arctic national park” to mean a large national park in alaska featuring the great....*

---

glimpse *(noun)*

A brief or incomplete view.

- *From the window he could catch a glimpse of the lake.*
- *He caught only a glimpse of the professor’s meaning.*

greek orthodox church *(noun)*

State church of Greece; an autonomous part of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *Understanding "greek orthodox church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greek orthodox church" because he had never seen it before.*

hand-dye *(verb)*

Dye by hand.

- *This fabric is hand-dyed.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hand-dye" and when to wait.*

hawk *(noun)*

An advocate of an aggressive policy on foreign relations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawk."*
- *The article explained what "hawk" means with a simple example.*

henry spencer moore *(noun)*

British sculptor whose works are monumental organic forms (1898-1986).

- *He looked up "henry spencer moore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henry spencer moore" to mean british sculptor whose works are monumental organic....*

hindu calendar month *(noun)*

Any lunisolar month in the Hindu calendar.

- *Understanding "hindu calendar month" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindu calendar month."*

home fries *(noun)*

Sliced pieces of potato fried in a pan until brown and crisp.

- *He looked up "home fries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "home fries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ill-conceived *(adjective)*

Poorly conceived or thought out.

- *An ill-conceived plan to take over the company.*
- *Would you call this situation "ill-conceived"? Explain why.*

inclined plane *(noun)*

A simple machine for elevating objects; consists of plane surface that makes an acute angle with the horizontal.

- *In class, the teacher used "inclined plane" to mean a simple machine for elevating objects; consists of....*
- *They discussed "inclined plane" during the group presentation.*

income bracket *(noun)*

A category of taxpayers based on the amount of their income.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "income bracket."*
- *They discussed "income bracket" during the group presentation.*

infectious *(adjective)*

Of or relating to infection.

- *Infectious hospital.*
- *Infectious disease.*

inferior *(noun)*

A character or symbol set or printed or written beneath or slightly below and to the side of another character.

- *He looked up "inferior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inferior" to mean a character or symbol set or printed or written....*

inherited wealth *(noun)*

Wealth that is inherited rather than earned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inherited wealth."*
- *He looked up "inherited wealth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inquiries *(noun)*

An instance of questioning.

- *We made inquiries of all those who were present.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inquiries."*

---

insulin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas; regulates storage of glycogen in the liver and accelerates oxidation of sugar in cells.

- *Understanding "insulin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insulin" to mean hormone secreted by the isles of langerhans in the....*

---

interpret *(verb)*

Restate (words) from one language into another language.

- *Can you interpret the speech of the visiting dignitaries?*
- *How do you interpret his behavior?*

---

iron curtain *(noun)*

An impenetrable barrier to communication or information especially as imposed by rigid censorship and secrecy; used by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe the demarcation between democratic and communist countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "iron curtain" to mean an impenetrable barrier to communication or....*
- *Understanding "iron curtain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ivory coast *(noun)*

A republic in western Africa on the Gulf of Guinea; one of the most prosperous and politically stable countries in Africa.

- *They discussed "ivory coast" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivory coast."*

---

ivy league *(noun)*

A league of universities and colleges in the northeastern United States that have a reputation for scholastic achievement and social prestige.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivy league."*
- *He looked up "ivy league" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jackets *(noun)*

An outer wrapping or casing.

- *Phonograph records were sold in cardboard jackets.*
- *The article explained what "jackets" means with a simple example.*

---

kick upstairs *(verb)*

Give a promotion to or assign to a higher position.

- *John was kicked upstairs when a replacement was hired.*
- *In everyday English, people use "kick upstairs" when talking about this idea.*

---

lawn furniture *(noun)*

Furniture intended for use on a lawn or in a garden.

- *He looked up "lawn furniture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawn furniture" to mean furniture intended for use on a lawn or in a garden.*

---

lethal agent *(noun)*

An agent capable of causing death.

- *They discussed "lethal agent" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lethal agent" to mean an agent capable of causing death.*

---

lid *(noun)*

A movable top or cover (hinged or separate) for closing the opening at the top of a box, chest, jar, pan, etc.

- *He raised the piano lid.*

- *His lids would stay open no longer.*

---

logs *(noun)*

A written record of messages sent or received.

- *They discussed "logs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "logs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maiden name *(noun)*

A woman's surname before marriage.

- *The article explained what "maiden name" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maiden name" to mean a woman's surname before marriage.*

---

major premise *(noun)*

The premise of a syllogism that contains the major term (which is the predicate of the conclusion).

- *In class, the teacher used "major premise" to mean the premise of a syllogism that contains the major....*
- *The article explained what "major premise" means with a simple example.*

---

marching order *(noun)*

Equipage for marching.

- *The company was dressed in full marching order.*
- *The article explained what "marching order" means with a simple example.*

---

masterpiece *(noun)*

The most outstanding work of a creative artist or craftsman.

- *In class, the teacher used "masterpiece" to mean the most outstanding work of a creative artist or....*
- *Understanding "masterpiece" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

media guru *(noun)*

Someone who advises about the use of communication media.

- *They discussed "media guru" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "media guru" means with a simple example.*

---

melody *(noun)*

A succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence.

- *Understanding "melody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melody" to mean a succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence.*

---

memo *(noun)*

A written proposal or reminder.

- *He looked up "memo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memo."*

---

merry-go-round *(noun)*

A never-ending cycle of activities and events (especially when they seem to have little purpose).

- *If we lose the election the whole legislative merry-go-round will have to start over.*
- *They discussed "merry-go-round" during the group presentation.*

---

miranda rule *(noun)*

The rule that police (when interrogating you after an arrest) are obliged to warn you that anything you say may be used as evidence and to read you your constitutional rights (the right to a lawyer and the right to remain silent until advised by a lawyer).

- *He looked up "miranda rule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "miranda rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mirrors *(noun)*

A faithful depiction or reflection.

- *Understanding "mirrors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mirrors" during the group presentation.*

---

narrator *(noun)*

Someone who tells a story.

- *The article explained what "narrator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "narrator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

negative correlation *(noun)*

A correlation in which large values of one variable are associated with small values of the other; the correlation coefficient is between 0 and -1.

- *They discussed "negative correlation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negative correlation."*

---

nets *(noun)*

A goal lined with netting (as in soccer or hockey).

- *He looked up "nets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nets" to mean a goal lined with netting (as in soccer or hockey).*

---

nsw *(noun)*

The agency that provides units to conduct unconventional and counter-guerilla warfare.

- *Understanding "nsw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nsw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

object-oriented programming language *(noun)*

(computer science) a programming language that enables the programmer to associate a set of procedures with each type of data structure.

- *C++ is an object-oriented programming language that is an extension of C.*
- *The article explained what "object-oriented programming language" means with a simple example.*

---

offset printing *(noun)*

A plate makes an inked impression on a rubber-blanketed cylinder, which in turn transfers it to the paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "offset printing" to mean a plate makes an inked impression on a....*
- *The article explained what "offset printing" means with a simple example.*

---

onion salt *(noun)*

Ground dried onion and salt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onion salt."*
- *He looked up "onion salt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

par excellence *(adverb)*

To a degree of excellence.

- *He is the honest politician par excellence.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "par excellence" in the final chapter.*

---

partisan *(noun)*

A fervent and even militant proponent of something.

- *Understanding "partisan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "partisan."*

---

people's republic of bangladesh *(noun)*

A Muslim republic in southern Asia bordered by India to the north and west and east and the Bay of Bengal to the south; formerly part of India and then part of Pakistan; it achieved independence in 1971.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "people's republic of bangladesh."*
- *He looked up "people's republic of bangladesh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plate rack *(noun)*

A rack for holding plates to dry after they have been washed.

- *They discussed "plate rack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plate rack" to mean a rack for holding plates to dry after they have....*

---

point lace *(noun)*

Lace worked with a needle in a buttonhole stitch on a paper pattern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “point lace.”*
- *Understanding “point lace” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

posed *(adjective)*

Arranged for pictorial purposes.

- *A “posed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “posed.”*

---

president benjamin harrison *(noun)*

23rd President of the United States (1833-1901).

- *Understanding “president benjamin harrison” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “president benjamin harrison” because he had never seen it before.*

---

private investigator *(noun)*

Someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information.

- *In class, the teacher used “private investigator” to mean someone who can be employed as a detective to....*
- *The article explained what “private investigator” means with a simple example.*

---

protestant *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Protestants or Protestantism.

- *Protestant churches.*
- *A Protestant denomination.*

---

pull wires *(verb)*

Influence or control shrewdly or deviously.

- *He did not know how to use “pull wires” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “pull wires” and when to wait.*

---

pumping *(verb)*

Operate like a pump; move up and down, like a handle or a pedal.

- *Learners should practice how to use “pumping” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “pumping” until he saw an example.*

---

pupil *(noun)*

A learner who is enrolled in an educational institution.

- *Understanding “pupil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pupil” because he had never seen it before.*

---

radar echo *(noun)*

An electronic signal that has been reflected back to the radar antenna; contains information about the location and distance of the reflecting object.

- *The article explained what “radar echo” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “radar echo” to mean an electronic signal that has been reflected back....*

---

recruited *(verb)*

Cause to assemble or enlist in the military.

- *The party recruited many new members.*
- *The lab director recruited an able crew of assistants.*

---

reliance *(noun)*

The state of relying on something.

- *He wrote the paper with considerable reliance on the work of other scientists.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reliance.”*

---

relies *(verb)*

Have confidence or faith in.

- *She tried to use “relies” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “relies” and when to wait.*

relying *(verb)*

Have confidence or faith in.

- *Learners should practice how to use “relying” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “relying” and when to wait.*

republic of peru *(noun)*

A republic in western South America; achieved independence from Spain in 1821; was the heart of the Inca empire from the 12th to 16th centuries.

- *The article explained what “republic of peru” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “republic of peru” during the group presentation.*

respiratory *(adjective)*

Pertaining to respiration.

- *Respiratory assistance.*
- *Would you call this situation “respiratory”? Explain why.*

retention *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *In class, the teacher used “retention” to mean the power of retaining and recalling past experience.*
- *The article explained what “retention” means with a simple example.*

rewarded *(verb)*

Bestow honor or rewards upon.

- *The scout was rewarded for courageous action.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rewarded” in real sentences.*

ribbon *(noun)*

An award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event.

- *A mere ribbon of land.*
- *The lighted ribbon of traffic.*

rochester *(noun)*

A city in western New York; a center of the photographic equipment industry.

- *The article explained what “rochester” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “rochester” during the group presentation.*

roommate *(noun)*

An associate who shares a room with you.

- *He looked up “roommate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “roommate.”*

root vegetable *(noun)*

Any of various fleshy edible underground roots or tubers.

- *They discussed “root vegetable” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “root vegetable” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rubber tire *(noun)*

A tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim of an automobile wheel.

- *In class, the teacher used “rubber tire” to mean a tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim....*
- *Understanding “rubber tire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

schedules *(verb)*

Make a schedule; plan the time and place for events.

- *Learners should practice how to use “schedules” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “schedules” carefully so everyone would understand.*

selecting *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *The coach explained when to use "selecting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "selecting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

self-justification *(noun)*

A defense of some offensive behavior or some failure to keep a promise etc.

- *His transparent self-justification was unacceptable.*
- *The article explained what "self-justification" means with a simple example.*

---

shah *(noun)*

Title for the former hereditary monarch of Iran.

- *In class, the teacher used "shah" to mean title for the former hereditary monarch of iran.*
- *Understanding "shah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shark-liver oil *(noun)*

A fatty yellow to brown oil obtained from the livers of sharks; used for dressing leather and as a source of vitamin A.

- *Understanding "shark-liver oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shark-liver oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheep dip *(noun)*

A liquid mixture containing pesticides in which sheep are dipped to kill parasites.

- *In class, the teacher used "sheep dip" to mean a liquid mixture containing pesticides in which....*
- *He looked up "sheep dip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shotgun *(noun)*

Firearm that is a double-barreled smoothbore shoulder weapon for firing shot at short ranges.

- *Understanding "shotgun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shotgun."*

---

singers *(noun)*

United States inventor of an improved chain-stitch sewing machine (1811-1875).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singers."*
- *He looked up "singers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slap-bang *(adverb)*

In a violent or sudden or noisy manner.

- *It hit slap-bang in the middle.*
- *Using "slap-bang" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

snapped *(verb)*

To grasp hastily or eagerly.

- *The sales clerk snapped a reply at the angry customer.*
- *The rope snapped.*

---

sofa *(noun)*

An upholstered seat for more than one person.

- *They discussed "sofa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sofa" means with a simple example.*

---

solomon *(noun)*

(Old Testament) son of David and king of Israel noted for his wisdom (10th century BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solomon."*
- *He looked up "solomon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sour cream *(noun)*

Artificially soured light cream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sour cream."*

- *They discussed "sour cream" during the group presentation.*

---

sour milk *(noun)*

Milk that has turned sour.

- *In class, the teacher used "sour milk" to mean milk that has turned sour.*
- *They discussed "sour milk" during the group presentation.*

---

sour orange *(noun)*

Highly acidic orange used especially in marmalade.

- *The article explained what "sour orange" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sour orange" during the group presentation.*

---

spiral spring *(noun)*

A spring that is wound like a spiral.

- *He looked up "spiral spring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiral spring" to mean a spring that is wound like a spiral.*

---

statute title *(noun)*

A heading that names a statute or legislative bill; may give a brief summary of the matters it deals with.

- *Title 8 provided federal help for schools.*
- *In class, the teacher used "statute title" to mean a heading that names a statute or legislative bill;....*

---

suburb *(noun)*

A residential district located on the outskirts of a city.

- *They discussed "suburb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suburb."*

---

suicide bomber *(noun)*

A terrorist who blows himself up in order to kill or injure other people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suicide bomber."*
- *He looked up "suicide bomber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surgeons *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in surgery.

- *He looked up "surgeons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "surgeons" during the group presentation.*

---

table mat *(noun)*

A pad for use under a hot dish to protect a table.

- *He looked up "table mat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "table mat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telephone dial *(noun)*

A disc on a telephone that is rotated a fixed distance for each number called.

- *Understanding "telephone dial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone dial."*

---

telephone directory *(noun)*

A directory containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers and their telephone numbers.

- *The article explained what "telephone directory" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone directory."*

---

thermal pollution *(noun)*

Harm to lakes and rivers resulting from the release of excessive waste heat into them.

- *The article explained what "thermal pollution" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermal pollution" to mean harm to lakes and rivers resulting from the release....*

---

towel rail *(noun)*

A horizontal bar a few inches from a wall for holding towels.

- *The article explained what "towel rail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towel rail" to mean a horizontal bar a few inches from a wall for....*

---

toxic waste dump *(noun)*

A location where toxic wastes can be or have been disposed of (often illegally).

- *They discussed "toxic waste dump" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toxic waste dump" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transparent substance *(noun)*

A material having the property of admitting light diffusely; a partly transparent material.

- *In class, the teacher used "transparent substance" to mean a material having the property of admitting light....*
- *He looked up "transparent substance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

true vocal fold *(noun)*

Either of the two lower vocal folds that come together to form the glottis; produce a vocal tone when they are approximated and air from the lungs passes between them.

- *Understanding "true vocal fold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true vocal fold."*

---

twelve tribes of israel *(noun)*

Twelve kin groups of ancient Israel each traditionally descended from one of the twelve sons of Jacob.

- *They discussed "twelve tribes of israel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "twelve tribes of israel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

typing paper *(noun)*

Writing paper suitable for use in a typewriter.

- *They discussed "typing paper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "typing paper" means with a simple example.*

---

undergo *(verb)*

Pass through.

- *The chemical undergoes a sudden change.*
- *The fluid undergoes shear.*

---

venus *(noun)*

The second nearest planet to the sun; it is peculiar in that its rotation is slow and retrograde (in the opposite sense of the Earth and all other planets except Uranus); it is visible from Earth as an early 'morning star' or an 'evening star'.

- *Before it was known that they were the same object the evening star was called Venus and the morning star was called Lucifer.*
- *The article explained what "venus" means with a simple example.*

---

wall bracket *(noun)*

A support projecting from a wall (as to hold a shelf).

- *Understanding "wall bracket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wall bracket."*

---

weighed *(verb)*

To be oppressive or burdensome; ,.

- *The butcher weighed the chicken.*
- *Can you use "weighed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

welcome mat *(noun)*

A mat placed outside an exterior door for wiping the shoes before entering.

- *He looked up "welcome mat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "welcome mat" to mean a mat placed outside an exterior door for wiping....*

---

wire printer *(noun)*

An impact printer in which each character is represented by a pattern of dots made by wires or styli.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wire printer."*
- *He looked up "wire printer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wu *(noun)*

A dialect of Chinese spoken in the Yangtze delta.

- *Understanding "wu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wu."*

---

additions *(noun)*

A component that is added to something to improve it.

- *They discussed "additions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "additions."*

---

admiral nelson *(noun)*

English admiral who defeated the French fleets of Napoleon but was mortally wounded at Trafalgar (1758-1805).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "admiral nelson."*
- *The article explained what "admiral nelson" means with a simple example.*

---

admitting *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *Can you use "admitting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "admitting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

adverse witness *(noun)*

A witness whose relationship to the opposing party is such that his or her testimony may be prejudiced against the opposing party.

- *A hostile witness can be asked leading questions and cross-examined.*
- *They discussed "adverse witness" during the group presentation.*

---

afl *(noun)*

A federation of North American labor unions that merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afl."*
- *The article explained what "afl" means with a simple example.*

---

alaska peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula of southwestern Alaska (a continuation of the Aleutian Islands).

- *Understanding "alaska peninsula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alaska peninsula" means with a simple example.*

---

altar *(noun)*

The table in Christian churches where communion is given.

- *He looked up "altar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "altar" to mean the table in christian churches where communion is....*

---

amp *(noun)*

The basic unit of electric current adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *A typical household circuit carries 15 to 50 amps.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amp" to mean the basic unit of electric current adopted under....*

---

anglo-american *(noun)*

An American who was born in Britain or one whose ancestors were British.

- *Understanding "anglo-american" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglo-american."*

---

anna howard shaw *(noun)*

United States physician and suffragist (1847-1919).

- *He looked up "anna howard shaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anna howard shaw."*

apollo program *(noun)*

A program of space flights undertaken by US to land a man on the Moon.

- *The first lunar landing was achieved by the Apollo program on July 20, 1969.*
- *They discussed "apollo program" during the group presentation.*

arrows *(noun)*

A mark to indicate a direction or relation.

- *He looked up "arrows" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrows."*

atlas *(noun)*

A figure of a man used as a supporting column.

- *They discussed "atlas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atlas" to mean a figure of a man used as a supporting column.*

austrian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Austria or its people or culture.

- *Austrian music.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "austrian."*

automation *(noun)*

The condition of being automatically operated or controlled.

- *Automation increases productivity.*
- *Automation replaces human workers by machines.*

banning *(noun)*

An official prohibition or edict against something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banning."*
- *He looked up "banning" because he had never seen it before.*

batch processing *(noun)*

The serial execution of computer programs.

- *They discussed "batch processing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "batch processing" because he had never seen it before.*

bicycle clip *(noun)*

A clip worn around a cyclist's ankles that keeps trousers from becoming caught in the bicycle chain.

- *They discussed "bicycle clip" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bicycle clip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bicycle pump *(noun)*

A small pump that fills bicycle tires with air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bicycle pump."*
- *He looked up "bicycle pump" because he had never seen it before.*

black hawk *(noun)*

Sauk leader who in 1832 led Fox and Sauk warriors against the United States (1767-1838).

- *Understanding "black hawk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "black hawk" means with a simple example.*

bottle opener *(noun)*

An opener for removing caps or corks from bottles.

- *They discussed "bottle opener" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bottle opener" because he had never seen it before.*

buck fever *(noun)*

Nervous excitement of an inexperienced hunter.

- *They discussed "buck fever" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buck fever."*

---

builders *(noun)*

A person who creates a business or who organizes and develops a country.

- *In class, the teacher used "builders" to mean a person who creates a business or who organizes....*
- *They discussed "builders" during the group presentation.*

---

burial chamber *(noun)*

A chamber that is used as a grave.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burial chamber."*
- *He looked up "burial chamber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burton *(noun)*

A strong dark English ale.

- *In class, the teacher used "burton" to mean a strong dark english ale.*
- *The article explained what "burton" means with a simple example.*

---

caesar *(noun)*

Conqueror of Gaul and master of Italy (100-44 BC).

- *They discussed "caesar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caesar" to mean conqueror of gaul and master of italy (100-44 bc).*

---

cans *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cans."*
- *Understanding "cans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of nepal *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Nepal.

- *The article explained what "capital of nepal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of nepal" to mean the capital and largest city of nepal.*

---

cargo container *(noun)*

A large container for freight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cargo container."*
- *They discussed "cargo container" during the group presentation.*

---

carroll *(noun)*

English author; Charles Dodgson was an Oxford don of mathematics who is remembered for the children's stories he wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll (1832-1898).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carroll."*
- *Understanding "carroll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cavalry *(noun)*

A highly mobile army unit.

- *He looked up "cavalry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cavalry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

character assassination *(noun)*

An attack intended to ruin someone's reputation.

- *They discussed "character assassination" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "character assassination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles herbert best *(noun)*

Canadian physiologist (born in the United States) who assisted F. G. Banting in research leading to the discovery of insulin (1899-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "charles herbert best" to mean canadian physiologist (born in the united states)....*

- *Understanding "charles herbert best" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coding system *(noun)*

A system of signals used to represent letters or numbers in transmitting messages.

- *They discussed "coding system" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coding system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffin *(noun)*

Box in which a corpse is buried or cremated.

- *They discussed "coffin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffin."*

---

collectors *(noun)*

A crater that has collected cosmic material hitting the earth.

- *Understanding "collectors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "collectors" during the group presentation.*

---

command prompt *(noun)*

(computer science) a symbol that appears on the computer screen to indicate that the computer is ready to receive a command.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "command prompt."*
- *Understanding "command prompt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

communism *(noun)*

A form of socialism that abolishes private ownership.

- *In class, the teacher used "communism" to mean a form of socialism that abolishes private ownership.*
- *The article explained what "communism" means with a simple example.*

---

conductor *(noun)*

The person who collects fares on a public conveyance.

- *They discussed "conductor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conductor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

confront *(verb)*

Oppose, as in hostility or a competition.

- *You must confront your opponent.*
- *The two enemies finally confronted each other.*

---

conservative jew *(noun)*

Jew who keeps some requirements of Mosaic law but adapts others to suit modern circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conservative jew."*
- *He looked up "conservative jew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crow *(noun)*

An instance of boastful talk.

- *They discussed "crow" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crow" to mean an instance of boastful talk.*

---

curry favour *(verb)*

Seek favor by fawning or flattery.

- *This employee is currying favor with his superordinates.*
- *She tried to use "curry favour" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

curry sauce *(noun)*

Allemande sauce with curry powder and coconut milk instead of stock.

- *He looked up "curry sauce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "curry sauce" during the group presentation.*

---

cyrus ii *(noun)*

King of Persia and founder of the Persian Empire (circa 600-529 BC).

- *He looked up "cyrus ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyrus ii."*

---

deep-dye *(verb)*

Dye thoroughly.

- *Can you use "deep-dye" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "deep-dye" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

direct discourse *(noun)*

A report of the exact words used in a discourse (e.g.,).

- *In class, the teacher used "direct discourse" to mean a report of the exact words used in a discourse....*
- *The article explained what "direct discourse" means with a simple example.*

---

displaced *(verb)*

Take the place of or have precedence over.

- *The refugees were displaced by the war.*
- *Can you use "displaced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

elevator operator *(noun)*

An operator of an elevator.

- *He looked up "elevator operator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elevator operator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eternity *(noun)*

A seemingly endless time interval (waiting).

- *Understanding "eternity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eternity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

evolve *(verb)*

Undergo development or evolution.

- *Modern man evolved a long time ago.*
- *In everyday English, people use "evolve" when talking about this idea.*

---

explode *(verb)*

Be unleashed; emerge with violence or noise.

- *His anger exploded.*
- *We exploded the nuclear bomb.*

---

factory whistle *(noun)*

A whistle at a factory that is sounded to announce times for starting or stopping work.

- *In class, the teacher used "factory whistle" to mean a whistle at a factory that is sounded to announce....*
- *Understanding "factory whistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fast dye *(verb)*

Dye with fast colors.

- *These shirts should be fast-dyed.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fast dye" and when to wait.*

---

fletcher *(noun)*

Prolific English dramatist who collaborated with Francis Beaumont and many other dramatists (1579-1625).

- *They discussed "fletcher" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fletcher" means with a simple example.*

---

flour bin *(noun)*

A bin for holding flour.

- *The article explained what “flour bin” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flour bin.”*

---

flush down *(verb)*

Flow freely.

- *The body washed down the river.*
- *The coach explained when to use “flush down” and when to wait.*

---

flush it *(verb)*

Fail to get a passing grade.

- *Can you use “flush it” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “flush it” until he saw an example.*

---

font *(noun)*

A specific size and style of type within a type family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “font.”*
- *They discussed “font” during the group presentation.*

---

frequency-response characteristic *(noun)*

(electronics) a graph of frequency response with signal amplitude or gain plotted against frequency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “frequency-response characteristic.”*
- *He looked up “frequency-response characteristic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

futures exchange *(noun)*

A commodity exchange where futures contracts are traded.

- *They discussed “futures exchange” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “futures exchange.”*

---

geographical zone *(noun)*

Any of the regions of the surface of the Earth loosely divided according to latitude or longitude.

- *Understanding “geographical zone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “geographical zone” to mean any of the regions of the surface of the earth....*

---

geological period *(noun)*

A unit of geological time during which a system of rocks formed.

- *Ganoid fishes swarmed during the earlier geological periods.*
- *They discussed “geological period” during the group presentation.*

---

geological process *(noun)*

(geology) a natural process whereby geological features are modified.

- *The article explained what “geological process” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “geological process” during the group presentation.*

---

gilbert islands *(noun)*

A group of islands in Micronesia to the southwest of Hawaii; formerly part of the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands until it became part of the Republic of Kiribati in 1979.

- *The article explained what “gilbert islands” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gilbert islands.”*

---

glue *(verb)*

Join or attach with or as if with glue.

- *His eyes were glued on her.*
- *In everyday English, people use “glue” when talking about this idea.*

---

god’s acre *(noun)*

The yard associated with a church.

- *They discussed “god’s acre” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “god’s acre” because he had never seen it before.*

gp bomb *(noun)*

A large bomb (500 to 2,000 pounds that is 50% explosive) whose explosion creates a blast and whose metal casing creates some fragmentation effect.

- *The article explained what "gp bomb" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gp bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grandfather clause *(noun)*

An exemption based on circumstances existing prior to the adoption of some policy; used to enfranchise illiterate whites in south after the American Civil War.

- *The article explained what "grandfather clause" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandfather clause."*

grandpa *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandpa."*
- *He looked up "grandpa" because he had never seen it before.*

guided missile *(noun)*

A rocket-propelled missile whose path can be controlled during flight either by radio signals or by internal homing devices.

- *In class, the teacher used "guided missile" to mean a rocket-propelled missile whose path can be....*
- *The article explained what "guided missile" means with a simple example.*

guinea pig *(noun)*

A person who is subjected to experimental or other observational procedures; someone who is an object of investigation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guinea pig."*
- *He looked up "guinea pig" because he had never seen it before.*

hair dye *(noun)*

A dye or tint for the hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "hair dye" to mean a dye or tint for the hair.*
- *The article explained what "hair dye" means with a simple example.*

high altar *(noun)*

The main altar in a church.

- *Understanding "high altar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high altar" to mean the main altar in a church.*

horns *(noun)*

A device having the shape of a horn.

- *Horns at the ends of a new moon.*
- *The cleat had two horns.*

ie *(noun)*

A commercial browser.

- *Understanding "ie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ie."*

inclined fault *(noun)*

A geological fault in which one side is above the other.

- *In class, the teacher used "inclined fault" to mean a geological fault in which one side is above the other.*
- *Understanding "inclined fault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inferior court *(noun)*

Any court whose decisions can be appealed to a higher court.

- *They discussed "inferior court" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "inferior court" because he had never seen it before.*

introduces *(verb)*

Bring in or establish in a new place or environment.

- *She tried to use "introduces" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "introduces" when talking about this idea.*

---

iranian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Iran.

- *They discussed "iranian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iranian monetary unit."*

---

italian renaissance *(noun)*

The early period when Italy was the center of the Renaissance.

- *Understanding "italian renaissance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "italian renaissance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ivan the terrible *(noun)*

The first czar of Russia (1530-1584).

- *He looked up "ivan the terrible" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ivan the terrible" to mean the first czar of russia (1530-1584).*

---

jim morrison *(noun)*

United States rock singer (1943-1971).

- *They discussed "jim morrison" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jim morrison" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joan of arc *(noun)*

French heroine and military leader inspired by religious visions to organize French resistance to the English and to have Charles VII crowned king; she was later tried for heresy and burned at the stake (1412-1431).

- *The article explained what "joan of arc" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joan of arc" to mean french heroine and military leader inspired by....*

---

juan carlos *(noun)*

King of Spain since 1975 (born in 1938).

- *Understanding "juan carlos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juan carlos."*

---

kidney pie *(noun)*

Like steak and kidney pie but without steak.

- *He looked up "kidney pie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kidney pie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamp shade *(noun)*

A protective ornamental shade used to screen a light bulb from direct view.

- *The article explained what "lamp shade" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lamp shade" during the group presentation.*

---

leslie howard *(noun)*

English actor of stage and screen (1893-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leslie howard."*
- *He looked up "leslie howard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

like royalty *(adverb)*

In a royal manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "like royalty" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "like royalty" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

lin *(noun)*

United States sculptor and architect whose public works include the memorial to veterans of the Vietnam War in Washington (born in 1959).

- *They discussed "lin" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lin" to mean united states sculptor and architect whose public....*

literary pirate *(noun)*

Someone who uses another person's words or ideas as if they were his own.

- *They discussed "literary pirate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "literary pirate" to mean someone who uses another person's words or ideas as....*

louis vii *(noun)*

King of France who led the unsuccessful Second Crusade and fought frequent wars with Henry II of England (1120-1180).

- *He looked up "louis vii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "louis vii" during the group presentation.*

madame *(noun)*

Title used for a married Frenchwoman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madame."*
- *He looked up "madame" because he had never seen it before.*

magnetic dip *(noun)*

(physics) the angle that a magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic dip."*
- *They discussed "magnetic dip" during the group presentation.*

maid of honor *(noun)*

An unmarried woman who attends the bride at a wedding.

- *Understanding "maid of honor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "maid of honor" means with a simple example.*

manor house *(noun)*

The mansion of a lord or wealthy person.

- *They discussed "manor house" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "manor house" because he had never seen it before.*

martin luther king *(noun)*

United States charismatic civil rights leader and Baptist minister who campaigned against the segregation of Blacks (1929-1968).

- *In class, the teacher used "martin luther king" to mean united states charismatic civil rights leader and....*
- *Understanding "martin luther king" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

martin luther king day *(noun)*

Observed on the Monday closest to January 15.

- *Understanding "martin luther king day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martin luther king day" to mean observed on the monday closest to january 15.*

measuring rod *(noun)*

Measuring instrument having a sequence of marks at regular intervals; used as a reference in making measurements.

- *Understanding "measuring rod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "measuring rod" means with a simple example.*

melting *(noun)*

The process whereby heat changes something from a solid to a liquid.

- *Understanding "melting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "melting" during the group presentation.*

mental synthesis *(noun)*

The creation of a construct; the process of combining ideas into a congruous object of thought.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental synthesis."*
- *He looked up "mental synthesis" because he had never seen it before.*

messaging *(noun)*

The sending and processing of e-mail by computer.

- *He looked up "messaging" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "messaging."*

midwest *(noun)*

The north central region of the United States (sometimes called the heartland or the breadbasket of America).

- *The article explained what "midwest" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "midwest" during the group presentation.*

minimize *(verb)*

Make small or insignificant.

- *Let's minimize the risk.*
- *She tried to use "minimize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

missionary station *(noun)*

An organization of missionaries in a foreign land sent to carry on religious work.

- *Understanding "missionary station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "missionary station" because he had never seen it before.*

mortal enemy *(noun)*

An enemy who wants to kill you.

- *They discussed "mortal enemy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortal enemy."*

ne plus ultra *(noun)*

The state of being without a flaw or defect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ne plus ultra."*
- *They discussed "ne plus ultra" during the group presentation.*

old bulgarian *(noun)*

The Slavic language into which the Bible was translated in the 9th century.

- *He looked up "old bulgarian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old bulgarian."*

organisms *(noun)*

A system considered analogous in structure or function to a living body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organisms."*
- *They discussed "organisms" during the group presentation.*

originated *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *A new religious movement originated in that country.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "originated" in real sentences.*

patent of invention *(noun)*

A document granting an inventor sole rights to an invention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patent of invention."*
- *He looked up "patent of invention" because he had never seen it before.*

paul newman *(noun)*

United States film actor (born in 1925).

- *Understanding "paul newman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paul newman" during the group presentation.*

peanut gallery *(noun)*

(figurative) people whose criticisms are regarded as irrelevant or insignificant (resembling uneducated people who throw peanuts on the stage to express displeasure with a performance).

- *He ignored complaints from the peanut gallery.*
- *The article explained what "peanut gallery" means with a simple example.*

---

pearl bailey *(noun)*

United States singer (1918-1990).

- *In class, the teacher used "pearl bailey" to mean united states singer (1918-1990).*
- *The article explained what "pearl bailey" means with a simple example.*

---

peel *(noun)*

The rind of a fruit or vegetable.

- *Understanding "peel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peel" during the group presentation.*

---

peel off *(verb)*

Take off, as with some difficulty.

- *He peeled off his blood-soaked shirt.*
- *The paint in my house is peeling off.*

---

peer of the realm *(noun)*

A peer who is entitled to sit in the House of Lords.

- *The article explained what "peer of the realm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peer of the realm."*

---

pickup arm *(noun)*

Mechanical device consisting of a light balanced arm that carries the cartridge.

- *Understanding "pickup arm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pickup arm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

picnic *(noun)*

A day devoted to an outdoor social gathering.

- *Marketing this product will be no picnic.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picnic" to mean a day devoted to an outdoor social gathering.*

---

pier table *(noun)*

A low table set below a pier glass.

- *In class, the teacher used "pier table" to mean a low table set below a pier glass.*
- *The article explained what "pier table" means with a simple example.*

---

pins *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *The coach explained when to use "pins" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pins" in real sentences.*

---

polling station *(noun)*

A place where voters go to cast their votes in an election.

- *They discussed "polling station" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polling station."*

---

practitioners *(noun)*

Someone who practices a learned profession.

- *They discussed "practitioners" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "practitioners" means with a simple example.*

---

predominantly *(adverb)*

Much greater in number or influence.

- *The patients are predominantly indigenous.*
- *Place "predominantly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

president abraham lincoln *(noun)*

16th President of the United States; saved the Union during the American Civil War and emancipated the slaves; was assassinated by Booth (1809-1865).

- *The article explained what "president abraham lincoln" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "president abraham lincoln" during the group presentation.*

primitive *(noun)*

A word serving as the basis for inflected or derived forms.

- *'pick' is the primitive from which 'picket' is derived.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primitive."*

progressive tense *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that is on-going.

- *Understanding "progressive tense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "progressive tense" because he had never seen it before.*

protective fold *(noun)*

A flap of tissue that protects what it covers.

- *He looked up "protective fold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "protective fold" during the group presentation.*

psychic *(noun)*

A person apparently sensitive to things beyond the natural range of perception.

- *They discussed "psychic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "psychic" means with a simple example.*

punched card *(noun)*

A card on which data can be recorded in the form of punched holes.

- *The article explained what "punched card" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "punched card" during the group presentation.*

puppet *(noun)*

A small figure of a person operated from above with strings by a puppeteer.

- *He looked up "puppet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puppet."*

puppet state *(noun)*

A government that is appointed by and whose affairs are directed by an outside authority that may impose hardships on those governed.

- *They discussed "puppet state" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "puppet state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quantum mechanics *(noun)*

The branch of quantum physics that accounts for matter at the atomic level; an extension of statistical mechanics based on quantum theory (especially the Pauli exclusion principle).

- *He looked up "quantum mechanics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantum mechanics."*

reed organ *(noun)*

A free-reed instrument in which air is forced through the reeds by bellows.

- *They discussed "reed organ" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reed organ" to mean a free-reed instrument in which air is forced....*

requesting *(verb)*

Inquire for (information).

- *In everyday English, people use "requesting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "requesting" until he saw an example.*

respiratory system *(noun)*

The system for taking in oxygen and giving off carbon dioxide; in terrestrial animals this is accomplished by breathing.

- *The article explained what "respiratory system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "respiratory system" to mean the system for taking in oxygen and giving off....*

---

restrict *(verb)*

Place under restrictions; limit access to.

- *Restrict the use of this parking lot.*
- *The coach explained when to use "restrict" and when to wait.*

---

retrieved *(verb)*

Run after, pick up, and bring to the master.

- *The coach explained when to use "retrieved" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "retrieved" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ribbon development *(noun)*

Building complex in a continuous row along a road.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ribbon development."*
- *He looked up "ribbon development" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ribs *(noun)*

A riblike supporting or strengthening part of an animal or plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "ribs" to mean a riblike supporting or strengthening part of an....*
- *He looked up "ribs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

safety isle *(noun)*

A curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is excluded; provides safe area for pedestrians.

- *The article explained what "safety isle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "safety isle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salt marsh *(noun)*

Low-lying wet land that is frequently flooded with saltwater.

- *They discussed "salt marsh" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "salt marsh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santa fe *(noun)*

Capital of the state of New Mexico; located in north central New Mexico.

- *Understanding "santa fe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa fe" to mean capital of the state of new mexico; located in....*

---

saw logs *(verb)*

Breathe noisily during one's sleep.

- *She tried to use "saw logs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "saw logs" in real sentences.*

---

sex hormone *(noun)*

Any hormone affecting the development and growth of sex organs.

- *In class, the teacher used "sex hormone" to mean any hormone affecting the development and growth of....*
- *They discussed "sex hormone" during the group presentation.*

---

shoot the breeze *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *The men were sitting in the cafe and shooting the breeze.*
- *Can you use "shoot the breeze" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sir francis drake *(noun)*

English explorer and admiral who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe and who helped to defeat the Spanish Armada (1540-1596).

- *The article explained what "sir francis drake" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “sir francis drake” to mean english explorer and admiral who was the first....*

---

skeleton *(noun)*

The internal supporting structure that gives an artifact its shape.

- *The building has a steel skeleton.*
- *The battalion was a mere skeleton of its former self.*

---

ski lodge *(noun)*

A hotel at a ski resort.

- *In class, the teacher used “ski lodge” to mean a hotel at a ski resort.*
- *He looked up “ski lodge” because he had never seen it before.*

---

snake-rail fence *(noun)*

Rail fence consisting of a zigzag of interlocking rails.

- *Understanding “snake-rail fence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “snake-rail fence” because he had never seen it before.*

---

soda ash *(noun)*

A sodium salt of carbonic acid; used in making soap powders and glass and paper.

- *The article explained what “soda ash” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “soda ash” to mean a sodium salt of carbonic acid; used in making soap....*

---

spanish lime *(noun)*

Round one-inch Caribbean fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp; eaten like grapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spanish lime.”*
- *He looked up “spanish lime” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sperm cell *(noun)*

The male reproductive cell; the male gamete.

- *A sperm is mostly a nucleus surrounded by little other cellular material.*
- *The article explained what “sperm cell” means with a simple example.*

---

sperm count *(noun)*

The number of sperm in an ejaculate.

- *The sperm count is used as an indicator of male fertility.*
- *Understanding “sperm count” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splash guard *(noun)*

A curved piece above the wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle to protect the rider from water or mud thrown up by the wheels.

- *Understanding “splash guard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “splash guard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

splash-guard *(noun)*

A curved piece above the wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle to protect the rider from water or mud thrown up by the wheels.

- *The article explained what “splash-guard” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “splash-guard.”*

---

spray-dried *(adjective)*

Dried by bringing a sprayed substance (e.g. milk or soap) into contact with hot air and recovering it in the form of a powder.

- *Would you call this situation “spray-dried”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “spray-dried” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

square bracket *(noun)*

Either of two punctuation marks ([or]) used to enclose textual material.

- *They discussed “square bracket” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “square bracket” because he had never seen it before.*

---

steak sauce *(noun)*

Pungent bottled sauce for steak.

- *They discussed "steak sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "steak sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sting *(noun)*

A kind of pain; something as sudden and painful as being stung.

- *The sting of death.*
- *He felt the stinging of nettles.*

---

sufficiently *(adverb)*

To a sufficient degree.

- *She was sufficiently fluent in Mandarin.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sufficiently" in the final chapter.*

---

sunrise industry *(noun)*

A new industry that is expanding rapidly (especially telecommunications or electronics).

- *The article explained what "sunrise industry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunrise industry."*

---

surgical dressing *(noun)*

A loosely woven cotton dressing for incisions made during surgery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgical dressing."*
- *He looked up "surgical dressing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swallow hole *(noun)*

A depression in the ground communicating with a subterranean passage (especially in limestone) and formed by solution or by collapse of a cavern roof.

- *The article explained what "swallow hole" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "swallow hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telegraph pole *(noun)*

Tall pole supporting telephone wires.

- *He looked up "telegraph pole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telegraph pole."*

---

territorial waters *(noun)*

The waters surrounding a nation and its territories over which that nation exercises sovereign jurisdiction.

- *They discussed "territorial waters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "territorial waters" means with a simple example.*

---

thai monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Thailand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thai monetary unit."*
- *He looked up "thai monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thankfully *(adverb)*

In a thankful manner; with thanks.

- *He accepted thankfully my apologies.*
- *Thankfully he didn't come to the party.*

---

theater critic *(noun)*

A critic of theatrical performances.

- *The article explained what "theater critic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theater critic" to mean a critic of theatrical performances.*

---

thomas crawford *(noun)*

United States neoclassical sculptor (1814-1857).

- *He looked up "thomas crawford" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas crawford."*

---

three-dimensional radar *(noun)*

Radar that will report altitude as well as azimuth and distance of a target.

- *Understanding "three-dimensional radar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-dimensional radar."*

---

tick *(noun)*

A mark indicating that something has been noted or completed etc.

- *He counted the ticks of the clock.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tick."*

---

tick off *(verb)*

Put a check mark on or near or next to.

- *Tick off the items.*
- *Mark off the units.*

---

tick over *(verb)*

Run disconnected or idle.

- *In everyday English, people use "tick over" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "tick over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tie rack *(noun)*

A rack for storing ties.

- *The article explained what "tie rack" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tie rack" to mean a rack for storing ties.*

---

troy pound *(noun)*

An apothecary weight equal to 12 ounces or 373.242 grams.

- *In class, the teacher used "troy pound" to mean an apothecary weight equal to 12 ounces or 373.242....*
- *The article explained what "troy pound" means with a simple example.*

---

turkish delight *(noun)*

A jellied candy typically flavored with rose water.

- *They discussed "turkish delight" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turkish delight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tutorial *(noun)*

A session of intensive tuition given by a tutor to an individual or to a small number of students.

- *Understanding "tutorial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tutorial" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twentieth *(noun)*

Position 20 in a countable series of things.

- *He looked up "twentieth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twentieth."*

---

twilight sleep *(noun)*

A state of general anesthesia in which the person retains a slight degree of consciousness; can be induced by injection of scopolamine or morphine.

- *They discussed "twilight sleep" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "twilight sleep" means with a simple example.*

---

vent *(verb)*

Expose to cool or cold air so as to cool or freshen.

- *She vented her anger.*
- *The graduates gave vent to cheers.*

vicinity *(noun)*

A surrounding or nearby region.

- *The plane crashed in the vicinity of Asheville.*
- *The article explained what "vicinity" means with a simple example.*

visual sensation *(noun)*

The perceptual experience of seeing.

- *He had a visual sensation of intense light.*
- *He looked up "visual sensation" because he had never seen it before.*

wagon wheel *(noun)*

A wheel of a wagon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wagon wheel."*
- *He looked up "wagon wheel" because he had never seen it before.*

wan *(noun)*

A computer network that spans a wider area than does a local area network.

- *Understanding "wan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wan."*

war hawk *(noun)*

An advocate of an aggressive policy on foreign relations.

- *The article explained what "war hawk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war hawk" to mean an advocate of an aggressive policy on foreign....*

wardrobe *(noun)*

A tall piece of furniture that provides storage space for clothes; has a door and rails or hooks for hanging clothes.

- *Understanding "wardrobe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wardrobe" because he had never seen it before.*

weighing machine *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for weighing; shows amount of mass.

- *They discussed "weighing machine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "weighing machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

welsh rabbit *(noun)*

Cheese melted with ale or beer served over toast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welsh rabbit."*
- *The article explained what "welsh rabbit" means with a simple example.*

wines *(verb)*

Be the winner in a contest or competition; be victorious.

- *The coach explained when to use "wines" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "wines" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

wire wool *(noun)*

A mass of woven steel fibers used as an abrasive.

- *Understanding "wire wool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wire wool" to mean a mass of woven steel fibers used as an abrasive.*

yacht club *(noun)*

Club that promotes and supports yachting and boating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yacht club."*
- *Understanding "yacht club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acute brain disorder *(noun)*

Any disorder (as sudden confusion or disorientation) in an otherwise normal person that is due to reversible (temporary) impairment of brain tissues (as by head injuries or drugs or infection).

- *He looked up "acute brain disorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acute brain disorder."*

---

aluminum bronze *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and aluminum with high tensile strength and resistance to corrosion.

- *In class, the teacher used "aluminum bronze" to mean an alloy of copper and aluminum with high tensile....*
- *Understanding "aluminum bronze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amendments *(noun)*

A statement that is added to or revises or improves a proposal or document (a bill or constitution etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "amendments" to mean a statement that is added to or revises or improves....*
- *They discussed "amendments" during the group presentation.*

---

anglo-french *(noun)*

The French (Norman) language used in medieval England.

- *He looked up "anglo-french" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anglo-french" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asses *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The article explained what "asses" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "asses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assisting *(verb)*

Work for or be a servant to.

- *Is a salesperson assisting you?*
- *In everyday English, people use "assisting" when talking about this idea.*

---

athletic supporter *(noun)*

A support for the genitals worn by men engaging in strenuous exercise.

- *In class, the teacher used "athletic supporter" to mean a support for the genitals worn by men engaging in....*
- *Understanding "athletic supporter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attack submarine *(noun)*

A military submarine designed and armed to attack enemy shipping.

- *He looked up "attack submarine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attack submarine."*

---

automatic pistol *(noun)*

A pistol that will keep firing until the ammunition is gone or the trigger is released.

- *He looked up "automatic pistol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "automatic pistol" during the group presentation.*

---

axe *(noun)*

An edge tool with a heavy bladed head mounted across a handle.

- *In class, the teacher used "axe" to mean an edge tool with a heavy bladed head mounted....*
- *They discussed "axe" during the group presentation.*

---

backgrounds *(noun)*

The state of the environment in which a situation exists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backgrounds."*
- *Understanding "backgrounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baldwin *(noun)*

An American eating apple with red or yellow and red skin.

- *They discussed "baldwin" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “baldwin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

banning-order *(noun)*

An order that bans something.

- *He looked up “banning-order” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “banning-order.”*

belgian capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Belgium; seat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- *In class, the teacher used “belgian capital” to mean the capital and largest city of belgium; seat of....*
- *They discussed “belgian capital” during the group presentation.*

belle *(noun)*

A young woman who is the most charming and beautiful of several rivals.

- *She was the belle of the ball.*
- *In class, the teacher used “belle” to mean a young woman who is the most charming and....*

belt ammunition *(noun)*

Ammunition (usually of small caliber) loaded in flexible linked strips for use in a machine gun.

- *Understanding “belt ammunition” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “belt ammunition” because he had never seen it before.*

bites *(noun)*

A small amount of solid food; a mouthful.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bites.”*
- *He looked up “bites” because he had never seen it before.*

blue ribbon *(noun)*

An honor or award gained for excellence.

- *In class, the teacher used “blue ribbon” to mean an honor or award gained for excellence.*
- *He looked up “blue ribbon” because he had never seen it before.*

bombers *(noun)*

A military aircraft that drops bombs during flight.

- *Understanding “bombers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bombers.”*

bred *(verb)*

Have young (animals) or reproduce (organisms).

- *He did not know how to use “bred” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “bred” in real sentences.*

broadly speaking *(adverb)*

Without regard to specific details or exceptions.

- *He interprets the law broadly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “broadly speaking” in the final chapter.*

bubbles *(noun)*

A speculative scheme that depends on unstable factors that the planner cannot control.

- *The article explained what “bubbles” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bubbles” during the group presentation.*

buddha *(noun)*

One who has achieved a state of perfect enlightenment.

- *He looked up “buddha” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “buddha” during the group presentation.*

bulletin *(noun)*

A brief report (especially an official statement issued for immediate publication or broadcast).

- *They discussed "bulletin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulletin" to mean a brief report (especially an official statement....*

cap opener *(noun)*

A bottle opener to pry off caps.

- *They discussed "cap opener" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cap opener."*

capital of libya *(noun)*

The capital and chief port and largest city of Libya; in northwestern Libya on the Mediterranean Sea; founded by the Phoenicians in the 7th century BC.

- *He looked up "capital of libya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of libya."*

capitalist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to capitalism or capitalists.

- *A capitalist nation.*
- *Capitalistic methods and incentives.*

carpet pad *(noun)*

A pad placed under a carpet.

- *Understanding "carpet pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carpet pad" to mean a pad placed under a carpet.*

charles evans hughes *(noun)*

United States jurist who served as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1862-1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles evans hughes."*
- *The article explained what "charles evans hughes" means with a simple example.*

charles vii *(noun)*

King of France who began his reign with most of northern France under English control; after the intervention of Jeanne d'Arc the French were able to defeat the English and end the Hundred Years' War (1403-1461).

- *In class, the teacher used "charles vii" to mean king of france who began his reign with most of....*
- *They discussed "charles vii" during the group presentation.*

clean slate *(noun)*

An opportunity to start over without prejudice.

- *He looked up "clean slate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "clean slate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clinics *(noun)*

A healthcare facility for outpatient care.

- *The article explained what "clinics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinics" to mean a healthcare facility for outpatient care.*

coconut cake *(noun)*

Cake containing shredded coconut in batter and frosting.

- *They discussed "coconut cake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coconut cake."*

companions *(noun)*

A friend who is frequently in the company of another.

- *Drinking companions.*
- *They discussed "companions" during the group presentation.*

computer guru *(noun)*

An authority on computers and computing.

- *In class, the teacher used "computer guru" to mean an authority on computers and computing.*
- *He looked up "computer guru" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cone cell *(noun)*

A visual receptor cell in the retina that is sensitive to bright light and to color.

- *They discussed "cone cell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cone cell."*

---

constable *(noun)*

A lawman with less authority and jurisdiction than a sheriff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constable."*
- *He looked up "constable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cooperate *(verb)*

Work together on a common enterprise of project.

- *She tried to use "cooperate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "cooperate" until he saw an example.*

---

copied *(verb)*

Reproduce or make an exact copy of.

- *The coach explained when to use "copied" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "copied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

corn liquor *(noun)*

Whiskey illegally distilled from a corn mash.

- *In class, the teacher used "corn liquor" to mean whiskey illegally distilled from a corn mash.*
- *The article explained what "corn liquor" means with a simple example.*

---

counselor *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *Understanding "counselor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counselor."*

---

crown roast *(noun)*

A roast of the rib section of lamb.

- *He looked up "crown roast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown roast."*

---

defense logistics agency *(noun)*

A logistics combat support agency in the Department of Defense; provides worldwide support for military missions.

- *Understanding "defense logistics agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "defense logistics agency" during the group presentation.*

---

devils *(noun)*

A word used in exclamations of confusion.

- *They discussed "devils" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "devils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

direct dye *(noun)*

Dye with a high affinity for cellulose fibers (cotton or rayon etc.).

- *They discussed "direct dye" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct dye."*

---

displaced person *(noun)*

A person forced to flee from home or country.

- *In class, the teacher used "displaced person" to mean a person forced to flee from home or country.*
- *He looked up "displaced person" because he had never seen it before.*

distribute *(verb)*

To arrange in a systematic order.

- *The publisher wants to distribute the book in Asia.*
- *The function distributes the values evenly.*

drift ice *(noun)*

Masses of ice floating in the open sea.

- *He looked up "drift ice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drift ice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

earth's surface *(noun)*

The outermost level of the land or sea.

- *Earthquakes originate far below the surface.*
- *Three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered by water.*

edgar *(noun)*

The younger brother of Edwy who became king of Northumbria when it renounced Edwy; on Edwy's death he succeeded to the throne of England (944-975).

- *They discussed "edgar" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "edgar" means with a simple example.*

efficiently *(adverb)*

With efficiency; in an efficient manner.

- *He functions efficiently.*
- *He answered "efficiently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

elbow joint *(noun)*

Hinge joint between the forearm and upper arm and the corresponding joint in the forelimb of a quadruped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elbow joint."*
- *The article explained what "elbow joint" means with a simple example.*

electron gun *(noun)*

The electrode that is the source of electrons in a cathode-ray tube or electron microscope; consists of a cathode that emits a stream of electrons and the electrostatic or electromagnetic apparatus that focuses it.

- *He looked up "electron gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electron gun" to mean the electrode that is the source of electrons in a....*

eliminating *(verb)*

Terminate, end, or take out.

- *He did not know how to use "eliminating" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "eliminating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

en-lil *(noun)*

God of the air and king of the Sumerian gods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "en-lil."*
- *The article explained what "en-lil" means with a simple example.*

explosives *(noun)*

A chemical substance that undergoes a rapid chemical change (with the production of gas) on being heated or struck.

- *Understanding "explosives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explosives."*

faction *(noun)*

A clique (often secret) that seeks power usually through intrigue.

- *Understanding "faction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faction" to mean a clique (often secret) that seeks power usually....*

fascist *(noun)*

An adherent of fascism or other right-wing authoritarian views.

- *They discussed "fascist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fascist."*

father of the submarine *(noun)*

American inventor who in 1775 designed a man-propelled submarine that was ineffectual but subsequently earned him recognition as a submarine pioneer (1742-1824).

- *He looked up "father of the submarine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "father of the submarine."*

flow diagram *(noun)*

A diagram of the sequence of operations in a computer program or an accounting system.

- *The article explained what "flow diagram" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flow diagram."*

french fries *(noun)*

Strips of potato fried in deep fat.

- *They discussed "french fries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french fries."*

fry bread *(noun)*

Usually cooked in a skillet over an open fire: especially cornbread with ham bits and sometimes Irish soda bread.

- *The article explained what "fry bread" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fry bread" to mean usually cooked in a skillet over an open fire:....*

fuller *(noun)*

A workman who fulls (cleans and thickens) freshly woven cloth for a living.

- *Understanding "fuller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fuller" to mean a workman who fulls (cleans and thickens) freshly....*

future progressive tense *(noun)*

A progressive tense used to express action that will be on-going in the future.

- *'I will be running' is an example of the future progressive.*
- *They discussed "future progressive tense" during the group presentation.*

gateway drug *(noun)*

A habit-forming drug that is not addictive but its use may lead to the use of other addictive drugs.

- *One college athlete recently called beer a gateway drug for young people.*
- *Understanding "gateway drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gathered skirt *(noun)*

A skirt whose fabric is drawn together around the waist.

- *The article explained what "gathered skirt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gathered skirt" during the group presentation.*

gaza strip *(noun)*

A coastal region at the southeastern corner of the Mediterranean bordering Israel and Egypt.

- *He is a Palestinian from Gaza.*
- *They discussed "gaza strip" during the group presentation.*

give vent *(verb)*

Give expression or utterance to.

- *She vented her anger.*
- *The graduates gave vent to cheers.*

grandchildren *(noun)*

A child of your son or daughter.

- *The article explained what "grandchildren" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grandchildren" during the group presentation.*

---

growth hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "growth hormone."*
- *They discussed "growth hormone" during the group presentation.*

---

guardians *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *He looked up "guardians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guardians."*

---

hand luggage *(noun)*

Luggage that is light enough to be carried by hand.

- *They discussed "hand luggage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hand luggage" means with a simple example.*

---

hand puppet *(noun)*

A puppet with a cloth body and hollow head; fits over the hand.

- *The article explained what "hand puppet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hand puppet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

headache powder *(noun)*

A powdered form of aspirin.

- *He looked up "headache powder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headache powder" to mean a powdered form of aspirin.*

---

hearings *(noun)*

The ability to hear; the auditory faculty.

- *The investigative committee will hold hearings in Chicago.*
- *The article explained what "hearings" means with a simple example.*

---

heating pad *(noun)*

Heater consisting of electrical heating elements contained in a flexible pad.

- *The article explained what "heating pad" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heating pad."*

---

henry vii *(noun)*

King of the Germans and Holy Roman Emperor (1275-1313).

- *He looked up "henry vii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry vii."*

---

hesitate *(verb)*

Pause or hold back in uncertainty or unwillingness.

- *Authorities hesitate to quote exact figures.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hesitate" when talking about this idea.*

---

hid *(verb)*

Make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or concealing.

- *A hidden message.*
- *Muslim women hide their faces.*

---

hips *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *He looked up "hips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hips" during the group presentation.*

hungarian *(noun)*

The official language of Hungary (also spoken in Rumania); belongs to the Ugric family of languages.

- *The article explained what "hungarian" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hungarian."*

hygiene *(noun)*

A condition promoting sanitary practices.

- *Personal hygiene.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hygiene."*

ice cube *(noun)*

A small cube of artificial ice; used for cooling drinks.

- *Understanding "ice cube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ice cube" during the group presentation.*

ice yacht *(noun)*

A sailing vessel with runners and a cross-shaped frame; suitable for traveling over ice.

- *He looked up "ice yacht" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ice yacht" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iceland *(noun)*

A volcanic island in the North Atlantic near the Arctic Circle.

- *In class, the teacher used "iceland" to mean a volcanic island in the north atlantic near the....*
- *Understanding "iceland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ii timothy *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's second epistle to Timothy; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *He looked up "ii timothy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ii timothy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

imaginary being *(noun)*

A creature of the imagination; a person that exists only in legends or myths or fiction.

- *He looked up "imaginary being" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imaginary being."*

imaginary part *(noun)*

The part of a complex number that has the square root of -1 as a factor.

- *He looked up "imaginary part" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imaginary part" to mean the part of a complex number that has the square....*

income tax bracket *(noun)*

A category of taxpayers based on the amount of their income.

- *In class, the teacher used "income tax bracket" to mean a category of taxpayers based on the amount of....*
- *The article explained what "income tax bracket" means with a simple example.*

irish national liberation army *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland.

- *They discussed "irish national liberation army" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish national liberation army."*

iron heel *(noun)*

An instrument of torture that is used to heat or crush the foot and leg.

- *He looked up "iron heel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "iron heel" during the group presentation.*

ivan iii *(noun)*

Grand duke of Muscovy whose victories against the Tartars laid the basis for Russian unity (1440-1505).

- *The article explained what "ivan iii" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivan iii."*

---

jared *(verb)*

Be incompatible; be or come into conflict.

- *She tried to use "jared" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jared" when talking about this idea.*

---

john fletcher *(noun)*

Prolific English dramatist who collaborated with Francis Beaumont and many other dramatists (1579-1625).

- *In class, the teacher used "john fletcher" to mean prolific english dramatist who collaborated with....*
- *They discussed "john fletcher" during the group presentation.*

---

johnston *(noun)*

Confederate general in the American Civil War; led the Confederate troops in the West (1807-1891).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johnston."*
- *He looked up "johnston" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kilometers per hour *(noun)*

The ratio of the distance traveled (in kilometers) to the time spent traveling (in hours).

- *He looked up "kilometers per hour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kilometers per hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kindergarten *(noun)*

A preschool for children age 4 to 6 to prepare them for primary school.

- *In class, the teacher used "kindergarten" to mean a preschool for children age 4 to 6 to prepare them....*
- *They discussed "kindergarten" during the group presentation.*

---

king's counsel *(noun)*

Counsel to the Crown when the British monarch is a king.

- *He looked up "king's counsel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king's counsel" to mean counsel to the crown when the british monarch is a king.*

---

kit carson *(noun)*

United States frontiersman who guided Fremont's expeditions in the 1840s and served as a Union general in the American Civil War (1809-1868).

- *He looked up "kit carson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kit carson" during the group presentation.*

---

labor pains *(noun)*

A regularly recurrent spasm of pain that is characteristic of childbirth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labor pains."*
- *They discussed "labor pains" during the group presentation.*

---

latino *(noun)*

An artificial language based on words common to the Romance languages.

- *They discussed "latino" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "latino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lean-to tent *(noun)*

Tent that is attached to the side of a building.

- *They discussed "lean-to tent" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lean-to tent" to mean tent that is attached to the side of a building.*

---

leaning tower *(noun)*

A tall round marble campanile in Pisa that is not perpendicular; construction was begun in 1174.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaning tower."*

- *The article explained what "leaning tower" means with a simple example.*

---

li po *(noun)*

Chinese lyric poet (700-762).

- *In class, the teacher used "li po" to mean chinese lyric poet (700-762).*
- *They discussed "li po" during the group presentation.*

---

literary critic *(noun)*

A critic of literature.

- *He looked up "literary critic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "literary critic" during the group presentation.*

---

loudly *(adverb)*

With relatively high volume.

- *The band played loudly.*
- *She spoke loudly and angrily.*

---

man of deeds *(noun)*

Someone inclined to act first and think later.

- *In class, the teacher used "man of deeds" to mean someone inclined to act first and think later.*
- *Understanding "man of deeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mechanic *(noun)*

A craftsman skilled in operating machine tools.

- *Understanding "mechanic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mechanic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mediterranean fever *(noun)*

Infectious bacterial disease of human beings transmitted by contact with infected animals or infected meat or milk products; characterized by fever and headache.

- *They discussed "mediterranean fever" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mediterranean fever" to mean infectious bacterial disease of human beings....*

---

mental imagery *(noun)*

The ability to form mental images of things or events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental imagery."*
- *He looked up "mental imagery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metric capacity unit *(noun)*

A capacity unit defined in metric terms.

- *He looked up "metric capacity unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metric capacity unit" to mean a capacity unit defined in metric terms.*

---

microsoft disk operating system *(noun)*

An operating system developed by Bill Gates for personal computers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microsoft disk operating system."*
- *Understanding "microsoft disk operating system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mineral dressing *(noun)*

Crushing and separating ore into valuable substances or waste by any of a variety of techniques.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mineral dressing."*
- *They discussed "mineral dressing" during the group presentation.*

---

mls *(noun)*

A master's degree in library science.

- *Understanding "mls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mls" during the group presentation.*

---

modify *(verb)*

Cause to change; make different; cause a transformation.

- *Please modify this letter to make it more polite.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “modify” in real sentences.*

---

montgomery ward *(noun)*

United States businessman who in 1872 established a successful mail-order business (1843-1913).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “montgomery ward.”*
- *The article explained what “montgomery ward” means with a simple example.*

---

nathan bailey *(noun)*

English lexicographer who was the first to treat etymology consistently; his work was used as a reference by Samuel Johnson (died in 1742).

- *In class, the teacher used “nathan bailey” to mean english lexicographer who was the first to treat....*
- *The article explained what “nathan bailey” means with a simple example.*

---

neglect *(noun)*

The state of something that has been unused and neglected.

- *The house was in a terrible state of neglect.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neglect” to mean the state of something that has been unused and....*

---

offenders *(noun)*

A person who transgresses moral or civil law.

- *Understanding “offenders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “offenders.”*

---

onion bread *(noun)*

Bread containing finely minced onions.

- *The article explained what “onion bread” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “onion bread” to mean bread containing finely minced onions.*

---

oppression *(noun)*

The state of being kept down by unjust use of force or authority:.

- *After years of oppression they finally revolted.*
- *The tyrant’s oppression of the people.*

---

past progressive tense *(noun)*

A progressive tense used to describe on-going action in the past.

- *‘I had been running’ is an example of the past progressive.*
- *In class, the teacher used “past progressive tense” to mean a progressive tense used to describe on-going....*

---

pickup truck *(noun)*

A light truck with an open body and low sides and a tailboard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pickup truck.”*
- *The article explained what “pickup truck” means with a simple example.*

---

picnic area *(noun)*

A tract of land set aside for picnicking.

- *The article explained what “picnic area” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “picnic area” to mean a tract of land set aside for picnicking.*

---

piece-dye *(verb)*

Dye after weaving.

- *In everyday English, people use “piece-dye” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “piece-dye” until he saw an example.*

---

pillow slip *(noun)*

Bed linen consisting of a cover for a pillow.

- *The burglar carried his loot in a pillowcase.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pillow slip."*

---

pope alexander vi *(noun)*

Pope and father of Cesare Borgia and Lucrezia Borgia (1431-1503).

- *The article explained what "pope alexander vi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pope alexander vi" to mean pope and father of cesare borgia and lucrezia....*

---

poses *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *This poses an interesting question.*
- *She tried to use "poses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

positioned *(verb)*

Put into a certain place or abstract location.

- *Learners should practice how to use "positioned" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "positioned" when talking about this idea.*

---

positive stimulus *(noun)*

A stimulus with desirable consequences.

- *They discussed "positive stimulus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "positive stimulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

precision rifle *(noun)*

An extremely powerful rifle developed for the military; capable of destroying light armored vehicles and aircraft more than a mile away.

- *He looked up "precision rifle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "precision rifle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

primitive person *(noun)*

A person who belongs to an early stage of civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "primitive person" to mean a person who belongs to an early stage of civilization.*
- *Understanding "primitive person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

probation *(noun)*

A trial period during which an offender has time to redeem himself or herself.

- *Probation is part of the sentencing process.*
- *Understanding "probation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protestant church *(noun)*

The Protestant churches and denominations collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protestant church."*
- *The article explained what "protestant church" means with a simple example.*

---

puppet government *(noun)*

A government that is appointed by and whose affairs are directed by an outside authority that may impose hardships on those governed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puppet government."*
- *He looked up "puppet government" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puppet show *(noun)*

A show in which the actors are puppets.

- *They discussed "puppet show" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "puppet show" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radio detection and ranging *(noun)*

Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- *The article explained what "radio detection and ranging" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio detection and ranging" to mean measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse....*

rails *(noun)*

A bar or pair of parallel bars of rolled steel making the railway along which railroad cars or other vehicles can roll.

- *They discussed "rails" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rails."*

ram disk *(noun)*

(computer science) a virtual drive that is created by setting aside part of the random-access memory to use as if it were a group of sectors.

- *Access to a RAM disk is very fast but the data it contains is lost when the system is turned off.*
- *They discussed "ram disk" during the group presentation.*

receptor *(noun)*

An organ having nerve endings (in the skin or viscera or eye or ear or nose or mouth) that respond to stimulation.

- *He looked up "receptor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "receptor."*

refuse collector *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *They discussed "refuse collector" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refuse collector."*

remake *(noun)*

Creation that is created again or anew.

- *It is a remake of an old film.*
- *They discussed "remake" during the group presentation.*

rendering *(noun)*

An explanation of something that is not immediately obvious.

- *He looked up "rendering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rendering."*

reproductive system *(noun)*

Organs and tissues involved in the production and maturation of gametes and in their union and subsequent development as offspring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reproductive system."*
- *The article explained what "reproductive system" means with a simple example.*

republic of panama *(noun)*

A republic on the Isthmus of Panama; achieved independence from Colombia in 1903.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of panama."*
- *He looked up "republic of panama" because he had never seen it before.*

res *(noun)*

A widely distributed system consisting of all the cells able to ingest bacteria or colloidal particles etc, except for certain white blood cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "res" to mean a widely distributed system consisting of all the....*
- *Understanding "res" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reservations *(noun)*

A statement that limits or restricts some claim.

- *He recommended her without any reservations.*
- *The article explained what "reservations" means with a simple example.*

respiratory center *(noun)*

The center in the medulla oblongata and pons that integrates sensory information about the level of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood and determines the signals to be sent to the respiratory muscles.

- *The article explained what "respiratory center" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "respiratory center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

respiratory rate *(noun)*

The rate at which a person inhales and exhales; usually measured to obtain a quick evaluation of a person's health.

- *In class, the teacher used "respiratory rate" to mean the rate at which a person inhales and exhales;....*
- *Understanding "respiratory rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ridge rope *(noun)*

Either of a pair of lifelines running alongside the bowsprit of a ship.

- *The article explained what "ridge rope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ridge rope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santa ana *(noun)*

A city in southern California to the east of Long Beach.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "santa ana."*
- *Understanding "santa ana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-assurance *(noun)*

Freedom from doubt; belief in yourself and your abilities.

- *Understanding "self-assurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-assurance."*

---

self-reliance *(noun)*

Personal independence.

- *He looked up "self-reliance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "self-reliance" during the group presentation.*

---

short ribs *(noun)*

Cut of beef containing rib ends near the sternum.

- *He looked up "short ribs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "short ribs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shrimp *(noun)*

Any of various edible decapod crustaceans.

- *They discussed "shrimp" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrimp."*

---

silicon bronze *(noun)*

A bronze with 2-3% silicon that is resistant to corrosion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silicon bronze."*
- *Understanding "silicon bronze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

similarities *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that (other things being equal) parts of a stimulus field that are similar to each other tend to be perceived as belonging together as a unit.

- *They discussed "similarities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "similarities" means with a simple example.*

---

skins *(noun)*

A natural protective body covering and site of the sense of touch.

- *In class, the teacher used "skins" to mean a natural protective body covering and site of the....*
- *He looked up "skins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soap pad *(noun)*

A cleaning pad containing soap.

- *Understanding "soap pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soap pad."*

---

sofa bed *(noun)*

A sofa that can be converted into a bed.

- *In class, the teacher used "sofa bed" to mean a sofa that can be converted into a bed.*

- *The article explained what “sofa bed” means with a simple example.*

---

sonic delay line *(noun)*

A delay line based on the time of propagation of sound waves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sonic delay line.”*
- *He looked up “sonic delay line” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sour bread *(noun)*

Made with a starter of a small amount of dough in which fermentation is active.

- *The article explained what “sour bread” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sour bread” to mean made with a starter of a small amount of dough in....*

---

spelled *(verb)*

Relieve (someone) from work by taking a turn.

- *She spelled her husband at the wheel.*
- *He spelled the word wrong in this letter.*

---

spokesman *(noun)*

A male spokesperson.

- *They discussed “spokesman” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “spokesman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spoon bread *(noun)*

Soft bread made of cornmeal and sometimes rice or hominy; must be served with a spoon (chiefly southern).

- *The article explained what “spoon bread” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spoon bread” to mean soft bread made of cornmeal and sometimes rice or....*

---

stall *(noun)*

A malfunction in the flight of an aircraft in which there is a sudden loss of lift that results in a downward plunge.

- *The plane went into a stall and I couldn’t control it.*
- *He looked up “stall” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stat mi *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; exactly 1609.344 meters.

- *In class, the teacher used “stat mi” to mean a unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280....*
- *Understanding “stat mi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sticky end *(noun)*

An end of DNA in which one strand of the double helix extends a few units beyond the other.

- *He looked up “sticky end” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sticky end” during the group presentation.*

---

stock cube *(noun)*

A cube of dehydrated stock.

- *They discussed “stock cube” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “stock cube” means with a simple example.*

---

strap *(noun)*

A band that goes over the shoulder and supports a garment or bag.

- *Understanding “strap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “strap” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surround *(noun)*

The area in which something exists or lives.

- *The country–the flat agricultural surround.*
- *He looked up “surround” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surroundings *(noun)*

The area in which something exists or lives.

- *They discussed "surroundings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "surroundings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syrian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Syria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syrian monetary unit."*
- *He looked up "syrian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

system of weights and measures *(noun)*

System of measurement for length and weight and duration.

- *They discussed "system of weights and measures" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "system of weights and measures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

theory of indicators *(noun)*

(chemistry) the theory that all indicators are either weak acids or weak bases in which the color of the ionized form is different from the color before dissociation.

- *In class, the teacher used "theory of indicators" to mean (chemistry) the theory that all indicators are....*
- *The article explained what "theory of indicators" means with a simple example.*

---

thrust fault *(noun)*

A geological fault in which the upper side appears to have been pushed upward by compression.

- *In class, the teacher used "thrust fault" to mean a geological fault in which the upper side appears....*
- *The article explained what "thrust fault" means with a simple example.*

---

total eclipse *(noun)*

An eclipse as seen from a place where the eclipsed body is completely obscured.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "total eclipse."*
- *Understanding "total eclipse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

traumatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a physical injury or wound to the body.

- *Students compared "traumatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "traumatic."*

---

trillion *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *In England they call a quintillion a trillion.*
- *In England they call a trillion a billion.*

---

tucker *(noun)*

A detachable yoke of linen or lace worn over the breast of a low-cut dress.

- *In class, the teacher used "tucker" to mean a detachable yoke of linen or lace worn over the....*
- *The article explained what "tucker" means with a simple example.*

---

tucker out *(verb)*

Wear out completely.

- *The coach explained when to use "tucker out" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tucker out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unpleasant person *(noun)*

A person who is not pleasant or agreeable.

- *Understanding "unpleasant person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unpleasant person" means with a simple example.*

---

unpleasant woman *(noun)*

A woman who is an unpleasant person.

- *They discussed "unpleasant woman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unpleasant woman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vacant lot *(noun)*

A lot on which there are no permanent buildings.

- *Understanding "vacant lot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vacant lot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

variable quantity *(noun)*

A quantity that can assume any of a set of values.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variable quantity."*
- *He looked up "variable quantity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vatican *(noun)*

The residence of the Catholic Pope in the Vatican City.

- *He looked up "vatican" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vatican" to mean the residence of the catholic pope in the vatican city.*

---

vatican i *(noun)*

The Vatican Council in 1869-1870 that proclaimed the infallibility of the pope when speaking ex cathedra.

- *The article explained what "vatican i" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vatican i" to mean the vatican council in 1869-1870 that proclaimed....*

---

venture capitalism *(noun)*

Capitalism that invests in innovative enterprises (especially high technology) where the potential profits are large.

- *In class, the teacher used "venture capitalism" to mean capitalism that invests in innovative enterprises....*
- *He looked up "venture capitalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

watts *(noun)*

English poet and theologian (1674-1748).

- *They discussed "watts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "watts" to mean english poet and theologian (1674-1748).*

---

wireless telegraph *(noun)*

The use of radio to send telegraphic messages (usually by Morse code).

- *In class, the teacher used "wireless telegraph" to mean the use of radio to send telegraphic messages....*
- *The article explained what "wireless telegraph" means with a simple example.*

---

yr *(noun)*

A period of time containing 365 (or 366) days.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yr."*
- *He looked up "yr" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aboriginal *(noun)*

An indigenous person who was born in a particular place.

- *The Canadian government scrapped plans to tax the grants to aboriginal college students.*
- *He looked up "aboriginal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

academics *(noun)*

An educator who works at a college or university.

- *He looked up "academics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "academics" to mean an educator who works at a college or university.*

---

acid-base indicator *(noun)*

An indicator that changes color on going from acidic to basic solutions.

- *He looked up "acid-base indicator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acid-base indicator" during the group presentation.*

adopting *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *She tried to use "adopting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "adopting" and when to wait.*

alignment *(noun)*

An organization of people (or countries) involved in a pact or treaty.

- *They discussed "alignment" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alignment."*

altar boy *(noun)*

A boy serving as an acolyte.

- *In class, the teacher used "altar boy" to mean a boy serving as an acolyte.*
- *The article explained what "altar boy" means with a simple example.*

anglo-indian *(noun)*

A person of English citizenship born or living in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglo-indian."*
- *Understanding "anglo-indian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anne sullivan *(noun)*

United States educator who was the teacher and lifelong companion of Helen Keller (1866-1936).

- *Understanding "anne sullivan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anne sullivan" means with a simple example.*

anthony hopkins *(noun)*

Welsh film actor (born in 1937).

- *They discussed "anthony hopkins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anthony hopkins" means with a simple example.*

apparatus *(noun)*

(anatomy) a group of body parts that work together to perform a given function.

- *The breathing apparatus.*
- *They discussed "apparatus" during the group presentation.*

army of the righteous *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *They discussed "army of the righteous" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "army of the righteous" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

assumes *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *He assumes the lotus position.*
- *Can you use "assumes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

atomic explosion *(noun)*

The explosion of an atomic bomb.

- *In class, the teacher used "atomic explosion" to mean the explosion of an atomic bomb.*
- *He looked up "atomic explosion" because he had never seen it before.*

avengers *(noun)*

Someone who takes vengeance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avengers."*
- *They discussed "avengers" during the group presentation.*

axe head *(noun)*

The cutting head of an ax.

- *Understanding "axe head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "axe head" during the group presentation.*

---

backpack *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *In class, the teacher used "backpack" to mean a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.*
- *The article explained what "backpack" means with a simple example.*

---

balcony *(noun)*

An upper floor projecting from the rear over the main floor in an auditorium.

- *In class, the teacher used "balcony" to mean an upper floor projecting from the rear over the....*
- *The article explained what "balcony" means with a simple example.*

---

banker *(noun)*

A financier who owns or is an executive in a bank.

- *The article explained what "banker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banker."*

---

basic dye *(noun)*

A dye that is considered to be a base because the chromophore is part of a positive ion.

- *He looked up "basic dye" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basic dye."*

---

beer mat *(noun)*

A drip mat placed under a glass of beer.

- *In class, the teacher used "beer mat" to mean a drip mat placed under a glass of beer.*
- *They discussed "beer mat" during the group presentation.*

---

bend over backwards *(verb)*

Try very hard to please someone.

- *She falls over backwards when she sees her mother-in-law.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bend over backwards" when talking about this idea.*

---

bliss *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bliss."*
- *Understanding "bliss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blood sausage *(noun)*

A black sausage containing pig's blood and other ingredients.

- *The article explained what "blood sausage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blood sausage" during the group presentation.*

---

bodily *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the body.

- *A bodily organ.*
- *Bodily functions.*

---

buffer *(noun)*

A cushion-like device that reduces shock due to an impact.

- *He looked up "buffer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "buffer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buffer state *(noun)*

A small neutral state between two rival powers.

- *They discussed "buffer state" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "buffer state" because he had never seen it before.*

bulgarian capital *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Bulgaria located in western Bulgaria.

- *They discussed "bulgarian capital" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bulgarian capital" means with a simple example.*

calgary *(noun)*

The largest city in southern Alberta; an oil and gas center and a technology center for Alberta and most of western Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calgary."*
- *They discussed "calgary" during the group presentation.*

can of worms *(noun)*

A source of unpredictable trouble and complexity.

- *They discussed "can of worms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "can of worms" because he had never seen it before.*

car-mechanic *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is repairing and maintaining automobiles.

- *The article explained what "car-mechanic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "car-mechanic" to mean someone whose occupation is repairing and....*

cattle ranch *(noun)*

Farm consisting of a large tract of land along with facilities needed to raise livestock (especially cattle).

- *They discussed "cattle ranch" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cattle ranch" to mean farm consisting of a large tract of land along with....*

cell membrane *(noun)*

A thin membrane (a double layer of lipids) enclosing the cytoplasm of a cell; proteins in the membrane control passage of ions (like sodium or potassium or calcium) in and out of the cell.

- *All cells have a cell membrane.*
- *The article explained what "cell membrane" means with a simple example.*

cellular telephone *(noun)*

A hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an area divided into small sections, each with its own short-range transmitter/receiver.

- *In class, the teacher used "cellular telephone" to mean a hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an....*
- *They discussed "cellular telephone" during the group presentation.*

charles the bald *(noun)*

As Charles II he was Holy Roman Emperor and as Charles I he was king of France (823-877).

- *Understanding "charles the bald" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles the bald."*

chocolate chip cookie *(noun)*

Cookies containing chocolate chips.

- *In class, the teacher used "chocolate chip cookie" to mean cookies containing chocolate chips.*
- *The article explained what "chocolate chip cookie" means with a simple example.*

classical scholar *(noun)*

A student of ancient Greek and Latin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classical scholar."*
- *He looked up "classical scholar" because he had never seen it before.*

collector of internal revenue *(noun)*

Someone who collects taxes for the government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collector of internal revenue."*
- *They discussed "collector of internal revenue" during the group presentation.*

combat fatigue *(noun)*

A mental disorder caused by stress of active warfare.

- *They discussed "combat fatigue" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combat fatigue" to mean a mental disorder caused by stress of active warfare.*

---

commenced *(verb)*

Take the first step or steps in carrying out an action.

- *In everyday English, people use "commenced" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "commenced" in real sentences.*

---

compromised *(verb)*

Make a compromise; arrive at a compromise.

- *The nuclear secrets of the state were compromised by the spy.*
- *The coach explained when to use "compromised" and when to wait.*

---

cone shape *(noun)*

A shape whose base is a circle and whose sides taper up to a point.

- *He looked up "cone shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cone shape" to mean a shape whose base is a circle and whose sides....*

---

conventions *(noun)*

Something regarded as a normative example.

- *In class, the teacher used "conventions" to mean something regarded as a normative example.*
- *The article explained what "conventions" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmic *(adjective)*

Of or from or pertaining to or characteristic of the cosmos or universe.

- *Cosmic laws.*
- *Cosmic catastrophe.*

---

cosmic time *(noun)*

The time covered by the physical formation and development of the universe.

- *The article explained what "cosmic time" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmic time" to mean the time covered by the physical formation and....*

---

cottage pie *(noun)*

A dish of minced meat topped with mashed potatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cottage pie."*
- *He looked up "cottage pie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cotton wool *(noun)*

Soft silky fibers from cotton plants in their raw state.

- *He looked up "cotton wool" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cotton wool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

counselor-at-law *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *They discussed "counselor-at-law" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counselor-at-law" to mean a lawyer who pleads cases in court.*

---

crazy glue *(noun)*

A commercial brand of epoxy glue.

- *In class, the teacher used "crazy glue" to mean a commercial brand of epoxy glue.*
- *The article explained what "crazy glue" means with a simple example.*

---

crow step *(noun)*

(architecture) a step on the top of a gable wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crow step."*
- *They discussed "crow step" during the group presentation.*

---

crystals *(noun)*

A protective cover that protects the face of a watch.

- *The article explained what "crystals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crystals" during the group presentation.*

---

curb bit *(noun)*

A horse's bit with an attached chain or strap to check the horse.

- *They discussed "curb bit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curb bit."*

---

curry powder *(noun)*

Pungent blend of cumin and ground coriander seed and turmeric and other spices.

- *In class, the teacher used "curry powder" to mean pungent blend of cumin and ground coriander seed....*
- *The article explained what "curry powder" means with a simple example.*

---

departed *(noun)*

Someone who is no longer alive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "departed."*
- *Understanding "departed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dessert apple *(noun)*

An apple used primarily for eating raw without cooking.

- *He looked up "dessert apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dessert apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dessert wine *(noun)*

Still sweet wine often served with dessert or after a meal.

- *They discussed "dessert wine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dessert wine."*

---

detached house *(noun)*

A house that stands alone.

- *In class, the teacher used "detached house" to mean a house that stands alone.*
- *They discussed "detached house" during the group presentation.*

---

developmental *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting development.

- *Developmental psychology.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "developmental" when it is of or relating to or constituting development.*

---

divine revelation *(noun)*

Communication of knowledge to man by a divine or supernatural agency.

- *In class, the teacher used "divine revelation" to mean communication of knowledge to man by a divine or....*
- *He looked up "divine revelation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doses *(noun)*

The federal department in the United States that sets and maintains foreign policies.

- *Understanding "doses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "doses" during the group presentation.*

---

drawer *(noun)*

A boxlike container in a piece of furniture; made so as to slide in and out.

- *The article explained what "drawer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "drawer" during the group presentation.*

drones *(noun)*

An aircraft without a pilot that is operated by remote control.

- *The article explained what "drones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drones" to mean an aircraft without a pilot that is operated by....*

durham *(noun)*

A city of north central North Carolina; site of Duke University.

- *They discussed "durham" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "durham" because he had never seen it before.*

ecological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of ecology.

- *Ecological research.*
- *An ecological disaster.*

exclude *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *The bad results were excluded from the report.*
- *This policy excludes people who have a criminal record from entering the country.*

exempt *(verb)*

Grant relief or an exemption from a rule or requirement to.

- *She exempted me from the exam.*
- *He did not know how to use "exempt" until he saw an example.*

exhaust fan *(noun)*

A fan that moves air out of an enclosure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exhaust fan."*
- *Understanding "exhaust fan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exposing *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *Can you use "exposing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "exposing" when talking about this idea.*

exterior angle *(noun)*

The supplement of an interior angle of a polygon.

- *They discussed "exterior angle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exterior angle" to mean the supplement of an interior angle of a polygon.*

factor analyze *(verb)*

To perform a factor analysis of correlational data.

- *He did not know how to use "factor analyze" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "factor analyze" carefully so everyone would understand.*

factor vii *(noun)*

A coagulation factor formed in the kidney under the influence of vitamin K.

- *The article explained what "factor vii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "factor vii" to mean a coagulation factor formed in the kidney under the....*

faint *(noun)*

A spontaneous loss of consciousness caused by insufficient blood to the brain.

- *Understanding "faint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faint" to mean a spontaneous loss of consciousness caused by....*

fines *(verb)*

Issue a ticket or a fine to as a penalty.

- *He did not know how to use “fines” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “fines” in real sentences.*

---

finn *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Finland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “finn.”*
- *The article explained what “finn” means with a simple example.*

---

first balcony *(noun)*

First or lowest balcony.

- *Understanding “first balcony” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “first balcony” means with a simple example.*

---

foam *(noun)*

A mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.

- *The beer had a thick head of foam.*
- *They discussed “foam” during the group presentation.*

---

folded *(verb)*

Cease to operate or cause to cease operating.

- *The coach explained when to use “folded” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “folded” in real sentences.*

---

forge *(verb)*

Make a copy of with the intent to deceive.

- *She forged a Green Card.*
- *Forge a pair of tongues.*

---

form bubbles *(verb)*

Become bubbly or frothy or foaming.

- *In everyday English, people use “form bubbles” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “form bubbles” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fountain pen *(noun)*

A pen that is supplied with ink from a reservoir in its barrel.

- *They discussed “fountain pen” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fountain pen” to mean a pen that is supplied with ink from a reservoir in....*

---

frederick william iv *(noun)*

King of Prussia who violently suppressed democratic movements (1795-1865).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “frederick william iv.”*
- *Understanding “frederick william iv” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

front-stall *(noun)*

Medieval plate armor to protect a horse’s head.

- *Understanding “front-stall” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “front-stall” during the group presentation.*

---

garbage disposal *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance for disposing of garbage.

- *In class, the teacher used “garbage disposal” to mean a kitchen appliance for disposing of garbage.*
- *They discussed “garbage disposal” during the group presentation.*

---

gasoline bomb *(noun)*

A crude incendiary bomb made of a bottle filled with flammable liquid and fitted with a rag wick.

- *Understanding “gasoline bomb” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “gasoline bomb” means with a simple example.*

geographical mile *(noun)*

A former British unit of length equivalent to 6,080 feet (1,853.184 meters); 800 feet longer than a statute mile.

- *They discussed “geographical mile” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “geographical mile.”*

gibson desert *(noun)*

A desert area in western Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gibson desert.”*
- *Understanding “gibson desert” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

give the axe *(verb)*

Terminate the employment of; discharge from an office or position.

- *The boss fired his secretary today.*
- *The company terminated 25% of its workers.*

glow tube *(noun)*

A gas-discharge tube consisting of a cold cathode and a diode in a tube filled with gas; the color of the glow depends on the particular gas.

- *They discussed “glow tube” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “glow tube” means with a simple example.*

greenhouse *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by the greenhouse effect.

- *Greenhouse gases.*
- *The speaker chose “greenhouse” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

gulf of finland *(noun)*

An eastern arm of the Baltic Sea; between Finland and Estonia.

- *They discussed “gulf of finland” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gulf of finland.”*

hand axe *(noun)*

A stone tool with a cutting edge; the stone is held in the hand and used for chopping.

- *They discussed “hand axe” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hand axe” because he had never seen it before.*

hears *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *In everyday English, people use “hears” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “hears” in real sentences.*

hebrew script *(noun)*

A Semitic alphabet used since the 5th century BC for writing the Hebrew language (and later for writing Yiddish and Ladino).

- *He looked up “hebrew script” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hebrew script.”*

hierarchy *(noun)*

A series of ordered groupings of people or things within a system.

- *Put honesty first in her hierarchy of values.*
- *They discussed “hierarchy” during the group presentation.*

human growth hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *In class, the teacher used “human growth hormone” to mean a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland;....*
- *They discussed “human growth hormone” during the group presentation.*

identities *(noun)*

An operator that leaves unchanged the element on which it operates.

- *In class, the teacher used "identities" to mean an operator that leaves unchanged the element on....*
- *The article explained what "identities" means with a simple example.*

ill humour *(noun)*

An angry and disagreeable mood.

- *They discussed "ill humour" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ill humour" means with a simple example.*

ill-sorted *(adjective)*

Not easy to combine harmoniously.

- *The speaker chose "ill-sorted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ill-sorted"? Explain why.*

imaginary number *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1.

- *He looked up "imaginary number" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imaginary number" to mean (mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and....*

imaginary place *(noun)*

A place that exists only in imagination; a place said to exist in fictional or religious writings.

- *He looked up "imaginary place" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imaginary place."*

infectious disease *(noun)*

A disease transmitted only by a specific kind of contact.

- *They discussed "infectious disease" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "infectious disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

information bulletin *(noun)*

A bulletin containing the latest information.

- *The article explained what "information bulletin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "information bulletin" during the group presentation.*

invalid *(verb)*

Force to retire, remove from active duty, as of firemen.

- *He did not know how to use "invalid" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "invalid" in real sentences.*

jade *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *She tried to use "jade" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jade" and when to wait.*

john constable *(noun)*

English landscape painter (1776-1837).

- *Understanding "john constable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "john constable" means with a simple example.*

jointly *(adverb)*

In conjunction with; combined.

- *This paper was written jointly.*
- *Using "jointly" can make your explanation more exact.*

jung *(noun)*

Swiss psychologist (1875-1961).

- *He looked up "jung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jung" during the group presentation.*

---

junk pile *(noun)*

An accumulation of refuse and discarded matter.

- *He looked up "junk pile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junk pile."*

---

kenneth clark *(noun)*

United States psychologist (born in Panama) whose research persuaded the Supreme Court that segregated schools were discriminatory (1914-2005).

- *He looked up "kenneth clark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kenneth clark" during the group presentation.*

---

kentucky wonder bean *(noun)*

Flat-podded green bean.

- *They discussed "kentucky wonder bean" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kentucky wonder bean" to mean flat-podded green bean.*

---

labour pains *(noun)*

A regularly recurrent spasm of pain that is characteristic of childbirth.

- *He looked up "labour pains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "labour pains" during the group presentation.*

---

lancaster *(noun)*

The English royal house that reigned from 1399 to 1461; its emblem was a red rose.

- *The article explained what "lancaster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lancaster."*

---

left-luggage office *(noun)*

A room where baggage or parcels are checked.

- *Understanding "left-luggage office" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left-luggage office."*

---

life tenant *(noun)*

A tenant whose legal right to retain possession of buildings or lands lasts as long as they (or some other person) live.

- *In class, the teacher used "life tenant" to mean a tenant whose legal right to retain possession of....*
- *They discussed "life tenant" during the group presentation.*

---

lightweight *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 132 pounds.

- *Understanding "lightweight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lightweight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lone wolf *(noun)*

A person who avoids the company or assistance of others.

- *Understanding "lone wolf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lone wolf" during the group presentation.*

---

low-sodium diet *(noun)*

A diet that limits the intake of salt (sodium chloride); often used in treating hypertension or edema or certain other disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "low-sodium diet" to mean a diet that limits the intake of salt (sodium....*
- *The article explained what "low-sodium diet" means with a simple example.*

---

magnetic iron-ore *(noun)*

An oxide of iron that is strongly attracted by magnets.

- *The article explained what "magnetic iron-ore" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "magnetic iron-ore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mass murderer *(noun)*

A person who is responsible for the deaths of many victims in a single incident.

- *In class, the teacher used "mass murderer" to mean a person who is responsible for the deaths of many....*
- *They discussed "mass murderer" during the group presentation.*

mb *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or 10^6 (1,000,000) bits.

- *The article explained what "mb" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mb."*

metabolism *(noun)*

The organic processes (in a cell or organism) that are necessary for life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metabolism."*
- *They discussed "metabolism" during the group presentation.*

modern font *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design by Gianbattista Bodoni) distinguished by regular shape and hairline serifs and heavy downstrokes.

- *In class, the teacher used "modern font" to mean a typeface (based on an 18th century design by....*
- *The article explained what "modern font" means with a simple example.*

naval surface warfare center *(noun)*

The agency that provides scientific and engineering and technical support for all aspects of surface warfare.

- *Understanding "naval surface warfare center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naval surface warfare center."*

negative stimulus *(noun)*

A stimulus with undesirable consequences.

- *The article explained what "negative stimulus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "negative stimulus" during the group presentation.*

negotiation *(noun)*

A discussion intended to produce an agreement.

- *The buyout negotiation lasted several days.*
- *The article explained what "negotiation" means with a simple example.*

newborn *(noun)*

A baby from birth to four weeks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newborn."*
- *He looked up "newborn" because he had never seen it before.*

newport *(noun)*

A resort city in southeastern Rhode Island; known for the summer homes of millionaires; important yachting center.

- *The article explained what "newport" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "newport" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

news bulletin *(noun)*

A short news announcement concerning some on-going news story.

- *Understanding "news bulletin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "news bulletin" to mean a short news announcement concerning some on-going....*

nickel silver *(noun)*

A silver-white alloy containing copper and zinc and nickel.

- *The article explained what "nickel silver" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nickel silver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nodes *(verb)*

Let the head fall forward through drowsiness.

- *In everyday English, people use "nodes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "nodes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

notch *(noun)*

A V-shaped or U-shaped indentation carved or scratched into a surface.

- *There were four notches in the handle of his revolver.*
- *Mandibular notch.*

---

nuclear reactor *(noun)*

(physics) any of several kinds of apparatus that maintain and control a nuclear reaction for the production of energy or artificial elements.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear reactor" to mean (physics) any of several kinds of apparatus that....*
- *Understanding "nuclear reactor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

omega *(noun)*

The ending of a series or sequence; –Revelation.

- *The Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.*
- *They discussed "omega" during the group presentation.*

---

panama hat *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *They discussed "panama hat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "panama hat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

papa doc *(noun)*

Oppressive Haitian dictator (1907-1971).

- *He looked up "papa doc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papa doc."*

---

parody *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style, usually in a humorous way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parody."*
- *He looked up "parody" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parole *(noun)*

A secret word or phrase known only to a restricted group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parole."*
- *He looked up "parole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

particle physics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies subatomic particles and their interactions.

- *They discussed "particle physics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "particle physics" means with a simple example.*

---

peanut butter *(noun)*

A spread made from ground peanuts.

- *The article explained what "peanut butter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peanut butter."*

---

phantom *(noun)*

A ghostly appearing figure.

- *The article explained what "phantom" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phantom" to mean a ghostly appearing figure.*

---

photo-offset printing *(noun)*

A method of offset printing using photomechanical plates.

- *They discussed "photo-offset printing" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "photo-offset printing" to mean a method of offset printing using photomechanical....*

---

picnic ground *(noun)*

A tract of land set aside for picnicking.

- *The article explained what "picnic ground" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picnic ground."*

---

plant hormone *(noun)*

(botany) a plant product that acts like a hormone.

- *The article explained what "plant hormone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plant hormone" during the group presentation.*

---

police constable *(noun)*

A police officer of the lowest rank.

- *The article explained what "police constable" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "police constable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pop quiz *(noun)*

A quiz given without prior warning.

- *Understanding "pop quiz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pop quiz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

populated area *(noun)*

A geographical area constituting a city or town.

- *They discussed "populated area" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "populated area" means with a simple example.*

---

pork and beans *(noun)*

Dried beans cooked with pork and tomato sauce.

- *He looked up "pork and beans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pork and beans" during the group presentation.*

---

present progressive tense *(noun)*

A tense used to express action that is on-going at the time of utterance.

- *They discussed "present progressive tense" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "present progressive tense" means with a simple example.*

---

probable cause *(noun)*

(law) evidence sufficient to warrant an arrest or search and seizure.

- *A magistrate determined that there was probable cause to search the house.*
- *Understanding "probable cause" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

promotions *(noun)*

A message issued in behalf of some product or cause or idea or person or institution.

- *He looked up "promotions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "promotions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychic energy *(noun)*

An actuating force or factor.

- *The article explained what "psychic energy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychic energy."*

---

pumping station *(noun)*

A house where pumps (e.g. to irrigate) are installed and operated.

- *He looked up "pumping station" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pumping station."*

---

python *(noun)*

A soothsaying spirit or a person who is possessed by such a spirit.

- *Understanding "python" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "python" because he had never seen it before.*

qatar *(noun)*

A peninsula extending northward from the Arabian mainland into the Persian Gulf.

- *The article explained what "qatar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qatar."*

reform jew *(noun)*

Liberal Jew who tries to adapt all aspects of Judaism to modern circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reform jew."*
- *They discussed "reform jew" during the group presentation.*

regrets *(noun)*

A polite refusal of an invitation.

- *Understanding "regrets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "regrets" because he had never seen it before.*

respiratory disease *(noun)*

A disease affecting the respiratory system.

- *In class, the teacher used "respiratory disease" to mean a disease affecting the respiratory system.*
- *The article explained what "respiratory disease" means with a simple example.*

respondents *(noun)*

The codefendant (especially in a divorce proceeding) who is accused of adultery with the corespondent.

- *They discussed "respondents" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "respondents" means with a simple example.*

romania *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe with a short coastline on the Black Sea.

- *They discussed "romania" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romania" to mean a republic in southeastern europe with a short....*

rush candle *(noun)*

A tallow candle with a rush stem as the wick.

- *They discussed "rush candle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rush candle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sack coat *(noun)*

Man's hiplength coat with a straight back; the jacket of a suit.

- *The article explained what "sack coat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sack coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sailor *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *Understanding "sailor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailor" to mean a stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.*

salad fork *(noun)*

A fork intended for eating salads.

- *They discussed "salad fork" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salad fork" to mean a fork intended for eating salads.*

scratch pad *(noun)*

Pad for preliminary or hasty writing or notes or sketches etc; is a British term.

- *They discussed "scratch pad" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scratch pad" means with a simple example.*

---

seventy *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and seven.

- *Understanding "seventy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "seventy" during the group presentation.*

---

sir arthur sullivan *(noun)*

English composer of operettas who collaborated with the librettist William Gilbert (1842-1900).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir arthur sullivan" to mean english composer of operettas who collaborated with....*
- *They discussed "sir arthur sullivan" during the group presentation.*

---

sir leslie stephen *(noun)*

English writer (1832-1904).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir leslie stephen."*
- *He looked up "sir leslie stephen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skeleton key *(noun)*

A passkey with much of the bit filed away so that it can open different locks.

- *In class, the teacher used "skeleton key" to mean a passkey with much of the bit filed away so that....*
- *Understanding "skeleton key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snap bean *(noun)*

Tender green beans without strings that easily snap into sections.

- *Understanding "snap bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "snap bean" during the group presentation.*

---

sociology *(noun)*

The study and classification of human societies.

- *In class, the teacher used "sociology" to mean the study and classification of human societies.*
- *The article explained what "sociology" means with a simple example.*

---

somerset *(noun)*

A county in southwestern England on the Bristol Channel.

- *In class, the teacher used "somerset" to mean a county in southwestern england on the bristol channel.*
- *He looked up "somerset" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sonic boom *(noun)*

An explosive sound caused by the shock wave of an airplane traveling faster than the speed of sound.

- *A sonic boom follows an aircraft as a wake follows a ship.*
- *They discussed "sonic boom" during the group presentation.*

---

span loading *(noun)*

The ratio of the weight of an airplane to its wingspan.

- *In class, the teacher used "span loading" to mean the ratio of the weight of an airplane to its wingspan.*
- *Understanding "span loading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

specify *(verb)*

Select something or someone for a specific purpose.

- *Specify the parameters.*
- *Could you please specify your criticism of my paper?*

---

state of qatar *(noun)*

An Arab country on the peninsula of Qatar; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1971; the economy is dominated by oil.

- *The article explained what "state of qatar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state of qatar" to mean an arab country on the peninsula of qatar; achieved....*

straight flush *(noun)*

A poker hand with consecutive cards in the same suit.

- *Understanding "straight flush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "straight flush" means with a simple example.*

sweater *(noun)*

A crocheted or knitted garment covering the upper part of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweater."*
- *He looked up "sweater" because he had never seen it before.*

swinging post *(noun)*

The gatepost on which the gate is hung.

- *In class, the teacher used "swinging post" to mean the gatepost on which the gate is hung.*
- *The article explained what "swinging post" means with a simple example.*

tenant *(noun)*

A holder of buildings or lands by any kind of title (as ownership or lease).

- *The landlord can evict a tenant who doesn't pay the rent.*
- *Understanding "tenant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tension headache *(noun)*

A headache located at the back of the head; usually caused by body tension resulting from overwork or psychological stress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tension headache."*
- *He looked up "tension headache" because he had never seen it before.*

thomson *(noun)*

United States composer who collaborated with Gertrude Stein (1896-1989).

- *Understanding "thomson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomson."*

tractor *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle with large wheels; used in farming and other applications.

- *They discussed "tractor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tractor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turkish towel *(noun)*

A bath towel with rough loose pile.

- *The article explained what "turkish towel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "turkish towel" during the group presentation.*

twice-baked bread *(noun)*

Slice of sweet raised bread baked again until it is brown and hard and crisp.

- *He looked up "twice-baked bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twice-baked bread."*

typing pool *(noun)*

A group of typists who can work for different persons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typing pool."*
- *Understanding "typing pool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

uganda *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1962.

- *In class, the teacher used "uganda" to mean a landlocked republic in eastern africa; achieved....*
- *The article explained what "uganda" means with a simple example.*

valentine's day *(noun)*

A day for the exchange of tokens of affection.

- *In class, the teacher used "valentine's day" to mean a day for the exchange of tokens of affection.*
- *Understanding "valentine's day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

variant *(noun)*

Something a little different from others of the same type.

- *A variant of the same word.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variant."*

---

vatican city *(noun)*

The capital of the State of the Vatican City.

- *The article explained what "vatican city" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vatican city" during the group presentation.*

---

virgin wool *(noun)*

Wool not used before; wool not processed or woven before.

- *Understanding "virgin wool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgin wool."*

---

walt disney *(noun)*

United States film maker who pioneered animated cartoons and created such characters as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck; founded Disneyland (1901-1966).

- *Understanding "walt disney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "walt disney" because he had never seen it before.*

---

walt disney world *(noun)*

A large amusement park established in 1971 to the southwest of Orlando.

- *He looked up "walt disney world" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walt disney world."*

---

warnings *(noun)*

A message informing of danger.

- *The article explained what "warnings" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "warnings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

washing soda *(noun)*

A sodium salt of carbonic acid; used in making soap powders and glass and paper.

- *Understanding "washing soda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "washing soda" means with a simple example.*

---

aaa *(noun)*

An aneurysm of the abdominal aorta associated with old age and hypertension.

- *The article explained what "aaa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aaa" to mean an aneurysm of the abdominal aorta associated with....*

---

accidental injury *(noun)*

An accident that results in physical damage or hurt.

- *The article explained what "accidental injury" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accidental injury."*

---

acoustic nerve *(noun)*

A composite sensory nerve supplying the hair cells of the vestibular organ and the hair cells of the cochlea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustic nerve."*
- *He looked up "acoustic nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

africans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Africa.

- *They discussed "africans" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "africans."*

alexandria *(noun)*

The chief port of Egypt; located on the western edge of the Nile delta on the Mediterranean Sea; founded by Alexander the Great; the capital of ancient Egypt.

- *They discussed "alexandria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexandria."*

algebra *(noun)*

The mathematics of generalized arithmetical operations.

- *He looked up "algebra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algebra."*

animated cartoon *(noun)*

A film made by photographing a series of cartoon drawings to give the illusion of movement when projected in rapid sequence.

- *They discussed "animated cartoon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "animated cartoon" means with a simple example.*

attribute *(noun)*

A construct whereby objects or individuals can be distinguished.

- *Understanding "attribute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attribute" to mean a construct whereby objects or individuals can be....*

audition *(noun)*

The ability to hear; the auditory faculty.

- *The article explained what "audition" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audition" to mean the ability to hear; the auditory faculty.*

austrian capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Austria; located on the Danube in northeastern Austria; was the home of Beethoven and Brahms and Haydn and Mozart and Schubert and Strauss.

- *They discussed "austrian capital" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "austrian capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bankers *(noun)*

A financier who owns or is an executive in a bank.

- *He looked up "bankers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bankers" to mean a financier who owns or is an executive in a bank.*

beverly hills *(noun)*

A city in southwestern California surrounded by Los Angeles; home of many Hollywood actors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beverly hills."*
- *He looked up "beverly hills" because he had never seen it before.*

blue devils *(noun)*

A state of depression.

- *He had a bad case of the blues.*
- *They discussed "blue devils" during the group presentation.*

bodily process *(noun)*

An organic process that takes place in the body.

- *Understanding "bodily process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bodily process" during the group presentation.*

bomber harris *(noun)*

British marshal of the Royal Air Force; during World War II he directed mass bombing raids against German cities that resulted in heavy civilian casualties (1892-1984).

- *He looked up "bomber harris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bomber harris" to mean british marshal of the royal air force; during....*

bravo *(noun)*

A murderer (especially one who kills a prominent political figure) who kills by a surprise attack and often is hired to do the deed.

- *He looked up "bravo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bravo."*

---

bread dough *(noun)*

Any of various doughs for bread.

- *The article explained what "bread dough" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bread dough."*

---

brussels carpet *(noun)*

A carpet with a strong linen warp and a heavy pile of colored woolen yarns drawn up in uncut loops to form a pattern.

- *In class, the teacher used "brussels carpet" to mean a carpet with a strong linen warp and a heavy pile....*
- *The article explained what "brussels carpet" means with a simple example.*

---

buddy holly *(noun)*

United States rock star (1936-1959).

- *He looked up "buddy holly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buddy holly."*

---

buffer country *(noun)*

A small neutral state between two rival powers.

- *Understanding "buffer country" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "buffer country" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bulletin board system *(noun)*

A computer that is running software that allows users to leave messages and access information of general interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "bulletin board system" to mean a computer that is running software that allows....*
- *The article explained what "bulletin board system" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of morocco *(noun)*

The capital of Morocco; located in the northwestern on the Atlantic coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of morocco."*
- *He looked up "capital of morocco" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardiac cycle *(noun)*

The complete cycle of events in the heart from the beginning of one heart beat to the beginning of the next; an electrical impulse conducted through the heart muscle that constricts the atria which is followed by constriction of the ventricles.

- *The cardiac cycle can be shown on an electrocardiogram.*
- *They discussed "cardiac cycle" during the group presentation.*

---

cardinals *(noun)*

The number of elements in a mathematical set; denotes a quantity but not the order.

- *The article explained what "cardinals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cardinals" during the group presentation.*

---

catch a glimpse *(verb)*

See something for a brief time.

- *Can you use "catch a glimpse" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "catch a glimpse" until he saw an example.*

---

chain reactor *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor that uses controlled nuclear fission to generate energy.

- *The article explained what "chain reactor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chain reactor" to mean a nuclear reactor that uses controlled nuclear....*

---

charleston *(noun)*

A port city in southeastern South Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charleston."*
- *He looked up "charleston" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chatting *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *The coach explained when to use "chatting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "chatting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

chief constable *(noun)*

The head of the police force in a county (or similar area).

- *He looked up "chief constable" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chief constable."*

---

chop off *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by cutting.

- *Cut off the ear.*
- *Lop off the dead branch.*

---

chop up *(verb)*

Cut into pieces.

- *Chop wood.*
- *Chop meat.*

---

cigarette lighter *(noun)*

A lighter for cigars or cigarettes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cigarette lighter."*
- *He looked up "cigarette lighter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

circuits *(noun)*

The boundary line encompassing an area or object.

- *In class, the teacher used "circuits" to mean the boundary line encompassing an area or object.*
- *Understanding "circuits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clay sculpture *(noun)*

Sculpture produced by molding.

- *He looked up "clay sculpture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clay sculpture" during the group presentation.*

---

coat rack *(noun)*

A rack with hooks for temporarily holding coats and hats.

- *Understanding "coat rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coat rack" during the group presentation.*

---

cody *(noun)*

United States showman famous for his Wild West Show (1846-1917).

- *They discussed "cody" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cody" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commanded *(verb)*

Exercise authoritative control or power over.

- *The general commanded a huge army.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "commanded" in real sentences.*

---

commissioners *(noun)*

A government administrator.

- *The article explained what "commissioners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commissioners" to mean a government administrator.*

common axe *(noun)*

An ax with a long handle and a head that has one cutting edge and one blunt side.

- *The article explained what "common axe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common axe" to mean an ax with a long handle and a head that has one....*

communicating *(noun)*

The activity of communicating; the activity of conveying information.

- *He looked up "communicating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communicating."*

comparative *(noun)*

The comparative form of an adjective or adverb.

- *'faster' is the comparative of the adjective 'fast'.*
- *'less famous' is the comparative degree of the adjective 'famous'.*

complement *(noun)*

A complete number or quantity.

- *A full complement.*
- *A full complement of workers.*

conquer *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *Conquer one's desires.*
- *Conquer your fears.*

contested *(adjective)*

Disputed or made the object of contention or competition.

- *A contested election.*
- *The speaker chose "contested" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cornwall *(noun)*

A hilly county in southwestern England.

- *Understanding "cornwall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornwall."*

cowboy hat *(noun)*

A hat with a wide brim and a soft crown; worn by American ranch hands.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowboy hat" to mean a hat with a wide brim and a soft crown; worn by....*
- *They discussed "cowboy hat" during the group presentation.*

crawl in *(verb)*

Prepare for sleep.

- *The coach explained when to use "crawl in" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "crawl in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cyrus the younger *(noun)*

Persian prince who was defeated in battle by his brother Artaxerxes II (424-401 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "cyrus the younger" to mean persian prince who was defeated in battle by his....*
- *They discussed "cyrus the younger" during the group presentation.*

data hierarchy *(noun)*

An arrangement of data consisting of sets and subsets such that every subset of a set is of lower rank than the set.

- *The article explained what "data hierarchy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "data hierarchy" to mean an arrangement of data consisting of sets and....*

daylight saving *(noun)*

Time during which clocks are set one hour ahead of local standard time; widely adopted during summer to provide extra daylight in the evenings.

- *He looked up "daylight saving" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "daylight saving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daylight vision *(noun)*

Normal vision in daylight; vision with sufficient illumination that the cones are active and hue is perceived.

- *Understanding "daylight vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daylight vision" to mean normal vision in daylight; vision with sufficient....*

---

daylight-saving time *(noun)*

Time during which clocks are set one hour ahead of local standard time; widely adopted during summer to provide extra daylight in the evenings.

- *In class, the teacher used "daylight-saving time" to mean time during which clocks are set one hour ahead of....*
- *Understanding "daylight-saving time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

db *(noun)*

A logarithmic unit of sound intensity; 10 times the logarithm of the ratio of the sound intensity to some reference intensity.

- *In class, the teacher used "db" to mean a logarithmic unit of sound intensity; 10 times the....*
- *They discussed "db" during the group presentation.*

---

determines *(verb)*

Reach, make, or come to a decision about something.

- *Experience often determines ability.*
- *The tree determines the border of the property.*

---

differential blood count *(noun)*

Counting the number of specific types of white blood cells found in 1 cubic millimeter of blood; may be included as part of a complete blood count.

- *In class, the teacher used "differential blood count" to mean counting the number of specific types of white....*
- *The article explained what "differential blood count" means with a simple example.*

---

digit *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

- *0 and 1 are digits.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digit."*

---

divine messenger *(noun)*

A messenger from God.

- *Understanding "divine messenger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divine messenger" to mean a messenger from god.*

---

doomed *(noun)*

People who are destined to die soon.

- *The agony of the doomed was in his voice.*
- *Understanding "doomed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drift net *(noun)*

A large fishnet supported by floats; it drifts with the current.

- *Understanding "drift net" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drift net."*

---

drowning *(verb)*

Be covered with or submerged in a liquid.

- *She tried to use "drowning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "drowning" until he saw an example.*

---

embarrassment *(noun)*

The state of being embarrassed (usually by some financial inadequacy).

- *He is currently suffering financial embarrassments.*

- *The outcome of the vote was an embarrassment for the liberals.*

epidemic disease *(noun)*

Any infectious disease that develops and spreads rapidly to many people.

- *Understanding "epidemic disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "epidemic disease" means with a simple example.*

equations *(noun)*

A state of being essentially equal or equivalent; equally balanced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equations."*
- *He looked up "equations" because he had never seen it before.*

eric arthur blair *(noun)*

Imaginative British writer concerned with social justice (1903-1950).

- *They discussed "eric arthur blair" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eric arthur blair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

evolving *(verb)*

Undergo development or evolution.

- *The coach explained when to use "evolving" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "evolving" carefully so everyone would understand.*

female reproductive system *(noun)*

The reproductive system of females.

- *The article explained what "female reproductive system" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "female reproductive system."*

first vatican council *(noun)*

The Vatican Council in 1869-1870 that proclaimed the infallibility of the pope when speaking ex cathedra.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first vatican council."*
- *The article explained what "first vatican council" means with a simple example.*

fish glue *(noun)*

Gelatinous substance obtained by boiling skins fins and bones of fish.

- *They discussed "fish glue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fish glue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flats *(noun)*

Footwear (shoes or slippers) with no heel (or a very low heel).

- *The salt flats of Utah.*
- *He looked up "flats" because he had never seen it before.*

flint *(noun)*

A hard kind of stone; a form of silica more opaque than chalcedony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flint."*
- *Understanding "flint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

floating dock *(noun)*

Dry dock that can be submerged under a vessel and then raised.

- *They discussed "floating dock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "floating dock" because he had never seen it before.*

floral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the plant life in a particular region.

- *Characteristic alpine floral elements.*
- *Floral organs.*

fortress *(noun)*

A fortified defensive structure.

- *In class, the teacher used "fortress" to mean a fortified defensive structure.*
- *They discussed "fortress" during the group presentation.*

---

garlic sauce *(noun)*

Garlic mayonnaise.

- *They discussed "garlic sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "garlic sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gas-discharge tube *(noun)*

A tube in which an electric discharge takes place through a gas.

- *He looked up "gas-discharge tube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gas-discharge tube" to mean a tube in which an electric discharge takes place....*

---

gasoline tank *(noun)*

A tank for holding gasoline to supply a vehicle.

- *He looked up "gasoline tank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasoline tank" to mean a tank for holding gasoline to supply a vehicle.*

---

gulf of venice *(noun)*

An arm of the Adriatic Sea.

- *The article explained what "gulf of venice" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gulf of venice" to mean an arm of the adriatic sea.*

---

gum anime *(noun)*

Any of various resins or oleoresins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum anime."*
- *He looked up "gum anime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hairs *(noun)*

A covering for the body (or parts of it) consisting of a dense growth of threadlike structures (as on the human head); helps to prevent heat loss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairs."*
- *He looked up "hairs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

herd *(noun)*

A crowd especially of ordinary or undistinguished persons or things.

- *The children resembled a fairy herd.*
- *They discussed "herd" during the group presentation.*

---

home-fried potatoes *(noun)*

Sliced pieces of potato fried in a pan until brown and crisp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home-fried potatoes."*
- *He looked up "home-fried potatoes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horizontal tail *(noun)*

The horizontal stabilizer and elevator in the tail assembly of an aircraft.

- *Understanding "horizontal tail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horizontal tail."*

---

house of lancaster *(noun)*

The English royal house that reigned from 1399 to 1461; its emblem was a red rose.

- *In class, the teacher used "house of lancaster" to mean the english royal house that reigned from 1399 to....*
- *He looked up "house of lancaster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunting and gathering tribe *(noun)*

Group that supports itself by hunting and fishing and by gathering wild fruits and vegetables; usually nomadic.

- *The article explained what "hunting and gathering tribe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hunting and gathering tribe" during the group presentation.*

---

husbands *(noun)*

A married man; a woman's partner in marriage.

- *He looked up "husbands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "husbands" during the group presentation.*

---

ideological *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of an orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation.

- *Would you call this situation "ideological"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "ideological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

immortal *(noun)*

A person (such as an author) of enduring fame.

- *Shakespeare is one of the immortals.*
- *They discussed "immortal" during the group presentation.*

---

incumbent *(noun)*

The official who holds an office.

- *They discussed "incumbent" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "incumbent" means with a simple example.*

---

incumbent on *(adjective)*

Morally binding or necessary.

- *It is incumbent on me to attend.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incumbent on" when it is morally binding or necessary.*

---

infectious agent *(noun)*

An agent capable of producing infection.

- *Understanding "infectious agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infectious agent" to mean an agent capable of producing infection.*

---

inland revenue *(noun)*

A board of the British government that administers and collects major direct taxes.

- *Understanding "inland revenue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inland revenue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insider *(noun)*

An officer of a corporation or others who have access to private information about the corporation's operations.

- *In class, the teacher used "insider" to mean an officer of a corporation or others who have....*
- *Understanding "insider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insufficient *(adjective)*

Of a quantity not able to fulfill a need or requirement.

- *Insufficient funds.*
- *The speaker chose "insufficient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

interval *(noun)*

The distance between things.

- *They discussed "interval" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interval."*

---

iron maiden *(noun)*

Instrument of torture consisting of a hollow iron frame shaped like the human body and lined with spikes to impale the victim.

- *Understanding "iron maiden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "iron maiden" because he had never seen it before.*

james baldwin *(noun)*

United States author who was an outspoken critic of racism (1924-1987).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james baldwin."*
- *The article explained what "james baldwin" means with a simple example.*

jelly *(noun)*

A preserve made of the jelled juice of fruit.

- *He looked up "jelly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jelly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

john henry newman *(noun)*

English prelate and theologian who (with John Keble and Edward Pusey) founded the Oxford movement; Newman later turned to Roman Catholicism and became a cardinal (1801-1890).

- *They discussed "john henry newman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "john henry newman" because he had never seen it before.*

kilometres *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (or 0.621371 miles).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilometres."*
- *The article explained what "kilometres" means with a simple example.*

lady peel *(noun)*

British actress (born in Canada) (1898-1989).

- *He looked up "lady peel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady peel."*

lenses *(noun)*

(metaphor) a channel through which something can be seen or understood.

- *Understanding "lenses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lenses" to mean (metaphor) a channel through which something can be....*

linear equation *(noun)*

A polynomial equation of the first degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linear equation."*
- *The article explained what "linear equation" means with a simple example.*

literal *(noun)*

A mistake in printed matter resulting from mechanical failures of some kind.

- *They discussed "literal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literal."*

lunar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or associated with the moon.

- *Lunar surface.*
- *Lunar module.*

lunar day *(noun)*

The period of time taken for the moon to make one full rotation on its axis (about 27.3 sidereal days).

- *Understanding "lunar day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunar day."*

lunar year *(noun)*

A period of 12 lunar months.

- *The article explained what "lunar year" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lunar year" to mean a period of 12 lunar months.*

manor hall *(noun)*

The large room of a manor or castle.

- *In class, the teacher used "manor hall" to mean the large room of a manor or castle.*
- *Understanding "manor hall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marble bones disease *(noun)*

An inherited disorder characterized by an increase in bone density; in severe forms the bone marrow cavity may be obliterated.

- *He looked up "marble bones disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marble bones disease."*

---

marching orders *(noun)*

An order from a superior officer for troops to depart.

- *The company was dressed in full marching order.*
- *He looked up "marching orders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maternal *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from one's mother.

- *Maternal genes.*
- *Warm maternal affection for her guest.*

---

matthews *(noun)*

One of the Gospels in the New Testament; includes the Sermon on the Mount.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matthews."*
- *The article explained what "matthews" means with a simple example.*

---

maxwell *(noun)*

A cgs unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux perpendicular to an area of 1 square centimeter in a magnetic field of 1 gauss.

- *In class, the teacher used "maxwell" to mean a cgs unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux....*
- *He looked up "maxwell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

memoir *(noun)*

An essay on a scientific or scholarly topic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memoir."*
- *They discussed "memoir" during the group presentation.*

---

milk sickness *(noun)*

Caused by consuming milk from cattle suffering from trembles.

- *Understanding "milk sickness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "milk sickness" means with a simple example.*

---

mint candy *(noun)*

A candy that is flavored with a mint oil.

- *The article explained what "mint candy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mint candy" to mean a candy that is flavored with a mint oil.*

---

mint sauce *(noun)*

Sweetened diluted vinegar with chopped mint leaves.

- *They discussed "mint sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mint sauce" because he had never seen it before.*

---

modification *(noun)*

An event that occurs when something passes from one state or phase to another.

- *The neighborhood had undergone few modifications since his last visit years ago.*
- *A modification of last year's model.*

---

nailed *(verb)*

Attach something somewhere by means of nails.

- *He nailed down a spot at Harvard.*

- *She nailed her astrophysics course.*

napoleon i *(noun)*

French general who became emperor of the French (1769-1821).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "napoleon i."*
- *The article explained what "napoleon i" means with a simple example.*

neighbouring *(verb)*

Be located near or adjacent to.

- *In everyday English, people use "neighbouring" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "neighbouring" in real sentences.*

newborn baby *(noun)*

A baby from birth to four weeks.

- *The article explained what "newborn baby" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newborn baby" to mean a baby from birth to four weeks.*

newspaper advertisement *(noun)*

A printed advertisement that is published in a newspaper.

- *He looked up "newspaper advertisement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "newspaper advertisement" during the group presentation.*

nickel steel *(noun)*

An alloy steel containing nickel.

- *The article explained what "nickel steel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nickel steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nobel prize *(noun)*

An annual award for outstanding contributions to chemistry or physics or physiology and medicine or literature or economics or peace.

- *He looked up "nobel prize" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nobel prize" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northwest territories *(noun)*

A large territory in northwestern Canada; part is now Nunavut.

- *In class, the teacher used "northwest territories" to mean a large territory in northwestern canada; part is....*
- *Understanding "northwest territories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northwestern united states *(noun)*

The northwestern region of the United States.

- *He looked up "northwestern united states" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "northwestern united states" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

objection *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *The article explained what "objection" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "objection."*

obliged *(adjective)*

Under a moral obligation to do something.

- *It is useful to describe something as "obliged" when it is under a moral obligation to do something.*
- *The speaker chose "obliged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

observers *(noun)*

An expert who observes and comments on something.

- *The article explained what "observers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "observers."*

occupation licence *(noun)*

A license to pursue a particular occupation.

- *Understanding "occupation licence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "occupation licence" during the group presentation.*

---

occurrence *(noun)*

An instance of something occurring.

- *A disease of frequent occurrence.*
- *The occurrence (or presence) of life on other planets.*

---

offspring *(noun)*

The immediate descendants of a person.

- *She was the mother of many offspring.*
- *Industrialism prepared the way for acceptance of the French Revolution's various socialistic offspring.*

---

old style font *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design) distinguished by irregularity and slanted ascender serifs and little contrast between light and heavy strokes.

- *The article explained what "old style font" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old style font" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

onion butter *(noun)*

Butter blended with minced onion.

- *They discussed "onion butter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "onion butter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outrageous *(adjective)*

Greatly exceeding bounds of reason or moderation.

- *Spends an outrageous amount on entertainment.*
- *Subjected to outrageous cruelty.*

---

packet *(noun)*

A collection of things wrapped or boxed together.

- *Understanding "packet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "packet" during the group presentation.*

---

pan-fry *(verb)*

Fry in a pan.

- *Pan-fry the dumplings.*
- *He did not know how to use "pan-fry" until he saw an example.*

---

pasta sauce *(noun)*

Any of numerous sauces for spaghetti or other kinds of pasta.

- *In class, the teacher used "pasta sauce" to mean any of numerous sauces for spaghetti or other kinds....*
- *They discussed "pasta sauce" during the group presentation.*

---

patents *(noun)*

An official document granting a right or privilege.

- *They discussed "patents" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "patents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pathway *(noun)*

A bundle of myelinated nerve fibers following a path through the brain.

- *He looked up "pathway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pathway" during the group presentation.*

---

peach *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *In everyday English, people use “peach” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “peach” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

peach state *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *He looked up “peach state” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peach state.”*

---

pearl buck *(noun)*

United States author whose novels drew on her experiences as a missionary in China (1892-1973).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pearl buck.”*
- *He looked up “pearl buck” because he had never seen it before.*

---

persuaded *(verb)*

Cause somebody to adopt a certain position, belief, or course of action; twist somebody’s arm.

- *In everyday English, people use “persuaded” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “persuaded” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pine nut *(noun)*

Edible seed of any of several nut pines especially some pinons of southwestern North America.

- *They discussed “pine nut” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pine nut” to mean edible seed of any of several nut pines especially....*

---

plots *(noun)*

A small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.

- *He looked up “plots” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plots” to mean a small area of ground covered by specific vegetation.*

---

presenter *(noun)*

An advocate who presents a person (as for an award or a degree or an introduction etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used “presenter” to mean an advocate who presents a person (as for an award....*
- *The article explained what “presenter” means with a simple example.*

---

probation officer *(noun)*

The officer of the court who supervises probationers.

- *In class, the teacher used “probation officer” to mean the officer of the court who supervises probationers.*
- *Understanding “probation officer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

proclaimed *(adjective)*

Declared publicly; made widely known.

- *The newspaper’s proclaimed adherence to the government’s policy.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “proclaimed” when it is declared publicly; made widely known.*

---

prop *(noun)*

A propeller that rotates to push against air.

- *Before every scene he ran down his checklist of props.*
- *They discussed “prop” during the group presentation.*

---

prop up *(verb)*

Support by placing against something solid or rigid.

- *She tried to use “prop up” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “prop up” in real sentences.*

---

puppet leader *(noun)*

A leader or ruler who is chosen by a despot to head a government.

- *The article explained what “puppet leader” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “puppet leader” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

recognizing *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *Can you use “recognizing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “recognizing” and when to wait.*

recommends *(verb)*

Make attractive or acceptable.

- *Honesty recommends any person.*
- *Can you use “recommends” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

refined sugar *(noun)*

A white crystalline carbohydrate used as a sweetener and preservative.

- *The article explained what “refined sugar” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “refined sugar” to mean a white crystalline carbohydrate used as a....*

registry *(noun)*

An official written record of names or events or transactions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “registry.”*
- *They discussed “registry” during the group presentation.*

relieve *(verb)*

Grant relief or an exemption from a rule or requirement to.

- *This pill will relieve your headaches.*
- *The thief relieved me of $100.*

remarkably *(adverb)*

To a remarkable degree or extent.

- *Place “remarkably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “remarkably” in the final chapter.*

render-set *(verb)*

Cover with two coats of plaster.

- *Render-set the walls so they’ll look nice and smooth.*
- *In everyday English, people use “render-set” when talking about this idea.*

roger fry *(noun)*

English painter and art critic (1866-1934).

- *In class, the teacher used “roger fry” to mean english painter and art critic (1866-1934).*
- *He looked up “roger fry” because he had never seen it before.*

roman legion *(noun)*

A division of from 3000 to 6000 men (including cavalry) in the Roman army.

- *They discussed “roman legion” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “roman legion” because he had never seen it before.*

rotating *(verb)*

Perform a job or duty on a rotating basis.

- *She tried to use “rotating” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “rotating” until he saw an example.*

runner bean *(noun)*

Long bean pods usually sliced into half-inch lengths; a favorite in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used “runner bean” to mean long bean pods usually sliced into half-inch....*
- *The article explained what “runner bean” means with a simple example.*

san pablo *(noun)*

A town in western California to the north of Oakland on an arm of San Francisco Bay.

- *He looked up "san pablo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "san pablo."*

---

sandwiches *(verb)*

Insert or squeeze tightly between two people or objects.

- *In everyday English, people use "sandwiches" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sandwiches" until he saw an example.*

---

satellites *(noun)*

A person who follows or serves another.

- *Understanding "satellites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "satellites" during the group presentation.*

---

scar *(noun)*

A mark left (usually on the skin) by the healing of injured tissue.

- *They discussed "scar" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scar" means with a simple example.*

---

scouts *(noun)*

A person employed to keep watch for some anticipated event.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scouts."*
- *He looked up "scouts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scripture *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *The article explained what "scripture" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scripture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seating *(noun)*

An area that includes places where several people can sit.

- *There is seating for 40 students in this classroom.*
- *The article explained what "seating" means with a simple example.*

---

seventy-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than seventy.

- *A "seventy-five" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seventy-five" when it is being five more than seventy.*

---

seventy-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than seventy.

- *A "seventy-four" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "seventy-four" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

seventy-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "seventy-six" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seventy-six."*

---

shores *(noun)*

The land along the edge of a body of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "shores" to mean the land along the edge of a body of water.*
- *Understanding "shores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shower curtain *(noun)*

A curtain that keeps water from splashing out of the shower area.

- *Understanding "shower curtain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “shower curtain” because he had never seen it before.*

---

simplicity *(noun)*

The quality of being simple or uncompounded.

- *The simplicity of a crystal.*
- *They took advantage of her simplicity.*

---

slightest *(adjective)*

(quantifier used with mass nouns) small in quantity or degree; not much or almost none or (with ‘a’) at least some.

- *A “slightest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “slightest” when it is (quantifier used with mass nouns) small in quantity....*

---

smoking carriage *(noun)*

A passenger car for passengers who wish to smoke.

- *Understanding “smoking carriage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “smoking carriage” during the group presentation.*

---

softly *(adverb)*

In a manner that is pleasing to the senses.

- *She smiled softly.*
- *Speak softly but carry a big stick.*

Nature & Weather

cloudy *(adjective)*

Describing a sky that is covered with clouds; not sunny.

- *It is too cloudy today to see the mountains.*
- *The morning was cloudy, but the sun came out in the afternoon.*

---

storm *(noun)*

Very bad weather with strong wind, heavy rain, and sometimes thunder and lightning.

- *The storm last night broke several trees in the park.*
- *We stayed indoors until the storm passed.*

---

season *(noun)*

One of the four main periods of the year: spring, summer, autumn (fall), and winter.

- *Autumn is my favorite season because the leaves change color.*
- *In some countries there are only two seasons: a wet one and a dry one.*

---

rain *(noun / verb)*

Water that falls from clouds; to fall as rain.

- *We canceled the picnic because of the rain.*
- *It rained all weekend.*

---

snow *(noun / verb)*

Soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky; to fall as snow.

- *The children love playing in the snow.*
- *It snowed heavily last night.*

---

wind *(noun)*

Moving air that you can feel outdoors.

- *A strong wind blew the hat off my head.*
- *The wind is cold today.*

---

forest *(noun)*

A large area of land covered with many trees.

- *We walked through the forest for two hours.*
- *Wild animals live in this forest.*

river *(noun)*

A large natural stream of water that flows toward a sea, lake, or another river.

- *They swam in the river on a hot day.*
- *The city was built beside a wide river.*

mountain *(noun)*

A very high area of land that rises above the land around it.

- *We climbed the mountain last summer.*
- *Snow covers the top of the mountain.*

sunshine *(noun)*

The light and heat that come from the sun.

- *The room was full of sunshine in the morning.*
- *Plants need sunshine to grow.*

flower *(noun)*

The colorful part of a plant that often has a pleasant smell.

- *She planted flowers in the garden.*
- *He gave her a bouquet of flowers.*

temperature *(noun)*

A measure of how hot or cold something is.

- *The temperature today is twenty degrees.*
- *Check the temperature before you go outside.*

life-of-man *(noun)*

Unarmed woody rhizomatous perennial plant distinguished from wild sarsaparilla by more aromatic roots and panicled umbels; southeastern North America to Mexico.

- *The article explained what "life-of-man" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "life-of-man" during the group presentation.*

change *(noun)*

The result of alteration or modification.

- *There were marked changes in the lining of the lungs.*
- *There had been no change in the mountains.*

call *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *She reported several anonymous calls.*
- *He placed a phone call to London.*

keep off *(verb)*

Refrain from entering or walking onto.

- *Keep off the grass.*
- *Stay off the premises.*

two year old *(noun)*

A racehorse that is two years old.

- *He looked up "two year old" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "two year old" to mean a racehorse that is two years old.*

off-season *(noun)*

The season when travel is least active and rates are lowest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "off-season."*
- *They discussed "off-season" during the group presentation.*

three year old *(noun)*

A racehorse that is three years old.

- *Understanding "three year old" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "three year old" during the group presentation.*

---

high season *(noun)*

The season when travel is most active and rates are highest.

- *They traveled to Europe in high season.*
- *They discussed "high season" during the group presentation.*

---

the street *(noun)*

Used to allude to the securities industry of the United States.

- *Understanding "the street" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "the street."*

---

current *(noun)*

A flow of electricity through a conductor.

- *The current was measured in amperes.*
- *The raft floated downstream on the current.*

---

song *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *A bird will not learn its song unless it hears it at an early age.*
- *A successful musical must have at least three good songs.*

---

human being *(noun)*

Any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae characterized by superior intelligence, articulate speech, and erect carriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "human being" to mean any living or extinct member of the family....*
- *The article explained what "human being" means with a simple example.*

---

party of god *(noun)*

A Shiite terrorist organization with strong ties to Iran; seeks to create an Iranian fundamentalist Islamic state in Lebanon; car bombs are the signature weapon.

- *They discussed "party of god" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "party of god" because he had never seen it before.*

---

results *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *He listened for the results on the radio.*
- *In class, the teacher used "results" to mean a phenomenon that follows and is caused by some....*

---

stay off *(verb)*

Refrain from entering or walking onto.

- *Keep off the grass.*
- *Stay off the premises.*

---

parents *(noun)*

An organism (plant or animal) from which younger ones are obtained.

- *The article explained what "parents" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parents" during the group presentation.*

---

small white *(noun)*

Small widely distributed form.

- *He looked up "small white" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "small white" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old woman *(noun)*

Herb with greyish leaves found along the east coast of North America; used as an ornamental plant.

- *The article explained what "old woman" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old woman."*

---

four-four time *(noun)*

A time signature indicating four beats to the bar.

- *He looked up "four-four time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "four-four time" during the group presentation.*

---

even chance *(noun)*

An unpredictable phenomenon.

- *He looked up "even chance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "even chance" to mean an unpredictable phenomenon.*

---

event *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *He acted very wise after the event.*
- *In that event, the first possibility is excluded.*

---

result *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *He computed the result to four decimal places.*
- *He listened for the results on the radio.*

---

common time *(noun)*

A time signature indicating four beats to the bar.

- *Understanding "common time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "common time" during the group presentation.*

---

court order *(noun)*

A writ issued by a court of law requiring a person to do something or to refrain from doing something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "court order."*
- *They discussed "court order" during the group presentation.*

---

large white *(noun)*

Old World form of cabbage butterfly.

- *Understanding "large white" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "large white" to mean old world form of cabbage butterfly.*

---

social season *(noun)*

The season for major social events.

- *Understanding "social season" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social season."*

---

life force *(noun)*

(biology) a hypothetical force (not physical or chemical) once thought by Henri Bergson to cause the evolution and development of organisms.

- *The article explained what "life force" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "life force" during the group presentation.*

---

changes *(noun)*

The result of alteration or modification.

- *There were marked changes in the lining of the lungs.*
- *He inspected several changes before selecting one.*

---

energy state *(noun)*

A definite stable energy that a physical system can have; used especially of the state of electrons in atoms or molecules.

- *According to quantum theory only certain energy levels are possible.*
- *The article explained what "energy state" means with a simple example.*

---

in due season *(adverb)*

At the appropriate time.

- *We'll get to this question in due course.*
- *Place "in due season" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

street name *(noun)*

The name of a brokerage firm in which stock is held on behalf of a customer.

- *All my stocks are held in street name.*
- *Her street name is Bonbon.*

---

style *(noun)*

A slender bristlelike or tubular process.

- *A cartilaginous style.*
- *In the characteristic New York style.*

---

church year *(noun)*

The year in the ecclesiastical calendar; especially feast days and special seasons.

- *He looked up "church year" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "church year" to mean the year in the ecclesiastical calendar; especially....*

---

heart line *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates your emotional nature.

- *He looked up "heart line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart line."*

---

in and of itself *(adverb)*

With respect to its inherent nature.

- *She spoke "in and of itself," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "in and of itself" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

line of heart *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates your emotional nature.

- *The article explained what "line of heart" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "line of heart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

events *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "events."*
- *Understanding "events" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

free energy *(noun)*

(physics) a thermodynamic quantity equivalent to the capacity of a physical system to do work; the units of energy are joules or ergs.

- *Energy can take a wide variety of forms.*
- *Understanding "free energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half-light *(noun)*

A greyish light (as at dawn or dusk or in dim interiors).

- *Understanding "half-light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "half-light" during the group presentation.*

---

australia *(noun)*

The smallest continent; between the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "australia" to mean the smallest continent; between the south pacific....*
- *The article explained what "australia" means with a simple example.*

---

sea *(noun)*

Turbulent water with swells of considerable size.

- *Heavy seas.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea."*

---

field line *(noun)*

An imaginary line in a field of force; direction of the line at any point is the direction of the force at that point.

- *In class, the teacher used "field line" to mean an imaginary line in a field of force; direction of....*
- *He looked up "field line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

light air *(noun)*

Wind moving 1-3 knots; 1 on the Beaufort scale.

- *Understanding "light air" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "light air" because he had never seen it before.*

---

line of force *(noun)*

An imaginary line in a field of force; direction of the line at any point is the direction of the force at that point.

- *He looked up "line of force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of force."*

---

forget-me-not *(noun)*

Small perennial herb having bright blue or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "forget-me-not" to mean small perennial herb having bright blue or white....*
- *The article explained what "forget-me-not" means with a simple example.*

---

air current *(noun)*

Air moving (sometimes with considerable force) from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure.

- *The radioactivity was being swept upwards by the air current and out into the atmosphere.*
- *The article explained what "air current" means with a simple example.*

---

current of air *(noun)*

Air moving (sometimes with considerable force) from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure.

- *The radioactivity was being swept upwards by the air current and out into the atmosphere.*
- *Understanding "current of air" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

energy level *(noun)*

A definite stable energy that a physical system can have; used especially of the state of electrons in atoms or molecules.

- *According to quantum theory only certain energy levels are possible.*
- *In class, the teacher used "energy level" to mean a definite stable energy that a physical system can....*

---

modern man *(noun)*

Subspecies of Homo sapiens; includes all modern races.

- *The article explained what "modern man" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "modern man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new river *(noun)*

A river in the southeastern United States that flows northward from North Carolina to West Virginia where it empties into the Kanawha River.

- *Understanding "new river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "new river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue point *(noun)*

Small edible oyster typically from the southern shore of Long Island.

- *Understanding "blue point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue point" to mean small edible oyster typically from the southern....*

---

man-of-the-earth *(noun)*

A morning glory with long roots of western United States.

- *They discussed "man-of-the-earth" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "man-of-the-earth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nature *(noun)*

A causal agent creating and controlling things in the universe.

- *The laws of nature.*
- *Nature has seen to it that men are stronger than women.*

by nature *(adverb)*

Through inherent nature.

- *He answered "by nature," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "by nature" can make your explanation more exact.*

sun *(noun)*

The star that is the source of light and heat for the planets in the solar system.

- *The sun contains 99.85% of the mass in the solar system.*
- *The Earth revolves around the Sun.*

football season *(noun)*

The season when football is played.

- *Understanding "football season" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "football season" during the group presentation.*

good nature *(noun)*

A cheerful, obliging disposition.

- *Understanding "good nature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "good nature" during the group presentation.*

old growth *(noun)*

Forest or woodland having a mature or overly mature ecosystem more or less uninfluenced by human activity.

- *He looked up "old growth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old growth."*

by-product *(noun)*

A secondary and sometimes unexpected consequence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "by-product."*
- *He looked up "by-product" because he had never seen it before.*

live-and-die *(noun)*

Prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical America, and Australia; heavily armed with recurved thorns and having sensitive soft grey-green leaflets that fold and droop at night or when touched or cooled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "live-and-die."*
- *He looked up "live-and-die" because he had never seen it before.*

paper white *(noun)*

A daffodil having star-shaped white blossoms; often grown indoors to bloom in the winter.

- *The article explained what "paper white" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paper white" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

working dog *(noun)*

Any of several breeds of usually large powerful dogs bred to work as draft animals and guard and guide dogs.

- *They discussed "working dog" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "working dog" means with a simple example.*

death cup *(noun)*

Extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a prominent cup-shaped base; differs from edible Agaricus only in its white gills.

- *Understanding "death cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "death cup" means with a simple example.*

field of force *(noun)*

The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic oscillations can exert force on another similar body not in contact with it.

- *In class, the teacher used "field of force" to mean the space around a radiating body within which its....*
- *Understanding "field of force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

force field *(noun)*

The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic oscillations can exert force on another similar body not in contact with it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "force field."*
- *He looked up "force field" because he had never seen it before.*

---

head sea *(noun)*

A sea in which the waves are running directly against the course of the ship.

- *The article explained what "head sea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head sea."*

---

rest energy *(noun)*

The energy equivalent to the mass of a particle at rest in an inertial frame of reference; equal to the rest mass times the square of the speed of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "rest energy" to mean the energy equivalent to the mass of a particle at....*
- *They discussed "rest energy" during the group presentation.*

---

second growth *(noun)*

A second growth of trees covering an area where the original stand was destroyed by fire or cutting.

- *The article explained what "second growth" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "second growth" during the group presentation.*

---

africa *(noun)*

The second largest continent; located to the south of Europe and bordered to the west by the South Atlantic and to the east by the Indian Ocean.

- *Understanding "africa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "africa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beach *(noun)*

An area of sand sloping down to the water of a sea or lake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beach."*
- *They discussed "beach" during the group presentation.*

---

ground fire *(noun)*

A forest fire that burns the humus; may not appear on the surface.

- *They discussed "ground fire" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground fire."*

---

strong force *(noun)*

(physics) the interaction that binds protons and neutrons together in the nuclei of atoms; mediated by gluons.

- *He looked up "strong force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strong force."*

---

calls *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *She reported several anonymous calls.*
- *Senior professors' wives no longer make afternoon calls on newcomers.*

---

luck *(noun)*

An unknown and unpredictable phenomenon that leads to a favorable outcome.

- *It was my good luck to be there.*
- *They say luck is a lady.*

---

moment of a couple *(noun)*

Given two equal and opposite forces, the product of the force and the distance between them.

- *In class, the teacher used "moment of a couple" to mean given two equal and opposite forces, the product of....*

- *Understanding "moment of a couple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

state of nature *(noun)*

A wild primitive state untouched by civilization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "state of nature."*
- *The article explained what "state of nature" means with a simple example.*

---

thus *(noun)*

An aromatic gum resin obtained from various Arabian or East African trees; formerly valued for worship and for embalming and fumigation.

- *Understanding "thus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thus" during the group presentation.*

---

white river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River that flows southeastward through northern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white river."*
- *They discussed "white river" during the group presentation.*

---

police dog *(noun)*

Any dog trained to assist police especially in tracking.

- *He looked up "police dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "police dog" to mean any dog trained to assist police especially in tracking.*

---

second nature *(noun)*

Acquired behavior that is practiced so long it seems innate.

- *The article explained what "second nature" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "second nature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

touch-me-not *(noun)*

Mediterranean vine having oblong fruit that when ripe expels its seeds and juice violently when touched.

- *Understanding "touch-me-not" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "touch-me-not" because he had never seen it before.*

---

two-note call *(noun)*

A birdcall having two notes.

- *The two-note call of the cuckoo.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-note call."*

---

winter *(noun)*

The coldest season of the year; in the northern hemisphere it extends from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox.

- *They discussed "winter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "winter" means with a simple example.*

---

natural process *(noun)*

A process existing in or produced by nature (rather than by the intent of human beings).

- *The action of natural forces.*
- *He looked up "natural process" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sun city *(noun)*

A residential suburb of Phoenix.

- *They discussed "sun city" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sun city" means with a simple example.*

---

may fish *(noun)*

Black-barred fish of bays and coastal marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of the United States.

- *They discussed "may fish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "may fish" means with a simple example.*

---

natural action *(noun)*

A process existing in or produced by nature (rather than by the intent of human beings).

- *The action of natural forces.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural action."*

---

red sea *(noun)*

A long arm of the Indian Ocean between northeast Africa and Arabia; linked to the Mediterranean at the north end by the Suez Canal.

- *In class, the teacher used "red sea" to mean a long arm of the indian ocean between northeast....*
- *Understanding "red sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

street sign *(noun)*

A sign visible from the street.

- *In class, the teacher used "street sign" to mean a sign visible from the street.*
- *They discussed "street sign" during the group presentation.*

---

street-walk *(verb)*

Walk the streets in search of customers.

- *The prostitute is street-walking every night.*
- *He did not know how to use "street-walk" until he saw an example.*

---

sun god *(noun)*

A god that personifies the sun or is otherwise associated with the sun.

- *He looked up "sun god" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun god."*

---

weather *(noun)*

The atmospheric conditions that comprise the state of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and wind and clouds and precipitation.

- *They were hoping for good weather.*
- *Every day we have weather conditions and yesterday was no exception.*

---

all-weather *(adjective)*

Usable or operative or practiced in all kinds of weather.

- *A good all-weather road.*
- *All-weather flying.*

---

blue star *(noun)*

Subshrubs of southeastern United States forming slow-growing clumps and having blue flowers in short terminal cymes.

- *He looked up "blue star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue star."*

---

by-catch *(noun)*

Unwanted marine creatures that are caught in the nets while fishing for another species.

- *Thousands of dolphins and porpoises and whales are killed as part of the by-catch each year.*
- *They discussed "by-catch" during the group presentation.*

---

heat *(noun)*

A form of energy that is transferred by a difference in temperature.

- *The heating system wasn't working.*
- *They have radiant heating.*

---

lady-of-the-night *(noun)*

West Indian shrub with fragrant showy yellowish-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady-of-the-night."*
- *He looked up "lady-of-the-night" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mean sun *(noun)*

A theoretical sun that moves along the celestial equator at a constant speed and completes its annual course in the same amount of time the real sun takes at variable speeds.

- *They discussed “mean sun” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “mean sun” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pressure level *(noun)*

The force applied to a unit area of surface; measured in pascals (SI unit) or in dynes (cgs unit).

- *The compressed gas exerts an increased pressure.*
- *They discussed “pressure level” during the group presentation.*

---

air pressure *(noun)*

The pressure exerted by the atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air pressure.”*
- *The article explained what “air pressure” means with a simple example.*

---

christian year *(noun)*

The year in the ecclesiastical calendar; especially feast days and special seasons.

- *Understanding “christian year” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “christian year” to mean the year in the ecclesiastical calendar; especially....*

---

good weather *(noun)*

Weather suitable for outdoor activities.

- *The article explained what “good weather” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “good weather” to mean weather suitable for outdoor activities.*

---

law of nature *(noun)*

A generalization that describes recurring facts or events in nature.

- *The laws of thermodynamics.*
- *Understanding “law of nature” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River that flows eastward from Texas along the southern boundary of Oklahoma and through Louisiana.

- *They discussed “red river” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red river.”*

---

tree *(noun)*

A figure that branches from a single root.

- *Genealogical tree.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tree” to mean a figure that branches from a single root.*

---

animals *(noun)*

A living organism characterized by voluntary movement.

- *The article explained what “animals” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “animals” to mean a living organism characterized by voluntary movement.*

---

co-sign *(verb)*

Sign and endorse (another person’s signature), as for a loan.

- *Husband and wife co-signed the lease.*
- *The coach explained when to use “co-sign” and when to wait.*

---

living rock *(noun)*

Highly succulent stemless clump-forming plants with grey-green leaves similar in texture to lumps of granite; South Africa.

- *Understanding “living rock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “living rock” during the group presentation.*

---

plant part *(noun)*

Any part of a plant or fungus.

- *In class, the teacher used “plant part” to mean any part of a plant or fungus.*
- *The article explained what “plant part” means with a simple example.*

songs *(noun)*

The characteristic sound produced by a bird.

- *A successful musical must have at least three good songs.*
- *Understanding "songs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cold front *(noun)*

The front of an advancing mass of colder air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold front."*
- *He looked up "cold front" because he had never seen it before.*

growing season *(noun)*

The season during which a crop grows best.

- *In class, the teacher used "growing season" to mean the season during which a crop grows best.*
- *The article explained what "growing season" means with a simple example.*

human nature *(noun)*

The shared psychological attributes of humankind that are assumed to be shared by all human beings.

- *A great observer of human nature.*
- *In class, the teacher used "human nature" to mean the shared psychological attributes of humankind....*

lake *(noun)*

A body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land.

- *They discussed "lake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake" to mean a body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land.*

surface *(noun)*

A superficial aspect as opposed to the real nature of something.

- *It was not what it appeared to be on the surface.*
- *There is a special cleaner for these surfaces.*

twitter *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds, as of birds.

- *Can you use "twitter" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "twitter" when talking about this idea.*

wind up *(verb)*

Coil the spring of (some mechanical device) by turning a stem.

- *Wind your watch.*
- *He did not know how to use "wind up" until he saw an example.*

bad luck *(noun)*

An unpredictable outcome that is unfortunate.

- *If I didn't have bad luck I wouldn't have any luck at all.*
- *Understanding "bad luck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dead sea *(noun)*

A saltwater lake on the border between Israel and Jordan; its surface in 1292 feet below sea level.

- *They discussed "dead sea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead sea" to mean a saltwater lake on the border between israel and....*

get wind *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "get wind" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "get wind" when talking about this idea.*

into the wind *(adverb)*

In the direction opposite to the direction the wind is blowing.

- *They flew upwind.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "into the wind" naturally.*

---

sea star *(noun)*

Echinoderms characterized by five arms extending from a central disk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea star."*
- *The article explained what "sea star" means with a simple example.*

---

animal *(noun)*

A living organism characterized by voluntary movement.

- *Understanding "animal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal."*

---

brain death *(noun)*

Death when respiration and other reflexes are absent; consciousness is gone; organs can be removed for transplantation before the heartbeat stops.

- *In class, the teacher used "brain death" to mean death when respiration and other reflexes are....*
- *The article explained what "brain death" means with a simple example.*

---

common box *(noun)*

Large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree with multiple stems; extensively used for hedges or borders and topiary figures.

- *Understanding "common box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common box" to mean large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree....*

---

ground cover *(noun)*

Small plants other than saplings growing on a forest floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground cover" to mean small plants other than saplings growing on a....*
- *Understanding "ground cover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

love tree *(noun)*

Small tree of the eastern Mediterranean having abundant purplish-red flowers growing on old wood directly from stems and appearing before the leaves: widely cultivated in mild regions; wood valuable for veneers.

- *Understanding "love tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "love tree" during the group presentation.*

---

potential energy *(noun)*

The mechanical energy that a body has by virtue of its position; stored energy.

- *Understanding "potential energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potential energy" means with a simple example.*

---

red sun *(noun)*

A small but violent terrorist organization formed in Ecuador in the early 1990s; responsible for bombing several government buildings.

- *They discussed "red sun" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red sun."*

---

under the weather *(adjective)*

Somewhat ill or prone to illness.

- *My poor ailing grandmother.*
- *A "under the weather" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wind off *(verb)*

Reverse the winding or twisting of.

- *Unwind a ball of yarn.*
- *Can you use "wind off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nature study *(noun)*

The study of animals and plants in the natural world (usually at an elementary level).

- *Understanding "nature study" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nature study."*

---

position effect *(noun)*

(genetics) the effect on the expression of a gene that is produced by changing its location in a chromosome.

- *Understanding "position effect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "position effect" means with a simple example.*

---

set theory *(noun)*

The branch of pure mathematics that deals with the nature and relations of sets.

- *They discussed "set theory" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "set theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water plant *(noun)*

A plant that grows partly or wholly in water whether rooted in the mud, as a lotus, or floating without anchorage, as the water hyacinth.

- *In class, the teacher used "water plant" to mean a plant that grows partly or wholly in water....*
- *He looked up "water plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attack dog *(noun)*

A watchdog trained to attack on command.

- *In class, the teacher used "attack dog" to mean a watchdog trained to attack on command.*
- *They discussed "attack dog" during the group presentation.*

---

big tree *(noun)*

Extremely lofty evergreen of southern end of western foothills of Sierra Nevada in California; largest living organism.

- *Understanding "big tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "big tree" to mean extremely lofty evergreen of southern end of....*

---

boys-and-girls *(noun)*

Eurafrican annual naturalized in America as a weed; formerly dried for use as a purgative, diuretic or antisyphilitic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boys-and-girls."*
- *The article explained what "boys-and-girls" means with a simple example.*

---

east river *(noun)*

A tidal strait separating Manhattan and the Bronx from Queens and Brooklyn.

- *They discussed "east river" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "east river" to mean a tidal strait separating manhattan and the bronx....*

---

high wind *(noun)*

A very strong wind.

- *Rain and high winds covered the region.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high wind" to mean a very strong wind.*

---

plant order *(noun)*

The order of plants.

- *They discussed "plant order" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plant order" means with a simple example.*

---

queen of the night *(noun)*

Tropical American climbing cactus having triangular branches; often cultivated for its large showy night-blooming flowers followed by yellow red-streaked fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "queen of the night" to mean tropical american climbing cactus having triangular....*
- *Understanding "queen of the night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

young fish *(noun)*

A fish that is young.

- *In class, the teacher used "young fish" to mean a fish that is young.*
- *Understanding "young fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

against the wind *(adverb)*

In the direction opposite to the direction the wind is blowing.

- *They flew upwind.*
- *She spoke "against the wind," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

bad weather *(noun)*

Weather unsuitable for outdoor activities.

- *They discussed "bad weather" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bad weather."*

---

double gold *(noun)*

Very tall branching herb with showy much-doubled yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "double gold" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double gold" to mean very tall branching herb with showy much-doubled....*

---

green river *(noun)*

A river that rises in western Wyoming and flows southward through Utah to become a tributary of the Colorado River.

- *The article explained what "green river" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "green river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ground effect *(noun)*

Apparent increase in aerodynamic lift experienced by an aircraft flying close to the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground effect" to mean apparent increase in aerodynamic lift experienced....*
- *They discussed "ground effect" during the group presentation.*

---

influence *(noun)*

The effect of one thing (or person) on another.

- *The influence of mechanical action.*
- *Used her parents' influence to get the job.*

---

weather side *(noun)*

The side toward the wind.

- *They discussed "weather side" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "weather side" means with a simple example.*

---

work animal *(noun)*

An animal trained for and used for heavy labor.

- *They discussed "work animal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "work animal."*

---

air plant *(noun)*

Plant that derives moisture and nutrients from the air and rain; usually grows on another plant but not parasitic on it.

- *The article explained what "air plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air plant" to mean plant that derives moisture and nutrients from the....*

---

god tree *(noun)*

Massive tropical tree with deep ridges on its massive trunk and bearing large pods of seeds covered with silky floss; source of the silky kapok fiber.

- *He looked up "god tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "god tree."*

---

james river *(noun)*

A river in Virginia that flows east into Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads.

- *Understanding "james river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "james river" during the group presentation.*

---

second wind *(noun)*

Renewed energy or strength to continue an undertaking.

- *She had dinner and got a second wind to finish painting.*
- *The employers, initially taken by surprise at the pace of developments, regained their second wind.*

---

sound pressure *(noun)*

The difference between the instantaneous pressure at a point in a sound field and the average pressure at that point.

- *He looked up "sound pressure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sound pressure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brown cup *(noun)*

A variety of sclerotinia.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown cup" to mean a variety of sclerotinia.*
- *He looked up "brown cup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cell death *(noun)*

(physiology) the normal degeneration and death of living cells (as in various epithelial cells).

- *In class, the teacher used "cell death" to mean (physiology) the normal degeneration and death of....*
- *The article explained what "cell death" means with a simple example.*

---

european box *(noun)*

Large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree with multiple stems; extensively used for hedges or borders and topiary figures.

- *In class, the teacher used "european box" to mean large slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree....*
- *The article explained what "european box" means with a simple example.*

---

man-made lake *(noun)*

Lake used to store water for community use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man-made lake."*
- *He looked up "man-made lake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

service tree *(noun)*

Medium-sized European tree resembling the rowan but bearing edible fruit.

- *They discussed "service tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "service tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sun king *(noun)*

King of France from 1643 to 1715; his long reign was marked by the expansion of French influence in Europe and by the magnificence of his court and the Palace of Versailles (1638-1715).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun king."*
- *They discussed "sun king" during the group presentation.*

---

tree line *(noun)*

Line marking the upper limit of tree growth in mountains or northern latitudes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tree line" to mean line marking the upper limit of tree growth in....*
- *They discussed "tree line" during the group presentation.*

---

wind power *(noun)*

Power derived from the wind (as by windmills).

- *The article explained what "wind power" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wind power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

direct current *(noun)*

An electric current that flows in one direction steadily.

- *He looked up "direct current" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct current."*

---

lower california *(noun)*

A mountainous peninsula on northwest Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lower california."*
- *He looked up "lower california" because he had never seen it before.*

oil pressure *(noun)*

Pressure that keeps oil on the moving parts of an internal-combustion engine.

- *The article explained what “oil pressure” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “oil pressure” during the group presentation.*

reality check *(noun)*

An occasion on which one is reminded of the nature of things in the real world.

- *This program is intended as a reality check for CEOs.*
- *After all those elaborate productions, I felt in need of a reality check.*

animal group *(noun)*

A group of animals.

- *The article explained what “animal group” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “animal group” during the group presentation.*

color force *(noun)*

(physics) the interaction that binds protons and neutrons together in the nuclei of atoms; mediated by gluons.

- *He looked up “color force” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “color force” to mean (physics) the interaction that binds protons and....*

indian shot *(noun)*

Canna grown especially for its edible rootstock from which arrowroot starch is obtained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “indian shot.”*
- *He looked up “indian shot” because he had never seen it before.*

indian summer *(noun)*

A period of unusually warm weather in the autumn.

- *He looked up “indian summer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “indian summer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

japan current *(noun)*

A warm ocean current that flows northeastwardly off the coast of Japan into the northern Pacific ocean.

- *They discussed “japan current” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “japan current” means with a simple example.*

plant process *(noun)*

A natural projection or outgrowth from a plant body or organ.

- *He looked up “plant process” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plant process” to mean a natural projection or outgrowth from a plant body....*

summer sweet *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern and southern coastal United States having beautiful racemes of spice-scented white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “summer sweet.”*
- *They discussed “summer sweet” during the group presentation.*

water-target *(noun)*

Aquatic plant with floating oval leaves and purple flowers; in lakes and slow-moving streams; suitable for aquariums.

- *The article explained what “water-target” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “water-target” to mean aquatic plant with floating oval leaves and purple....*

action plant *(noun)*

Prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical America, and Australia; heavily armed with recurved thorns and having sensitive soft grey-green leaflets that fold and droop at night or when touched or cooled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “action plant.”*
- *He looked up “action plant” because he had never seen it before.*

animal order *(noun)*

The order of animals.

- *He looked up "animal order" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal order."*

---

big cat *(noun)*

Any of several large cats typically able to roar and living in the wild.

- *Understanding "big cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "big cat" to mean any of several large cats typically able to roar....*

---

black felt cup *(noun)*

A common name for a variety of Sarcosomataceae.

- *Understanding "black felt cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "black felt cup" means with a simple example.*

---

christmas star *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "christmas star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "christmas star" means with a simple example.*

---

may apple *(noun)*

Edible but insipid fruit of the May apple plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "may apple."*
- *They discussed "may apple" during the group presentation.*

---

north channel *(noun)*

A strait between Northern Ireland and Scotland that connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

- *Understanding "north channel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north channel."*

---

reaction *(noun)*

A response that reveals a person's feelings or attitude.

- *He was pleased by the audience's reaction to his performance.*
- *John feared his mother's reaction when she saw the broken lamp.*

---

south wind *(noun)*

A wind from the south.

- *The article explained what "south wind" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "south wind" to mean a wind from the south.*

---

spring training *(noun)*

Preseason training during the spring.

- *The article explained what "spring training" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spring training" to mean preseason training during the spring.*

---

animal black *(noun)*

Black substance containing char in the form of carbonized bone; used as a black pigment.

- *The article explained what "animal black" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal black."*

---

baby blue-eyes *(noun)*

Delicate California annual having blue flowers marked with dark spots.

- *The article explained what "baby blue-eyes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baby blue-eyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brain science *(noun)*

The branch of neuroscience concerned with the brain.

- *Understanding "brain science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brain science.”*

brain trust *(noun)*

An inner circle of unofficial advisors to the head of a government.

- *In class, the teacher used “brain trust” to mean an inner circle of unofficial advisors to the head....*
- *The article explained what “brain trust” means with a simple example.*

chinese forget-me-not *(noun)*

Biennial east Asian herb grown for its usually bright blue flowers.

- *They discussed “chinese forget-me-not” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “chinese forget-me-not” because he had never seen it before.*

close to the wind *(adverb)*

Nearly opposite to the direction from which wind is coming.

- *Sailing close to the wind.*
- *Place “close to the wind” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

coach dog *(noun)*

A large breed having a smooth white coat with black or brown spots; originated in Dalmatia.

- *He looked up “coach dog” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “coach dog” during the group presentation.*

fire tree *(noun)*

A terrestrial evergreen shrub or small tree of western Australia having brilliant yellow-orange flowers; parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *He looked up “fire tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fire tree” during the group presentation.*

gun dog *(noun)*

A dog trained to work with sportsmen when they hunt with guns.

- *He looked up “gun dog” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gun dog” during the group presentation.*

lead plant *(noun)*

Shrub of sandy woodlands and stream banks of western United States having hoary pinnate flowers and dull-colored racemose flowers; thought to indicate the presence of lead ore.

- *The article explained what “lead plant” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lead plant” to mean shrub of sandy woodlands and stream banks of....*

man-on-a-horse *(noun)*

An edible agaric with yellow gills and a viscid yellow cap that has a brownish center.

- *In class, the teacher used “man-on-a-horse” to mean an edible agaric with yellow gills and a viscid....*
- *The article explained what “man-on-a-horse” means with a simple example.*

mass action *(noun)*

(neurology) the principle that the cortex of the brain operates as a coordinated system with large masses of neural tissue involved in all complex functioning.

- *Understanding “mass action” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mass action.”*

mother cell *(noun)*

Cell from which another cell of an organism (usually of a different sort) develops.

- *A sperm cell develops from a sperm mother cell.*
- *They discussed “mother cell” during the group presentation.*

mountain time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 7th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 105th meridian west; used in the mountain states of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “mountain time” to mean standard time in the 7th time zone west of....*
- *They discussed “mountain time” during the group presentation.*

north wind *(noun)*

A wind that blows from the north.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “north wind.”*
- *Understanding “north wind” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

russian river *(noun)*

A river in northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “russian river.”*
- *The article explained what “russian river” means with a simple example.*

---

tree-living *(adjective)*

Inhabiting or frequenting trees.

- *Students compared “tree-living” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “tree-living” approach may work better in this case.*

---

valley *(noun)*

A long depression in the surface of the land that usually contains a river.

- *They discussed “valley” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “valley” to mean a long depression in the surface of the land that....*

---

christmas green *(noun)*

Any of several club mosses having long creeping stems and erect branches.

- *They discussed “christmas green” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “christmas green” means with a simple example.*

---

gas pressure *(noun)*

The pressure exerted by a gas.

- *In class, the teacher used “gas pressure” to mean the pressure exerted by a gas.*
- *The article explained what “gas pressure” means with a simple example.*

---

heat energy *(noun)*

A form of energy that is transferred by a difference in temperature.

- *Understanding “heat energy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “heat energy” to mean a form of energy that is transferred by a....*

---

potential difference *(noun)*

The difference in electrical charge between two points in a circuit expressed in volts.

- *The article explained what “potential difference” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “potential difference” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

running pop *(noun)*

Tropical American passion flower with finely dissected bracts; stems malodorous when crushed.

- *Understanding “running pop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “running pop.”*

---

stone-face *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stone-face.”*
- *The article explained what “stone-face” means with a simple example.*

---

texas star *(noun)*

Prairie herb with solitary lilac-colored flowers.

- *The article explained what “texas star” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “texas star” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

west wind *(noun)*

Wind that blows from west to east.

- *They discussed “west wind” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “west wind” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black cat *(noun)*

Large dark brown North American arboreal carnivorous mammal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black cat.”*
- *He looked up “black cat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canadian *(noun)*

A river rising in northeastern New Mexico and flowing eastward across the Texas panhandle to become a tributary of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma.

- *They discussed “canadian” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “canadian” means with a simple example.*

---

elements *(noun)*

Violent or severe weather (viewed as caused by the action of the four elements).

- *They felt the full fury of the elements.*
- *The grammatical elements of a sentence.*

---

mountain man *(noun)*

A man who lives on the frontier.

- *They discussed “mountain man” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mountain man” to mean a man who lives on the frontier.*

---

national weather service *(noun)*

The federal agency in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that is responsible for weather forecast and preparation of weather maps.

- *They discussed “national weather service” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “national weather service” to mean the federal agency in the national oceanic and....*

---

ocean *(noun)*

A large body of water constituting a principal part of the hydrosphere.

- *Understanding “ocean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ocean” means with a simple example.*

---

positive charge *(noun)*

Having a deficiency of electrons; having a higher electric potential.

- *The article explained what “positive charge” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “positive charge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potential drop *(noun)*

The difference in electrical charge between two points in a circuit expressed in volts.

- *They discussed “potential drop” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “potential drop” means with a simple example.*

---

rain out *(verb)*

Prevent or interrupt due to rain.

- *The storm had washed out the game.*
- *The coach explained when to use “rain out” and when to wait.*

---

sun river *(noun)*

A river in western Montana that flows south and east to join the Missouri River.

- *Understanding “sun river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sun river.”*

---

surface fire *(noun)*

A forest fire that burns only the surface litter and undergrowth.

- *They discussed “surface fire” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “surface fire.”*

baby rose *(noun)*

Vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous small flowers; used for hedges and as grafting stock.

- *They discussed "baby rose" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "baby rose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ben *(noun)*

A mountain or tall hill.

- *They were climbing the ben.*
- *The article explained what "ben" means with a simple example.*

cross-link *(noun)*

A side bond that links two adjacent chains of atoms in a complex molecule.

- *The article explained what "cross-link" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cross-link" to mean a side bond that links two adjacent chains of atoms....*

english channel *(noun)*

An arm of the Atlantic Ocean that forms a channel between France and Britain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english channel."*
- *The article explained what "english channel" means with a simple example.*

fine structure *(noun)*

The presence of groups of closely spaced spectrum lines observed in the atomic spectrum of certain elements.

- *The fine structure results from slightly different energy levels.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fine structure."*

horse-head *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *Understanding "horse-head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "horse-head" during the group presentation.*

hot weather *(noun)*

A period of unusually high temperatures.

- *They discussed "hot weather" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hot weather" means with a simple example.*

lead tree *(noun)*

Low scrubby tree of tropical and subtropical North America having white flowers tinged with yellow resembling mimosa and long flattened pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "lead tree" to mean low scrubby tree of tropical and subtropical north....*
- *Understanding "lead tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mountain state *(noun)*

A state in east central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain state" to mean a state in east central united states.*
- *He looked up "mountain state" because he had never seen it before.*

new forest *(noun)*

An area of woods and heathland in southern Hampshire that was set aside by William I as Crown property in 1079; originally a royal hunting ground but now administered as parkland; noted for its ponies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new forest."*
- *Understanding "new forest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ray *(noun)*

A branch of an umbel or an umbelliform inflorescence.

- *Understanding "ray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ray" during the group presentation.*

south china sea *(noun)*

A tropical arm of the Pacific Ocean near southeastern Asia subject to frequent typhoons.

- *The article explained what “south china sea” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “south china sea” during the group presentation.*

---

trees *(noun)*

A figure that branches from a single root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trees.”*
- *The article explained what “trees” means with a simple example.*

---

true cat *(noun)*

Feline mammal usually having thick soft fur and no ability to roar: domestic cats; wildcats.

- *In class, the teacher used “true cat” to mean feline mammal usually having thick soft fur and no....*
- *He looked up “true cat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

white horse *(noun)*

A wave that is blown by the wind so its crest is broken and appears white.

- *In class, the teacher used “white horse” to mean a wave that is blown by the wind so its crest is....*
- *He looked up “white horse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

break wind *(verb)*

Expel intestinal gases through the anus.

- *He did not know how to use “break wind” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “break wind” in real sentences.*

---

breaking point *(noun)*

The degree of tension or stress at which something breaks.

- *They discussed “breaking point” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “breaking point” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coast range *(noun)*

A string of mountain ranges along the Pacific coast of North America from southeastern Alaska to Lower California.

- *The article explained what “coast range” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “coast range” during the group presentation.*

---

live-forever *(noun)*

Perennial northern temperate plant with toothed leaves and heads of small purplish-white flowers.

- *Understanding “live-forever” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “live-forever” means with a simple example.*

---

living stone *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *He looked up “living stone” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “living stone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

post horse *(noun)*

A horse kept at an inn or post house for use by mail carriers or for rent to travelers.

- *They discussed “post horse” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “post horse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

post-horse *(noun)*

A horse kept at an inn or post house for use by mail carriers or for rent to travelers.

- *In class, the teacher used “post-horse” to mean a horse kept at an inn or post house for use by....*
- *The article explained what “post-horse” means with a simple example.*

---

rain down *(verb)*

Precipitate as rain.

- *If it rains much more, we can expect some flooding.*

- *The coach explained when to use “rain down” and when to wait.*

---

sea fan *(noun)*

Corals having a treelike or fan-shaped horny skeleton.

- *In class, the teacher used “sea fan” to mean corals having a treelike or fan-shaped horny skeleton.*
- *The article explained what “sea fan” means with a simple example.*

---

stone life face *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *He looked up “stone life face” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stone life face” to mean any plant of the genus lithops native to africa....*

---

two-year-old horse *(noun)*

A racehorse that is two years old.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “two-year-old horse.”*
- *He looked up “two-year-old horse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black fly *(noun)*

Small blackish stout-bodied biting fly having aquatic larvae; sucks the blood of birds as well as humans and other mammals.

- *Understanding “black fly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “black fly” during the group presentation.*

---

dry season *(noun)*

One of the two seasons in tropical climates.

- *Understanding “dry season” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dry season.”*

---

east wind *(noun)*

A wind from the east.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “east wind.”*
- *He looked up “east wind” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ocean state *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies; the smallest state.

- *The article explained what “ocean state” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ocean state” during the group presentation.*

---

paper plant *(noun)*

Tall sedge of the Nile valley yielding fiber that served many purposes in historic times.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paper plant.”*
- *Understanding “paper plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wind park *(noun)*

A power plant that uses wind turbines to generate electricity.

- *Understanding “wind park” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wind park.”*

---

china tree *(noun)*

Evergreen of tropical America having pulpy fruit containing saponin which was used as soap by Native Americans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “china tree.”*
- *They discussed “china tree” during the group presentation.*

---

daughter cell *(noun)*

A cell formed by the division or budding of another cell.

- *Anthrax grows by dividing into two daughter cells that are generally identical.*
- *He looked up “daughter cell” because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric power *(noun)*

The product of voltage and current.

- *He looked up "electric power" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electric power" to mean the product of voltage and current.*

grand river *(noun)*

A river in southern Michigan that flows northwest to empty into Lake Michigan.

- *He looked up "grand river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grand river."*

jersey *(noun)*

A breed of diary cattle developed on the island of Jersey.

- *He looked up "jersey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jersey."*

nuclear power *(noun)*

Nuclear energy regarded as a source of electricity for the power grid (for civilian use).

- *The article explained what "nuclear power" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nuclear power" during the group presentation.*

old man of the mountain *(noun)*

Whitish hairy plant with featherlike leaves and a few stout stems each bearing an especially handsome solitary large yellow flower head; mountainous regions north central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "old man of the mountain" to mean whitish hairy plant with featherlike leaves and a....*
- *He looked up "old man of the mountain" because he had never seen it before.*

skin effect *(noun)*

The tendency of high-frequency alternating current to distribute near the surface of a conductor.

- *He looked up "skin effect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skin effect."*

three-year-old horse *(noun)*

A racehorse that is three years old.

- *They discussed "three-year-old horse" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "three-year-old horse" means with a simple example.*

trade wind *(noun)*

Steady winds blowing from east to west above and below the equator.

- *They rode the trade winds going west.*
- *He looked up "trade wind" because he had never seen it before.*

blue jack *(noun)*

Small salmon of northern Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue jack."*
- *He looked up "blue jack" because he had never seen it before.*

cell wall *(noun)*

A rigid layer of polysaccharides enclosing the membrane of plant and prokaryotic cells; maintains the shape of the cell and serves as a protective barrier.

- *He looked up "cell wall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cell wall."*

century plant *(noun)*

Tropical American plants with basal rosettes of fibrous sword-shaped leaves and flowers in tall spikes; some cultivated for ornament or for fiber.

- *The article explained what "century plant" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "century plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

forest god *(noun)*

One of a class of woodland deities; attendant on Bacchus; identified with Roman fauns.

- *The article explained what "forest god" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "forest god" during the group presentation.*

---

garden current *(noun)*

Cultivated European current bearing small edible red berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "garden current" to mean cultivated european current bearing small edible....*
- *They discussed "garden current" during the group presentation.*

---

ground rose *(noun)*

Low-growing bristly shrub of southern Oregon and California with creeping rootstocks and usually corymbose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground rose" to mean low-growing bristly shrub of southern oregon and....*
- *They discussed "ground rose" during the group presentation.*

---

mother-in-law plant *(noun)*

An evergreen plant with large showy dark green leaves; contains a poison that swells the tongue and throat hence the name.

- *They discussed "mother-in-law plant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother-in-law plant."*

---

rock plant *(noun)*

Plant that grows on or among rocks or is suitable for a rock garden.

- *He looked up "rock plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rock plant" during the group presentation.*

---

sea-coast *(noun)*

The shore of a sea or ocean.

- *Understanding "sea-coast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea-coast."*

---

sea-level pressure *(noun)*

The atmospheric pressure reduced by a formula to the pressure at sea level.

- *The article explained what "sea-level pressure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sea-level pressure" during the group presentation.*

---

staff tree *(noun)*

Any small tree or twining shrub of the genus Celastrus.

- *In class, the teacher used "staff tree" to mean any small tree or twining shrub of the genus celastrus.*
- *The article explained what "staff tree" means with a simple example.*

---

black bear *(noun)*

Bear with a black coat living in central and eastern Asia.

- *The article explained what "black bear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black bear" to mean bear with a black coat living in central and....*

---

china rose *(noun)*

Shrubby Chinese rose; ancestor of many cultivated garden roses.

- *He looked up "china rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "china rose."*

---

cold weather *(noun)*

A period of unusually cold weather.

- *Understanding "cold weather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cold weather" during the group presentation.*

---

dog rose *(noun)*

Prickly wild rose with delicate pink or white scentless flowers; native to Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dog rose."*
- *The article explained what "dog rose" means with a simple example.*

flowers *(noun)*

A plant cultivated for its blooms or blossoms.

- *Understanding “flowers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “flowers” to mean a plant cultivated for its blooms or blossoms.*

gas plant *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that emit flammable vapor in hot weather.

- *Understanding “gas plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gas plant” to mean eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that....*

hearing dog *(noun)*

Dog trained to assist the deaf by signaling the occurrence of certain sounds.

- *In class, the teacher used “hearing dog” to mean dog trained to assist the deaf by signaling the....*
- *Understanding “hearing dog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hot water plant *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Achimenes having showy bell-shaped flowers that resemble gloxinias.

- *The article explained what “hot water plant” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “hot water plant” during the group presentation.*

ice plant *(noun)*

Old World annual widely naturalized in warm regions having white flowers and fleshy foliage covered with hairs that resemble ice.

- *He looked up “ice plant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ice plant.”*

lay *(noun)*

A narrative song with a recurrent refrain.

- *Understanding “lay” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lay.”*

long-legs *(noun)*

Long-legged three-toed black-and-white wading bird of inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons.

- *He looked up “long-legs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “long-legs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mother-of-thousands *(noun)*

Eastern Asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small red-and-white flowers; spreads by numerous creeping stolons.

- *They discussed “mother-of-thousands” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mother-of-thousands” to mean eastern asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small....*

rain-in-the-face *(noun)*

A chief of the Sioux; he was with Sitting Bull and others at the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) when General Custer’s troops were massacred (1835-1905).

- *Understanding “rain-in-the-face” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rain-in-the-face.”*

range animal *(noun)*

Any animal that lives and grazes in the grassy open land of western North America (especially horses, cattle, sheep).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “range animal.”*
- *He looked up “range animal” because he had never seen it before.*

rose of china *(noun)*

Large showy Asiatic shrub or small tree having large single or double red to deep-red flowers.

- *The article explained what “rose of china” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rose of china” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea bottom *(noun)*

The bottom of a sea or ocean.

- *He looked up "sea bottom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sea bottom" during the group presentation.*

---

shooting star *(noun)*

A streak of light in the sky at night that results when a meteoroid hits the earth's atmosphere and air friction causes the meteoroid to melt or vaporize or explode.

- *They discussed "shooting star" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shooting star."*

---

specific heat *(noun)*

The heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade.

- *He looked up "specific heat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "specific heat."*

---

weather eye *(noun)*

Vigilant attentiveness.

- *He keeps a weather eye open for trouble.*
- *The article explained what "weather eye" means with a simple example.*

---

youth-on-age *(noun)*

Vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect racemes and having young plants develop at the junction of a leaf blade and the leafstalk.

- *They discussed "youth-on-age" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "youth-on-age" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animal oil *(noun)*

Any oil obtained from animal substances.

- *He looked up "animal oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animal oil" to mean any oil obtained from animal substances.*

---

basically *(adverb)*

In essence; at bottom or by one's (or its) very nature.

- *He is basically dishonest.*
- *He answered "basically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

bird *(noun)*

A cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.

- *The article explained what "bird" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bird."*

---

black forest *(noun)*

A hilly forest region in southwestern Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "black forest" to mean a hilly forest region in southwestern germany.*
- *Understanding "black forest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

east china sea *(noun)*

Part of the Pacific Ocean near eastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "east china sea."*
- *Understanding "east china sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fair weather *(noun)*

Moderate weather; suitable for outdoor activities.

- *Understanding "fair weather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fair weather" during the group presentation.*

---

falls *(noun)*

The petals or sepals of a flower that bend downward (especially the outer perianth of an iris).

- *Understanding "falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "falls" to mean the petals or sepals of a flower that bend downward....*

---

lake bed *(noun)*

The bottom of a lake.

- *In class, the teacher used "lake bed" to mean the bottom of a lake.*
- *The article explained what "lake bed" means with a simple example.*

---

mobile river *(noun)*

A river in southwestern Alabama; flows into Mobile Bay.

- *He looked up "mobile river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mobile river" during the group presentation.*

---

new york bay *(noun)*

A bay of the North Atlantic; fed by the Hudson River.

- *They discussed "new york bay" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new york bay" to mean a bay of the north atlantic; fed by the hudson river.*

---

red bay *(noun)*

Small tree of southern United States having dark red heartwood.

- *The article explained what "red bay" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sun plant *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in many varieties for its fleshy moss-like foliage and profusion of brightly colored flowers.

- *They discussed "sun plant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sun plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blue cat *(noun)*

A large catfish of the Mississippi valley.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue cat" to mean a large catfish of the mississippi valley.*
- *They discussed "blue cat" during the group presentation.*

---

california coffee *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of western United States bearing small red or black fruits.

- *He looked up "california coffee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "california coffee" during the group presentation.*

---

china stone *(noun)*

A fine usually white clay formed by the weathering of aluminous minerals (as feldspar); used in ceramics and as an absorbent and as a filler (e.g., in paper).

- *Understanding "china stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "china stone" to mean a fine usually white clay formed by the weathering....*

---

fire-on-the-mountain *(noun)*

Poinsettia of United States and eastern Mexico; often confused with Euphorbia heterophylla.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire-on-the-mountain" to mean poinsettia of united states and eastern mexico;....*
- *The article explained what "fire-on-the-mountain" means with a simple example.*

---

force per unit area *(noun)*

The force applied to a unit area of surface; measured in pascals (SI unit) or in dynes (cgs unit).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "force per unit area."*
- *The article explained what "force per unit area" means with a simple example.*

---

german police dog *(noun)*

Breed of large shepherd dogs used in police work and as a guide for the blind.

- *He looked up "german police dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german police dog."*

---

lake district *(noun)*

A popular tourist area in northwestern England including England's largest lake and highest mountain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake district."*
- *He looked up "lake district" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orange *(noun)*

A river in South Africa that flows generally westward to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange" to mean a river in south africa that flows generally....*
- *The article explained what "orange" means with a simple example.*

---

river bottom *(noun)*

A channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a river.

- *The article explained what "river bottom" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "river bottom" during the group presentation.*

---

sea animal *(noun)*

Any of numerous animals inhabiting the sea including e.g. fishes and molluscs and many mammals.

- *They discussed "sea animal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sea animal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

star apple *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of West Indies and Central America having edible purple fruit star-shaped in cross section and dark green leaves with golden silky undersides.

- *Understanding "star apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "star apple" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild dog *(noun)*

Any of various undomesticated mammals of the family Canidae that are thought to resemble domestic dogs as distinguished from jackals or wolves.

- *He looked up "wild dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild dog."*

---

electric current *(noun)*

A flow of electricity through a conductor.

- *The current was measured in amperes.*
- *Understanding "electric current" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric field *(noun)*

A field of force surrounding a charged particle.

- *They discussed "electric field" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "electric field" because he had never seen it before.*

---

growth ring *(noun)*

An annual formation of wood in plants as they grow.

- *The article explained what "growth ring" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "growth ring" to mean an annual formation of wood in plants as they grow.*

---

humans *(noun)*

All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

- *He looked up "humans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humans" to mean all of the living human inhabitants of the earth.*

---

keep quiet *(verb)*

Refrain from divulging sensitive information; keep quiet about confidential information.

- *Don't tell him any secrets–he cannot keep his mouth shut!*
- *In everyday English, people use "keep quiet" when talking about this idea.*

---

nuclear energy *(noun)*

The energy released by a nuclear reaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear energy" to mean the energy released by a nuclear reaction.*
- *They discussed "nuclear energy" during the group presentation.*

---

papers *(noun)*

Writing that provides information (especially information of an official nature).

- *He has written many scientific papers.*
- *Murdoch owns many newspapers.*

---

rain check *(noun)*

A promise that an unaccepted offer will be renewed in the future.

- *Understanding "rain check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rain check" means with a simple example.*

---

rock rose *(noun)*

Any of numerous varieties of helianthemums having small rose-like yellow or white or reddish flowers.

- *He looked up "rock rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rock rose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

staff-tree family *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs and woody vines usually having bright-colored fruits.

- *The article explained what "staff-tree family" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "staff-tree family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warm front *(noun)*

The front of an advancing mass of warmer air.

- *He looked up "warm front" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "warm front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alternative energy *(noun)*

Energy derived from sources that do not use up natural resources or harm the environment.

- *They discussed "alternative energy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alternative energy" means with a simple example.*

---

bank martin *(noun)*

Swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in tunnels dug in clay or sand banks.

- *The article explained what "bank martin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bank martin" during the group presentation.*

---

birds *(noun)*

A cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.

- *He looked up "birds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "birds" to mean a cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.*

---

black fox *(noun)*

Red fox in the color phase when its pelt is mostly black.

- *He looked up "black fox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "black fox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forest fire *(noun)*

An uncontrolled fire in a wooded area.

- *The article explained what "forest fire" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "forest fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

game bird *(noun)*

Any bird (as grouse or pheasant) that is hunted for sport.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "game bird."*
- *They discussed "game bird" during the group presentation.*

holiday season *(noun)*

A time when many people take holidays.

- *They discussed "holiday season" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "holiday season" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line storm *(noun)*

A violent rainstorm near the time of an equinox.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line storm."*
- *Understanding "line storm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ocean current *(noun)*

The steady flow of surface ocean water in a prevailing direction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ocean current."*
- *Understanding "ocean current" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ray of light *(noun)*

A column of light (as from a beacon).

- *They discussed "ray of light" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ray of light" means with a simple example.*

snow job *(noun)*

A long and elaborate misrepresentation.

- *He looked up "snow job" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snow job" to mean a long and elaborate misrepresentation.*

snow line *(noun)*

The line on a mountain above which there is perpetual snow and ice.

- *They discussed "snow line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snow line" because he had never seen it before.*

snow-white *(adjective)*

Of the white color of snow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "snow-white."*
- *Students compared "snow-white" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tree of knowledge *(noun)*

The biblical tree in the Garden of Eden whose forbidden fruit was tasted by Adam and Eve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree of knowledge."*
- *They discussed "tree of knowledge" during the group presentation.*

weather ship *(noun)*

An oceangoing vessel equipped to make meteorological observations.

- *Understanding "weather ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weather ship" to mean an oceangoing vessel equipped to make....*

white fox *(noun)*

Thickly-furred fox of Arctic regions; brownish in summer and white in winter.

- *He looked up "white fox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white fox."*

winter sweet *(noun)*

Deciduous Japanese shrub cultivated for its fragrant yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winter sweet."*
- *They discussed "winter sweet" during the group presentation.*

animal nature *(noun)*

The physical (or animal) side of a person as opposed to the spirit or intellect.

- *They discussed "animal nature" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animal nature" to mean the physical (or animal) side of a person as....*

---

bird family *(noun)*

A family of warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrates characterized by feathers and forelimbs modified as wings.

- *They discussed "bird family" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bird family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bird of night *(noun)*

Nocturnal bird of prey with hawk-like beak and claws and large head with front-facing eyes.

- *Understanding "bird of night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bird of night" during the group presentation.*

---

de forest *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who in 1907 patented the first triode vacuum tube, which made it possible to detect and amplify radio waves (1873-1961).

- *He looked up "de forest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "de forest" to mean united states electrical engineer who in 1907....*

---

good-king-henry *(noun)*

European plant naturalized in North America; often collected from the wild as a potherb.

- *Understanding "good-king-henry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "good-king-henry" to mean european plant naturalized in north america; often....*

---

guide dog *(noun)*

A dog trained to guide the blind.

- *Understanding "guide dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "guide dog" during the group presentation.*

---

long wave *(noun)*

A radio wave with a wavelength longer than a kilometer (a frequency below 300 kilohertz).

- *They discussed "long wave" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long wave."*

---

negative charge *(noun)*

Having a surplus of electrons; having a lower electric potential.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negative charge."*
- *Understanding "negative charge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night bird *(noun)*

Any bird associated with night: owl; nightingale; nighthawk; etc.

- *The article explained what "night bird" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night bird."*

---

pacific *(adjective)*

Relating to or bordering the Pacific Ocean.

- *Pacific islands.*
- *A "pacific" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rain date *(noun)*

An alternative date set for some outdoor event in case it rains on the appointed date.

- *The rain date for the picnic will be the following Sunday.*
- *Understanding "rain date" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sun rose *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Helianthemum; vigorous plants of stony alpine meadows and dry scrub regions.

- *They discussed "sun rose" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “sun rose” means with a simple example.*

---

sweet william *(noun)*

Eurasian pink widely cultivated for its flat-topped dense clusters of varicolored flowers.

- *The article explained what “sweet william” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sweet william” during the group presentation.*

---

wild ass *(noun)*

Any of several equine mammals of Asia and northeast Africa.

- *They discussed “wild ass” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “wild ass” because he had never seen it before.*

---

air hole *(noun)*

A local region of low pressure or descending air that causes a plane to lose height suddenly.

- *He looked up “air hole” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “air hole” to mean a local region of low pressure or descending air....*

---

american black bear *(noun)*

Brown to black North American bear; smaller and less ferocious than the brown bear.

- *The article explained what “american black bear” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “american black bear” during the group presentation.*

---

charles river *(noun)*

A river in eastern Massachusetts that empties into Boston Harbor and that separates Cambridge from Boston.

- *Understanding “charles river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “charles river” during the group presentation.*

---

christmas tree *(noun)*

An ornamented evergreen used as a Christmas decoration.

- *He looked up “christmas tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “christmas tree.”*

---

garden forget-me-not *(noun)*

Small biennial to perennial herb of Europe, northern Africa and western Asia having blue, purple or white flowers.

- *The article explained what “garden forget-me-not” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “garden forget-me-not” to mean small biennial to perennial herb of europe,....*

---

guard dog *(noun)*

A dog trained to guard property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “guard dog.”*
- *The article explained what “guard dog” means with a simple example.*

---

life cycle *(noun)*

A series of stages through which an organism passes between recurrences of a primary stage.

- *He looked up “life cycle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “life cycle” during the group presentation.*

---

mountain range *(noun)*

A series of hills or mountains.

- *The valley was between two ranges of hills.*
- *The plains lay just beyond the mountain range.*

---

plant cell *(noun)*

A cell that is a structural and functional unit of a plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plant cell.”*
- *Understanding “plant cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea horse *(noun)*

Either of two large northern marine mammals having ivory tusks and tough hide over thick blubber.

- *Understanding "sea horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea horse" to mean either of two large northern marine mammals having....*

---

seeing eye dog *(noun)*

(trademark) a guide dog trained to guide a blind person.

- *He looked up "seeing eye dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seeing eye dog" during the group presentation.*

---

solo man *(noun)*

Early man of late Pleistocene; skull resembles that of Neanderthal man but with smaller cranial capacity; found in Java.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solo man."*
- *He looked up "solo man" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water bird *(noun)*

Freshwater aquatic bird.

- *In class, the teacher used "water bird" to mean freshwater aquatic bird.*
- *The article explained what "water bird" means with a simple example.*

---

animal material *(noun)*

Material derived from animals.

- *They discussed "animal material" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "animal material" means with a simple example.*

---

animal product *(noun)*

A product made from animal material.

- *They discussed "animal product" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "animal product" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

annual ring *(noun)*

An annual formation of wood in plants as they grow.

- *They discussed "annual ring" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "annual ring" to mean an annual formation of wood in plants as they grow.*

---

bottom fish *(noun)*

Fish that live on the sea bottom (particularly the commercially important gadoid fish like cod and haddock, or flatfish like flounder).

- *The article explained what "bottom fish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bottom fish" to mean fish that live on the sea bottom (particularly the....*

---

early bird *(noun)*

A person who arrives early before others do.

- *In class, the teacher used "early bird" to mean a person who arrives early before others do.*
- *Understanding "early bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guard hair *(noun)*

Coarse hairs that form the outer fur and protect the underfur of certain mammals.

- *They discussed "guard hair" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guard hair" to mean coarse hairs that form the outer fur and protect....*

---

parent *(noun)*

An organism (plant or animal) from which younger ones are obtained.

- *Understanding "parent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parent" to mean an organism (plant or animal) from which younger....*

---

red fox *(noun)*

The common Old World fox; having reddish-brown fur; commonly considered a single circumpolar species.

- *Understanding “red fox” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “red fox” to mean the common old world fox; having reddish-brown fur;....*

---

river horse *(noun)*

Massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in or around rivers of tropical Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “river horse.”*
- *They discussed “river horse” during the group presentation.*

---

rock beauty *(noun)*

Gold and black butterflyfish found from West Indies to Brazil.

- *The article explained what “rock beauty” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rock beauty” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

young bird *(noun)*

A bird that is still young.

- *The article explained what “young bird” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “young bird” to mean a bird that is still young.*

---

animal skin *(noun)*

The outer covering of an animal.

- *The article explained what “animal skin” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “animal skin” during the group presentation.*

---

bottle up *(verb)*

Control and refrain from showing; of emotions, desires, impulses, or behavior.

- *He did not know how to use “bottle up” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bottle up” and when to wait.*

---

broken wind *(noun)*

A chronic emphysema of the horse that causes difficult expiration and heaving of the flanks.

- *The article explained what “broken wind” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “broken wind.”*

---

california beauty *(noun)*

Any of several handsome evergreen shrubs of California and northern Mexico having downy lobed leaves and showy yellow flowers.

- *Understanding “california beauty” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “california beauty” to mean any of several handsome evergreen shrubs of....*

---

christmas rose *(noun)*

European evergreen plant with white or purplish rose-like winter-blooming flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “christmas rose.”*
- *The article explained what “christmas rose” means with a simple example.*

---

dc *(noun)*

An electric current that flows in one direction steadily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dc.”*
- *They discussed “dc” during the group presentation.*

---

female horse *(noun)*

Female equine animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “female horse.”*
- *He looked up “female horse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fish scale *(noun)*

Scale of the kind that covers the bodies of fish.

- *In class, the teacher used “fish scale” to mean scale of the kind that covers the bodies of fish.*
- *They discussed “fish scale” during the group presentation.*

golden club *(noun)*

Aquatic plant of the southeastern United States having blue-green leaves and a spadix resembling a club covered with tiny yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden club."*
- *The article explained what "golden club" means with a simple example.*

golden star *(noun)*

California plant having grasslike leaves and showy orange flowers.

- *The article explained what "golden star" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden star."*

green mountain state *(noun)*

A state in New England.

- *The article explained what "green mountain state" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "green mountain state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mountain box *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain box" to mean evergreen mat-forming shrub of north america and....*
- *The article explained what "mountain box" means with a simple example.*

mountain pass *(noun)*

The location in a range of mountains of a geological formation that is lower than the surrounding peaks.

- *We got through the pass before it started to snow.*
- *Understanding "mountain pass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plant structure *(noun)*

Any part of a plant or fungus.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant structure" to mean any part of a plant or fungus.*
- *The article explained what "plant structure" means with a simple example.*

snow-in-summer *(noun)*

Chickweed with hairy silver-grey leaves and rather large white flowers.

- *The article explained what "snow-in-summer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "snow-in-summer" during the group presentation.*

weak force *(noun)*

(physics) an interaction between elementary particles involving neutrinos or antineutrinos that is responsible for certain kinds of radioactive decay; mediated by intermediate vector bosons.

- *They discussed "weak force" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weak force" to mean (physics) an interaction between elementary....*

weather condition *(noun)*

The atmospheric conditions that comprise the state of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and wind and clouds and precipitation.

- *They were hoping for good weather.*
- *Every day we have weather conditions and yesterday was no exception.*

wing case *(noun)*

Either of the horny front wings in beetles and some other insects which cover and protect the functional hind wings.

- *They discussed "wing case" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wing case" because he had never seen it before.*

amazon *(noun)*

A major South American river; arises in the Andes and flows eastward into the South Atlantic; the world's 2nd longest river (4000 miles).

- *He looked up "amazon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amazon" during the group presentation.*

coach horse *(noun)*

Strong draft horse for drawing coaches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coach horse."*
- *The article explained what "coach horse" means with a simple example.*

---

coffee tree *(noun)*

Any of several small trees and shrubs native to the tropical Old World yielding coffee beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffee tree" to mean any of several small trees and shrubs native to the....*
- *Understanding "coffee tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fixed oil *(noun)*

Nonvolatile animal or plant oil.

- *Understanding "fixed oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fixed oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heat of solution *(noun)*

The heat evolved or absorbed when one mole of a substance is dissolved in a large volume of a solvent.

- *He looked up "heat of solution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat of solution."*

---

man-of-war bird *(noun)*

Long-billed warm-water seabird with wide wingspan and forked tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "man-of-war bird" to mean long-billed warm-water seabird with wide wingspan....*
- *They discussed "man-of-war bird" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 7th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 105th meridian west; used in the mountain states of the United States.

- *They discussed "mountain standard time" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain standard time."*

---

storm center *(noun)*

The central area or place of lowest barometric pressure within a storm.

- *Understanding "storm center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "storm center" means with a simple example.*

---

winter rose *(noun)*

European evergreen plant with white or purplish rose-like winter-blooming flowers.

- *He looked up "winter rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winter rose."*

---

animal foot *(noun)*

The pedal extremity of vertebrates other than human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "animal foot" to mean the pedal extremity of vertebrates other than human....*
- *They discussed "animal foot" during the group presentation.*

---

baby bird *(noun)*

Young bird not yet fledged.

- *They discussed "baby bird" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baby bird" to mean young bird not yet fledged.*

---

bell-like call *(noun)*

A birdcall that resembles the tone of a bell.

- *They discussed "bell-like call" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bell-like call" means with a simple example.*

---

christ plant *(noun)*

Somewhat climbing bushy spurge of Madagascar having long woody spiny stems with few leaves and flowers with scarlet bracts.

- *He looked up "christ plant" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “christ plant.”*

---

coffee rose *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant nocturnal flowers with crimped or wavy corollas; northern India to Thailand.

- *The article explained what “coffee rose” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coffee rose” to mean tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant....*

---

common measure *(noun)*

A time signature indicating four beats to the bar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common measure.”*
- *He looked up “common measure” because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric charge *(noun)*

The quantity of unbalanced electricity in a body (either positive or negative) and construed as an excess or deficiency of electrons.

- *The battery needed a fresh charge.*
- *They discussed “electric charge” during the group presentation.*

---

electric potential *(noun)*

The difference in electrical charge between two points in a circuit expressed in volts.

- *The article explained what “electric potential” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electric potential” to mean the difference in electrical charge between two....*

---

golden cup *(noun)*

Native of Mexican highlands grown for its glossy clear yellow flowers and blue-grey finely dissected foliage.

- *The article explained what “golden cup” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “golden cup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hide *(noun)*

The dressed skin of an animal (especially a large animal).

- *Understanding “hide” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hide” to mean the dressed skin of an animal (especially a large....*

---

new world chat *(noun)*

Birds having a chattering call.

- *In class, the teacher used “new world chat” to mean birds having a chattering call.*
- *He looked up “new world chat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

river boat *(noun)*

A boat used on rivers or to ply a river.

- *He looked up “river boat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “river boat” during the group presentation.*

---

short wave *(noun)*

A radio wave with a wavelength less than 100 meters (a frequency greater than 3 megahertz).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “short wave.”*
- *The article explained what “short wave” means with a simple example.*

---

snow bank *(noun)*

A mound or heap of snow.

- *They discussed “snow bank” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snow bank.”*

---

stone plant *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *In class, the teacher used “stone plant” to mean any plant of the genus lithops native to africa....*
- *They discussed “stone plant” during the group presentation.*

---

animal fat *(noun)*

Any fat obtained from animals.

- *Animal fat is high in saturated fatty acids.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal fat."*

bird shot *(noun)*

Small lead shot for shotgun shells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bird shot."*
- *He looked up "bird shot" because he had never seen it before.*

blue fox *(noun)*

A variety of Arctic fox having a pale grey winter coat.

- *The article explained what "blue fox" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue fox" to mean a variety of arctic fox having a pale grey winter coat.*

brown bear *(noun)*

Large ferocious bear of Eurasia.

- *He looked up "brown bear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brown bear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canadian river *(noun)*

A river rising in northeastern New Mexico and flowing eastward across the Texas panhandle to become a tributary of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canadian river."*
- *They discussed "canadian river" during the group presentation.*

flowers-of-an-hour *(noun)*

Annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed flowers; Old World tropics; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flowers-of-an-hour."*
- *Understanding "flowers-of-an-hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

garden plant *(noun)*

Any of a variety of plants usually grown especially in a flower or herb garden.

- *In class, the teacher used "garden plant" to mean any of a variety of plants usually grown especially....*
- *Understanding "garden plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice bear *(noun)*

White bear of Arctic regions.

- *The article explained what "ice bear" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice bear."*

ill nature *(noun)*

A disagreeable, irritable, or malevolent disposition.

- *In class, the teacher used "ill nature" to mean a disagreeable, irritable, or malevolent disposition.*
- *They discussed "ill nature" during the group presentation.*

lake bottom *(noun)*

The bottom of a lake.

- *Understanding "lake bottom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake bottom."*

looking-glass plant *(noun)*

Small tree of coastal regions of Old World tropics whose leaves are silvery beneath.

- *They discussed "looking-glass plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "looking-glass plant" to mean small tree of coastal regions of old world tropics....*

republican river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Kansas River that flows from eastern Colorado eastward through Nebraska and Kansas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “republican river.”*
- *He looked up “republican river” because he had never seen it before.*

---

silver tree *(noun)*

Small South African tree with long silvery silky foliage.

- *The article explained what “silver tree” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “silver tree” during the group presentation.*

---

south pacific *(noun)*

That part of the Pacific Ocean to the south of the equator.

- *In class, the teacher used “south pacific” to mean that part of the pacific ocean to the south of the....*
- *The article explained what “south pacific” means with a simple example.*

---

spring beauty *(noun)*

Small slender plant having one pair of succulent leaves at the middle of the stem and a loose raceme of white or pink or rose bowl-shaped flowers and an edible corm.

- *The article explained what “spring beauty” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spring beauty” to mean small slender plant having one pair of succulent....*

---

sun tea *(noun)*

Tea made by exposing tea leaves steeped in water to the direct rays of the sun; usually served with ice.

- *He looked up “sun tea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sun tea.”*

---

sun valley *(noun)*

A winter sports resort in south central Idaho.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sun valley.”*
- *The article explained what “sun valley” means with a simple example.*

---

wave front *(noun)*

All the points just reached by a wave as it propagates.

- *In class, the teacher used “wave front” to mean all the points just reached by a wave as it propagates.*
- *Understanding “wave front” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild coffee *(noun)*

Coarse weedy American perennial herb with large usually perfoliate leaves and purple or dull red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “wild coffee” to mean coarse weedy american perennial herb with large....*
- *Understanding “wild coffee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wilson *(noun)*

A peak in the San Juan mountains of Colorado (14,246 feet high).

- *Understanding “wilson” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “wilson” means with a simple example.*

---

wind generation *(noun)*

Power derived from the wind (as by windmills).

- *He looked up “wind generation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “wind generation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wind rose *(noun)*

Weather map showing the frequency and strength of winds from different directions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wind rose.”*
- *The article explained what “wind rose” means with a simple example.*

---

wind scale *(noun)*

An international scale of wind force from 0 (calm air) to 12 (hurricane).

- *Understanding “wind scale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wind scale.”*

yellow river *(noun)*

A major river of Asia in northern China; flows generally eastward into the Yellow Sea; carries large quantities of yellow silt to its delta.

- *He looked up "yellow river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow river" to mean a major river of asia in northern china; flows....*

fish fly *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the dobsonfly; larvae are used as fishing bait.

- *The article explained what "fish fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish fly" to mean similar to but smaller than the dobsonfly; larvae....*

fish-fly *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the dobsonfly; larvae are used as fishing bait.

- *He looked up "fish-fly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fish-fly" to mean similar to but smaller than the dobsonfly; larvae....*

male horse *(noun)*

The male of species Equus caballus.

- *Understanding "male horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "male horse" during the group presentation.*

north pacific *(noun)*

That part of the Pacific Ocean to the north of the equator.

- *He looked up "north pacific" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "north pacific" during the group presentation.*

old world chat *(noun)*

Songbirds having a chattering call.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old world chat."*
- *Understanding "old world chat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seasons *(noun)*

A recurrent time marked by major holidays.

- *The regular sequence of the seasons.*
- *Understanding "seasons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

basketball season *(noun)*

The season when basketball is played.

- *He looked up "basketball season" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "basketball season" during the group presentation.*

channel cat *(noun)*

Freshwater food fish common throughout central United States.

- *They discussed "channel cat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "channel cat" to mean freshwater food fish common throughout central....*

fox river *(noun)*

A river in Wisconsin that flows into Lake Michigan.

- *They discussed "fox river" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fox river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ground wave *(noun)*

A radio wave propagated on or near the earth's surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground wave" to mean a radio wave propagated on or near the earth's surface.*
- *He looked up "ground wave" because he had never seen it before.*

japanese rose *(noun)*

Vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous small flowers; used for hedges and as grafting stock.

- *He looked up "japanese rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japanese rose" to mean vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous....*

---

king orange *(noun)*

Large citrus tree having large sweet deep orange fruit that is easily peeled; widely cultivated in Florida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king orange."*
- *He looked up "king orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

looking glass tree *(noun)*

Large evergreen tree of India and Burma whose leaves are silvery beneath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "looking glass tree."*
- *They discussed "looking glass tree" during the group presentation.*

---

milk river *(noun)*

A river that rises in the Rockies in northwestern Montana and flows eastward to become a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *They discussed "milk river" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milk river" to mean a river that rises in the rockies in northwestern....*

---

nose *(noun)*

The sense of smell (especially in animals).

- *The hound has a good nose.*
- *He has a cold in the nose.*

---

sun-ray *(noun)*

A ray of artificial ultraviolet light from a sunray lamp.

- *They discussed "sun-ray" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun-ray."*

---

sweet bay *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree having rather small fragrant white flowers; abundant in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweet bay" to mean shrub or small tree having rather small fragrant....*
- *Understanding "sweet bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walking horse *(noun)*

A horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a fast running walk.

- *In class, the teacher used "walking horse" to mean a horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a....*
- *The article explained what "walking horse" means with a simple example.*

---

water turkey *(noun)*

Blackish New World snakebird of swampy regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water turkey."*
- *He looked up "water turkey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weather map *(noun)*

(meteorology) a map showing the principal meteorological elements at a given time and over an extended region.

- *He looked up "weather map" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weather map" to mean (meteorology) a map showing the principal....*

---

apple tree *(noun)*

Any tree of the genus Malus especially those bearing firm rounded edible fruits.

- *He looked up "apple tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apple tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bird dog *(noun)*

A gun dog trained to locate or retrieve birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bird dog."*

- *He looked up “bird dog” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ice storm *(noun)*

A storm with freezing rain that leaves everything glazed with ice.

- *Understanding “ice storm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “ice storm” during the group presentation.*

---

miller *(noun)*

Any of various moths that have powdery wings.

- *The article explained what “miller” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “miller” during the group presentation.*

---

mountains *(noun)*

(often followed by ‘of’) a large number or amount or extent.

- *In class, the teacher used “mountains” to mean (often followed by ‘of’) a large number or amount....*
- *Understanding “mountains” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuclear winter *(noun)*

A long period of darkness and extreme cold that scientists predict would follow a full-scale nuclear war; a layer of dust and smoke in the atmosphere would cover the earth and block the rays of the sun; most living organisms would perish.

- *The article explained what “nuclear winter” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “nuclear winter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ocean floor *(noun)*

The bottom of a sea or ocean.

- *He looked up “ocean floor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ocean floor” during the group presentation.*

---

red shift *(noun)*

(astronomy) a shift in the spectra of very distant galaxies toward longer wavelengths (toward the red end of the spectrum); generally interpreted as evidence that the universe is expanding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red shift.”*
- *They discussed “red shift” during the group presentation.*

---

tree farm *(noun)*

A forest (or part of a forest) where trees are grown for commercial use.

- *He looked up “tree farm” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tree farm” during the group presentation.*

---

baseball season *(noun)*

The season when baseball is played.

- *The article explained what “baseball season” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “baseball season” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brain sugar *(noun)*

A simple sugar found in lactose.

- *He looked up “brain sugar” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brain sugar” to mean a simple sugar found in lactose.*

---

breaking wind *(noun)*

A reflex that expels intestinal gas through the anus.

- *They discussed “breaking wind” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “breaking wind” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bush *(noun)*

A low woody perennial plant usually having several major stems.

- *Understanding “bush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “bush” because he had never seen it before.*

crown fire *(noun)*

A forest fire that advances with great speed jumping from crown to crown ahead of the ground fire.

- *They discussed "crown fire" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crown fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flying fish *(noun)*

Tropical marine fishes having enlarged winglike fins used for brief gliding flight.

- *The article explained what "flying fish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying fish."*

gun smoke *(noun)*

Smoke created by the firing of guns.

- *They discussed "gun smoke" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gun smoke" means with a simple example.*

indian ocean *(noun)*

The 3rd largest ocean; bounded by Africa on the west, Asia on the north, Australia on the east and merging with the Antarctic Ocean to the south.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian ocean."*
- *The article explained what "indian ocean" means with a simple example.*

iron tree *(noun)*

A small slow-growing deciduous tree of northern Iran having a low domed shape.

- *He looked up "iron tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iron tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iron-tree *(noun)*

A small slow-growing deciduous tree of northern Iran having a low domed shape.

- *They discussed "iron-tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "iron-tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pink family *(noun)*

Large family of herbs or subshrubs (usually with stems swollen at the nodes).

- *He looked up "pink family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pink family."*

rose apple *(noun)*

Tropical tree of the East Indies cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose apple."*
- *He looked up "rose apple" because he had never seen it before.*

sea bird *(noun)*

A bird that frequents coastal waters and the open ocean: gulls; pelicans; gannets; cormorants; albatrosses; petrels; etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea bird" to mean a bird that frequents coastal waters and the open....*
- *He looked up "sea bird" because he had never seen it before.*

solar power *(noun)*

Energy from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy.

- *The amount of energy falling on the earth is given by the solar constant, but very little use has been made of solar energy.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar power" to mean energy from the sun that is converted into thermal....*

tree martin *(noun)*

Of Australia and Polynesia; nests in tree cavities.

- *They discussed "tree martin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tree martin" means with a simple example.*

wind farm *(noun)*

A power plant that uses wind turbines to generate electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "wind farm" to mean a power plant that uses wind turbines to generate....*
- *They discussed "wind farm" during the group presentation.*

---

bay tree *(noun)*

Small Mediterranean evergreen tree with small blackish berries and glossy aromatic leaves used for flavoring in cooking; also used by ancient Greeks to crown victors.

- *In class, the teacher used "bay tree" to mean small mediterranean evergreen tree with small....*
- *Understanding "bay tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calm air *(noun)*

Wind moving at less than 1 knot; 0 on the Beaufort scale.

- *They discussed "calm air" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calm air" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemical energy *(noun)*

That part of the energy in a substance that can be released by a chemical reaction.

- *He looked up "chemical energy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chemical energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clothes tree *(noun)*

An upright pole with pegs or hooks on which to hang clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "clothes tree" to mean an upright pole with pegs or hooks on which to hang....*
- *They discussed "clothes tree" during the group presentation.*

---

crown-of-the-field *(noun)*

European annual having large trumpet-shaped reddish-purple flowers and poisonous seed; a common weed in grainfields and beside roadways; naturalized in America.

- *He looked up "crown-of-the-field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown-of-the-field."*

---

farm animal *(noun)*

Any animals kept for use or profit.

- *In class, the teacher used "farm animal" to mean any animals kept for use or profit.*
- *Understanding "farm animal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marine law *(noun)*

The branch of international law that deals with territorial and international waters or with shipping or with ocean fishery etc.

- *Understanding "marine law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marine law" during the group presentation.*

---

mobile bay *(noun)*

A bay of the Gulf of Mexico; fed by the Mobile River.

- *Understanding "mobile bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mobile bay" to mean a bay of the gulf of mexico; fed by the mobile river.*

---

naturally *(adverb)*

According to nature; by natural means; without artificial help.

- *Naturally grown flowers.*
- *Naturally, the lawyer sent us a huge bill.*

---

orange river *(noun)*

A river in South Africa that flows generally westward to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *Understanding "orange river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orange river" to mean a river in south africa that flows generally....*

---

peak season *(noun)*

The season when travel is most active and rates are highest.

- *They traveled to Europe in high season.*

- *In class, the teacher used “peak season” to mean the season when travel is most active and rates are....*

plane tree *(noun)*

Any of several trees of the genus Platanus having thin pale bark that scales off in small plates and lobed leaves and ball-shaped heads of fruits.

- *Understanding “plane tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “plane tree” during the group presentation.*

shower down *(verb)*

Rain abundantly.

- *Meteors showered down over half of Australia.*
- *She tried to use “shower down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

storm centre *(noun)*

The central area or place of lowest barometric pressure within a storm.

- *Understanding “storm centre” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “storm centre” means with a simple example.*

wild apple *(noun)*

Any of numerous wild apple trees usually with small acidic fruit.

- *He looked up “wild apple” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “wild apple” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild horse *(noun)*

Undomesticated or feral domestic horse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild horse.”*
- *They discussed “wild horse” during the group presentation.*

wild service tree *(noun)*

European tree bearing edible small speckled brown fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild service tree.”*
- *Understanding “wild service tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue flag *(noun)*

A common iris of the eastern United States having blue or blue-violet flowers; root formerly used medicinally.

- *Understanding “blue flag” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue flag.”*

cold wave *(noun)*

A wave of unusually cold weather.

- *The article explained what “cold wave” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cold wave” during the group presentation.*

consequences *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *His decision had depressing consequences for business.*
- *Understanding “consequences” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gold of pleasure *(noun)*

Annual European false flax having small white flowers; cultivated since Neolithic times as a source of fiber and for its oil-rich seeds; widely naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up “gold of pleasure” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gold of pleasure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heat ray *(noun)*

A ray that produces a thermal effect.

- *Understanding “heat ray” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “heat ray” during the group presentation.*

horse of the wood *(noun)*

Large black Old World grouse.

- *Understanding "horse of the wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse of the wood."*

---

mountain rose *(noun)*

European alpine rose with crimson flowers.

- *He looked up "mountain rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain rose."*

---

ohio river *(noun)*

A river that is formed in western Pennsylvania and flows westward to become a tributary of the Mississippi River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ohio river."*
- *He looked up "ohio river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radio signal *(noun)*

A radio wave used to transmit and receive messages.

- *The article explained what "radio signal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radio signal."*

---

radio wave *(noun)*

An electromagnetic wave with a wavelength between 0.5 cm to 30,000 m.

- *He looked up "radio wave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "radio wave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain tree *(noun)*

Large ornamental tropical American tree with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens and seed pods that are eaten by cattle.

- *Understanding "rain tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rain tree" to mean large ornamental tropical american tree with....*

---

rose bay *(noun)*

An ornamental but poisonous flowering shrub having narrow evergreen leaves and clusters of fragrant white to pink or red flowers: native to East Indies but widely cultivated in warm regions.

- *The article explained what "rose bay" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rose bay" to mean an ornamental but poisonous flowering shrub having....*

---

stone fly *(noun)*

Primitive winged insect with a flattened body; used as bait by fishermen; aquatic gilled larvae are carnivorous and live beneath stones.

- *He looked up "stone fly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stone fly" during the group presentation.*

---

tea rose *(noun)*

Any of several hybrid bush roses derived from a tea-scented Chinese rose with pink or yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea rose."*
- *The article explained what "tea rose" means with a simple example.*

---

chinese wood oil *(noun)*

A yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the tung tree.

- *He looked up "chinese wood oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chinese wood oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colorado *(noun)*

A river in Texas; flows southeast into the Gulf of Mexico.

- *They discussed "colorado" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "colorado" because he had never seen it before.*

---

death cap *(noun)*

Extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a prominent cup-shaped base; differs from edible Agaricus only in its white gills.

- *In class, the teacher used “death cap” to mean extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a....*
- *They discussed “death cap” during the group presentation.*

---

don river *(noun)*

A European river in southwestern Russia; flows into the Sea of Azov.

- *They discussed “don river” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “don river” means with a simple example.*

---

green revolution *(noun)*

The introduction of pesticides and high-yield grains and better management during the 1960s and 1970s which greatly increased agricultural productivity.

- *He looked up “green revolution” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “green revolution” to mean the introduction of pesticides and high-yield....*

---

ocean bottom *(noun)*

The bottom of a sea or ocean.

- *They discussed “ocean bottom” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ocean bottom” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pink of my john *(noun)*

A common and long cultivated European herb from which most common garden pansies are derived.

- *In class, the teacher used “pink of my john” to mean a common and long cultivated european herb from....*
- *The article explained what “pink of my john” means with a simple example.*

---

secretary bird *(noun)*

Large long-legged African bird of prey that feeds on reptiles.

- *They discussed “secretary bird” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “secretary bird” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snow plant *(noun)*

A fleshy bright red saprophytic plant of the mountains of western North America that appears in early spring while snow is on the ground.

- *He looked up “snow plant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snow plant.”*

---

angel *(noun)*

The highest waterfall; has more than one leap; flow varies seasonally.

- *The article explained what “angel” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “angel” to mean the highest waterfall; has more than one leap; flow....*

---

attractive force *(noun)*

The force by which one object attracts another.

- *In class, the teacher used “attractive force” to mean the force by which one object attracts another.*
- *They discussed “attractive force” during the group presentation.*

---

brain wave *(noun)*

(neurophysiology) rapid fluctuations of voltage between parts of the cerebral cortex that are detectable with an electroencephalograph.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brain wave.”*
- *Understanding “brain wave” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloud over *(verb)*

Become covered with clouds.

- *The sky clouded over.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cloud over” when talking about this idea.*

---

cloud up *(verb)*

Become covered with clouds.

- *The sky clouded over.*
- *The coach explained when to use “cloud up” and when to wait.*

domestic animal *(noun)*

Any of various animals that have been tamed and made fit for a human environment.

- *Understanding "domestic animal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "domestic animal" because he had never seen it before.*

double bond *(noun)*

A covalent bond in which two pairs of electrons are shared between two atoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "double bond" to mean a covalent bond in which two pairs of electrons are....*
- *The article explained what "double bond" means with a simple example.*

evening-snow *(noun)*

Small California annual with white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "evening-snow" to mean small california annual with white flowers.*
- *They discussed "evening-snow" during the group presentation.*

farm horse *(noun)*

A quiet plodding workhorse.

- *The article explained what "farm horse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farm horse" to mean a quiet plodding workhorse.*

fire pink *(noun)*

Perennial herb of eastern North America, having red flowers with narrow notched petals.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire pink" to mean perennial herb of eastern north america, having red....*
- *They discussed "fire pink" during the group presentation.*

golden stars *(noun)*

California plant having grasslike leaves and showy orange flowers.

- *He looked up "golden stars" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golden stars" to mean california plant having grasslike leaves and showy....*

horse fly *(noun)*

Large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of various animals.

- *Understanding "horse fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "horse fly" means with a simple example.*

pet *(noun)*

A domesticated animal kept for companionship or amusement.

- *They discussed "pet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pet."*

plane-tree family *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Platanus: plane trees.

- *They discussed "plane-tree family" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plane-tree family."*

rush family *(noun)*

Tufted herbs resembling grasses: rushes.

- *Understanding "rush family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rush family" because he had never seen it before.*

smoke tree *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or shrubby trees of the genus Cotinus.

- *They discussed "smoke tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "smoke tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

soft scale *(noun)*

An insect active in all stages.

- *In class, the teacher used "soft scale" to mean an insect active in all stages.*
- *The article explained what "soft scale" means with a simple example.*

---

solar energy *(noun)*

Energy from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy.

- *The amount of energy falling on the earth is given by the solar constant, but very little use has been made of solar energy.*
- *The article explained what "solar energy" means with a simple example.*

---

virginia stock *(noun)*

Erect branching herb cultivated for its loose racemes of fragrant white or pink or red or lilac flowers; native to sands and sea cliffs of southwestern Greece and southern Albania.

- *The article explained what "virginia stock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virginia stock."*

---

woods *(noun)*

The trees and other plants in a large densely wooded area.

- *Metal woods are now standard.*
- *He looked up "woods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animal communication *(noun)*

Communication between animals (of the same species).

- *He looked up "animal communication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "animal communication" during the group presentation.*

---

bear cat *(noun)*

Reddish-brown Old World raccoon-like carnivore; in some classifications considered unrelated to the giant pandas.

- *He looked up "bear cat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bear cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cat bear *(noun)*

Reddish-brown Old World raccoon-like carnivore; in some classifications considered unrelated to the giant pandas.

- *He looked up "cat bear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cat bear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire wheel *(noun)*

Annual of central United States having showy long-stalked yellow flower heads marked with scarlet or purple in the center.

- *The article explained what "fire wheel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire wheel."*

---

fire-wheel *(noun)*

Annual of central United States having showy long-stalked yellow flower heads marked with scarlet or purple in the center.

- *He looked up "fire-wheel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire-wheel."*

---

five-finger *(noun)*

Any of a numerous plants grown for their five-petaled flowers; abundant in temperate regions; alleged to have medicinal properties.

- *Understanding "five-finger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "five-finger."*

---

flying cat *(noun)*

Arboreal nocturnal mammal of southeast Asia and the Philippines resembling a lemur and having a fold of skin on each side from neck to tail that is used for long gliding leaps.

- *The article explained what "flying cat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "flying cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hard rush *(noun)*

Tall rush of temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "hard rush" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard rush."*

---

laid paper *(noun)*

Writing paper having a watermark of fine lines running across the grain.

- *In class, the teacher used "laid paper" to mean writing paper having a watermark of fine lines....*
- *They discussed "laid paper" during the group presentation.*

---

quarter horse *(noun)*

A small powerful horse originally bred for sprinting in quarter-mile races in Virginia.

- *They discussed "quarter horse" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarter horse."*

---

rice paper *(noun)*

A thin delicate material resembling paper; made from the rice-paper tree.

- *The article explained what "rice paper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rice paper."*

---

sand *(noun)*

A loose material consisting of grains of rock or coral.

- *Understanding "sand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sand" during the group presentation.*

---

snow-covered *(adjective)*

Covered with snow.

- *Snow-covered roads.*
- *Would you call this situation "snow-covered"? Explain why.*

---

spanish fly *(noun)*

Green beetle of southern Europe.

- *They discussed "spanish fly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spanish fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air pocket *(noun)*

A local region of low pressure or descending air that causes a plane to lose height suddenly.

- *He looked up "air pocket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "air pocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amazon river *(noun)*

A major South American river; arises in the Andes and flows eastward into the South Atlantic; the world's 2nd longest river (4000 miles).

- *In class, the teacher used "amazon river" to mean a major south american river; arises in the andes....*
- *Understanding "amazon river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

animal leg *(noun)*

The leg of an animal.

- *He looked up "animal leg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal leg."*

---

direct electric current *(noun)*

An electric current that flows in one direction steadily.

- *The article explained what "direct electric current" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "direct electric current" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

domestic cat *(noun)*

Any domesticated member of the genus Felis.

- *In class, the teacher used "domestic cat" to mean any domesticated member of the genus felis.*
- *Understanding "domestic cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electricity *(noun)*

Energy made available by the flow of electric charge through a conductor.

- *They built a car that runs on electricity.*
- *The stage crackled with electricity whenever she was on it.*

---

fire bush *(noun)*

Densely branched Eurasian plant; foliage turns purple-red in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire bush" to mean densely branched eurasian plant; foliage turns....*
- *They discussed "fire bush" during the group presentation.*

---

fire-bush *(noun)*

Densely branched Eurasian plant; foliage turns purple-red in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire-bush."*
- *Understanding "fire-bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fishing season *(noun)*

The season during which it is legal to catch fish.

- *The article explained what "fishing season" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fishing season" during the group presentation.*

---

ground pink *(noun)*

Low wiry-stemmed branching herb or southern California having fringed pink flowers.

- *They discussed "ground pink" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ground pink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mountain tea *(noun)*

Creeping shrub of eastern North America having white bell-shaped flowers followed by spicy red berrylike fruit and shiny aromatic leaves that yield wintergreen oil.

- *The article explained what "mountain tea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountain tea" to mean creeping shrub of eastern north america having....*

---

native cat *(noun)*

Carnivorous arboreal cat-like marsupials of Australia and Tasmania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "native cat."*
- *Understanding "native cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

northern lights *(noun)*

The aurora of the northern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what "northern lights" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "northern lights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pack animal *(noun)*

An animal (such as a mule or burro or horse) used to carry loads.

- *They discussed "pack animal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pack animal" to mean an animal (such as a mule or burro or horse) used....*

---

plant kingdom *(noun)*

(botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant kingdom" to mean (botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all....*
- *Understanding "plant kingdom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain stick *(noun)*

A percussion instrument that is made from a dried cactus branch that is hollowed out and filled with small pebbles and capped at both ends; makes the sound of falling rain when tilted; origin was in Chile where tribesmen used it in ceremonies to bring rain.

- *He looked up "rain stick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rain stick."*

---

silver fox *(noun)*

Red fox in the color phase when its pelt is tipped with white.

- *In class, the teacher used “silver fox” to mean red fox in the color phase when its pelt is tipped....*
- *The article explained what “silver fox” means with a simple example.*

---

silver storm *(noun)*

A storm with freezing rain that leaves everything glazed with ice.

- *He looked up “silver storm” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “silver storm.”*

---

southern lights *(noun)*

The aurora of the southern hemisphere.

- *They discussed “southern lights” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “southern lights” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spanish tea *(noun)*

Rank-smelling tropical American pigweed.

- *In class, the teacher used “spanish tea” to mean rank-smelling tropical american pigweed.*
- *The article explained what “spanish tea” means with a simple example.*

---

water gap *(noun)*

A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream flows.

- *The article explained what “water gap” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “water gap” to mean a pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream flows.*

---

blue channel cat *(noun)*

A large catfish of the Mississippi valley.

- *They discussed “blue channel cat” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue channel cat.”*

---

bush baby *(noun)*

Agile long-tailed nocturnal African lemur with dense woolly fur and large eyes and ears.

- *He looked up “bush baby” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bush baby.”*

---

china pink *(noun)*

Chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers with a purplish eye; usually raised as an annual.

- *The article explained what “china pink” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “china pink” to mean chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers....*

---

essentially *(adverb)*

In essence; at bottom or by one’s (or its) very nature.

- *The argument was essentially a technical one.*
- *Using “essentially” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

heat wave *(noun)*

A wave of unusually hot weather.

- *The article explained what “heat wave” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “heat wave” during the group presentation.*

---

kit *(noun)*

Young of any of various fur-bearing animals.

- *A fox kit.*
- *He looked up “kit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

morgan *(noun)*

An American breed of small compact saddle horses.

- *Understanding “morgan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “morgan” because he had never seen it before.*

orange tree *(noun)*

Any citrus tree bearing oranges.

- *Understanding "orange tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orange tree" to mean any citrus tree bearing oranges.*

storm window *(noun)*

A window outside an ordinary window to protect against severe weather or winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storm window."*
- *Understanding "storm window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tree surgery *(noun)*

Treatment of damaged or decaying trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree surgery."*
- *They discussed "tree surgery" during the group presentation.*

war cloud *(noun)*

An ominous sign that war threatens.

- *The article explained what "war cloud" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war cloud."*

wild china tree *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of southwestern United States having pulpy fruit containing saponin.

- *The article explained what "wild china tree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wild china tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

first stomach *(noun)*

The first compartment of the stomach of a ruminant; here food is collected and returned to the mouth as cud for chewing.

- *The article explained what "first stomach" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "first stomach" during the group presentation.*

flower people *(noun)*

A youth subculture (mostly from the middle class) originating in San Francisco in the 1960s; advocated universal love and peace and communes and long hair and soft drugs; favored acid rock and progressive rock music.

- *In class, the teacher used "flower people" to mean a youth subculture (mostly from the middle class)....*
- *He looked up "flower people" because he had never seen it before.*

green mountains *(noun)*

A range of the Appalachian Mountains that extends from south to north through Vermont.

- *The article explained what "green mountains" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green mountains" to mean a range of the appalachian mountains that extends....*

new flower *(noun)*

The capital of Ethiopia and the country's largest city; located in central Ethiopia.

- *The article explained what "new flower" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new flower."*

old-man-of-the-woods *(noun)*

Edible mild-tasting mushroom found in coniferous woodlands of eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "old-man-of-the-woods" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "old-man-of-the-woods" during the group presentation.*

pacific coast *(noun)*

A coast of the Pacific Ocean.

- *They discussed "pacific coast" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pacific coast."*

range of mountains *(noun)*

A series of hills or mountains.

- *The valley was between two ranges of hills.*
- *The plains lay just beyond the mountain range.*

---

salt tree *(noun)*

Spiny shrub of the Caspian salt plains and Siberia having elegant silvery, downy young foliage and mildly fragrant pink-purple blooms.

- *In class, the teacher used "salt tree" to mean spiny shrub of the caspian salt plains and siberia....*
- *Understanding "salt tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea pink *(noun)*

Tufted thrift of seacoasts and mountains of north temperate zone; occasionally grown as a ground cover.

- *They discussed "sea pink" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea pink."*

---

sweet flag *(noun)*

Perennial marsh plant having swordlike leaves and aromatic roots.

- *He looked up "sweet flag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sweet flag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agent orange *(noun)*

A herbicide used in the Vietnam War to defoliate forest areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agent orange."*
- *He looked up "agent orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animal kingdom *(noun)*

Taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct animals.

- *They discussed "animal kingdom" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animal kingdom" to mean taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct....*

---

baby tears *(noun)*

Prostrate or creeping Corsican herb with moss-like small round short-stemmed leaves.

- *They discussed "baby tears" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby tears."*

---

columbia *(noun)*

A North American river; rises in southwestern Canada and flows southward across Washington to form the border between Washington and Oregon before emptying into the Pacific; known for its salmon runs in the spring.

- *He looked up "columbia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "columbia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common rush *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *The article explained what "common rush" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common rush" to mean tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in....*

---

death angel *(noun)*

Extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a prominent cup-shaped base; differs from edible Agaricus only in its white gills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death angel."*
- *They discussed "death angel" during the group presentation.*

---

draft animal *(noun)*

An animal used for pulling heavy loads.

- *They discussed "draft animal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "draft animal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric ray *(noun)*

Any sluggish bottom-dwelling ray of the order Torpediniformes having a rounded body and electric organs on each side of the head capable of emitting strong electric discharges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric ray."*

- *The article explained what “electric ray” means with a simple example.*

---

forth *(noun)*

A river in southern Scotland that flows eastward to the Firth of Forth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “forth.”*
- *The article explained what “forth” means with a simple example.*

---

jordan river *(noun)*

A river in Palestine that empties into the Dead Sea; John the Baptist baptized Jesus in the Jordan.

- *He looked up “jordan river” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “jordan river” to mean a river in palestine that empties into the dead....*

---

native bear *(noun)*

Sluggish tailless Australian arboreal marsupial with grey furry ears and coat; feeds on eucalyptus leaves and bark.

- *The article explained what “native bear” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “native bear” to mean sluggish tailless australian arboreal marsupial....*

---

rain forest *(noun)*

A forest with heavy annual rainfall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rain forest.”*
- *The article explained what “rain forest” means with a simple example.*

---

red cloud *(noun)*

Leader of the Oglala who resisted the development of a trail through Wyoming and Montana by the United States government (1822-1909).

- *In class, the teacher used “red cloud” to mean leader of the oglala who resisted the development....*
- *He looked up “red cloud” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock pink *(noun)*

Pink-flowered perennial of rocky regions of western United States.

- *The article explained what “rock pink” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rock pink.”*

---

sun hat *(noun)*

A hat with a broad brim that protects the face from direct exposure to the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sun hat.”*
- *Understanding “sun hat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild orange *(noun)*

Small flowering evergreen tree of southern United States.

- *Understanding “wild orange” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wild orange” to mean small flowering evergreen tree of southern united....*

---

wind bell *(noun)*

A decorative arrangement of pieces of metal or glass or pottery that hang together loosely so the wind can cause them to tinkle.

- *They discussed “wind bell” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “wind bell” because he had never seen it before.*

---

written document *(noun)*

Writing that provides information (especially information of an official nature).

- *Understanding “written document” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “written document.”*

---

african wild ass *(noun)*

A wild ass of Africa.

- *They discussed “african wild ass” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “african wild ass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arab *(noun)*

A spirited graceful and intelligent riding horse native to Arabia.

- *He looked up "arab" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arab" during the group presentation.*

atlantic *(noun)*

The 2nd largest ocean; separates North and South America on the west from Europe and Africa on the east.

- *Understanding "atlantic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "atlantic" means with a simple example.*

bottle tree *(noun)*

An Australian tree of the genus Brachychiton.

- *He looked up "bottle tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bottle tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bottle-tree *(noun)*

An Australian tree of the genus Brachychiton.

- *They discussed "bottle-tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bottle-tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric storm *(noun)*

A storm resulting from strong rising air currents; heavy rain or hail along with thunder and lightning.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric storm" to mean a storm resulting from strong rising air currents;....*
- *Understanding "electric storm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrical power *(noun)*

The product of voltage and current.

- *They discussed "electrical power" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "electrical power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flower head *(noun)*

A shortened compact cluster of flowers so arranged that the whole gives the effect of a single flower as in clover or members of the family Compositae.

- *The article explained what "flower head" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flower head" to mean a shortened compact cluster of flowers so arranged....*

flower power *(noun)*

A counterculture of young people in the US during the 1960s and 70s.

- *Understanding "flower power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flower power" because he had never seen it before.*

fruit tree *(noun)*

Tree bearing edible fruit.

- *He looked up "fruit tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fruit tree."*

golden rain *(noun)*

An ornamental shrub or tree of the genus Laburnum; often cultivated for Easter decorations.

- *They discussed "golden rain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "golden rain" because he had never seen it before.*

great salt lake *(noun)*

A shallow body of salt water in northwestern Utah.

- *He looked up "great salt lake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "great salt lake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice cap *(noun)*

A mass of ice and snow that permanently covers a large area of land (e.g., the polar regions or a mountain peak).

- *The article explained what “ice cap” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ice cap” during the group presentation.*

---

moon ray *(noun)*

A ray of moonlight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moon ray.”*
- *He looked up “moon ray” because he had never seen it before.*

---

moon-ray *(noun)*

A ray of moonlight.

- *Understanding “moon-ray” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “moon-ray” means with a simple example.*

---

mountain chain *(noun)*

A series of hills or mountains.

- *The plains lay just beyond the mountain range.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mountain chain” to mean a series of hills or mountains.*

---

rare bird *(noun)*

A rare or unique person.

- *They discussed “rare bird” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “rare bird” means with a simple example.*

---

second stomach *(noun)*

The second compartment of the stomach of a ruminant.

- *The article explained what “second stomach” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “second stomach” to mean the second compartment of the stomach of a ruminant.*

---

shame plant *(noun)*

Prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical America, and Australia; heavily armed with recurved thorns and having sensitive soft grey-green leaflets that fold and droop at night or when touched or cooled.

- *The article explained what “shame plant” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shame plant” to mean prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical....*

---

silver bell *(noun)*

Any of various deciduous trees of the genus Halesia having white bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up “silver bell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “silver bell.”*

---

silver dollar *(noun)*

Southeastern European plant cultivated for its fragrant purplish flowers and round flat papery silver-white seedpods that are used for indoor decoration.

- *They discussed “silver dollar” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “silver dollar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

snow-on-the-mountain *(noun)*

Annual spurge of western United States having showy white-bracted flower clusters and very poisonous milk.

- *The article explained what “snow-on-the-mountain” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snow-on-the-mountain.”*

---

tree branch *(noun)*

Any of the main branches arising from the trunk or a bough of a tree.

- *In class, the teacher used “tree branch” to mean any of the main branches arising from the trunk or....*
- *The article explained what “tree branch” means with a simple example.*

---

tree of heaven *(noun)*

Deciduous rapidly growing tree of China with foliage like sumac and sweetish fetid flowers; widely planted in United States as a street tree because of its resistance to pollution.

- *Understanding “tree of heaven” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tree of heaven” to mean deciduous rapidly growing tree of china with....*

blue pointed *(noun)*

Common blue-grey shark of southwest Pacific; sport and food fish.

- *They discussed "blue pointed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blue pointed" because he had never seen it before.*

button tree *(noun)*

Evergreen tree or shrub with fruit resembling buttons and yielding heavy hard compact wood.

- *He looked up "button tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "button tree" to mean evergreen tree or shrub with fruit resembling....*

cloud bank *(noun)*

A layer of clouds seen from a distance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloud bank."*
- *They discussed "cloud bank" during the group presentation.*

draft horse *(noun)*

Horse adapted for drawing heavy loads.

- *Understanding "draft horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draft horse."*

flying fox *(noun)*

Large bat with a head that resembles the head of a fox.

- *In class, the teacher used "flying fox" to mean large bat with a head that resembles the head of a fox.*
- *The article explained what "flying fox" means with a simple example.*

hockey season *(noun)*

The season when hockey is played.

- *He looked up "hockey season" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hockey season" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hunting season *(noun)*

The season during which it is legal to kill a particular species.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting season" to mean the season during which it is legal to kill a....*
- *The article explained what "hunting season" means with a simple example.*

paper rush *(noun)*

Tall sedge of the Nile valley yielding fiber that served many purposes in historic times.

- *He looked up "paper rush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper rush."*

pride-of-india *(noun)*

Native to Asia, Australia, and East Indies, where it provides timber called pyinma; used elsewhere as an ornamental for its large showy flowers.

- *Understanding "pride-of-india" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pride-of-india" during the group presentation.*

rapid *(noun)*

A part of a river where the current is very fast.

- *In class, the teacher used "rapid" to mean a part of a river where the current is very fast.*
- *They discussed "rapid" during the group presentation.*

root system *(noun)*

A developed system of roots.

- *The article explained what "root system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "root system" to mean a developed system of roots.*

styles *(noun)*

A slender bristlelike or tubular process.

- *He looked up "styles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "styles" during the group presentation.*

---

water dragon *(noun)*

Swamp plant of Europe and North America having bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

- *Understanding "water dragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "water dragon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american hop *(noun)*

Native American plant sometimes confused with the European hop.

- *The article explained what "american hop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american hop" to mean native american plant sometimes confused with the....*

---

burn plant *(noun)*

Very short-stemmed plant with thick leaves with soothing mucilaginous juice; leaves develop spiny margins with maturity; native to Mediterranean region; grown widely in tropics and as houseplants.

- *In class, the teacher used "burn plant" to mean very short-stemmed plant with thick leaves with....*
- *The article explained what "burn plant" means with a simple example.*

---

california bay tree *(noun)*

Pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olivelike fruit; yields a hard tough wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "california bay tree" to mean pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and....*
- *Understanding "california bay tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloud cover *(noun)*

The state of the sky when it is covered by clouds.

- *In class, the teacher used "cloud cover" to mean the state of the sky when it is covered by clouds.*
- *Understanding "cloud cover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creek *(noun)*

A natural stream of water smaller than a river (and often a tributary of a river).

- *The creek dried up every summer.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creek" to mean a natural stream of water smaller than a river (and....*

---

current electricity *(noun)*

A flow of electric charge.

- *Understanding "current electricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "current electricity" means with a simple example.*

---

flower child *(noun)*

Someone who rejects the established culture; advocates extreme liberalism in politics and lifestyle.

- *The article explained what "flower child" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "flower child" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flower girl *(noun)*

A young girl who carries flowers in a (wedding) procession.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flower girl."*
- *The article explained what "flower girl" means with a simple example.*

---

flying bird *(noun)*

Birds having keeled breastbones for attachment of flight muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "flying bird" to mean birds having keeled breastbones for attachment of....*
- *They discussed "flying bird" during the group presentation.*

---

indian paint *(noun)*

Perennial North American plant with greyish hairy foliage yielding a red or yellow pigment.

- *They discussed "indian paint" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “indian paint.”*

indian pink *(noun)*

North American lobelia having brilliant red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “indian pink.”*
- *He looked up “indian pink” because he had never seen it before.*

pride of california *(noun)*

Shrubby California perennial having large pink or violet flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what “pride of california” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pride of california.”*

raw weather *(noun)*

Unpleasantly cold and damp weather.

- *He looked up “raw weather” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “raw weather” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salt lake city *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Utah; located near the Great Salt Lake in north central Utah; world capital of the Mormon Church.

- *He looked up “salt lake city” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “salt lake city” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sky wave *(noun)*

A radio wave that is reflected back to earth by the ionosphere or a communications satellite; permits transmission around the curve of the earth’s surface.

- *In class, the teacher used “sky wave” to mean a radio wave that is reflected back to earth by the....*
- *Understanding “sky wave” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

third stomach *(noun)*

The third compartment of the stomach of a ruminant.

- *Understanding “third stomach” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “third stomach” during the group presentation.*

tom turkey *(noun)*

Male turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used “tom turkey” to mean male turkey.*
- *The article explained what “tom turkey” means with a simple example.*

blow fly *(noun)*

Large usually hairy metallic blue or green fly; lays eggs in carrion or dung or wounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blow fly.”*
- *They discussed “blow fly” during the group presentation.*

colorado river *(noun)*

A river in Texas; flows southeast into the Gulf of Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colorado river.”*
- *He looked up “colorado river” because he had never seen it before.*

drove *(noun)*

A group of animals (a herd or flock) moving together.

- *He looked up “drove” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “drove” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrical energy *(noun)*

Energy made available by the flow of electric charge through a conductor.

- *Understanding “electrical energy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electrical energy” to mean energy made available by the flow of electric....*

elizabeth river *(noun)*

A short river in southeastern Virginia flowing between Norfolk and Portsmouth into Hampton Roads.

- *In class, the teacher used "elizabeth river" to mean a short river in southeastern virginia flowing....*
- *The article explained what "elizabeth river" means with a simple example.*

---

golden chain *(noun)*

An ornamental shrub or tree of the genus Laburnum; often cultivated for Easter decorations.

- *He looked up "golden chain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden chain."*

---

grass family *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *In class, the teacher used "grass family" to mean the grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody....*
- *They discussed "grass family" during the group presentation.*

---

lake michigan *(noun)*

The 3rd largest of the Great Lakes; the largest freshwater lake entirely within the United States borders.

- *They discussed "lake michigan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lake michigan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new world jay *(noun)*

A North American jay.

- *He looked up "new world jay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new world jay."*

---

silly season *(noun)*

A time usually late summer characterized by exaggerated news stories about frivolous matters for want of real news.

- *Understanding "silly season" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silly season" means with a simple example.*

---

silver-tip *(noun)*

Powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver-tip."*
- *They discussed "silver-tip" during the group presentation.*

---

solar wind *(noun)*

A stream of protons moving radially from the sun.

- *The article explained what "solar wind" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar wind" to mean a stream of protons moving radially from the sun.*

---

wisconsin *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River in Wisconsin.

- *They discussed "wisconsin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisconsin."*

---

bird feed *(noun)*

Food given to birds; usually mixed seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bird feed."*
- *He looked up "bird feed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue mountain tea *(noun)*

Goldenrod of eastern America having aromatic leaves from which a medicinal tea is made.

- *The article explained what "blue mountain tea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue mountain tea."*

---

christmas bush *(noun)*

Australian tree or shrub with red flowers; often used in Christmas decoration.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas bush" to mean australian tree or shrub with red flowers; often....*
- *Understanding "christmas bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coast mountains *(noun)*

A string of mountain ranges along the Pacific coast of North America from southeastern Alaska to Lower California.

- *In class, the teacher used "coast mountains" to mean a string of mountain ranges along the pacific coast....*
- *Understanding "coast mountains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flower-of-an-hour *(noun)*

Annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed flowers; Old World tropics; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "flower-of-an-hour" to mean annual weedy herb with ephemeral yellow purple-eyed....*
- *The article explained what "flower-of-an-hour" means with a simple example.*

---

indian chocolate *(noun)*

Erect perennial of north temperate zone having pinnate leaves and a few nodding flowers with a brown-purple calyx and orange and pink petals.

- *The article explained what "indian chocolate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "indian chocolate" during the group presentation.*

---

lake edward *(noun)*

A lake in the Great Rift Valley between Congo and Uganda.

- *Understanding "lake edward" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake edward."*

---

land rail *(noun)*

Common Eurasian rail that frequents grain fields.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "land rail."*
- *Understanding "land rail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leather *(noun)*

An animal skin made smooth and flexible by removing the hair and then tanning.

- *The article explained what "leather" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leather" to mean an animal skin made smooth and flexible by removing....*

---

lee de forest *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who in 1907 patented the first triode vacuum tube, which made it possible to detect and amplify radio waves (1873-1961).

- *He looked up "lee de forest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lee de forest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marine animal *(noun)*

Any of numerous animals inhabiting the sea including e.g. fishes and molluscs and many mammals.

- *He looked up "marine animal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marine animal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

native orange *(noun)*

Small Australian tree bearing edible dark purple fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "native orange."*
- *He looked up "native orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

old world jay *(noun)*

A European jay.

- *They discussed "old world jay" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old world jay."*

---

outcome *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *Understanding "outcome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "outcome" because he had never seen it before.*

rough fish *(noun)*

Any fish useless for food or sport or even as bait.

- *They discussed "rough fish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rough fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snow chain *(noun)*

Chain attached to wheels to increase traction on ice or snow.

- *In class, the teacher used "snow chain" to mean chain attached to wheels to increase traction on....*
- *He looked up "snow chain" because he had never seen it before.*

south atlantic *(noun)*

That part of the Atlantic Ocean to the south of the equator.

- *The article explained what "south atlantic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "south atlantic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

south sea islands *(noun)*

Any islands in the southern or southwestern of central parts of the Pacific Ocean.

- *He looked up "south sea islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south sea islands."*

storm troops *(noun)*

Nazi militia created by Hitler in 1921 that helped him to power but was eclipsed by the SS after 1943.

- *He looked up "storm troops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "storm troops" during the group presentation.*

sun-loving *(adjective)*

(of plants) flourishing in strong sunlight.

- *Students compared "sun-loving" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sun-loving" when it is (of plants) flourishing in strong sunlight.*

blood flower *(noun)*

Tropical herb having orange-red flowers followed by pods suggesting a swallow with outspread wings; a weed throughout the tropics.

- *The article explained what "blood flower" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blood flower" during the group presentation.*

brown soft scale *(noun)*

Pest on citrus trees.

- *Understanding "brown soft scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brown soft scale" to mean pest on citrus trees.*

common hop *(noun)*

European twining plant whose flowers are used chiefly to flavor malt liquors; cultivated in America.

- *In class, the teacher used "common hop" to mean european twining plant whose flowers are used....*
- *They discussed "common hop" during the group presentation.*

cry-baby tree *(noun)*

Small South American spiny tree with dark crimson and scarlet flowers solitary or clustered.

- *The article explained what "cry-baby tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cry-baby tree."*

exhibition season *(noun)*

The time before the regular games begin when football or baseball teams play practice games.

- *He looked up "exhibition season" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "exhibition season" during the group presentation.*

flood *(noun)*

The rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land.

- *A flood of requests.*
- *A tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.*

---

gold dust *(noun)*

The particles and flakes (and sometimes small nuggets) of gold obtained in placer mining.

- *Understanding "gold dust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gold dust" during the group presentation.*

---

hunting dog *(noun)*

A dog used in hunting game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunting dog."*
- *Understanding "hunting dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illinois river *(noun)*

A river in Illinois that flows southwest to the Mississippi River.

- *They discussed "illinois river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "illinois river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

japanese pink *(noun)*

A flowering variety of China pink distinguished by jagged-edged petals.

- *The article explained what "japanese pink" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "japanese pink" during the group presentation.*

---

means grass *(noun)*

Tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping rhizomes and is grown for fodder; naturalized in southern United States where it is a serious pest on cultivated land.

- *He looked up "means grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "means grass."*

---

north atlantic *(noun)*

That part of the Atlantic Ocean to the north of the equator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north atlantic."*
- *He looked up "north atlantic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pacific ocean *(noun)*

The largest ocean in the world.

- *The article explained what "pacific ocean" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pacific ocean" to mean the largest ocean in the world.*

---

rose pink *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose pink."*
- *The article explained what "rose pink" means with a simple example.*

---

sea-ear *(noun)*

An abalone found near the Channel Islands.

- *He looked up "sea-ear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea-ear."*

---

storm signal *(noun)*

A signal announcing the approach of a storm (particularly a storm of marked violence).

- *They discussed "storm signal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "storm signal" means with a simple example.*

---

sun gear *(noun)*

The central gear in an epicyclic train.

- *The article explained what "sun gear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sun gear" to mean the central gear in an epicyclic train.*

the flood *(noun)*

(Biblical) the great deluge that is said in the Book of Genesis to have occurred in the time of Noah; it was brought by God upon the earth because of the wickedness of human beings.

- *The article explained what "the flood" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "the flood" during the group presentation.*

visible light *(noun)*

(physics) electromagnetic radiation that can produce a visual sensation.

- *The light was filtered through a soft glass window.*
- *He looked up "visible light" because he had never seen it before.*

wheel tree *(noun)*

Eastern Australian tree widely cultivated as a shade tree and for its glossy leaves and circular clusters of showy red to orange-scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheel tree."*
- *The article explained what "wheel tree" means with a simple example.*

wild pink *(noun)*

A bog orchid with usually a solitary fragrant magenta pink blossom with a wide gaping corolla; Canada.

- *He looked up "wild pink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild pink."*

wind energy facility *(noun)*

A power plant that uses wind turbines to generate electricity.

- *The article explained what "wind energy facility" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wind energy facility" to mean a power plant that uses wind turbines to generate....*

chocolate tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree producing cacao beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "chocolate tree" to mean tropical american tree producing cacao beans.*
- *Understanding "chocolate tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric resistance *(noun)*

A material's opposition to the flow of electric current; measured in ohms.

- *He looked up "electric resistance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric resistance."*

electrical line of force *(noun)*

A line of force in an electrical field.

- *He looked up "electrical line of force" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical line of force."*

field cricket *(noun)*

Common American black cricket; attacks crops and also enters dwellings.

- *They discussed "field cricket" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field cricket."*

flower bed *(noun)*

A bed in which flowers are growing.

- *Understanding "flower bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flower bed."*

garden pink *(noun)*

Any of various flowers of plants of the genus Dianthus cultivated for their fragrant flowers.

- *They discussed "garden pink" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "garden pink" because he had never seen it before.*

green dragon *(noun)*

Early spring-flowering plant of eastern North America resembling the related jack-in-the-pulpit but having digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe and elongated spadix.

- *Understanding "green dragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green dragon."*

heat of formation *(noun)*

The heat evolved or absorbed during the formation of one mole of a substance from its component elements.

- *Understanding "heat of formation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heat of formation" to mean the heat evolved or absorbed during the formation....*

mountain rice *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and plains of western North America to northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain rice" to mean valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and....*
- *The article explained what "mountain rice" means with a simple example.*

paper flower *(noun)*

Brazilian vine that tends to flower continuously.

- *They discussed "paper flower" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paper flower" to mean brazilian vine that tends to flower continuously.*

robin *(noun)*

Small Old World songbird with a reddish breast.

- *He looked up "robin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robin."*

root hair *(noun)*

Thin hairlike outgrowth of an epidermal cell just behind the tip; absorbs nutrients from the soil.

- *He looked up "root hair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "root hair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rose-apple tree *(noun)*

Tropical tree of the East Indies cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *He looked up "rose-apple tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose-apple tree."*

short-grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses that are short and can tolerate drought conditions; common on the dry upland plains just east of the Rocky Mountains.

- *The article explained what "short-grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short-grass" to mean any of various grasses that are short and can....*

soft flag *(noun)*

Reed maces of America, Europe, North Africa, Asia.

- *He looked up "soft flag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "soft flag" during the group presentation.*

soldier-fish *(noun)*

The larger squirrelfishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soldier-fish."*
- *He looked up "soldier-fish" because he had never seen it before.*

sun protection factor *(noun)*

The degree to which a sunscreen protects the skin from the direct rays of the sun.

- *He looked up "sun protection factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun protection factor."*

thick skin *(noun)*

Skin that is very thick (as an elephant or rhinoceros).

- *He looked up "thick skin" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thick skin.”*

---

yellow flag *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered iris of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in United States and often cultivated.

- *In class, the teacher used “yellow flag” to mean common yellow-flowered iris of europe and north....*
- *Understanding “yellow flag” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

african grey *(noun)*

Commonly domesticated grey parrot with red-and-black tail and white face; native to equatorial Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “african grey.”*
- *He looked up “african grey” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bird-on-the-wing *(noun)*

Common trailing perennial milkwort of eastern North America having leaves like wintergreen and usually rosy-purple flowers with winged sepals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bird-on-the-wing.”*
- *Understanding “bird-on-the-wing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cast-iron plant *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial with large handsome basal leaves; grown primarily as a foliage houseplant.

- *They discussed “cast-iron plant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cast-iron plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloud nine *(noun)*

A state of extreme happiness.

- *The article explained what “cloud nine” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cloud nine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european hop *(noun)*

European twining plant whose flowers are used chiefly to flavor malt liquors; cultivated in America.

- *He looked up “european hop” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “european hop” to mean european twining plant whose flowers are used....*

---

jail bird *(noun)*

A criminal who has been jailed repeatedly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jail bird.”*
- *He looked up “jail bird” because he had never seen it before.*

---

june grass *(noun)*

Valuable meadow and pasture grass in Europe and especially central United States having tall stalks and slender bright green leaves; a chief constituent in lawn grass mixtures.

- *Understanding “june grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “june grass” to mean valuable meadow and pasture grass in europe and....*

---

morning glory *(noun)*

Any of various twining vines having funnel-shaped flowers that close late in the day.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “morning glory.”*
- *Understanding “morning glory” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mountain bike *(noun)*

A bicycle with a sturdy frame and fat tires; originally designed for riding in mountainous country.

- *He looked up “mountain bike” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mountain bike.”*

---

mountain peak *(noun)*

The summit of a mountain.

- *He looked up “mountain peak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mountain peak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naked lady *(noun)*

Amaryllis of South Africa often cultivated for its fragrant white or rose flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “naked lady.”*
- *He looked up “naked lady” because he had never seen it before.*

---

romantic movement *(noun)*

A movement in literature and art during the late 18th and early 19th centuries that celebrated nature rather than civilization.

- *Romanticism valued imagination and emotion over rationality.*
- *He looked up “romantic movement” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rush rose *(noun)*

Woody yellow-flowered perennial of southeastern United States.

- *They discussed “rush rose” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rush rose” to mean woody yellow-flowered perennial of southeastern....*

---

sensitive plant *(noun)*

Semi-climbing prickly evergreen shrub of tropical America having compound leaves sensitive to light and touch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sensitive plant.”*
- *Understanding “sensitive plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shall-flower *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *Understanding “shall-flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “shall-flower” during the group presentation.*

---

silver-bush *(noun)*

Deciduous unarmed North American shrub with silvery leaves and fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “silver-bush” to mean deciduous unarmed north american shrub with silvery....*
- *Understanding “silver-bush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sixth sense *(noun)*

Grasping the inner nature of things intuitively.

- *In class, the teacher used “sixth sense” to mean grasping the inner nature of things intuitively.*
- *The article explained what “sixth sense” means with a simple example.*

---

southern blue flag *(noun)*

Similar to blue flag; the eastern United States.

- *He looked up “southern blue flag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “southern blue flag” during the group presentation.*

---

star grass *(noun)*

Perennial Australian grass having numerous long spikes arranged like the vanes of a windmill.

- *He looked up “star grass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “star grass.”*

---

vital force *(noun)*

(biology) a hypothetical force (not physical or chemical) once thought by Henri Bergson to cause the evolution and development of organisms.

- *They discussed “vital force” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “vital force” to mean (biology) a hypothetical force (not physical or....*

---

weather chart *(noun)*

(meteorology) a map showing the principal meteorological elements at a given time and over an extended region.

- *In class, the teacher used “weather chart” to mean (meteorology) a map showing the principal....*
- *The article explained what “weather chart” means with a simple example.*

---

weather-bound *(adjective)*

Delayed or shut in by bad weather.

- *Weather-bound traffic.*
- *Irritable weather-bound children.*

white wolf *(noun)*

Wolf of Arctic North America having white fur and a black-tipped tail.

- *The article explained what "white wolf" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white wolf."*

wind gap *(noun)*

A pass in a mountain ridge with no stream flowing through it.

- *He looked up "wind gap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wind gap."*

be on cloud nine *(verb)*

Feel extreme happiness or elation.

- *Can you use "be on cloud nine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "be on cloud nine" when talking about this idea.*

blue grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of the genus Poa.

- *He looked up "blue grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue grass."*

blue jay *(noun)*

Common jay of eastern North America; bright blue with grey breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue jay" to mean common jay of eastern north america; bright blue....*
- *Understanding "blue jay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cloud-covered *(adjective)*

Filled or abounding with clouds.

- *Students compared "cloud-covered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cloud-covered"? Explain why.*

columbia river *(noun)*

A North American river; rises in southwestern Canada and flows southward across Washington to form the border between Washington and Oregon before emptying into the Pacific; known for its salmon runs in the spring.

- *In class, the teacher used "columbia river" to mean a north american river; rises in southwestern....*
- *They discussed "columbia river" during the group presentation.*

forth river *(noun)*

A river in southern Scotland that flows eastward to the Firth of Forth.

- *The article explained what "forth river" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forth river" to mean a river in southern scotland that flows eastward to....*

hanging fly *(noun)*

Any of various mecopterous insects of the family Bittacidae.

- *The article explained what "hanging fly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hanging fly" during the group presentation.*

hot spell *(noun)*

A spell of hot weather.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot spell."*
- *The article explained what "hot spell" means with a simple example.*

lake superior *(noun)*

The largest freshwater lake in the world; the deepest of the Great Lakes.

- *Understanding "lake superior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lake superior" because he had never seen it before.*

lincoln *(noun)*

Long-wooled mutton sheep originally from Lincolnshire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lincoln."*
- *Understanding "lincoln" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

medium wave *(noun)*

A radio wave with a wavelength between 100 and 1000 meters (a frequency between 300 kilohertz and 3000 kilohertz).

- *He looked up "medium wave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medium wave."*

red poll *(noun)*

Hornless short-haired breed of beef and dairy cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used "red poll" to mean hornless short-haired breed of beef and dairy cattle.*
- *The article explained what "red poll" means with a simple example.*

red wolf *(noun)*

Reddish-grey wolf of southwestern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red wolf."*
- *The article explained what "red wolf" means with a simple example.*

ross sea *(noun)*

An arm of the southern Pacific Ocean in Antarctica.

- *Understanding "ross sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ross sea" to mean an arm of the southern pacific ocean in antarctica.*

sun deck *(noun)*

An unroofed deck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun deck."*
- *Understanding "sun deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

temple tree *(noun)*

Frangipani of India having an erect habit and conical form; grown in temple gardens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temple tree."*
- *Understanding "temple tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thread-fish *(noun)*

Fish having greatly elongated front rays on dorsal and anal fins.

- *They discussed "thread-fish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thread-fish" to mean fish having greatly elongated front rays on dorsal....*

wheel horse *(noun)*

A draft horse harnessed behind others and nearest the wheels of a vehicle.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheel horse" to mean a draft horse harnessed behind others and nearest....*
- *Understanding "wheel horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

white tail *(noun)*

Common North American deer; tail has a white underside.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white tail."*
- *He looked up "white tail" because he had never seen it before.*

african gray *(noun)*

Commonly domesticated grey parrot with red-and-black tail and white face; native to equatorial Africa.

- *The article explained what "african gray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "african gray" to mean commonly domesticated grey parrot with....*

american robin *(noun)*

Large American thrush having a rust-red breast and abdomen.

- *He looked up "american robin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american robin" to mean large american thrush having a rust-red breast and....*

---

angle of attack *(noun)*

The acute angle between the direction of the undisturbed relative wind and the chord of an airfoil.

- *In class, the teacher used "angle of attack" to mean the acute angle between the direction of the....*
- *They discussed "angle of attack" during the group presentation.*

---

beauty bush *(noun)*

Chinese deciduous shrub with yellow-throated pinkish flowers and bristly fruit; often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "beauty bush" to mean chinese deciduous shrub with yellow-throated....*
- *The article explained what "beauty bush" means with a simple example.*

---

china grass *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb of tropical Asia with dark green leaves; cultivated for the fiber from its woody stems that resembles flax.

- *They discussed "china grass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "china grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

christmas flower *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "christmas flower" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "christmas flower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dog grass *(noun)*

European grass spreading rapidly by creeping rhizomes; naturalized in North America as a weed.

- *Understanding "dog grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dog grass" to mean european grass spreading rapidly by creeping....*

---

fortune *(noun)*

An unknown and unpredictable phenomenon that leads to a favorable outcome.

- *It was as if fortune guided his hand.*
- *Whatever my fortune may be.*

---

hair grass *(noun)*

Fine-leaved aquatic spike rush; popular as aerator for aquariums.

- *In class, the teacher used "hair grass" to mean fine-leaved aquatic spike rush; popular as aerator....*
- *The article explained what "hair grass" means with a simple example.*

---

ice crystal *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *The article explained what "ice crystal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice crystal."*

---

morning-glory family *(noun)*

Morning glory; bindweed; sweet potato; plants having trumpet-shaped flowers and a climbing or twining habit.

- *He looked up "morning-glory family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morning-glory family."*

---

old world robin *(noun)*

Small Old World songbird with a reddish breast.

- *The article explained what "old world robin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old world robin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riding horse *(noun)*

A lightweight horse kept for riding only.

- *Understanding "riding horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “riding horse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rivers *(noun)*

A large natural stream of water (larger than a creek).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rivers.”*
- *The article explained what “rivers” means with a simple example.*

---

rose hip *(noun)*

The fruit of a rose plant.

- *Understanding “rose hip” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “rose hip” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea pen *(noun)*

Fleshy featherlike warm-water colonies.

- *Understanding “sea pen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “sea pen” means with a simple example.*

---

star-glory *(noun)*

Tropical American annual climber having red (sometimes white) flowers and finely dissected leaves; naturalized in United States and elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used “star-glory” to mean tropical american annual climber having red....*
- *The article explained what “star-glory” means with a simple example.*

---

sweet orange tree *(noun)*

Probably native to southern China; widely cultivated as source of table and juice oranges.

- *He looked up “sweet orange tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sweet orange tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wonder flower *(noun)*

South African perennial with long-lasting spikes of white blossoms that are shipped in to Europe and America for use as winter cut flowers.

- *He looked up “wonder flower” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wonder flower” to mean south african perennial with long-lasting spikes of....*

---

yard bird *(noun)*

A military recruit who is assigned menial tasks.

- *They discussed “yard bird” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “yard bird” because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow water flag *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered iris of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in United States and often cultivated.

- *The article explained what “yellow water flag” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yellow water flag” to mean common yellow-flowered iris of europe and north....*

---

american star grass *(noun)*

Perennial star grass of North America.

- *He looked up “american star grass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “american star grass” to mean perennial star grass of north america.*

---

biological group *(noun)*

A group of plants or animals.

- *Understanding “biological group” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “biological group” because he had never seen it before.*

---

earth-tongue *(noun)*

Any club-shaped fungus of the genus Geoglossum.

- *They discussed “earth-tongue” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “earth-tongue” means with a simple example.*

---

european house cricket *(noun)*

Lives in human dwellings; naturalized in parts of America.

- *Understanding "european house cricket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european house cricket."*

---

garden egg *(noun)*

Hairy upright herb native to southeastern Asia but widely cultivated for its large glossy edible fruit commonly used as a vegetable.

- *He looked up "garden egg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "garden egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

house mouse *(noun)*

Brownish-grey Old World mouse now a common household pest worldwide.

- *They discussed "house mouse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house mouse" to mean brownish-grey old world mouse now a common....*

---

lake victoria *(noun)*

The largest lake in Africa and the 2nd largest fresh water lake in the world; a headwaters reservoir for the Nile River.

- *Understanding "lake victoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake victoria" to mean the largest lake in africa and the 2nd largest....*

---

mountain pride *(noun)*

Mat-forming plant with deep pink flowers on short erect leafy stems; rocky places at high elevations from Oregon to California.

- *They discussed "mountain pride" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain pride."*

---

new world mouse *(noun)*

A variety of rodent.

- *They discussed "new world mouse" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new world mouse."*

---

plant virus *(noun)*

A plant pathogen that is a virus consisting of a single strand of RNA.

- *He looked up "plant virus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "plant virus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain shower *(noun)*

A brief period of precipitation.

- *The game was interrupted by a brief shower.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rain shower" to mean a brief period of precipitation.*

---

water star grass *(noun)*

Grassy-leaved North American aquatic plant with yellow star-shaped blossoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water star grass."*
- *The article explained what "water star grass" means with a simple example.*

---

wind exposure *(noun)*

Exposure to the wind (as the exposed part of a vessel's hull which is responsible for wind resistance).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wind exposure."*
- *The article explained what "wind exposure" means with a simple example.*

---

canada jay *(noun)*

A jay of northern North America with black-capped head and no crest; noted for boldness in thievery.

- *Understanding "canada jay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canada jay."*

---

chemical bond *(noun)*

An electrical force linking atoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chemical bond.”*
- *He looked up “chemical bond” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cold spell *(noun)*

A spell of cold weather.

- *He looked up “cold spell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cold spell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desert plant *(noun)*

Plant adapted for life with a limited supply of water; compare hydrophyte and mesophyte.

- *He looked up “desert plant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “desert plant” to mean plant adapted for life with a limited supply of....*

---

dragon tree *(noun)*

Tall tree of the Canary Islands; source of dragon’s blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dragon tree.”*
- *They discussed “dragon tree” during the group presentation.*

---

drop-seed *(noun)*

A grass of the genus Sporobolus.

- *They discussed “drop-seed” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drop-seed.”*

---

fourth stomach *(noun)*

The fourth compartment of the stomach of a ruminant; the one where digestion takes place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fourth stomach.”*
- *The article explained what “fourth stomach” means with a simple example.*

---

kansas river *(noun)*

A river in northeastern Kansas; flows eastward to become a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kansas river.”*
- *He looked up “kansas river” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mechanical energy *(noun)*

Energy in a mechanical form.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mechanical energy.”*
- *Understanding “mechanical energy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

painted cup *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Castilleja having dense spikes of hooded flowers with brightly colored bracts.

- *The article explained what “painted cup” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “painted cup” to mean any of various plants of the genus castilleja....*

---

pot plant *(noun)*

A plant suitable for growing in a flowerpot (especially indoors).

- *Understanding “pot plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pot plant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

quick grass *(noun)*

European grass spreading rapidly by creeping rhizomes; naturalized in North America as a weed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quick grass.”*
- *The article explained what “quick grass” means with a simple example.*

---

saint john river *(noun)*

A river that rises in Maine and flows northeastward through New Brunswick to empty into the Bay of Fundy.

- *In class, the teacher used “saint john river” to mean a river that rises in maine and flows northeastward....*
- *Understanding “saint john river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sand cat *(noun)*

A desert wildcat.

- *He looked up "sand cat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sand cat" during the group presentation.*

slow virus *(noun)*

A virus that remains dormant in the body for a long time before symptoms appear.

- *Kuru is caused by a slow virus.*
- *He looked up "slow virus" because he had never seen it before.*

snow-blind *(verb)*

Affect with snow blindness.

- *The glare of the sun snow-blinded her.*
- *Can you use "snow-blind" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

theory of evolution *(noun)*

(biology) a scientific theory of the origin of species of plants and animals.

- *The article explained what "theory of evolution" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theory of evolution" to mean (biology) a scientific theory of the origin of....*

weather bureau *(noun)*

An administrative unit responsible for gathering and interpreting meteorological data for weather study and forecasts.

- *In class, the teacher used "weather bureau" to mean an administrative unit responsible for gathering....*
- *They discussed "weather bureau" during the group presentation.*

weather deck *(noun)*

Upper deck having no overhead protection from the weather, but sheltering the deck below.

- *The article explained what "weather deck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weather deck" to mean upper deck having no overhead protection from the....*

white rocket *(noun)*

From Mediterranean region; a naturalized weed throughout southern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white rocket."*
- *He looked up "white rocket" because he had never seen it before.*

wisconsin river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River in Wisconsin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisconsin river."*
- *He looked up "wisconsin river" because he had never seen it before.*

animal virus *(noun)*

An animal pathogen that is a virus.

- *The article explained what "animal virus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal virus."*

beach grass *(noun)*

Tough grasses with strong roots that can grow on exposed sandy shores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beach grass."*
- *He looked up "beach grass" because he had never seen it before.*

blue bull *(noun)*

Large Indian antelope; male is blue-grey with white markings; female is brownish with no horns.

- *They discussed "blue bull" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blue bull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bush lawyer *(noun)*

Stout-stemmed trailing shrub of New Zealand that scrambles over other growth.

- *He looked up "bush lawyer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bush lawyer" during the group presentation.*

---

chain of mountains *(noun)*

A series of hills or mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "chain of mountains" to mean a series of hills or mountains.*
- *He looked up "chain of mountains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

detroit river *(noun)*

A short river flowing from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie along the border between the United States and Canada; one the busiest inland waterways in the world.

- *The article explained what "detroit river" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detroit river."*

---

friendship plant *(noun)*

Low stingless nettle of Central and South America having velvety brownish-green toothed leaves and clusters of small green flowers.

- *They discussed "friendship plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friendship plant" to mean low stingless nettle of central and south america....*

---

lawyer bush *(noun)*

Stout-stemmed trailing shrub of New Zealand that scrambles over other growth.

- *He looked up "lawyer bush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lawyer bush" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain trail *(noun)*

A trail through mountainous country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain trail."*
- *The article explained what "mountain trail" means with a simple example.*

---

murray *(noun)*

A southeast Australian river; flows westward and then south into the Indian Ocean at Adelaide.

- *In class, the teacher used "murray" to mean a southeast australian river; flows westward and....*
- *He looked up "murray" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rain cloud *(noun)*

A dark grey cloud bearing rain.

- *The article explained what "rain cloud" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rain cloud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain-wash *(noun)*

The washing away of soil or other loose material by rain.

- *In class, the teacher used "rain-wash" to mean the washing away of soil or other loose material by....*
- *The article explained what "rain-wash" means with a simple example.*

---

red morning-glory *(noun)*

Annual herb having scarlet flowers; the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red morning-glory."*
- *Understanding "red morning-glory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rose-root *(noun)*

Eurasian mountain plant with fleshy pink-tipped leaves and a cluster of yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "rose-root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rose-root" means with a simple example.*

---

sand fly *(noun)*

Any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking females can transmit sandfly fever and leishmaniasis.

- *They discussed "sand fly" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “sand fly” means with a simple example.*

---

sea wolf *(noun)*

Predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large dorsal fin; common in cold seas.

- *They discussed “sea wolf” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sea wolf” means with a simple example.*

---

smoke bush *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or shrubby trees of the genus Cotinus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smoke bush.”*
- *They discussed “smoke bush” during the group presentation.*

---

soft rush *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *Understanding “soft rush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soft rush.”*

---

sugar-bush *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of southeastern United States with spikes of reddish yellow flowers and glandular hairy fruits.

- *They discussed “sugar-bush” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sugar-bush” means with a simple example.*

---

sweet grass *(noun)*

Any of several moisture-loving grasses of the genus Glyceria having sweet flavor or odor.

- *In class, the teacher used “sweet grass” to mean any of several moisture-loving grasses of the genus....*
- *They discussed “sweet grass” during the group presentation.*

---

tree of the gods *(noun)*

Deciduous rapidly growing tree of China with foliage like sumac and sweetish fetid flowers; widely planted in United States as a street tree because of its resistance to pollution.

- *The article explained what “tree of the gods” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tree of the gods” to mean deciduous rapidly growing tree of china with....*

---

true seal *(noun)*

Any of several seals lacking external ear flaps and having a stiff hairlike coat with hind limbs reduced to swimming flippers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “true seal.”*
- *Understanding “true seal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virginia spring beauty *(noun)*

Small cormous perennial grown for its low rosette of succulent foliage and racemes of pink-tinged white flowers; eastern North America.

- *He looked up “virginia spring beauty” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “virginia spring beauty.”*

---

water-shield *(noun)*

Common aquatic plant of eastern North America having floating and submerged leaves and white yellow-spotted flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water-shield.”*
- *He looked up “water-shield” because he had never seen it before.*

---

weather sheet *(noun)*

(nautical) a line (rope or chain) that regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “weather sheet.”*
- *Understanding “weather sheet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild flower *(noun)*

Wild or uncultivated flowering plant.

- *The article explained what “wild flower” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wild flower” to mean wild or uncultivated flowering plant.*

---

acid rain *(noun)*

Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere when industrial gas emissions (especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) combine with water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acid rain."*
- *They discussed "acid rain" during the group presentation.*

---

angels *(noun)*

The highest waterfall; has more than one leap; flow varies seasonally.

- *He looked up "angels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "angels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anime *(noun)*

A hard copal derived from an African tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "anime" to mean a hard copal derived from an african tree.*
- *He looked up "anime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atlantic coast *(noun)*

A coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

- *Understanding "atlantic coast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "atlantic coast" means with a simple example.*

---

autumn *(noun)*

The season when the leaves fall from the trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "autumn" to mean the season when the leaves fall from the trees.*
- *The article explained what "autumn" means with a simple example.*

---

common morning glory *(noun)*

Pantropical annual climbing herb with funnel-shaped blue, purple, pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "common morning glory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common morning glory" to mean pantropical annual climbing herb with funnel-shaped....*

---

desert rose *(noun)*

South African shrub having a swollen succulent stem and bearing showy pink and white flowers after the leaves fall; popular as an ornamental in tropics.

- *He looked up "desert rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desert rose."*

---

field mouse *(noun)*

Any nocturnal Old World mouse of the genus Apodemus inhabiting woods and fields and gardens.

- *The article explained what "field mouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field mouse" to mean any nocturnal old world mouse of the genus apodemus....*

---

flower garden *(noun)*

A garden featuring flowering plants.

- *He looked up "flower garden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flower garden" to mean a garden featuring flowering plants.*

---

golden gate *(noun)*

A strait in western California that connects the San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean; discovered in 1579 by Sir Francis Drake.

- *Understanding "golden gate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "golden gate" during the group presentation.*

---

grey fox *(noun)*

Dark grey American fox; from Central America through southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "grey fox" to mean dark grey american fox; from central america....*
- *The article explained what "grey fox" means with a simple example.*

---

honey plant *(noun)*

A plant that furnishes nectar suitable for making honey.

- *In class, the teacher used "honey plant" to mean a plant that furnishes nectar suitable for making honey.*
- *He looked up "honey plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

japanese hop *(noun)*

Ornamental vine native to eastern Asia; cultivated for its variegated foliage.

- *He looked up "japanese hop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese hop."*

---

knife-handle *(noun)*

Marine clam having a long narrow curved thin shell.

- *Understanding "knife-handle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knife-handle" to mean marine clam having a long narrow curved thin shell.*

---

knock-on effect *(noun)*

A secondary or incidental effect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knock-on effect."*
- *He looked up "knock-on effect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

missouri *(noun)*

The longest river in the United States; arises in Montana and flows southeastward to become a tributary of the Mississippi at Saint Louis.

- *The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers together form the third longest river in the world.*
- *The article explained what "missouri" means with a simple example.*

---

per se *(adverb)*

With respect to its inherent nature.

- *This statement is interesting per se.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "per se" in the final chapter.*

---

pitch apple *(noun)*

A common tropical American clusia having solitary white or rose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pitch apple" to mean a common tropical american clusia having solitary....*
- *They discussed "pitch apple" during the group presentation.*

---

red bat *(noun)*

North American bat of a brick or rusty red color with hairs tipped with white.

- *He looked up "red bat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red bat."*

---

reduction division *(noun)*

(genetics) cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms; the nucleus divides into four nuclei each containing half the chromosome number (leading to gametes in animals and spores in plants).

- *Understanding "reduction division" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "reduction division" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sand martin *(noun)*

Swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in tunnels dug in clay or sand banks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand martin."*
- *He looked up "sand martin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea robin *(noun)*

American gurnard; mostly found in bays and estuaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea robin."*
- *He looked up "sea robin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seed plant *(noun)*

Plant that reproduces by means of seeds not spores.

- *Understanding "seed plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "seed plant" during the group presentation.*

silver-bell tree *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of West Virginia to Florida and Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver-bell tree."*
- *He looked up "silver-bell tree" because he had never seen it before.*

spectrum *(noun)*

An ordered array of the components of an emission or wave.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectrum."*
- *He looked up "spectrum" because he had never seen it before.*

stone root *(noun)*

Erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed leaves and a loose panicle of yellowish flowers; the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "stone root" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stone root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stone-root *(noun)*

Erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed leaves and a loose panicle of yellowish flowers; the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "stone-root" to mean erect perennial strong-scented with serrate pointed....*
- *Understanding "stone-root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tongue-fish *(noun)*

Left-eyed marine flatfish whose tail tapers to a point; of little commercial value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tongue-fish."*
- *They discussed "tongue-fish" during the group presentation.*

tree cricket *(noun)*

Pale arboreal American cricket noted for loud stridulation.

- *They discussed "tree cricket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tree cricket" means with a simple example.*

water-shield family *(noun)*

In some classifications considered an independent family of water lilies; comprises the genera Cabomba and Brasenia.

- *The article explained what "water-shield family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water-shield family" to mean in some classifications considered an independent....*

wild hop *(noun)*

Bryony having fleshy roots pale green flowers and very small red berries; Europe; North Africa; western Asia.

- *They discussed "wild hop" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wild hop" because he had never seen it before.*

ac *(noun)*

An electric current that reverses direction sinusoidally.

- *In the US most household current is AC at 60 cycles per second.*
- *He looked up "ac" because he had never seen it before.*

adams *(noun)*

A mountain peak in southwestern Washington in the Cascade Range (12,307 feet high).

- *Understanding "adams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "adams" means with a simple example.*

american copper *(noun)*

Common copper butterfly of central and eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american copper."*
- *He looked up "american copper" because he had never seen it before.*

black bass *(noun)*

Bluish black-striped sea bass of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "black bass" to mean bluish black-striped sea bass of the atlantic coast....*
- *The article explained what "black bass" means with a simple example.*

---

church mouse *(noun)*

A fictional mouse created by Lewis Carroll.

- *He looked up "church mouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "church mouse" to mean a fictional mouse created by lewis carroll.*

---

common european jay *(noun)*

Fawn-colored jay with black-and-white crest and blue-and-black wings.

- *He looked up "common european jay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common european jay."*

---

common seal *(noun)*

Small spotted seal of coastal waters of the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "common seal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common seal" to mean small spotted seal of coastal waters of the....*

---

grass tree *(noun)*

Gaunt Tasmanian evergreen shrubby tree with slender tapering leaves 3 to 5 feet long.

- *In class, the teacher used "grass tree" to mean gaunt tasmanian evergreen shrubby tree with slender....*
- *They discussed "grass tree" during the group presentation.*

---

king devil *(noun)*

European hawkweed introduced into northeastern United States; locally troublesome weeds.

- *They discussed "king devil" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king devil."*

---

little missouri *(noun)*

A river that rises in northeastern Wyoming and flows through Montana and South Dakota to join the Missouri River in North Dakota.

- *They discussed "little missouri" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "little missouri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mexican fire plant *(noun)*

Poinsettia of United States and eastern Mexico; often confused with Euphorbia heterophylla.

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican fire plant" to mean poinsettia of united states and eastern mexico;....*
- *Understanding "mexican fire plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain shadow *(noun)*

An area that has little precipitation because some barrier causes the winds to lose their moisture before reaching it.

- *In class, the teacher used "rain shadow" to mean an area that has little precipitation because some....*
- *The article explained what "rain shadow" means with a simple example.*

---

sign manual *(noun)*

The signature of a sovereign on an official document.

- *They discussed "sign manual" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sign manual" to mean the signature of a sovereign on an official document.*

---

signature *(noun)*

The sharps or flats that follow the clef and indicate the key.

- *In class, the teacher used "signature" to mean the sharps or flats that follow the clef and....*
- *They discussed "signature" during the group presentation.*

---

storm cloud *(noun)*

A heavy dark cloud presaging rain or a storm.

- *He looked up "storm cloud" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "storm cloud" to mean a heavy dark cloud presaging rain or a storm.*

---

time signature *(noun)*

A musical notation indicating the number of beats to a measure and kind of note that takes a beat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time signature."*
- *Understanding "time signature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tree-shaped *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Would you call this situation "tree-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tree-shaped."*

---

violent storm *(noun)*

A violent weather condition with winds 64-72 knots (11 on the Beaufort scale) and precipitation and thunder and lightning.

- *He looked up "violent storm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "violent storm" during the group presentation.*

---

western wall flower *(noun)*

Biennial or short-lived perennial prairie rocket having orange-yellow flowers; western North America to Minnesota and Kansas; sometimes placed in genus Cheiranthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western wall flower."*
- *The article explained what "western wall flower" means with a simple example.*

---

african monitor *(noun)*

Destroys crocodile eggs.

- *Understanding "african monitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "african monitor" during the group presentation.*

---

blue devil *(noun)*

A coarse prickly European weed with spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "blue devil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue devil."*

---

blue stem *(noun)*

Tall grass with smooth bluish leaf sheaths grown for hay in the United States.

- *The article explained what "blue stem" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue stem."*

---

button pink *(noun)*

Much-branched pink with flowers in clusters; closely related to sweet William.

- *In class, the teacher used "button pink" to mean much-branched pink with flowers in clusters;....*
- *The article explained what "button pink" means with a simple example.*

---

coat tree *(noun)*

An upright pole with pegs or hooks on which to hang clothing.

- *They discussed "coat tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coat tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cotton plant *(noun)*

Erect bushy mallow plant or small tree bearing bolls containing seeds with many long hairy fibers.

- *Understanding "cotton plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cotton plant" means with a simple example.*

---

electrical capacity *(noun)*

An electrical phenomenon whereby an electric charge is stored.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrical capacity" to mean an electrical phenomenon whereby an electric charge....*
- *The article explained what "electrical capacity" means with a simple example.*

---

english sole *(noun)*

Popular pale brown food flatfish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english sole."*
- *He looked up "english sole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

golden thread *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial of North America woodlands having trifoliate leaves and yellow rootstock and white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden thread."*
- *The article explained what "golden thread" means with a simple example.*

---

grass tree family *(noun)*

One of many subfamilies into which some classification systems subdivide the Liliaceae but not widely accepted.

- *Understanding "grass tree family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grass tree family" during the group presentation.*

---

gray fox *(noun)*

Dark grey American fox; from Central America through southern United States.

- *Understanding "gray fox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gray fox" to mean dark grey american fox; from central america....*

---

kentucky blue *(noun)*

Valuable meadow and pasture grass in Europe and especially central United States having tall stalks and slender bright green leaves; a chief constituent in lawn grass mixtures.

- *Understanding "kentucky blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kentucky blue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

line spectrum *(noun)*

A spectrum in which energy is concentrated at particular wavelengths; produced by excited atoms and ions as they fall back to a lower energy level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line spectrum."*
- *They discussed "line spectrum" during the group presentation.*

---

mexican tea *(noun)*

Eurasian aromatic oak-leaved goosefoot with many yellow-green flowers; naturalized North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican tea."*
- *The article explained what "mexican tea" means with a simple example.*

---

reactions *(noun)*

A response that reveals a person's feelings or attitude.

- *Understanding "reactions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reactions" means with a simple example.*

---

salt rush *(noun)*

Rush of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "salt rush" to mean rush of the pacific coast of north america.*
- *They discussed "salt rush" during the group presentation.*

---

sauce-alone *(noun)*

European herb that smells like garlic.

- *The article explained what "sauce-alone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sauce-alone" to mean european herb that smells like garlic.*

---

sea mouse *(noun)*

Any of several large worms having a broad flattened body with a mat of coarse hairs covering the back.

- *He looked up "sea mouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea mouse."*

---

sea-rocket *(noun)*

Salt-tolerant seashore annual grown for its fragrant rose or violet flowers and fleshy grey-green foliage.

- *He looked up "sea-rocket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sea-rocket" during the group presentation.*

---

silver grass *(noun)*

Of Australia and New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver grass."*
- *The article explained what "silver grass" means with a simple example.*

---

strong interaction *(noun)*

(physics) the interaction that binds protons and neutrons together in the nuclei of atoms; mediated by gluons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strong interaction."*
- *He looked up "strong interaction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toy dog *(noun)*

Any of several breeds of very small dogs kept purely as pets.

- *He looked up "toy dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "toy dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tube foot *(noun)*

Tentacular tubular process of most echinoderms (starfish and sea urchins and holothurians) having a sucker at the end and used for e.g. locomotion and respiration.

- *He looked up "tube foot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tube foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

two-wing flying fish *(noun)*

Having only pectoral fins enlarged.

- *They discussed "two-wing flying fish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "two-wing flying fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wall rocket *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European plant that grows on old walls and in waste places; an adventive weed in North America.

- *Understanding "wall rocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wall rocket" during the group presentation.*

---

weather strip *(noun)*

A narrow strip of material to cover the joint of a door or window to exclude the cold.

- *Understanding "weather strip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weather strip."*

---

wolf fish *(noun)*

Large ferocious northern deep-sea food fishes with strong teeth and no pelvic fins.

- *He looked up "wolf fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolf fish."*

---

angel falls *(noun)*

The highest waterfall; has more than one leap; flow varies seasonally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angel falls."*
- *Understanding "angel falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apparent movement *(noun)*

An optical illusion of motion produced by viewing a rapid succession of still pictures of a moving object.

- *The cinema relies on apparent motion.*
- *The succession of flashing lights gave an illusion of movement.*

---

blue jet *(noun)*

Atmospheric discharges (lasting 10 msec) bursting from the tops of giant storm clouds in blue cones that widen as they flash upward.

- *They discussed "blue jet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue jet."*

cape forget-me-not *(noun)*

Anchusa of southern Africa having blue to red-purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "cape forget-me-not" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cape forget-me-not" during the group presentation.*

china clay *(noun)*

A fine usually white clay formed by the weathering of aluminous minerals (as feldspar); used in ceramics and as an absorbent and as a filler (e.g., in paper).

- *In class, the teacher used "china clay" to mean a fine usually white clay formed by the weathering....*
- *He looked up "china clay" because he had never seen it before.*

crystal tea *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of eastern North America having white or creamy bell-shaped flowers and dark green hairy leaves used for tea during American Revolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "crystal tea" to mean evergreen shrub of eastern north america having....*
- *The article explained what "crystal tea" means with a simple example.*

european sole *(noun)*

Highly valued as food.

- *He looked up "european sole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european sole."*

flying dragon *(noun)*

Any of several small tropical Asian lizards capable of gliding by spreading winglike membranes on each side of the body.

- *Understanding "flying dragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying dragon."*

four-wing flying fish *(noun)*

Having both pectoral and pelvic fins enlarged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-wing flying fish."*
- *He looked up "four-wing flying fish" because he had never seen it before.*

hair seal *(noun)*

Any of several seals lacking external ear flaps and having a stiff hairlike coat with hind limbs reduced to swimming flippers.

- *The article explained what "hair seal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hair seal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

midnight sun *(noun)*

The sun visible at midnight (inside the Arctic or Antarctic Circles).

- *Understanding "midnight sun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midnight sun."*

radiation field *(noun)*

A field that represents the energy lost from the radiator to space.

- *The article explained what "radiation field" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "radiation field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ray flower *(noun)*

Small flower with a flat strap-shaped corolla usually occupying the peripheral rings of a composite flower.

- *They discussed "ray flower" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ray flower."*

tree cotton *(noun)*

East Indian shrub cultivated especially for ornament for its pale yellow to deep purple blossoms.

- *They discussed "tree cotton" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tree cotton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

virtual image *(noun)*

A reflected optical image (as seen in a plane mirror).

- *Understanding "virtual image" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "virtual image" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow root *(noun)*

Perennial herb of northeastern United States having a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow root" to mean perennial herb of northeastern united states having....*
- *He looked up "yellow root" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accidentally *(adverb)*

Of a minor or subordinate nature.

- *They met accidentally.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "accidentally" naturally.*

---

action spectrum *(noun)*

The efficiency with which electromagnetic radiation produces a photochemical reaction plotted as a function of the wavelength of the radiation.

- *They discussed "action spectrum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "action spectrum" to mean the efficiency with which electromagnetic radiation....*

---

atlantic ocean *(noun)*

The 2nd largest ocean; separates North and South America on the west from Europe and Africa on the east.

- *In class, the teacher used "atlantic ocean" to mean the 2nd largest ocean; separates north and south....*
- *They discussed "atlantic ocean" during the group presentation.*

---

bay grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of the genus Eragrostis; specially useful for forage and for the prevention of erosion.

- *He looked up "bay grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bay grass" to mean any of various grasses of the genus eragrostis;....*

---

beach morning glory *(noun)*

A prostrate perennial of coastal sand dunes Florida to Texas.

- *He looked up "beach morning glory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beach morning glory" to mean a prostrate perennial of coastal sand dunes florida....*

---

brown bat *(noun)*

Any of numerous medium to small insectivorous bats found worldwide in caves and trees and buildings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown bat."*
- *He looked up "brown bat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carolina spring beauty *(noun)*

Similar to Claytonia virginica but having usually pink flowers; eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "carolina spring beauty" to mean similar to claytonia virginica but having usually....*
- *The article explained what "carolina spring beauty" means with a simple example.*

---

cotton rose *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Filago having capitate clusters of small woolly flower heads.

- *Understanding "cotton rose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotton rose."*

---

dust storm *(noun)*

A windstorm that lifts up clouds of dust or sand.

- *It was the kind of duster not experienced in years.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dust storm."*

---

electrical storm *(noun)*

A storm resulting from strong rising air currents; heavy rain or hail along with thunder and lightning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical storm."*

- *He looked up “electrical storm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

english-weed *(noun)*

South African bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “english-weed” to mean south african bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow....*
- *He looked up “english-weed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

flower chain *(noun)*

Flowers strung together in a chain.

- *Understanding “flower chain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “flower chain” during the group presentation.*

---

honey guide *(noun)*

Small bird of tropical Africa and Asia; feeds on beeswax and honey and larvae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “honey guide.”*
- *He looked up “honey guide” because he had never seen it before.*

---

johnson grass *(noun)*

Tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping rhizomes and is grown for fodder; naturalized in southern United States where it is a serious pest on cultivated land.

- *They discussed “johnson grass” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “johnson grass” to mean tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping....*

---

kit fox *(noun)*

Small grey fox of the plains of western North America.

- *The article explained what “kit fox” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “kit fox” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moon shell *(noun)*

Marine gastropods having smooth rounded shells that form short spires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moon shell.”*
- *They discussed “moon shell” during the group presentation.*

---

plant tissue *(noun)*

The tissue of a plant.

- *Understanding “plant tissue” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “plant tissue” because he had never seen it before.*

---

streaming *(noun)*

The circulation of cytoplasm within a cell.

- *He looked up “streaming” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “streaming.”*

---

tall yellow-eye *(noun)*

Of Australia.

- *The article explained what “tall yellow-eye” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tall yellow-eye.”*

---

weather satellite *(noun)*

A satellite that transmits frequent picture of the earth below.

- *They discussed “weather satellite” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “weather satellite” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild cotton *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Arizona and Mexico.

- *They discussed “wild cotton” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “wild cotton” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

winds *(noun)*

A tendency or force that influences events.

- *The winds of change.*
- *Trees bent under the fierce winds.*

---

x-radiation *(noun)*

Electromagnetic radiation of short wavelength produced when high-speed electrons strike a solid target.

- *He looked up "x-radiation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "x-radiation."*

---

african hunting dog *(noun)*

A powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern Africa that hunts in large packs; now rare in settled area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african hunting dog."*
- *The article explained what "african hunting dog" means with a simple example.*

---

bear grass *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having woody rhizomes and tufts of stiff grasslike basal leaves and spikes of creamy white flowers.

- *Understanding "bear grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bear grass."*

---

big brown bat *(noun)*

Rather large North American brown bat; widely distributed.

- *The article explained what "big brown bat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "big brown bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bow-wow *(noun)*

Informal terms for dogs.

- *Understanding "bow-wow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bow-wow" during the group presentation.*

---

by artificial means *(adverb)*

Not according to nature; not by natural means.

- *Artificially induced conditions.*
- *Using "by artificial means" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

count fleet *(noun)*

Thoroughbred that won the triple crown in 1943.

- *The article explained what "count fleet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "count fleet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crazy weed *(noun)*

Any of several leguminous plants of western North America causing locoism in livestock.

- *He looked up "crazy weed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crazy weed" during the group presentation.*

---

french weed *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *The article explained what "french weed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "french weed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gravity *(noun)*

(physics) the force of attraction between all masses in the universe; especially the attraction of the earth's mass for bodies near its surface; ; ; –Albert Einstein.

- *The more remote the body the less the gravity.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gravity" to mean (physics) the force of attraction between all....*

---

honey bear *(noun)*

Arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical America with a long prehensile tail.

- *They discussed “honey bear” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “honey bear.”*

---

house snake *(noun)*

Nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an arrow-shaped occipital spot; southeastern ones have red stripes like coral snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used “house snake” to mean nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an....*
- *Understanding “house snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

little brown bat *(noun)*

The small common North American bat; widely distributed.

- *The article explained what “little brown bat” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “little brown bat” to mean the small common north american bat; widely distributed.*

---

nature worship *(noun)*

A system of religion that deifies and worships natural forces and phenomena.

- *The article explained what “nature worship” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nature worship.”*

---

night snake *(noun)*

Nocturnal prowler of western United States and Mexico.

- *Understanding “night snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “night snake” to mean nocturnal prowler of western united states and mexico.*

---

palm family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually having a tall columnar trunk bearing a crown of very large leaves; coextensive with the order Palmales.

- *Understanding “palm family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “palm family” to mean chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines usually....*

---

pink shower *(noun)*

Tropical American semi-evergreen tree having erect racemes of pink or rose-colored flowers; used as an ornamental.

- *Understanding “pink shower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pink shower” to mean tropical american semi-evergreen tree having erect....*

---

red spider *(noun)*

Small web-spinning mite; a serious orchard pest.

- *He looked up “red spider” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “red spider” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rock bass *(noun)*

Game and food fish of upper Mississippi and Great Lakes.

- *In class, the teacher used “rock bass” to mean game and food fish of upper mississippi and great lakes.*
- *They discussed “rock bass” during the group presentation.*

---

sand dollar *(noun)*

Flattened disklike sea urchins that live on sandy bottoms.

- *In class, the teacher used “sand dollar” to mean flattened disklike sea urchins that live on sandy....*
- *He looked up “sand dollar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoe black *(noun)*

Large showy Asiatic shrub or small tree having large single or double red to deep-red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “shoe black” to mean large showy asiatic shrub or small tree having....*
- *He looked up “shoe black” because he had never seen it before.*

---

snake-head *(noun)*

Showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and central North America having waxy lanceolate leaves and flower with lower part creamy white and upper parts pale pink to deep purple.

- *They discussed “snake-head” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “snake-head” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sound spectrum *(noun)*

The distribution of energy as a function of frequency for a particular sound source.

- *He looked up "sound spectrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound spectrum."*

sun-worship *(noun)*

The worship of the sun.

- *The article explained what "sun-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun-worship."*

sweet rocket *(noun)*

Long cultivated herb having flowers whose scent is more pronounced in the evening; naturalized throughout Europe to Siberia and into North America.

- *Understanding "sweet rocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sweet rocket" during the group presentation.*

tennessee *(noun)*

A river formed by the confluence of two other rivers near Knoxville; it follows a U-shaped course to become a tributary of the Ohio River in western Kentucky.

- *He looked up "tennessee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennessee."*

water snake *(noun)*

Any of various mostly harmless snakes that live in or near water.

- *They discussed "water snake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water snake."*

white-man's foot *(noun)*

Common European perennial naturalized worldwide; a troublesome weed.

- *Understanding "white-man's foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "white-man's foot" during the group presentation.*

animal tissue *(noun)*

The tissue in the bodies of animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animal tissue."*
- *The article explained what "animal tissue" means with a simple example.*

duck down *(noun)*

Down of the duck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duck down."*
- *He looked up "duck down" because he had never seen it before.*

japanese morning glory *(noun)*

Annual Old World tropical climbing herb distinguished by wide color range and frilled or double flowers.

- *Understanding "japanese morning glory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "japanese morning glory" during the group presentation.*

key signature *(noun)*

The sharps or flats that follow the clef and indicate the key.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "key signature."*
- *They discussed "key signature" during the group presentation.*

marijuana *(noun)*

A strong-smelling plant from whose dried leaves a number of euphoriant and hallucinogenic drugs are prepared.

- *He looked up "marijuana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marijuana" to mean a strong-smelling plant from whose dried leaves a....*

mount wilson *(noun)*

A peak in the San Juan mountains of Colorado (14,246 feet high).

- *The article explained what "mount wilson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mount wilson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

murray river *(noun)*

A southeast Australian river; flows westward and then south into the Indian Ocean at Adelaide.

- *Understanding "murray river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murray river."*

---

oil-rich seed *(noun)*

Any of several seeds that yield oil.

- *He looked up "oil-rich seed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil-rich seed."*

---

painted beauty *(noun)*

American butterfly having dark brown wings with white and golden orange spots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "painted beauty."*
- *He looked up "painted beauty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radiation pressure *(noun)*

The minute pressure exerted on a surface normal to the direction of propagation of a wave.

- *He looked up "radiation pressure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radiation pressure" during the group presentation.*

---

radio radiation *(noun)*

An electromagnetic wave with a wavelength between 0.5 cm to 30,000 m.

- *Understanding "radio radiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "radio radiation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea island cotton *(noun)*

Small bushy tree grown on islands of the Caribbean and off the Atlantic coast of the southern United States; yields cotton with unusually long silky fibers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea island cotton."*
- *He looked up "sea island cotton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild sensitive plant *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *The article explained what "wild sensitive plant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wild sensitive plant" during the group presentation.*

---

alabama river *(noun)*

A river in Alabama formed by the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers near Montgomery; flows southwestward to become a tributary of the Mobile River.

- *The article explained what "alabama river" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alabama river."*

---

animal psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology concerned with the behavior of animals.

- *They discussed "animal psychology" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animal psychology" to mean the branch of psychology concerned with the....*

---

bacteria *(noun)*

(microbiology) single-celled or noncellular spherical or spiral or rod-shaped organisms lacking chlorophyll that reproduce by fission; important as pathogens and for biochemical properties; taxonomy is difficult; often considered to be plants.

- *They discussed "bacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beef plant *(noun)*

South American plant having green to purple or red branches with green to purple ornamental foliage and spikes of insignificant woolly flowers with dry membranous bracts.

- *They discussed "beef plant" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “beef plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black duck *(noun)*

A dusky duck of northeastern United States and Canada.

- *He looked up “black duck” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “black duck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black sea bass *(noun)*

Bluish black-striped sea bass of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *The article explained what “black sea bass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black sea bass” to mean bluish black-striped sea bass of the atlantic coast....*

bull bay *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of southern United States having large stiff glossy leaves and huge white sweet-smelling flowers.

- *They discussed “bull bay” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bull bay.”*

burning bush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub having purple capsules enclosing scarlet seeds.

- *They discussed “burning bush” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “burning bush” to mean deciduous shrub having purple capsules enclosing....*

corn *(noun)*

The dried grains or kernels or corn used as animal feed or ground for meal.

- *That movie was pure corn.*
- *Understanding “corn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

date palm *(noun)*

Tall tropical feather palm tree native to Syria bearing sweet edible fruit.

- *Understanding “date palm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “date palm” during the group presentation.*

devil tree *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of eastern Asia and Philippines having large leathery leaves and small green-white flowers in compact cymes; bark formerly used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used “devil tree” to mean evergreen tree of eastern asia and philippines....*
- *The article explained what “devil tree” means with a simple example.*

great slave lake *(noun)*

A lake in the Northwest Territories in northwestern Canada; drained by the Mackenzie River.

- *They discussed “great slave lake” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “great slave lake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mass-action principle *(noun)*

(neurology) the principle that the cortex of the brain operates as a coordinated system with large masses of neural tissue involved in all complex functioning.

- *They discussed “mass-action principle” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mass-action principle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

may bug *(noun)*

Any of various large European beetles destructive to vegetation as both larvae and adult.

- *They discussed “may bug” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “may bug” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

missouri river *(noun)*

The longest river in the United States; arises in Montana and flows southeastward to become a tributary of the Mississippi at Saint Louis.

- *The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers together form the third longest river in the world.*
- *They discussed “missouri river” during the group presentation.*

plain turkey *(noun)*

Popular Australian game bird.

- *He looked up "plain turkey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plain turkey."*

radio spectrum *(noun)*

The entire spectrum of electromagnetic frequencies used for communications; includes frequencies used for radio and radar and television.

- *Understanding "radio spectrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "radio spectrum" during the group presentation.*

sea lion *(noun)*

Any of several large eared seals of the northern Pacific related to fur seals but lacking their valuable coat.

- *They discussed "sea lion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea lion."*

sea spider *(noun)*

Any of various small spiderlike marine arthropods having small thin bodies and long slender legs.

- *Understanding "sea spider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sea spider" during the group presentation.*

single-leaf *(noun)*

Pinon of southwestern United States having solitary needles and often many stems; important as a nut pine.

- *The article explained what "single-leaf" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "single-leaf" during the group presentation.*

tobacco *(noun)*

Aromatic annual or perennial herbs and shrubs.

- *They discussed "tobacco" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tobacco" because he had never seen it before.*

virgin forest *(noun)*

Forest or woodland having a mature or overly mature ecosystem more or less uninfluenced by human activity.

- *Understanding "virgin forest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgin forest."*

wake-robin *(noun)*

Any liliaceous plant of the genus Trillium having a whorl of three leaves at the top of the stem with a single three-petaled flower.

- *They discussed "wake-robin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wake-robin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild morning-glory *(noun)*

Common Eurasian and American wild climber with pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Convolvulus.

- *He looked up "wild morning-glory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild morning-glory."*

animal-worship *(noun)*

The worship of animals.

- *They discussed "animal-worship" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "animal-worship" because he had never seen it before.*

bacteria family *(noun)*

A family of bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacteria family."*
- *Understanding "bacteria family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bow wood *(noun)*

Small shrubby deciduous yellowwood tree of south central United States having spines, glossy dark green leaves and an inedible fruit that resembles an orange; its hard orange-colored wood used for bows by Native Americans; frequently planted as boundary hedge.

- *The article explained what "bow wood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bow wood" to mean small shrubby deciduous yellowwood tree of south....*

---

cancer weed *(noun)*

Sage of eastern United States.

- *They discussed "cancer weed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cancer weed" to mean sage of eastern united states.*

---

channel bass *(noun)*

Large edible fish found off coast of United States from Massachusetts to Mexico.

- *He looked up "channel bass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "channel bass" during the group presentation.*

---

cole *(noun)*

A hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do not form a head.

- *They discussed "cole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cole."*

---

electrical resistance *(noun)*

A material's opposition to the flow of electric current; measured in ohms.

- *They discussed "electrical resistance" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrical resistance" to mean a material's opposition to the flow of electric....*

---

false dragon head *(noun)*

North American plant having a spike of two-lipped pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "false dragon head" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "false dragon head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flying robin *(noun)*

Tropical fish with huge fanlike pectoral fins for underwater gliding; unrelated to searobins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying robin."*
- *They discussed "flying robin" during the group presentation.*

---

garden rocket *(noun)*

Erect European annual often grown as a salad crop to be harvested when young and tender.

- *The article explained what "garden rocket" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "garden rocket" during the group presentation.*

---

grain *(noun)*

A relatively small granular particle of a substance.

- *A grain of sand.*
- *A grain of sugar.*

---

green snake *(noun)*

Either of two North American chiefly insectivorous snakes that are green in color.

- *They discussed "green snake" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "green snake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ground snake *(noun)*

Small shy brightly-ringed terrestrial snake of arid or semiarid areas of western North America.

- *They discussed "ground snake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ground snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heart-leaf *(noun)*

Wild ginger having persistent heart-shaped pungent leaves; West Virginia to Alabama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart-leaf."*
- *He looked up "heart-leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

johnny-jump-up *(noun)*

A common and long cultivated European herb from which most common garden pansies are derived.

- *The article explained what "johnny-jump-up" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "johnny-jump-up" during the group presentation.*

key palm *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "key palm."*
- *The article explained what "key palm" means with a simple example.*

king snake *(noun)*

Any of numerous nonvenomous North American constrictors; feed on other snakes and small mammals.

- *The article explained what "king snake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king snake."*

lake clark national park *(noun)*

A national park in Alaska having Eskimo and Athapaskan archeological sites.

- *Understanding "lake clark national park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lake clark national park" means with a simple example.*

little missouri river *(noun)*

A river that rises in northeastern Wyoming and flows through Montana and South Dakota to join the Missouri River in North Dakota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little missouri river."*
- *Understanding "little missouri river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

natural rubber *(noun)*

An elastic material obtained from the latex sap of trees (especially trees of the genera Hevea and Ficus) that can be vulcanized and finished into a variety of products.

- *They discussed "natural rubber" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural rubber" to mean an elastic material obtained from the latex sap of....*

oak *(noun)*

A deciduous tree of the genus Quercus; has acorns and lobed leaves.

- *Great oaks grow from little acorns.*
- *The article explained what "oak" means with a simple example.*

oil palm *(noun)*

Pinnate-leaved palms of the genus Elaeis having dense clusters of crowded flowers and bright red fruit and yielding high quality palm oils.

- *Understanding "oil palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oil palm" during the group presentation.*

orange grass *(noun)*

Annual wiry-stemmed North American weed with minute scalelike leaves and small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange grass" to mean annual wiry-stemmed north american weed with minute....*
- *He looked up "orange grass" because he had never seen it before.*

parliamentary *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the nature of a parliament.

- *Parliamentary reform.*
- *A parliamentary body.*

purple martin *(noun)*

Large North American martin of which the male is blue-black.

- *The article explained what "purple martin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple martin."*

she-oak *(noun)*

Any of several Australian trees of the genus Casuarina.

- *Understanding "she-oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "she-oak" to mean any of several australian trees of the genus casuarina.*

---

switch grass *(noun)*

Grass of western America used for hay.

- *He looked up "switch grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "switch grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tiger cat *(noun)*

A cat having a striped coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiger cat."*
- *He looked up "tiger cat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tree-worship *(noun)*

The worship of trees.

- *The article explained what "tree-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree-worship."*

---

ukrainian *(noun)*

The Slavic language spoken in the Ukraine.

- *Understanding "ukrainian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ukrainian" during the group presentation.*

---

water bug *(noun)*

A true bug: large aquatic bug adapted to living in or on the surface of water.

- *The article explained what "water bug" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water bug."*

---

wood mouse *(noun)*

Any of various New World woodland mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood mouse" to mean any of various new world woodland mice.*
- *The article explained what "wood mouse" means with a simple example.*

---

australian grass tree *(noun)*

Stout Australian shrub with narrow leaves crowded at ends of branches and terminal clusters of white or pink flowers.

- *He looked up "australian grass tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "australian grass tree" during the group presentation.*

---

bacteria order *(noun)*

An order of bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacteria order."*
- *They discussed "bacteria order" during the group presentation.*

---

boston bull *(noun)*

Small pug-faced American terrier breed having a smooth brindle or black coat with white markings.

- *Understanding "boston bull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boston bull" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colonial *(adjective)*

Of animals who live in colonies, such as ants.

- *The speaker chose "colonial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "colonial" when it is of animals who live in colonies, such as ants.*

---

color spectrum *(noun)*

The distribution of colors produced when light is dispersed by a prism.

- *In class, the teacher used "color spectrum" to mean the distribution of colors produced when light is....*

- *They discussed "color spectrum" during the group presentation.*

---

common water snake *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in the genus Nerodia; western United States snake that seldom ventures far from water.

- *Understanding "common water snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common water snake" to mean in some classifications placed in the genus....*

---

early wake-robin *(noun)*

A low perennial white-flowered trillium found in the southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "early wake-robin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "early wake-robin" to mean a low perennial white-flowered trillium found in....*

---

european brown bat *(noun)*

Common brown bat of Europe.

- *Understanding "european brown bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european brown bat" to mean common brown bat of europe.*

---

golden shower tree *(noun)*

Deciduous or semi-evergreen tree having scented sepia to yellow flowers in drooping racemes and pods whose pulp is used medicinally; tropical Asia and Central and South America and Australia.

- *They discussed "golden shower tree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golden shower tree" to mean deciduous or semi-evergreen tree having scented....*

---

hiv *(noun)*

The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); it replicates in and kills the helper T cells.

- *The article explained what "hiv" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hiv."*

---

hunting license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain type of animal during a specified period of time.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting license" to mean a license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain....*
- *The article explained what "hunting license" means with a simple example.*

---

india rubber *(noun)*

An elastic material obtained from the latex sap of trees (especially trees of the genera Hevea and Ficus) that can be vulcanized and finished into a variety of products.

- *The article explained what "india rubber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "india rubber" to mean an elastic material obtained from the latex sap of....*

---

massachusetts bay *(noun)*

An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean off of eastern Massachusetts extending from Cape Ann on the north to Cape Cod on the south.

- *In class, the teacher used "massachusetts bay" to mean an inlet of the atlantic ocean off of eastern....*
- *The article explained what "massachusetts bay" means with a simple example.*

---

rock snake *(noun)*

Very large python of tropical and southern Africa.

- *The article explained what "rock snake" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rock snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea snake *(noun)*

Any of numerous venomous aquatic viviparous snakes having a fin-like tail; of warm littoral seas; feed on fish which they immobilize with quick-acting venom.

- *They discussed "sea snake" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sea snake" means with a simple example.*

---

snake river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Columbia River that rises in Wyoming and flows westward; discovered in 1805 by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

- *He looked up "snake river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "snake river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

summer duck *(noun)*

Showy North American duck that nests in hollow trees.

- *He looked up "summer duck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "summer duck."*

true bug *(noun)*

Any of various insects of the order Hemiptera and especially of the suborder Heteroptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "true bug" to mean any of various insects of the order hemiptera and....*
- *They discussed "true bug" during the group presentation.*

tweet *(noun)*

A weak chirping sound as of a small bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tweet."*
- *He looked up "tweet" because he had never seen it before.*

white sheep *(noun)*

Large white wild sheep of northwestern Canada and Alaska.

- *In class, the teacher used "white sheep" to mean large white wild sheep of northwestern canada and....*
- *Understanding "white sheep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american oil palm *(noun)*

Palm of Central and South America.

- *Understanding "american oil palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american oil palm."*

black cherry *(noun)*

Large North American wild cherry with round black sour edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "black cherry" to mean large north american wild cherry with round black....*
- *The article explained what "black cherry" means with a simple example.*

black oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous timber tree of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada having dark outer bark and yellow inner bark used for tanning; broad five-lobed leaves are bristle-tipped.

- *He looked up "black oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "black oak" during the group presentation.*

bottle grass *(noun)*

European foxtail naturalized in North America; often a troublesome weed.

- *Understanding "bottle grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bottle grass."*

bottle-grass *(noun)*

European foxtail naturalized in North America; often a troublesome weed.

- *The article explained what "bottle-grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bottle-grass" to mean european foxtail naturalized in north america;....*

bunch grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of many genera that grow in tufts or clumps rather than forming a sod or mat; chiefly of western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "bunch grass" to mean any of various grasses of many genera that grow in....*
- *The article explained what "bunch grass" means with a simple example.*

butter-print *(noun)*

Tall annual herb or subshrub of tropical Asia having velvety leaves and yellow flowers and yielding a strong fiber; naturalized in southeastern Europe and United States.

- *He looked up "butter-print" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "butter-print" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cloud chamber *(noun)*

Apparatus that detects the path of high-energy particles passing through a supersaturated vapor; each particle ionizes molecules along its path and small droplets condense on them to produce a visible track.

- *They discussed "cloud chamber" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloud chamber."*

---

clouds *(noun)*

A group of many things in the air or on the ground.

- *Clouds of blossoms.*
- *His head was in the clouds.*

---

entire leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a smooth margin without notches or indentations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entire leaf."*
- *The article explained what "entire leaf" means with a simple example.*

---

flying mouse *(noun)*

Tiny flying phalanger.

- *He looked up "flying mouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flying mouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

honey bell *(noun)*

African shrub having decumbent stems and slender yellow honey-scented flowers either solitary or in pairs.

- *He looked up "honey bell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "honey bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

human beings *(noun)*

All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

- *She always used 'humankind' because 'mankind' seemed to slight the women.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human beings."*

---

indian pipe *(noun)*

Small waxy white or pinkish-white saprophytic woodland plant having scalelike leaves and a nodding flower; turns black with age.

- *The article explained what "indian pipe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indian pipe" to mean small waxy white or pinkish-white saprophytic....*

---

june bug *(noun)*

Any of various large usually brown North American leaf-eating beetles common in late spring; the larvae feed on roots of grasses etc.

- *He looked up "june bug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "june bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lady palm *(noun)*

Any of several small palms of the genus Rhapis; cultivated as houseplants.

- *Understanding "lady palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lady palm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laying *(noun)*

The production of eggs (especially in birds).

- *Understanding "laying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "laying" because he had never seen it before.*

---

live oak *(noun)*

Any of several American evergreen oaks.

- *They discussed "live oak" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "live oak."*

---

mass spectrum *(noun)*

A distribution of ions as shown by a mass spectrograph or a mass spectrometer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass spectrum."*

- *Understanding "mass spectrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mexican hat *(noun)*

Coneflower with flower heads resembling a Mexican hat with a tall red-brown disk and drooping yellow or yellow and red-brown rays; grows in the great plains along base of Rocky Mountains.

- *He looked up "mexican hat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican hat."*

---

mountain devil *(noun)*

Erect bushy shrub of eastern Australia having terminal clusters of red flowers yielding much nectar.

- *They discussed "mountain devil" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain devil."*

---

northern sea robin *(noun)*

Large searobin; found from Nova Scotia to Florida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern sea robin."*
- *He looked up "northern sea robin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

post oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern and central United States having dark green lyrate pinnatifid leaves and tough moisture-resistant wood used especially for fence posts.

- *The article explained what "post oak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "post oak" to mean small deciduous tree of eastern and central united....*

---

rice grass *(noun)*

Any grass of the genus Oryzopsis.

- *They discussed "rice grass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rice grass" means with a simple example.*

---

root cap *(noun)*

Thimble-shaped mass of cells covering and protecting the growing tip of a root.

- *In class, the teacher used "root cap" to mean thimble-shaped mass of cells covering and....*
- *He looked up "root cap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simple leaf *(noun)*

A leaf that is not divided into parts.

- *He looked up "simple leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simple leaf."*

---

speech spectrum *(noun)*

The average sound spectrum for the human voice.

- *They discussed "speech spectrum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "speech spectrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spider plant *(noun)*

Native to South America but naturalized in warm parts of United States; grown for its long-lasting spider-shaped white to pink-purple flowers.

- *He looked up "spider plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spider plant" to mean native to south america but naturalized in warm....*

---

stone bass *(noun)*

Brown fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean found around rocks and shipwrecks.

- *Understanding "stone bass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stone bass" to mean brown fish of the atlantic and mediterranean found....*

---

true bacteria *(noun)*

A large group of bacteria having rigid cell walls; motile types have flagella.

- *They discussed "true bacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "true bacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twin falls *(noun)*

A waterfall in the Snake River in southern Idaho.

- *He looked up "twin falls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twin falls" to mean a waterfall in the snake river in southern idaho.*

---

water carpet *(noun)*

Aquatic herb with yellowish flowers; central and western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "water carpet" to mean aquatic herb with yellowish flowers; central and....*
- *They discussed "water carpet" during the group presentation.*

---

water oak *(noun)*

Relatively tall deciduous water oak of southeastern United States often cultivated as a shade tree; thrives in wet soil.

- *In class, the teacher used "water oak" to mean relatively tall deciduous water oak of southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "water oak" means with a simple example.*

---

white oak *(noun)*

Any of numerous Old World and American oaks having 6 to 8 stamens in each floret, acorns that mature in one year and leaf veins that never extend beyond the margin of the leaf.

- *He looked up "white oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white oak" to mean any of numerous old world and american oaks having....*

---

wind instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument in which the sound is produced by an enclosed column of air that is moved by the breath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wind instrument."*
- *They discussed "wind instrument" during the group presentation.*

---

yard grass *(noun)*

Coarse annual grass having fingerlike spikes of flowers; native to Old World tropics; a naturalized weed elsewhere.

- *In class, the teacher used "yard grass" to mean coarse annual grass having fingerlike spikes of....*
- *They discussed "yard grass" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow rocket *(noun)*

Noxious cress with yellow flowers; sometimes placed in genus Sisymbrium.

- *He looked up "yellow rocket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow rocket."*

---

bed bug *(noun)*

Bug of temperate regions that infests especially beds and feeds on human blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed bug."*
- *They discussed "bed bug" during the group presentation.*

---

black rat *(noun)*

Common household pest originally from Asia that has spread worldwide.

- *He looked up "black rat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black rat."*

---

brown swiss *(noun)*

Large hardy brown breed of dairy cattle from Switzerland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown swiss."*
- *He looked up "brown swiss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butter-and-eggs *(noun)*

Common European perennial having showy yellow and orange flowers; a naturalized weed in North America.

- *They discussed "butter-and-eggs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "butter-and-eggs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cape fear river *(noun)*

A river in North Carolina that flows southeast to the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Fear.

- *They discussed "cape fear river" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape fear river."*

---

cattle *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *So many head of cattle.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cattle."*

---

chocolate root *(noun)*

Erect perennial of north temperate zone having pinnate leaves and a few nodding flowers with a brown-purple calyx and orange and pink petals.

- *Understanding "chocolate root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chocolate root" to mean erect perennial of north temperate zone having....*

---

cold snap *(noun)*

A spell of cold weather.

- *Understanding "cold snap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cold snap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common tobacco *(noun)*

Tall erect South American herb with large ovate leaves and terminal clusters of tubular white or pink flowers; cultivated for its leaves.

- *Understanding "common tobacco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "common tobacco" during the group presentation.*

---

dawn horse *(noun)*

Earliest horse; extinct primitive dog-sized four-toed Eocene animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dawn horse."*
- *He looked up "dawn horse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

devil ray *(noun)*

Small manta (to 4 feet) that travels in schools.

- *Understanding "devil ray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devil ray."*

---

fan palm *(noun)*

Palm having palmate or fan-shaped leaves.

- *They discussed "fan palm" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fan palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field corn *(noun)*

Corn grown primarily for animal feed or market grain.

- *He looked up "field corn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field corn" to mean corn grown primarily for animal feed or market grain.*

---

finger-flower *(noun)*

Tall leafy European biennial or perennial having spectacular clusters of large tubular pink-purple flowers; leaves yield drug digitalis and are poisonous to livestock.

- *The article explained what "finger-flower" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "finger-flower" during the group presentation.*

---

golden seal *(noun)*

Perennial herb of northeastern United States having a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden seal" to mean perennial herb of northeastern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "golden seal" means with a simple example.*

---

rain cats and dogs *(verb)*

Rain heavily.

- *Put on your rain coat– it's pouring outside!*
- *He did not know how to use "rain cats and dogs" until he saw an example.*

red cole *(noun)*

Coarse Eurasian plant cultivated for its thick white pungent root.

- *He looked up "red cole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "red cole" during the group presentation.*

red oak *(noun)*

Any of numerous American oaks having 4 stamens in each floret, acorns requiring two years to mature and leaf veins usually extending beyond the leaf margin to form points or bristles.

- *Understanding "red oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "red oak" during the group presentation.*

rock sea bass *(noun)*

A kind of sea bass.

- *The article explained what "rock sea bass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rock sea bass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

screw tree *(noun)*

A tree or shrub of the genus Helicteres.

- *He looked up "screw tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "screw tree" to mean a tree or shrub of the genus helicteres.*

sea duck *(noun)*

Any of various large diving ducks found along the seacoast: eider; scoter; merganser.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea duck" to mean any of various large diving ducks found along the....*
- *They discussed "sea duck" during the group presentation.*

shore bird *(noun)*

Any of numerous wading birds that frequent mostly seashores and estuaries.

- *He looked up "shore bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shore bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snake-fish *(noun)*

Tropical fishes with large mouths in lizard-like heads; found worldwide.

- *They discussed "snake-fish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snake-fish" because he had never seen it before.*

tennessee river *(noun)*

A river formed by the confluence of two other rivers near Knoxville; it follows a U-shaped course to become a tributary of the Ohio River in western Kentucky.

- *In class, the teacher used "tennessee river" to mean a river formed by the confluence of two other....*
- *The article explained what "tennessee river" means with a simple example.*

alaska range *(noun)*

A mountain range in south central Alaska; contains Mount McKinley.

- *Understanding "alaska range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alaska range" means with a simple example.*

american white oak *(noun)*

Large slow-growing deciduous tree of the eastern United States having stout spreading branches and leaves with usually 7 rounded lobes; yields strong and durable hard wood.

- *He looked up "american white oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "american white oak" during the group presentation.*

artificial lake *(noun)*

Lake used to store water for community use.

- *They discussed "artificial lake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artificial lake" to mean lake used to store water for community use.*

black ash *(noun)*

Vigorous spreading North American tree having dark brown heavy wood; leaves turn gold in autumn.

- *They discussed “black ash” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “black ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous European oak having smooth leaves with rounded lobes; yields hard strong light-colored wood.

- *In class, the teacher used “common oak” to mean medium to large deciduous european oak having....*
- *The article explained what “common oak” means with a simple example.*

---

cow *(noun)*

Female of domestic cattle:.

- *‘moo-cow’ is a child’s term.*
- *They discussed “cow” during the group presentation.*

---

dead-men’s-fingers *(noun)*

The fruiting bodies of the fungi of the genus Xylaria.

- *Understanding “dead-men’s-fingers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dead-men’s-fingers” during the group presentation.*

---

english oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous European oak having smooth leaves with rounded lobes; yields hard strong light-colored wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “english oak.”*
- *He looked up “english oak” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fa la *(noun)*

Meaningless syllables in the refrain of a partsong.

- *He looked up “fa la” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fa la” during the group presentation.*

---

fine spray *(noun)*

Precipitation in very small drops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fine spray.”*
- *They discussed “fine spray” during the group presentation.*

---

finger-root *(noun)*

Tall leafy European biennial or perennial having spectacular clusters of large tubular pink-purple flowers; leaves yield drug digitalis and are poisonous to livestock.

- *He looked up “finger-root” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “finger-root” to mean tall leafy european biennial or perennial having....*

---

forest fire fighter *(noun)*

An official who is responsible for managing and protecting an area of forest.

- *In class, the teacher used “forest fire fighter” to mean an official who is responsible for managing and....*
- *Understanding “forest fire fighter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garden spider *(noun)*

A spider common in European gardens.

- *Understanding “garden spider” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “garden spider” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gene expression *(noun)*

Conversion of the information encoded in a gene first into messenger RNA and then to a protein.

- *The article explained what “gene expression” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gene expression” to mean conversion of the information encoded in a gene....*

---

giant star grass *(noun)*

Perennial grass having stems 3 to 4 feet high; used especially in Africa and India for pasture and hay.

- *The article explained what “giant star grass” means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “giant star grass” to mean perennial grass having stems 3 to 4 feet high; used....*

glass snake *(noun)*

Snakelike lizard of Europe and Asia and North America with vestigial hind limbs and the ability to regenerate its long fragile tail.

- *Understanding “glass snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “glass snake” to mean snakelike lizard of europe and asia and north....*

grass pink *(noun)*

European pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink or rosy flowers.

- *Understanding “grass pink” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grass pink” to mean european pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink....*

green corn *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *They discussed “green corn” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “green corn” means with a simple example.*

ground cherry *(noun)*

Any of numerous cosmopolitan annual or perennial herbs of the genus Physalis bearing edible fleshy berries enclosed in a bladderlike husk; some cultivated for their flowers.

- *Understanding “ground cherry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ground cherry” to mean any of numerous cosmopolitan annual or perennial....*

lake albert *(noun)*

A shallow lake on the border between Uganda and Congo in the Great Rift Valley.

- *They discussed “lake albert” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lake albert.”*

palm tree *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Palmae having an unbranched trunk crowned by large pinnate or palmate leaves.

- *Understanding “palm tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “palm tree” to mean any plant of the family palmae having an unbranched....*

pie-dog *(noun)*

Ownerless half-wild mongrel dog common around Asian villages especially India.

- *They discussed “pie-dog” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “pie-dog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

royal palm *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “royal palm.”*
- *They discussed “royal palm” during the group presentation.*

rubber plant *(noun)*

Large tropical Asian tree frequently dwarfed as a houseplant; source of Assam rubber.

- *They discussed “rubber plant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “rubber plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rubber tree *(noun)*

Small genus of South American trees yielding latex.

- *Rubber trees are usually cultivated in plantations.*
- *Understanding “rubber tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sheep dog *(noun)*

Any of various usually long-haired breeds of dog reared to herd and guard sheep.

- *The article explained what “sheep dog” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sheep dog” to mean any of various usually long-haired breeds of dog....*

shut one's mouth *(verb)*

Refrain from divulging sensitive information; keep quiet about confidential information.

- *Don't tell him any secrets–he cannot keep his mouth shut!*
- *Can you use "shut one's mouth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

snake plant *(noun)*

Stemless plant having narrow rigid leaves often cultivated as a houseplant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake plant."*
- *He looked up "snake plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

south american sea lion *(noun)*

Of the southern coast of South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "south american sea lion" to mean of the southern coast of south america.*
- *They discussed "south american sea lion" during the group presentation.*

---

sweat *(noun)*

Condensation of moisture on a cold surface.

- *The cold glasses were streaked with sweat.*
- *Sweat poured off his brow.*

---

tall-grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses that are tall and that flourish with abundant moisture.

- *He looked up "tall-grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tall-grass."*

---

weak interaction *(noun)*

(physics) an interaction between elementary particles involving neutrinos or antineutrinos that is responsible for certain kinds of radioactive decay; mediated by intermediate vector bosons.

- *Understanding "weak interaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weak interaction" to mean (physics) an interaction between elementary....*

---

white ash *(noun)*

Spreading American ash with leaves pale green or silvery beneath and having hard brownish wood.

- *They discussed "white ash" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white ash" to mean spreading american ash with leaves pale green or....*

---

wind tunnel *(noun)*

A structure resembling a tunnel where air is blown at known velocities for testing parts of aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "wind tunnel" to mean a structure resembling a tunnel where air is blown....*
- *They discussed "wind tunnel" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow bass *(noun)*

North American freshwater bass resembling the larger marine striped bass.

- *The article explained what "yellow bass" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yellow bass" during the group presentation.*

---

adam-and-eve *(noun)*

North American orchid bearing a single leaf and yellowish-brown flowers.

- *He looked up "adam-and-eve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adam-and-eve."*

---

apparent motion *(noun)*

An optical illusion of motion produced by viewing a rapid succession of still pictures of a moving object.

- *The cinema relies on apparent motion.*
- *They discussed "apparent motion" during the group presentation.*

---

blue runner *(noun)*

Fish of western Atlantic: Cape Cod to Brazil.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue runner" to mean fish of western atlantic: cape cod to brazil.*
- *He looked up "blue runner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dust cloud *(noun)*

A cloud of dust suspended in the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dust cloud."*
- *He looked up "dust cloud" because he had never seen it before.*

---

european wood mouse *(noun)*

Nocturnal yellowish-brown mouse inhabiting woods and fields and gardens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european wood mouse."*
- *Understanding "european wood mouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fever tree *(noun)*

African tree supposed to mark healthful regions.

- *He looked up "fever tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fever tree."*

---

finger grass *(noun)*

Grasses with creeping stems that root freely; a pest in lawns.

- *They discussed "finger grass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "finger grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fish duck *(noun)*

Large crested fish-eating diving duck having a slender hooked bill with serrated edges.

- *They discussed "fish duck" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fish duck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great lakes *(noun)*

A group of five large, interconnected lakes in central North America.

- *They discussed "great lakes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "great lakes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grey jay *(noun)*

A jay of northern North America with black-capped head and no crest; noted for boldness in thievery.

- *The article explained what "grey jay" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grey jay" during the group presentation.*

---

heat lightning *(noun)*

Bright flashes of light near the horizon without thunder (especially on hot evenings); usually attributed to distant lightning that is reflected by clouds.

- *He looked up "heat lightning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heat lightning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high beam *(noun)*

The beam of a car's headlights that provides distant illumination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high beam."*
- *He looked up "high beam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keep one's mouth shut *(verb)*

Refrain from divulging sensitive information; keep quiet about confidential information.

- *Don't tell him any secrets–he cannot keep his mouth shut!*
- *The coach explained when to use "keep one's mouth shut" and when to wait.*

---

little horn *(noun)*

A river that flows from northern Wyoming into the Bighorn River in southern Montana; site of Custer's Last Stand.

- *The article explained what "little horn" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "little horn" during the group presentation.*

long pepper *(noun)*

Slender tropical climber of the eastern Himalayas.

- *In class, the teacher used "long pepper" to mean slender tropical climber of the eastern himalayas.*
- *The article explained what "long pepper" means with a simple example.*

magnetic field *(noun)*

The lines of force surrounding a permanent magnet or a moving charged particle.

- *Understanding "magnetic field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "magnetic field" means with a simple example.*

magnetic force *(noun)*

Attraction for iron; associated with electric currents as well as magnets; characterized by fields of force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic force."*
- *They discussed "magnetic force" during the group presentation.*

magnetic moment *(noun)*

The torque exerted on a magnet or dipole when it is placed in a magnetic field.

- *He looked up "magnetic moment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic moment."*

mississippi river *(noun)*

A major North American river and the chief river of the United States; rises in northern Minnesota and flows southward into the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "mississippi river" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mississippi river."*

mountain lion *(noun)*

Large American feline resembling a lion.

- *The article explained what "mountain lion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountain lion" to mean large american feline resembling a lion.*

operation desert storm *(noun)*

The United States and its allies defeated Iraq in a ground war that lasted 100 hours (1991).

- *The article explained what "operation desert storm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "operation desert storm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orange bat *(noun)*

A common bat of northwestern Australia having orange or yellow fur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange bat."*
- *They discussed "orange bat" during the group presentation.*

pepper family *(noun)*

Tropical woody vines and herbaceous plants having aromatic herbage and minute flowers in spikelets.

- *In class, the teacher used "pepper family" to mean tropical woody vines and herbaceous plants having....*
- *The article explained what "pepper family" means with a simple example.*

red ash *(noun)*

Smallish American tree with velvety branchlets and lower leaf surfaces.

- *The article explained what "red ash" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red ash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ring snake *(noun)*

Harmless European snake with a bright yellow collar; common in England.

- *He looked up "ring snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ring snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rush grass *(noun)*

Grass having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "rush grass" to mean grass having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.*
- *The article explained what "rush grass" means with a simple example.*

---

rush-grass *(noun)*

Grass having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rush-grass."*
- *They discussed "rush-grass" during the group presentation.*

---

saint cloud *(noun)*

A town in central Minnesota on the Mississippi River; granite quarries.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint cloud" to mean a town in central minnesota on the mississippi....*
- *Understanding "saint cloud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea cole *(noun)*

Perennial of coastal sands and shingles of northern Europe and Baltic and Black Seas having racemes of small white flowers and large fleshy blue-green leaves often used as potherbs.

- *Understanding "sea cole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sea cole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea spray *(noun)*

Spray from ocean waves.

- *He looked up "sea spray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea spray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temple orange tree *(noun)*

Large citrus tree having large sweet deep orange fruit that is easily peeled; widely cultivated in Florida.

- *The article explained what "temple orange tree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "temple orange tree" to mean large citrus tree having large sweet deep orange....*

---

valve *(noun)*

The entire one-piece shell of a snail and certain other molluscs.

- *Understanding "valve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "valve" during the group presentation.*

---

walking leaf *(noun)*

Ferns having lanceolate fronds that root at the tip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walking leaf."*
- *They discussed "walking leaf" during the group presentation.*

---

welsh black *(noun)*

A breed of dual-purpose cattle developed in Wales.

- *Understanding "welsh black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "welsh black" means with a simple example.*

---

american buffalo *(noun)*

Large shaggy-haired brown bison of North American plains.

- *The article explained what "american buffalo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american buffalo" to mean large shaggy-haired brown bison of north american....*

---

black buffalo *(noun)*

Fish of the lower Mississippi.

- *He looked up "black buffalo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "black buffalo" during the group presentation.*

---

blue ash *(noun)*

Ash of central and southern United States with bluish-green foliage and hard brown wood.

- *He looked up "blue ash" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "blue ash" to mean ash of central and southern united states with....*

---

brown oak *(noun)*

Large tree of Australasia.

- *They discussed "brown oak" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown oak."*

---

california sea lion *(noun)*

Often trained as a show animal.

- *They discussed "california sea lion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california sea lion."*

---

caribbean *(noun)*

An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between North and South America; the origin of the Gulf stream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caribbean."*
- *They discussed "caribbean" during the group presentation.*

---

carrier wave *(noun)*

A radio wave that can be modulated in order to transmit a signal.

- *They discussed "carrier wave" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carrier wave" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cloud grass *(noun)*

Spanish grass with light feathery panicles grown for dried bouquets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloud grass."*
- *Understanding "cloud grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deer *(noun)*

Distinguished from Bovidae by the male's having solid deciduous antlers.

- *Understanding "deer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deer."*

---

field crop *(noun)*

A crop (other than fruits or vegetables) that is grown for agricultural purposes.

- *Cotton, hay, and grain are field crops.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field crop" to mean a crop (other than fruits or vegetables) that is....*

---

green ash *(noun)*

A variety of red ash having glossy branchlets and lower leaf surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green ash."*
- *The article explained what "green ash" means with a simple example.*

---

gulf stream *(noun)*

A warm ocean current that flows from the Gulf of Mexico northward through the Atlantic Ocean.

- *He looked up "gulf stream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gulf stream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heal all *(noun)*

Common woodland herb of temperate North America having yellow nodding flowers and small round blue fruits.

- *They discussed "heal all" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heal all" means with a simple example.*

---

heat of transformation *(noun)*

Heat absorbed or radiated during a change of phase at a constant temperature and pressure.

- *Understanding "heat of transformation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heat of transformation" during the group presentation.*

---

japanese leaf *(noun)*

Erect or partially climbing herb having large green or variegated leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese leaf."*
- *They discussed "japanese leaf" during the group presentation.*

---

jet stream *(noun)*

A high-speed high-altitude airstream blowing from west to east near the top of the troposphere; has important effects of the formation of weather fronts.

- *They discussed "jet stream" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jet stream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lake duck *(noun)*

Common scaup of North America; males have purplish heads.

- *He looked up "lake duck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake duck."*

---

lake ontario *(noun)*

The smallest of the Great Lakes.

- *The article explained what "lake ontario" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake ontario" to mean the smallest of the great lakes.*

---

no-see-um *(noun)*

Minute two-winged insect that sucks the blood of mammals and birds and other insects.

- *Understanding "no-see-um" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "no-see-um" because he had never seen it before.*

---

old world buffalo *(noun)*

Any of several Old World animals resembling oxen including, e.g., water buffalo; Cape buffalo.

- *Understanding "old world buffalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old world buffalo" to mean any of several old world animals resembling oxen....*

---

palm cat *(noun)*

Spotted or striped arboreal civet of southeast Asia and East Indies.

- *Understanding "palm cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palm cat" to mean spotted or striped arboreal civet of southeast asia....*

---

phoenix tree *(noun)*

Deciduous tree widely grown in southern United States as an ornamental for its handsome maplelike foliage and long racemes of yellow-green flowers followed by curious leaflike pods.

- *The article explained what "phoenix tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoenix tree."*

---

pink shower tree *(noun)*

Tropical American semi-evergreen tree having erect racemes of pink or rose-colored flowers; used as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "pink shower tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pink shower tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plant bug *(noun)*

Small bright-colored insect that feeds on plant juices.

- *They discussed "plant bug" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plant bug" to mean small bright-colored insect that feeds on plant juices.*

---

pole horse *(noun)*

A draft horse harnessed alongside the shaft or pole of a vehicle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pole horse."*
- *They discussed "pole horse" during the group presentation.*

---

poverty grass *(noun)*

Small heathlike plant covered with white down growing on beaches in northeastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poverty grass.”*
- *They discussed “poverty grass” during the group presentation.*

---

scale leaf *(noun)*

A specialized leaf or bract that protects a bud or catkin.

- *In class, the teacher used “scale leaf” to mean a specialized leaf or bract that protects a bud or....*
- *Understanding “scale leaf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snake wood *(noun)*

Tropical American tree with large peltate leaves and hollow stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snake wood.”*
- *He looked up “snake wood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surface tension *(noun)*

A phenomenon at the surface of a liquid caused by intermolecular forces.

- *The article explained what “surface tension” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “surface tension” during the group presentation.*

---

trade rat *(noun)*

Any of several bushy-tailed rodents of the genus Neotoma of western North America; hoards food and other objects.

- *They discussed “trade rat” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “trade rat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tree farming *(noun)*

The cultivation of tree for the production of timber.

- *He looked up “tree farming” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tree farming” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

true pepper *(noun)*

Any of various shrubby vines of the genus Piper.

- *He looked up “true pepper” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “true pepper” to mean any of various shrubby vines of the genus piper.*

---

water buffalo *(noun)*

An Asian buffalo that is often domesticated for use as a draft animal.

- *In class, the teacher used “water buffalo” to mean an asian buffalo that is often domesticated for use....*
- *The article explained what “water buffalo” means with a simple example.*

---

weather radar *(noun)*

Radar that is able to detect clouds and precipitation.

- *He looked up “weather radar” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “weather radar” during the group presentation.*

---

weather-beaten *(adjective)*

Tanned and coarsened from being outdoors.

- *A weather-beaten face.*
- *Students compared “weather-beaten” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

white pepper *(noun)*

Climber having dark red berries (peppercorns) when fully ripe; southern India and Sri Lanka; naturalized in northern Burma and Assam.

- *They discussed “white pepper” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white pepper.”*

---

alpha ray *(noun)*

The radiation of alpha particles during radioactive decay.

- *In class, the teacher used “alpha ray” to mean the radiation of alpha particles during radioactive....*
- *He looked up “alpha ray” because he had never seen it before.*

american eagle *(noun)*

A large eagle of North America that has a white head and dark wings and body.

- *In class, the teacher used "american eagle" to mean a large eagle of north america that has a white....*
- *The article explained what "american eagle" means with a simple example.*

animal scientist *(noun)*

A specialist in the branch of biology dealing with animals.

- *Understanding "animal scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animal scientist" to mean a specialist in the branch of biology dealing with....*

ash-key *(noun)*

Winged seed of the ash tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "ash-key" to mean winged seed of the ash tree.*
- *Understanding "ash-key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

australian sea lion *(noun)*

A variety of sea lion found in Australia.

- *The article explained what "australian sea lion" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "australian sea lion."*

beam of light *(noun)*

A column of light (as from a beacon).

- *In class, the teacher used "beam of light" to mean a column of light (as from a beacon).*
- *They discussed "beam of light" during the group presentation.*

binding energy *(noun)*

The energy required to separate particles from a molecule or atom or nucleus; equals the mass defect.

- *The article explained what "binding energy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "binding energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bird of passage *(noun)*

Someone who leads a wandering unsettled life.

- *In class, the teacher used "bird of passage" to mean someone who leads a wandering unsettled life.*
- *The article explained what "bird of passage" means with a simple example.*

box white oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern and central United States having dark green lyrate pinnatifid leaves and tough moisture-resistant wood used especially for fence posts.

- *They discussed "box white oak" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "box white oak" to mean small deciduous tree of eastern and central united....*

brown rat *(noun)*

Common domestic rat; serious pest worldwide.

- *They discussed "brown rat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "brown rat" because he had never seen it before.*

butter-flower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ranunculus.

- *In class, the teacher used "butter-flower" to mean any of various plants of the genus ranunculus.*
- *He looked up "butter-flower" because he had never seen it before.*

cotton rush *(noun)*

Any sedge of the genus Eriophorum; north temperate bog plants with tufted spikes.

- *They discussed "cotton rush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cotton rush" means with a simple example.*

diamond dust *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *In class, the teacher used "diamond dust" to mean small crystals of ice.*
- *He looked up "diamond dust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ear-shell *(noun)*

Any of various large edible marine gastropods of the genus Haliotis having an ear-shaped shell with pearly interior.

- *They discussed "ear-shell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ear-shell" to mean any of various large edible marine gastropods of....*

---

egyptian cat *(noun)*

A domestic cat of Egypt.

- *The article explained what "egyptian cat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "egyptian cat" to mean a domestic cat of egypt.*

---

european ash *(noun)*

Tall ash of Europe to the Caucasus having leaves shiny dark-green above and pale downy beneath.

- *They discussed "european ash" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "european ash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

golden honey plant *(noun)*

Perennial herb with showy yellow flowers; the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "golden honey plant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "golden honey plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gray jay *(noun)*

A jay of northern North America with black-capped head and no crest; noted for boldness in thievery.

- *They discussed "gray jay" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gray jay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grey wolf *(noun)*

A wolf with a brindled grey coat living in forested northern regions of North America.

- *They discussed "grey wolf" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grey wolf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indian cherry *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern and central United States having black berrylike fruit; golden-yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up "indian cherry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indian cherry" to mean deciduous shrub of eastern and central united....*

---

indian corn *(noun)*

Tall annual cereal grass bearing kernels on large ears: widely cultivated in America in many varieties; the principal cereal in Mexico and Central and South America since pre-Columbian times.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian corn."*
- *He looked up "indian corn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indian tobacco *(noun)*

Tobacco plant of South America and Mexico.

- *He looked up "indian tobacco" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian tobacco."*

---

joint snake *(noun)*

Snakelike lizard of Europe and Asia and North America with vestigial hind limbs and the ability to regenerate its long fragile tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "joint snake" to mean snakelike lizard of europe and asia and north....*
- *Understanding "joint snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kentucky coffee tree *(noun)*

Handsome tree of central and eastern North America having large bipinnate leaves and green-white flowers followed by large woody brown pods whose seeds are used as a coffee substitute.

- *He looked up "kentucky coffee tree" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kentucky coffee tree."*

kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate *(noun)*

Annual with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping spikes of crimson flowers; southeastern Asia and Australia; naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate" because he had never seen it before.*

light beam *(noun)*

A column of light (as from a beacon).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light beam."*
- *He looked up "light beam" because he had never seen it before.*

low beam *(noun)*

The beam of a car's headlights that provides illumination for a short distance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low beam."*
- *He looked up "low beam" because he had never seen it before.*

magnetic line of force *(noun)*

A line of force in a magnetic field.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic line of force" to mean a line of force in a magnetic field.*
- *Understanding "magnetic line of force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

new zealand cotton *(noun)*

A fiber from the bast of New Zealand ribbon trees that resembles cotton fiber.

- *He looked up "new zealand cotton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "new zealand cotton" to mean a fiber from the bast of new zealand ribbon trees....*

pie plant *(noun)*

Long cultivated hybrid of Rheum palmatum; stems often cooked in pies or as sauce or preserves.

- *They discussed "pie plant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pie plant" to mean long cultivated hybrid of rheum palmatum; stems....*

purple chinese houses *(noun)*

White and lavender to pale-blue flowers grow in perfect rings of widely spaced bands around the stems forming a kind of pagoda; California.

- *Understanding "purple chinese houses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple chinese houses."*

rose bug *(noun)*

Common North American beetle: larvae feed on roots and adults on leaves and flowers of e.g. rose bushes or apple trees or grape vines.

- *They discussed "rose bug" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rose bug" because he had never seen it before.*

sand cricket *(noun)*

Large wingless nocturnal grasshopper that burrows in loose soil along the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand cricket."*
- *He looked up "sand cricket" because he had never seen it before.*

sea ash *(noun)*

Small deciduous aromatic shrub (or tree) having spiny branches and yellowish flowers; eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea ash."*
- *Understanding "sea ash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea creature *(noun)*

Any of numerous animals inhabiting the sea including e.g. fishes and molluscs and many mammals.

- *He looked up "sea creature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea creature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sheep plant *(noun)*

Perennial prostrate mat-forming herb with hoary woolly foliage.

- *He looked up "sheep plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheep plant."*

---

sound barrier *(noun)*

The increase in aerodynamic drag as an airplane approaches the speed of sound.

- *Understanding "sound barrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sound barrier" means with a simple example.*

---

sporting dog *(noun)*

A dog trained to work with sportsmen when they hunt with guns.

- *Understanding "sporting dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sporting dog" during the group presentation.*

---

sweet corn *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *He looked up "sweet corn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet corn."*

---

tape grass *(noun)*

Submerged aquatic plant with ribbonlike leaves; Old World and Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "tape grass" to mean submerged aquatic plant with ribbonlike leaves; old....*
- *He looked up "tape grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tobacco plant *(noun)*

Aromatic annual or perennial herbs and shrubs.

- *He looked up "tobacco plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tobacco plant" during the group presentation.*

---

twist wood *(noun)*

Vigorous deciduous European treelike shrub common along waysides; red berries turn black.

- *In class, the teacher used "twist wood" to mean vigorous deciduous european treelike shrub common....*
- *The article explained what "twist wood" means with a simple example.*

---

wild duck *(noun)*

An undomesticated duck (especially a mallard).

- *They discussed "wild duck" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wild duck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wine palm *(noun)*

Fishtail palm of India to Malay Peninsula; sap yields a brown sugar (jaggery) and trunk pith yields sago.

- *They discussed "wine palm" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wine palm" to mean fishtail palm of india to malay peninsula; sap....*

---

wood duck *(noun)*

Showy North American duck that nests in hollow trees.

- *Understanding "wood duck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood duck."*

---

alpha wave *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the electroencephalogram of a person who is awake but relaxed; occurs with a frequency of 8-12 hertz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpha wave."*
- *He looked up "alpha wave" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bacteria species *(noun)*

A species of bacteria.

- *They discussed “bacteria species” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bacteria species” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brown ash *(noun)*

Vigorous spreading North American tree having dark brown heavy wood; leaves turn gold in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used “brown ash” to mean vigorous spreading north american tree having dark....*
- *Understanding “brown ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

california black oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree of the Pacific coast having deeply parted bristle-tipped leaves.

- *He looked up “california black oak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “california black oak” during the group presentation.*

---

california live oak *(noun)*

Highly variable often shrubby evergreen oak of coastal zone of western North America having small thick usually spiny-toothed dark-green leaves.

- *They discussed “california live oak” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “california live oak.”*

---

california white oak *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *He looked up “california white oak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “california white oak” to mean tall graceful deciduous california oak having....*

---

cherry tree *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees and shrubs producing a small fleshy round fruit with a single hard stone; many also produce a valuable hardwood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cherry tree.”*
- *The article explained what “cherry tree” means with a simple example.*

---

common pepper *(noun)*

Climber having dark red berries (peppercorns) when fully ripe; southern India and Sri Lanka; naturalized in northern Burma and Assam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common pepper.”*
- *He looked up “common pepper” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cover crop *(noun)*

Crop planted to prevent soil erosion and provide green manure.

- *The article explained what “cover crop” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cover crop” to mean crop planted to prevent soil erosion and provide....*

---

european swift *(noun)*

Common European bird with a shrieking call that nests chiefly about eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

- *In class, the teacher used “european swift” to mean common european bird with a shrieking call that....*
- *He looked up “european swift” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gray wolf *(noun)*

A wolf with a brindled grey coat living in forested northern regions of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gray wolf.”*
- *The article explained what “gray wolf” means with a simple example.*

---

hot pepper *(noun)*

Plant bearing very hot medium-sized oblong red peppers; grown principally in the Gulf Coast states for production of hot sauce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hot pepper.”*
- *He looked up “hot pepper” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hurricane *(noun)*

A severe tropical cyclone usually with heavy rains and winds moving a 73-136 knots (12 on the Beaufort scale).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hurricane.”*
- *Understanding “hurricane” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mad-dog weed *(noun)*

An American mint that yields a resinous exudate used especially formerly as an antispasmodic.

- *Understanding "mad-dog weed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mad-dog weed" means with a simple example.*

oak tree *(noun)*

A deciduous tree of the genus Quercus; has acorns and lobed leaves.

- *Great oaks grow from little acorns.*
- *They discussed "oak tree" during the group presentation.*

outcomes *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *The article explained what "outcomes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outcomes" to mean a phenomenon that follows and is caused by some....*

saint francis *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River that rises in Missouri and flows southeastward through Arkansas.

- *The article explained what "saint francis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint francis."*

sang *(noun)*

North American woodland herb similar to and used as substitute for the Chinese ginseng.

- *They discussed "sang" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sang" means with a simple example.*

separation energy *(noun)*

The energy required to separate particles from a molecule or atom or nucleus; equals the mass defect.

- *Understanding "separation energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "separation energy" to mean the energy required to separate particles from a....*

shell-flower *(noun)*

Showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and central North America having waxy lanceolate leaves and flower with lower part creamy white and upper parts pale pink to deep purple.

- *In class, the teacher used "shell-flower" to mean showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and....*
- *The article explained what "shell-flower" means with a simple example.*

soap tree *(noun)*

Tall arborescent yucca of southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "soap tree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soap tree."*

sugar palm *(noun)*

Malaysian feather palm with base densely clothed with fibers; yields a sweet sap used in wine and trunk pith yields sago.

- *Understanding "sugar palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sugar palm" because he had never seen it before.*

survivors *(noun)*

An animal that survives in spite of adversity.

- *Only the fittest animals were survivors of the cold winters.*
- *The survivors of the fire were taken to a hospital.*

toy manchester *(noun)*

Breed of small Manchester terrier.

- *In class, the teacher used "toy manchester" to mean breed of small manchester terrier.*
- *The article explained what "toy manchester" means with a simple example.*

tree tobacco *(noun)*

Evergreen South American shrub naturalized in United States; occasionally responsible for poisoning livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree tobacco."*
- *He looked up "tree tobacco" because he had never seen it before.*

triple-crown season *(noun)*

A season of baseball during which a player wins the triple crown.

- *The article explained what "triple-crown season" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "triple-crown season" during the group presentation.*

water deer *(noun)*

Largest chevrotain; of marshy areas of west Africa.

- *They discussed "water deer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "water deer" means with a simple example.*

winter cherry *(noun)*

Old World perennial cultivated for its ornamental inflated papery orange-red calyx.

- *In class, the teacher used "winter cherry" to mean old world perennial cultivated for its ornamental....*
- *Understanding "winter cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wire grass *(noun)*

Handsome hardy North American grass with foliage turning pale bronze in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wire grass."*
- *He looked up "wire grass" because he had never seen it before.*

african oil palm *(noun)*

Oil palm of Africa.

- *Understanding "african oil palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "african oil palm" means with a simple example.*

air potato *(noun)*

Yam of tropical Africa and Asia cultivated for it large tubers.

- *The article explained what "air potato" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air potato" to mean yam of tropical africa and asia cultivated for it....*

cherry stone *(noun)*

The stone seed of a cherry.

- *Understanding "cherry stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cherry stone" means with a simple example.*

darling *(noun)*

An Australian river; tributary of the Murray River.

- *They discussed "darling" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "darling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric arc *(noun)*

Electrical conduction through a gas in an applied electric field.

- *The article explained what "electric arc" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "electric arc" during the group presentation.*

flash flood *(noun)*

A sudden local flood of great volume and short duration.

- *He looked up "flash flood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flash flood."*

flesh fly *(noun)*

Fly whose larvae feed on carrion or the flesh of living animals.

- *They discussed "flesh fly" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "flesh fly" to mean fly whose larvae feed on carrion or the flesh of....*

---

forecast *(noun)*

A prediction about how something (as the weather) will develop.

- *The article explained what "forecast" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "forecast" during the group presentation.*

---

gentle wind *(noun)*

A slight wind (usually refreshing).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentle wind."*
- *He looked up "gentle wind" because he had never seen it before.*

---

honey-flower *(noun)*

Australian shrub whose flowers yield honey copiously.

- *They discussed "honey-flower" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "honey-flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

india-rubber plant *(noun)*

Large tropical Asian tree frequently dwarfed as a houseplant; source of Assam rubber.

- *The article explained what "india-rubber plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "india-rubber plant" to mean large tropical asian tree frequently dwarfed as a....*

---

india-rubber tree *(noun)*

Large tropical Asian tree frequently dwarfed as a houseplant; source of Assam rubber.

- *In class, the teacher used "india-rubber tree" to mean large tropical asian tree frequently dwarfed as a....*
- *They discussed "india-rubber tree" during the group presentation.*

---

jack oak *(noun)*

A common scrubby deciduous tree of central and southeastern United States having dark bark and broad three-lobed (club-shaped) leaves; tends to form dense thickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "jack oak" to mean a common scrubby deciduous tree of central and....*
- *The article explained what "jack oak" means with a simple example.*

---

japanese cherry *(noun)*

Ornamental tree with inedible fruits widely cultivated in many varieties for its white blossoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "japanese cherry" to mean ornamental tree with inedible fruits widely....*
- *The article explained what "japanese cherry" means with a simple example.*

---

japanese oak *(noun)*

Oak with moderately light fine-grained wood; Japan.

- *He looked up "japanese oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "japanese oak" during the group presentation.*

---

milk snake *(noun)*

Nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an arrow-shaped occipital spot; southeastern ones have red stripes like coral snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk snake."*
- *Understanding "milk snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

natural phenomenon *(noun)*

All phenomena that are not artificial.

- *He looked up "natural phenomenon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural phenomenon."*

---

pearl river *(noun)*

A river in southeast China that flows into the South China Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "pearl river" to mean a river in southeast china that flows into the....*
- *The article explained what "pearl river" means with a simple example.*

---

pine family *(noun)*

A family of Pinaceae.

- *He looked up “pine family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pine family” to mean a family of pinaceae.*

pocket mouse *(noun)*

Any of various small nocturnal burrowing desert rodents with cheek pouches and long hind legs and tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pocket mouse.”*
- *Understanding “pocket mouse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

queen charlotte sound *(noun)*

An inlet of the Pacific Ocean off the coast of British Columbia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “queen charlotte sound.”*
- *He looked up “queen charlotte sound” because he had never seen it before.*

red deer *(noun)*

Common deer of temperate Europe and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red deer.”*
- *He looked up “red deer” because he had never seen it before.*

sea cow *(noun)*

Any of two families of large herbivorous aquatic mammals with paddle-shaped tails and flipper-like forelimbs and no hind limbs.

- *Understanding “sea cow” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “sea cow” because he had never seen it before.*

self-heal *(noun)*

Decumbent blue-flowered European perennial thought to possess healing properties; naturalized throughout North America.

- *They discussed “self-heal” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “self-heal” because he had never seen it before.*

silver oak *(noun)*

Small slender tree with usually entire grey-green pendulous leaves and white or cream-colored flowers; northern Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used “silver oak” to mean small slender tree with usually entire grey-green....*
- *They discussed “silver oak” during the group presentation.*

thick-knee *(noun)*

Large-headed large-eyed crepuscular or nocturnal shorebird of the Old World and tropical America having a thickened knee joint.

- *They discussed “thick-knee” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “thick-knee” means with a simple example.*

tongue-flower *(noun)*

Orchid having blue to purple flowers with tongue-shaped or strap-shaped protuberances (calli) at the lip base.

- *Understanding “tongue-flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “tongue-flower” means with a simple example.*

wall pepper *(noun)*

Mossy European creeping sedum with yellow flowers; widely introduced as a ground cover.

- *In class, the teacher used “wall pepper” to mean mossy european creeping sedum with yellow flowers;....*
- *The article explained what “wall pepper” means with a simple example.*

wild cherry *(noun)*

An uncultivated cherry tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild cherry.”*
- *The article explained what “wild cherry” means with a simple example.*

wild sheep *(noun)*

Undomesticated sheep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild sheep.”*
- *The article explained what “wild sheep” means with a simple example.*

---

wild tobacco *(noun)*

Tobacco plant of South America and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild tobacco.”*
- *He looked up “wild tobacco” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ash tree *(noun)*

Any of various deciduous pinnate-leaved ornamental or timber trees of the genus Fraxinus.

- *In class, the teacher used “ash tree” to mean any of various deciduous pinnate-leaved ornamental....*
- *Understanding “ash tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baltimore bird *(noun)*

Eastern subspecies of northern oriole.

- *He looked up “baltimore bird” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baltimore bird.”*

---

beta ray *(noun)*

Radiation of beta particles during radioactive decay.

- *Understanding “beta ray” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beta ray.”*

---

bird parker *(noun)*

United States saxophonist and leader of the bop style of jazz (1920-1955).

- *Understanding “bird parker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “bird parker” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black and gold garden spider *(noun)*

A widely distributed North American garden spider.

- *He looked up “black and gold garden spider” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black and gold garden spider.”*

---

black cherry tree *(noun)*

Large North American wild cherry with round black sour edible fruit.

- *Understanding “black cherry tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “black cherry tree” means with a simple example.*

---

black pine *(noun)*

Large two-needled timber pine of southeastern Europe.

- *The article explained what “black pine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black pine” to mean large two-needled timber pine of southeastern europe.*

---

boat bug *(noun)*

Carnivorous aquatic bug having paddle-like hind legs.

- *He looked up “boat bug” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “boat bug” to mean carnivorous aquatic bug having paddle-like hind legs.*

---

breed *(noun)*

A special variety of domesticated animals within a species.

- *He experimented on a particular breed of white rats.*
- *Google represents a new breed of entrepreneurs.*

---

bud *(noun)*

A swelling on a plant stem consisting of overlapping immature leaves or petals.

- *The article explained what “bud” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bud” during the group presentation.*

catch crop *(noun)*

A crop that grows quickly (e.g. lettuce) and can be planted between two regular crops grown in successive seasons or between two rows of crops in the same season.

- *They discussed "catch crop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catch crop" to mean a crop that grows quickly (e.g. lettuce) and can be....*

chain lightning *(noun)*

A form of lightning that moves rapidly in a zigzag path with one end divided (fork-like).

- *They discussed "chain lightning" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chain lightning" because he had never seen it before.*

cherry apple *(noun)*

Asian wild crab apple cultivated in many varieties for it small acid usually red fruit used for preserving.

- *The article explained what "cherry apple" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cherry apple" during the group presentation.*

chicken snake *(noun)*

Large North American snake.

- *The article explained what "chicken snake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken snake."*

coast live oak *(noun)*

Highly variable often shrubby evergreen oak of coastal zone of western North America having small thick usually spiny-toothed dark-green leaves.

- *They discussed "coast live oak" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coast live oak."*

common european ash *(noun)*

Tall ash of Europe to the Caucasus having leaves shiny dark-green above and pale downy beneath.

- *Understanding "common european ash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "common european ash" during the group presentation.*

dead-man's-fingers *(noun)*

The fruiting bodies of the fungi of the genus Xylaria.

- *He looked up "dead-man's-fingers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead-man's-fingers."*

eastern ground snake *(noun)*

In some classifications placed in genus Haldea; small reddish-grey snake of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "eastern ground snake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern ground snake" to mean in some classifications placed in genus haldea;....*

flood plain *(noun)*

A low plain adjacent to a river that is formed chiefly of river sediment and is subject to flooding.

- *He looked up "flood plain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flood plain" during the group presentation.*

freak *(noun)*

A person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.

- *A bodybuilding freak.*
- *They discussed "freak" during the group presentation.*

great white shark *(noun)*

Large aggressive shark widespread in warm seas; known to attack humans.

- *The article explained what "great white shark" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great white shark."*

horse grain *(noun)*

Twining herb of Old World tropics cultivated in India for food and fodder; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *Understanding "horse grain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse grain."*

---

indian salad *(noun)*

Showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves sometimes used as edible greens in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "indian salad" to mean showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves....*
- *The article explained what "indian salad" means with a simple example.*

---

iron oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico with oblong leathery often spiny-edged leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron oak."*
- *The article explained what "iron oak" means with a simple example.*

---

leather flower *(noun)*

Woody vine of the southern United States having purple or blue flowers with leathery recurved sepals.

- *In class, the teacher used "leather flower" to mean woody vine of the southern united states having....*
- *They discussed "leather flower" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain sheep *(noun)*

Any wild sheep inhabiting mountainous regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain sheep" to mean any wild sheep inhabiting mountainous regions.*
- *Understanding "mountain sheep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oak apple *(noun)*

Oak gall caused by larvae of a cynipid wasp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oak apple."*
- *The article explained what "oak apple" means with a simple example.*

---

olive family *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs having berries or drupes or capsules as fruits; sometimes placed in the order Oleales: olive; ash; jasmine; privet; lilac.

- *They discussed "olive family" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "olive family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paradise tree *(noun)*

Medium to large tree of tropical North and South America having odd-pinnate leaves and long panicles of small pale yellow flowers followed by scarlet fruits.

- *The article explained what "paradise tree" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paradise tree" during the group presentation.*

---

pets *(noun)*

A domesticated animal kept for companionship or amusement.

- *In class, the teacher used "pets" to mean a domesticated animal kept for companionship or....*
- *The article explained what "pets" means with a simple example.*

---

red drum *(noun)*

Large edible fish found off coast of United States from Massachusetts to Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red drum."*
- *The article explained what "red drum" means with a simple example.*

---

red pine *(noun)*

Pine of eastern North America having long needles in bunches of two and reddish bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red pine."*
- *He looked up "red pine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea eagle *(noun)*

Any of various large eagles that usually feed on fish.

- *The article explained what "sea eagle" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “sea eagle” during the group presentation.*

---

shade tree *(noun)*

A tree planted or valued chiefly for its shade from sunlight.

- *The article explained what “shade tree” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shade tree” to mean a tree planted or valued chiefly for its shade from....*

---

solar radiation *(noun)*

Radiation from the sun.

- *Understanding “solar radiation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “solar radiation” during the group presentation.*

---

southern live oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen native to eastern North America to the east coast of Mexico; often cultivated as shade tree for it wide-spreading crown; extremely hard tough durable wood once used in shipbuilding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “southern live oak.”*
- *They discussed “southern live oak” during the group presentation.*

---

storm-beaten *(adjective)*

Damaged by storm.

- *The speaker chose “storm-beaten” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “storm-beaten”? Explain why.*

---

sword grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses or sedges having sword-shaped leaves with sharp edges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sword grass.”*
- *He looked up “sword grass” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tail-flower *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American plants cultivated for their showy foliage and flowers.

- *He looked up “tail-flower” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tail-flower” during the group presentation.*

---

true pine *(noun)*

A coniferous tree.

- *Understanding “true pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “true pine” means with a simple example.*

---

west indian cherry *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub bearing edible acid red fruit resembling cherries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “west indian cherry.”*
- *He looked up “west indian cherry” because he had never seen it before.*

---

white pine *(noun)*

Any of several five-needled pines with white wood and smooth usually light grey bark when young; especially the eastern white pine.

- *The article explained what “white pine” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “white pine” during the group presentation.*

---

white shark *(noun)*

Large aggressive shark widespread in warm seas; known to attack humans.

- *He looked up “white shark” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “white shark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

window dressing *(noun)*

A showy misrepresentation intended to conceal something unpleasant.

- *They discussed “window dressing” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “window dressing.”*

wood rat *(noun)*

Any of various small short-tailed rodents of the northern hemisphere having soft fur grey above and white below with furred tails and large ears; some are hosts for Ixodes pacificus and Ixodes scapularis (Lyme disease ticks).

- *Understanding “wood rat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wood rat” to mean any of various small short-tailed rodents of the....*

wood-rat *(noun)*

Any of various small short-tailed rodents of the northern hemisphere having soft fur grey above and white below with furred tails and large ears; some are hosts for Ixodes pacificus and Ixodes scapularis (Lyme disease ticks).

- *The article explained what “wood-rat” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “wood-rat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american olive *(noun)*

Small tree of southern United States having panicles of dull white flowers followed by dark purple fruits.

- *The article explained what “american olive” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american olive.”*

american white pine *(noun)*

Tall-growing pine of eastern North America; bark is brown with longitudinal fissures when mature; valued as a timber tree.

- *The article explained what “american white pine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “american white pine” to mean tall-growing pine of eastern north america; bark is....*

bear oak *(noun)*

Shrubby oak of southeastern United States usually forming dense thickets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bear oak.”*
- *The article explained what “bear oak” means with a simple example.*

billion-dollar grass *(noun)*

Coarse annual grass cultivated in Japan and southeastern Asia for its edible seeds and for forage; important wildlife food in United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “billion-dollar grass” to mean coarse annual grass cultivated in japan and....*
- *The article explained what “billion-dollar grass” means with a simple example.*

black bee *(noun)*

Dark-colored ill-tempered honeybee supposedly of German origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black bee.”*
- *Understanding “black bee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brain surgeon *(noun)*

Someone who does surgery on the nervous system (especially the brain).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brain surgeon.”*
- *The article explained what “brain surgeon” means with a simple example.*

buffalo fish *(noun)*

Any of several large suckers of the Mississippi valley.

- *They discussed “buffalo fish” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buffalo fish” to mean any of several large suckers of the mississippi valley.*

caribbean sea *(noun)*

An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between North and South America; the origin of the Gulf stream.

- *He looked up “caribbean sea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “caribbean sea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common fig *(noun)*

Mediterranean tree widely cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common fig.”*
- *Understanding “common fig” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

consequence *(noun)*

A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.

- *His decision had depressing consequences for business.*
- *Decisions of great consequence are made by the president himself.*

---

domestic sheep *(noun)*

Any of various breeds raised for wool or edible meat or skin.

- *They discussed "domestic sheep" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "domestic sheep" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forests *(verb)*

Establish a forest on previously unforested land.

- *Learners should practice how to use "forests" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "forests" when talking about this idea.*

---

indian buffalo *(noun)*

Upland buffalo of eastern Asia where true water buffaloes do not thrive; used for draft and milk.

- *Understanding "indian buffalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indian buffalo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lucy *(noun)*

Incomplete skeleton of female found in eastern Ethiopia in 1974.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucy."*
- *He looked up "lucy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mountain oak *(noun)*

Tall timber tree with hard heavy pinkish or light brown wood.

- *He looked up "mountain oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountain oak" to mean tall timber tree with hard heavy pinkish or light....*

---

northern red oak *(noun)*

Large symmetrical deciduous tree with rounded crown widely distributed in eastern North America; has large leaves with triangular spiny tipped lobes and coarse-grained wood less durable than that of white oaks.

- *Understanding "northern red oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "northern red oak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pearl-fish *(noun)*

Found living within the alimentary canals of e.g. sea cucumbers or between the shells of pearl oysters in or near shallow seagrass beds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearl-fish."*
- *He looked up "pearl-fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physical phenomenon *(noun)*

A natural phenomenon involving the physical properties of matter and energy.

- *He looked up "physical phenomenon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physical phenomenon" to mean a natural phenomenon involving the physical....*

---

plant organ *(noun)*

A functional and structural unit of a plant or fungus.

- *In class, the teacher used "plant organ" to mean a functional and structural unit of a plant or fungus.*
- *Understanding "plant organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rainbow *(noun)*

An arc of colored light in the sky caused by refraction of the sun's rays by rain.

- *Chasing rainbows.*
- *He looked up "rainbow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

running pine *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *They discussed “running pine” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “running pine.”*

---

silver ash *(noun)*

Any of various timber trees of the genus Flindersia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “silver ash.”*
- *They discussed “silver ash” during the group presentation.*

---

soft corn *(noun)*

Corn having kernels almost entirely of soft starch.

- *He looked up “soft corn” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soft corn.”*

---

southern red oak *(noun)*

Large round-topped deciduous tree with spreading branches having narrow falcate leaves with deeply sinuate lobes and wood similar to that of northern red oaks; New Jersey to Illinois and southward.

- *He looked up “southern red oak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “southern red oak” to mean large round-topped deciduous tree with spreading....*

---

spanish oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree having the trunk branched almost from the base with spreading branches; Texas and southern Oklahoma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spanish oak.”*
- *He looked up “spanish oak” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spotted ray *(noun)*

Ray with back covered with white or yellow spots; widely distributed in warm seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spotted ray.”*
- *He looked up “spotted ray” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sugar corn *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *He looked up “sugar corn” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sugar corn” to mean a corn plant developed in order to have young ears....*

---

sweet pepper *(noun)*

Plant bearing large mild thick-walled usually bell-shaped fruits; the principal salad peppers.

- *In class, the teacher used “sweet pepper” to mean plant bearing large mild thick-walled usually....*
- *The article explained what “sweet pepper” means with a simple example.*

---

tree farmer *(noun)*

Someone trained in forestry.

- *The article explained what “tree farmer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tree farmer” to mean someone trained in forestry.*

---

tree swift *(noun)*

Birds of southeast Asia and East Indies differing from true swifts in having upright crests and nesting in trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tree swift.”*
- *Understanding “tree swift” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

valley oak *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *He looked up “valley oak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “valley oak.”*

---

beta wave *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a person who is awake and alert; occurs with a frequency between 12 and 30 hertz.

- *The article explained what “beta wave” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beta wave” to mean the normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a....*

black widow *(noun)*

Venomous New World spider; the female is black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the underside of the abdomen.

- *The article explained what "black widow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black widow" during the group presentation.*

bleeding heart *(noun)*

Garden plant having deep-pink drooping heart-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "bleeding heart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bleeding heart."*

blue fig *(noun)*

The fruit of the Brisbane quandong tree.

- *He looked up "blue fig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blue fig" during the group presentation.*

blue shark *(noun)*

Slender cosmopolitan, pelagic shark; blue body shades to white belly; dangerous especially during maritime disasters.

- *The article explained what "blue shark" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blue shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue-belly *(noun)*

Common western lizard; seen on logs or rocks.

- *The article explained what "blue-belly" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blue-belly" during the group presentation.*

brush turkey *(noun)*

Black megapode of wooded regions of Australia and New Guinea.

- *Understanding "brush turkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brush turkey."*

connecticut river *(noun)*

A river in the northeastern United States; flows south from northern New Hampshire along the border between New Hampshire and Vermont and through Massachusetts and Connecticut where it empties into Long Island Sound.

- *The article explained what "connecticut river" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "connecticut river."*

corn snow *(noun)*

Granular snow formed by alternate thawing and freezing.

- *The article explained what "corn snow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn snow" to mean granular snow formed by alternate thawing and freezing.*

cotton grass *(noun)*

Any sedge of the genus Eriophorum; north temperate bog plants with tufted spikes.

- *The article explained what "cotton grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotton grass" to mean any sedge of the genus eriophorum; north temperate....*

dynamic electricity *(noun)*

A flow of electric charge.

- *Understanding "dynamic electricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dynamic electricity" means with a simple example.*

fish eagle *(noun)*

Large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on fish and builds a bulky nest often occupied for years.

- *Understanding "fish eagle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fish eagle" means with a simple example.*

florida water rat *(noun)*

Of Florida wetlands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florida water rat."*
- *He looked up "florida water rat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ground pine *(noun)*

Any of several club mosses having long creeping stems and erect branches.

- *They discussed "ground pine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ground pine" means with a simple example.*

---

mountain ash *(noun)*

Any of various trees of the genus Sorbus.

- *They discussed "mountain ash" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountain ash" to mean any of various trees of the genus sorbus.*

---

mouse ear *(noun)*

Any of various plants related to the common chickweed.

- *The article explained what "mouse ear" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mouse ear."*

---

musical time signature *(noun)*

A musical notation indicating the number of beats to a measure and kind of note that takes a beat.

- *The article explained what "musical time signature" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "musical time signature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

new world monkey *(noun)*

Hairy-faced arboreal monkeys having widely separated nostrils and long usually prehensile tails.

- *The article explained what "new world monkey" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "new world monkey" during the group presentation.*

---

northwest wind *(noun)*

A wind from the northwest.

- *Understanding "northwest wind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "northwest wind" during the group presentation.*

---

painted tongue *(noun)*

Chilean herb having velvety funnel-shaped yellowish or violet flowers with long tonguelike styles at the corolla throat.

- *The article explained what "painted tongue" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "painted tongue" to mean chilean herb having velvety funnel-shaped yellowish....*

---

pen-tail *(noun)*

Brown tree shrew having a naked tail bilaterally fringed with long stiff hairs on the distal third; of Malaysia.

- *Understanding "pen-tail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pen-tail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pepper tree *(noun)*

Small African deciduous tree with spreading crown having leaves clustered toward ends of branches and clusters of creamy flowers resembling lilacs.

- *In class, the teacher used "pepper tree" to mean small african deciduous tree with spreading crown....*
- *The article explained what "pepper tree" means with a simple example.*

---

rain barrel *(noun)*

A barrel used as a cistern to hold rainwater.

- *He looked up "rain barrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rain barrel."*

---

saint lawrence *(noun)*

A North American river; flows into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the North Atlantic.

- *Understanding "saint lawrence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “saint lawrence” because he had never seen it before.*

---

san jose scale *(noun)*

Small east Asian insect naturalized in the United States that damages fruit trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “san jose scale.”*
- *They discussed “san jose scale” during the group presentation.*

---

sand sole *(noun)*

A common flatfish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sand sole.”*
- *They discussed “sand sole” during the group presentation.*

---

sand tiger *(noun)*

Shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found on both sides of Atlantic; sometimes dangerous to swimmers.

- *The article explained what “sand tiger” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sand tiger” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seed coat *(noun)*

Protective outer layer of seeds of flowering plants.

- *Understanding “seed coat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “seed coat” during the group presentation.*

---

sierra *(noun)*

A Spanish mackerel of western North America.

- *He looked up “sierra” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sierra” during the group presentation.*

---

wind cave national park *(noun)*

A national park in South Dakota featuring bison herds and limestone caverns.

- *The article explained what “wind cave national park” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wind cave national park” to mean a national park in south dakota featuring bison....*

---

yellow oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous timber tree of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada having dark outer bark and yellow inner bark used for tanning; broad five-lobed leaves are bristle-tipped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yellow oak.”*
- *He looked up “yellow oak” because he had never seen it before.*

---

american elder *(noun)*

Common elder of central and eastern North America bearing purple-black berries; fruit used in wines and jellies.

- *Understanding “american elder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “american elder” means with a simple example.*

---

bible leaf *(noun)*

Tansy-scented Eurasian perennial herb with buttonlike yellow flowers; used as potherb or salad green and sometimes for potpourri or tea or flavoring; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding “bible leaf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bible leaf” to mean tansy-scented eurasian perennial herb with....*

---

bird cherry *(noun)*

Any of several small-fruited cherry trees frequented or fed on by birds.

- *He looked up “bird cherry” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bird cherry” to mean any of several small-fruited cherry trees....*

---

blind snake *(noun)*

Wormlike burrowing snake of warm regions having vestigial eyes.

- *The article explained what “blind snake” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “blind snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brown pine *(noun)*

Large Australian tree with straight-grained yellow wood that turns brown on exposure.

- *He looked up "brown pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brown pine" to mean large australian tree with straight-grained yellow....*

cam river *(noun)*

A river in east central England that flows past Cambridge to join the Ouse River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cam river."*
- *They discussed "cam river" during the group presentation.*

crown imperial *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with a cluster of leaves and orange-red bell-shaped flowers at the top of the stem.

- *Understanding "crown imperial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown imperial."*

cruel plant *(noun)*

Robust twining shrub having racemes of fragrant white or pink flowers with flat spreading terminal petals that trap nocturnal moths and hold them until dawn.

- *He looked up "cruel plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cruel plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diagnosed *(verb)*

Determine or distinguish the nature of a problem or an illness through a diagnostic analysis.

- *Learners should practice how to use "diagnosed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "diagnosed" and when to wait.*

dust devil *(noun)*

A miniature whirlwind strong enough to whip dust and leaves and litter into the air.

- *He looked up "dust devil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dust devil" to mean a miniature whirlwind strong enough to whip dust....*

giant water bug *(noun)*

Large water bug with piercing and sucking mouthparts; feeds on young fishes.

- *Understanding "giant water bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giant water bug" to mean large water bug with piercing and sucking....*

great blue shark *(noun)*

Slender cosmopolitan, pelagic shark; blue body shades to white belly; dangerous especially during maritime disasters.

- *Understanding "great blue shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great blue shark."*

high sierra *(noun)*

A mountain range in eastern California; contains Mount Whitney.

- *Understanding "high sierra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "high sierra" because he had never seen it before.*

horn fly *(noun)*

Small black European fly introduced into North America; sucks blood from cattle especially at the base of the horn.

- *He looked up "horn fly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horn fly" to mean small black european fly introduced into north....*

indian potato *(noun)*

A North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans.

- *Understanding "indian potato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "indian potato" during the group presentation.*

influences *(noun)*

The effect of one thing (or person) on another.

- *In class, the teacher used "influences" to mean the effect of one thing (or person) on another.*
- *They discussed "influences" during the group presentation.*

---

magnetic storm *(noun)*

A sudden disturbance of the earth's magnetic field; caused by emission of particles from the sun.

- *The article explained what "magnetic storm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic storm."*

---

mount adams *(noun)*

A mountain peak in southwestern Washington in the Cascade Range (12,307 feet high).

- *The article explained what "mount adams" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mount adams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old world monkey *(noun)*

Of Africa or Arabia or Asia; having nonprehensile tails and nostrils close together.

- *He looked up "old world monkey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "old world monkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paint leaf *(noun)*

Showy poinsettia found from the southern United States to Peru.

- *Understanding "paint leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paint leaf" to mean showy poinsettia found from the southern united....*

---

revolutionary justice organization *(noun)*

A Shiite terrorist organization with strong ties to Iran; seeks to create an Iranian fundamentalist Islamic state in Lebanon; car bombs are the signature weapon.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary justice organization" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revolutionary justice organization."*

---

river cam *(noun)*

A river in east central England that flows past Cambridge to join the Ouse River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river cam."*
- *They discussed "river cam" during the group presentation.*

---

saint francis river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Mississippi River that rises in Missouri and flows southeastward through Arkansas.

- *They discussed "saint francis river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saint francis river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sergeant fish *(noun)*

Large dark-striped tropical food and game fish related to remoras; found worldwide in coastal to open waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sergeant fish."*
- *He looked up "sergeant fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signature recognition *(noun)*

Biometric identification by automatically scanning a person's signature and matching it electronically against a library of known signatures.

- *They discussed "signature recognition" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "signature recognition" means with a simple example.*

---

stake driver *(noun)*

A kind of bittern.

- *Understanding "stake driver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stake driver" to mean a kind of bittern.*

---

sweet corn plant *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *The article explained what "sweet corn plant" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “sweet corn plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tree surgeon *(noun)*

A specialist in treating damaged trees.

- *They discussed “tree surgeon” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “tree surgeon” means with a simple example.*

valley white oak *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *They discussed “valley white oak” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “valley white oak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

warming *(noun)*

Warm weather following a freeze; snow and ice melt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “warming.”*
- *The article explained what “warming” means with a simple example.*

american mountain ash *(noun)*

A variety of mountain ash.

- *They discussed “american mountain ash” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “american mountain ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arrow wood *(noun)*

Closely related to southern arrow wood; grows in the eastern United States from Maine to Ohio and Georgia.

- *Understanding “arrow wood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “arrow wood” means with a simple example.*

australian pine *(noun)*

Common Australian tree widely grown as an ornamental in tropical regions; yields heavy hard red wood.

- *In class, the teacher used “australian pine” to mean common australian tree widely grown as an....*
- *The article explained what “australian pine” means with a simple example.*

basket star *(noun)*

Any starfish-like animal of the genera Euryale or Astrophyton or Gorgonocephalus having slender complexly branched interlacing arms radiating from a central disc.

- *He looked up “basket star” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “basket star.”*

black elder *(noun)*

A common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of Europe and Asia; fruit used for wines and jellies.

- *The article explained what “black elder” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “black elder” during the group presentation.*

black-headed snake *(noun)*

Small secretive ground-living snake; found from central United States to Argentina.

- *The article explained what “black-headed snake” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black-headed snake” to mean small secretive ground-living snake; found from....*

california olive *(noun)*

Pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olivelike fruit; yields a hard tough wood.

- *The article explained what “california olive” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “california olive” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common reed *(noun)*

Tall North American reed having relative wide leaves and large plumelike panicles; widely distributed in moist areas; used for mats, screens and arrow shafts.

- *They discussed “common reed” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “common reed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

darling river *(noun)*

An Australian river; tributary of the Murray River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darling river."*
- *Understanding "darling river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

devil grass *(noun)*

Trailing grass native to Europe now cosmopolitan in warm regions; used for lawns and pastures especially in southern United States and India.

- *He looked up "devil grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devil grass."*

european sea eagle *(noun)*

Bulky greyish-brown eagle with a short wedge-shaped white tail; of Europe and Greenland.

- *He looked up "european sea eagle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european sea eagle."*

fairy cup *(noun)*

A scarlet European fungus with cup-shaped ascocarp.

- *They discussed "fairy cup" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fairy cup."*

field mouse-ear *(noun)*

Densely tufted perennial chickweed of north temperate zone.

- *In class, the teacher used "field mouse-ear" to mean densely tufted perennial chickweed of north....*
- *They discussed "field mouse-ear" during the group presentation.*

ghost weed *(noun)*

Annual spurge of western United States having showy white-bracted flower clusters and very poisonous milk.

- *In class, the teacher used "ghost weed" to mean annual spurge of western united states having showy....*
- *He looked up "ghost weed" because he had never seen it before.*

globe flower *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Trollius having globose yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "globe flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "globe flower" means with a simple example.*

grain alcohol *(noun)*

The intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors; used pure or denatured as a solvent or in medicines and colognes and cleaning solutions and rocket fuel; proposed as a renewable clean-burning additive to gasoline.

- *The article explained what "grain alcohol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grain alcohol" to mean the intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled....*

hart *(noun)*

A male deer, especially an adult male red deer.

- *They discussed "hart" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hart" because he had never seen it before.*

horn of plenty *(noun)*

A goat's horn filled with grain and flowers and fruit symbolizing prosperity.

- *He looked up "horn of plenty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "horn of plenty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

humble plant *(noun)*

Prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical America, and Australia; heavily armed with recurved thorns and having sensitive soft grey-green leaflets that fold and droop at night or when touched or cooled.

- *In class, the teacher used "humble plant" to mean prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical....*
- *He looked up "humble plant" because he had never seen it before.*

japanese deer *(noun)*

Small deer of Japan with slightly forked antlers.

- *The article explained what "japanese deer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese deer."*

---

logan *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the St. Elias Range in the southwestern Yukon Territory in Canada (19,850 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logan."*
- *They discussed "logan" during the group presentation.*

---

mathematical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics.

- *A mathematical textbook.*
- *Slide rules and other mathematical instruments.*

---

potato tree *(noun)*

South American shrub or small tree widely cultivated in the tropics; not a true potato.

- *They discussed "potato tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "potato tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

russian olive *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of Europe and western Asia having grey leaves and small yellow fruits covered in silvery scales; sometimes spiny.

- *He looked up "russian olive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "russian olive."*

---

sea elephant *(noun)*

Either of two large northern Atlantic earless seals having snouts like trunks.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea elephant" to mean either of two large northern atlantic earless seals....*
- *The article explained what "sea elephant" means with a simple example.*

---

sheet lighting *(noun)*

Lightning that appears as a broad sheet; due to reflections of more distant lightning and to diffusion by the clouds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheet lighting."*
- *He looked up "sheet lighting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silk tree *(noun)*

Attractive domed or flat-topped Asiatic tree having bipinnate leaves and flowers with long silky stamens.

- *They discussed "silk tree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silk tree."*

---

solar gravity *(noun)*

The gravity of the sun.

- *Solar gravity creates extreme pressures and temperatures.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar gravity."*

---

sweet lemon *(noun)*

Lemon tree having fruit with a somewhat insipid sweetish pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet lemon."*
- *He looked up "sweet lemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syrian bear *(noun)*

Yellowish-grey Syrian brown bear.

- *In class, the teacher used "syrian bear" to mean yellowish-grey syrian brown bear.*
- *The article explained what "syrian bear" means with a simple example.*

---

theory of organic evolution *(noun)*

(biology) a scientific theory of the origin of species of plants and animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "theory of organic evolution" to mean (biology) a scientific theory of the origin of....*

- *He looked up “theory of organic evolution” because he had never seen it before.*

white mountain ash *(noun)*

Large tree with dark compact bark on lower trunk but smooth and white above; yields lumber similar to that of European or American ashes.

- *In class, the teacher used “white mountain ash” to mean large tree with dark compact bark on lower trunk....*
- *Understanding “white mountain ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bird of paradise *(noun)*

A tropical flowering shrub having bright orange or red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *They discussed “bird of paradise” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bird of paradise” means with a simple example.*

blue elder *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of western United States having white flowers and blue berries; fruit used in wines and jellies.

- *Understanding “blue elder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blue elder” to mean shrub or small tree of western united states having....*

cliff rose *(noun)*

Tufted thrift of seacoasts and mountains of north temperate zone; occasionally grown as a ground cover.

- *They discussed “cliff rose” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cliff rose.”*

common cotton grass *(noun)*

Having densely tufted white cottony or downlike glumes.

- *In class, the teacher used “common cotton grass” to mean having densely tufted white cottony or downlike glumes.*
- *Understanding “common cotton grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common elder *(noun)*

A common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of Europe and Asia; fruit used for wines and jellies.

- *They discussed “common elder” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “common elder” means with a simple example.*

cotton mouse *(noun)*

Large dark mouse of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “cotton mouse” to mean large dark mouse of southeastern united states.*
- *They discussed “cotton mouse” during the group presentation.*

eagle ray *(noun)*

Powerful free-swimming tropical ray noted for ‘soaring’ by flapping winglike fins; usually harmless but has venomous tissue near base of the tail as in stingrays.

- *He looked up “eagle ray” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “eagle ray” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fig tree *(noun)*

Any moraceous tree of the tropical genus Ficus; produces a closed pear-shaped receptacle that becomes fleshy and edible when mature.

- *In class, the teacher used “fig tree” to mean any moraceous tree of the tropical genus ficus;....*
- *The article explained what “fig tree” means with a simple example.*

flower arrangement *(noun)*

A decorative arrangement of flowers.

- *They discussed “flower arrangement” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flower arrangement.”*

four o’clock *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Mirabilis having flowers that open in late afternoon.

- *He looked up “four o’clock” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “four o’clock.”*

german bee *(noun)*

Dark-colored ill-tempered honeybee supposedly of German origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "german bee" to mean dark-colored ill-tempered honeybee supposedly of....*
- *The article explained what "german bee" means with a simple example.*

---

green monkey *(noun)*

Common savannah monkey with greenish-grey back and yellow tail.

- *Understanding "green monkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green monkey" to mean common savannah monkey with greenish-grey back and....*

---

harvest *(noun)*

The consequence of an effort or activity.

- *They gathered a harvest of examples.*
- *A harvest of love.*

---

hudson *(noun)*

A New York river; flows southward into New York Bay; explored by Henry Hudson early in the 17th century.

- *The article explained what "hudson" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hudson."*

---

hunting spider *(noun)*

Ground spider that hunts its prey instead of using a web.

- *He looked up "hunting spider" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hunting spider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jack pine *(noun)*

Slender medium-sized two-needled pine of eastern North America; with yellow-green needles and scaly grey to red-brown fissured bark.

- *They discussed "jack pine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jack pine."*

---

jungle cat *(noun)*

Small Asiatic wildcat.

- *They discussed "jungle cat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jungle cat."*

---

lemon tree *(noun)*

A small evergreen tree that originated in Asia but is widely cultivated for its fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon tree."*
- *He looked up "lemon tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milk cow *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *He looked up "milk cow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk cow."*

---

monkey dog *(noun)*

European breed of small dog resembling a terrier with dark wiry hair and a tufted muzzle.

- *The article explained what "monkey dog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monkey dog" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain climbing *(noun)*

The activity of climbing a mountain.

- *He looked up "mountain climbing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mountain climbing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old world rabbit *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown burrowing animal native to southern Europe and northern Africa but introduced elsewhere; widely domesticated and developed in various colors and for various needs; young are born naked and helpless.

- *The article explained what "old world rabbit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old world rabbit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pin grass *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in southwestern United States and Mexico having reddish decumbent stems with small fernlike leaves and small deep reddish-lavender flowers followed by slender fruits that stick straight up; often grown for forage.

- *The article explained what "pin grass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pin grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pine tree *(noun)*

A coniferous tree.

- *He looked up "pine tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pine tree" to mean a coniferous tree.*

---

rays *(noun)*

A branch of an umbel or an umbelliform inflorescence.

- *The article explained what "rays" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rays."*

---

river basin *(noun)*

The entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries; an area characterized by all runoff being conveyed to the same outlet.

- *Flood control in the Missouri basin.*
- *They discussed "river basin" during the group presentation.*

---

santa maria tree *(noun)*

West Indian tree having racemes of fragrant white flowers and yielding a durable timber and resinous juice.

- *They discussed "santa maria tree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa maria tree" to mean west indian tree having racemes of fragrant white....*

---

silk wood *(noun)*

A fast-growing tropical American evergreen having white flowers and white fleshy edible fruit; bark yields a silky fiber used in cordage and wood is valuable for staves.

- *Understanding "silk wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silk wood" means with a simple example.*

---

spider flower *(noun)*

Native to South America but naturalized in warm parts of United States; grown for its long-lasting spider-shaped white to pink-purple flowers.

- *Understanding "spider flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spider flower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tennessee walking horse *(noun)*

A horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a fast running walk.

- *In class, the teacher used "tennessee walking horse" to mean a horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a....*
- *They discussed "tennessee walking horse" during the group presentation.*

---

turkey oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree of central and southern Europe and Asia Minor having lanceolate leaves with spiked lobes.

- *The article explained what "turkey oak" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "turkey oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visible radiation *(noun)*

(physics) electromagnetic radiation that can produce a visual sensation.

- *The article explained what "visible radiation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visible radiation."*

---

weather forecast *(noun)*

A forecast of the weather.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weather forecast."*
- *They discussed "weather forecast" during the group presentation.*

western white pine *(noun)*

Tall pine of western North America with stout blue-green needles; bark is grey-brown with rectangular plates when mature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “western white pine.”*
- *He looked up “western white pine” because he had never seen it before.*

wheel bug *(noun)*

Large predatory North American bug that sucks the blood of other insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wheel bug.”*
- *He looked up “wheel bug” because he had never seen it before.*

wild potato *(noun)*

Erect or spreading perennial of southwestern United States and Mexico bearing small pale brown to cream-colored tubers resembling potatoes.

- *They discussed “wild potato” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “wild potato” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american red elder *(noun)*

Common North American shrub or small tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american red elder.”*
- *He looked up “american red elder” because he had never seen it before.*

artificial flower *(noun)*

A handmade imitation of a blossom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “artificial flower.”*
- *He looked up “artificial flower” because he had never seen it before.*

bird pepper *(noun)*

Plant bearing very small and very hot oblong red fruits; includes wild forms native to tropical America; thought to be ancestral to the sweet pepper and many hot peppers.

- *The article explained what “bird pepper” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bird pepper” to mean plant bearing very small and very hot oblong red....*

box elder *(noun)*

Common shade tree of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what “box elder” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “box elder” during the group presentation.*

cape hunting dog *(noun)*

A powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern Africa that hunts in large packs; now rare in settled area.

- *He looked up “cape hunting dog” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cape hunting dog” to mean a powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern....*

cat shark *(noun)*

Small bottom-dwelling sharks with cat-like eyes; found along continental slopes.

- *They discussed “cat shark” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cat shark” because he had never seen it before.*

common bird cherry *(noun)*

Small European cherry tree closely resembling the American chokecherry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common bird cherry.”*
- *He looked up “common bird cherry” because he had never seen it before.*

donald duck *(noun)*

A fictional duck created in animated film strips by Walt Disney.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “donald duck.”*
- *Understanding “donald duck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

european elder *(noun)*

A common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of Europe and Asia; fruit used for wines and jellies.

- *The article explained what "european elder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european elder" to mean a common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of....*

---

european mountain ash *(noun)*

Eurasian tree with orange-red berrylike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "european mountain ash" to mean eurasian tree with orange-red berrylike fruits.*
- *They discussed "european mountain ash" during the group presentation.*

---

four-o'clock family *(noun)*

A family of flowering plants of the order Caryophyllales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-o'clock family."*
- *The article explained what "four-o'clock family" means with a simple example.*

---

golden eagle *(noun)*

Large eagle of mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere having a golden-brown head and neck.

- *They discussed "golden eagle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "golden eagle" means with a simple example.*

---

indian elephant *(noun)*

Asian elephant having smaller ears and tusks primarily in the male.

- *Understanding "indian elephant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indian elephant" means with a simple example.*

---

lemon-wood *(noun)*

South African evergreen having hard tough wood.

- *They discussed "lemon-wood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lemon-wood" means with a simple example.*

---

man-eating shark *(noun)*

Large aggressive shark widespread in warm seas; known to attack humans.

- *Understanding "man-eating shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "man-eating shark" during the group presentation.*

---

natural fiber *(noun)*

Fiber derived from plants or animals.

- *The article explained what "natural fiber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural fiber" to mean fiber derived from plants or animals.*

---

olive tree *(noun)*

A tree of the genus Olea cultivated for its fruit.

- *They discussed "olive tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "olive tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pine tree state *(noun)*

A state in New England.

- *They discussed "pine tree state" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pine tree state."*

---

ps *(noun)*

A note appended to a letter after the signature.

- *They discussed "ps" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queen bee *(noun)*

Fertile egg-laying female bee.

- *He looked up "queen bee" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “queen bee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rice rat *(noun)*

Hardy agile rat of grassy marshes of Mexico and the southeastern United States.

- *He looked up “rice rat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rice rat.”*

roof rat *(noun)*

Common household pest originally from Asia that has spread worldwide.

- *They discussed “roof rat” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “roof rat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sand snake *(noun)*

Small North American burrowing snake.

- *In class, the teacher used “sand snake” to mean small north american burrowing snake.*
- *The article explained what “sand snake” means with a simple example.*

seed vessel *(noun)*

The ripened and variously modified walls of a plant ovary.

- *The article explained what “seed vessel” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seed vessel.”*

she-goat *(noun)*

Female goat.

- *In class, the teacher used “she-goat” to mean female goat.*
- *He looked up “she-goat” because he had never seen it before.*

shelf *(noun)*

A projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under water.

- *Understanding “shelf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shelf” to mean a projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under....*

silver pine *(noun)*

Timber tree of New Zealand having shiny white wood.

- *They discussed “silver pine” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “silver pine” because he had never seen it before.*

stone pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized two-needled pine of southern Europe having a spreading crown; widely cultivated for its sweet seeds that resemble almonds.

- *They discussed “stone pine” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stone pine” to mean medium-sized two-needled pine of southern europe....*

surfaces *(noun)*

A superficial aspect as opposed to the real nature of something.

- *There is a special cleaner for these surfaces.*
- *Understanding “surfaces” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

visible spectrum *(noun)*

The distribution of colors produced when light is dispersed by a prism.

- *The article explained what “visible spectrum” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “visible spectrum” during the group presentation.*

voltage *(noun)*

The difference in electrical charge between two points in a circuit expressed in volts.

- *He looked up “voltage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “voltage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild cherry tree *(noun)*

An uncultivated cherry tree.

- *The article explained what “wild cherry tree” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wild cherry tree” to mean an uncultivated cherry tree.*

---

wild fig *(noun)*

A West Indies clusia having fig-shaped fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “wild fig” to mean a west indies clusia having fig-shaped fruit.*
- *The article explained what “wild fig” means with a simple example.*

---

african elephant *(noun)*

An elephant native to Africa having enormous flapping ears and ivory tusks.

- *The article explained what “african elephant” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “african elephant” during the group presentation.*

---

american turkey oak *(noun)*

Small slow-growing deciduous shrubby tree of dry sandy barrens of southeastern United States having leaves with bristle-tipped lobes resembling turkey’s toes.

- *The article explained what “american turkey oak” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american turkey oak.”*

---

arkansas river *(noun)*

A river that rises in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and flows southeast through Kansas and Oklahoma and through Arkansas to become a tributary of the Mississippi River.

- *Understanding “arkansas river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arkansas river.”*

---

basket fish *(noun)*

Any starfish-like animal of the genera Euryale or Astrophyton or Gorgonocephalus having slender complexly branched interlacing arms radiating from a central disc.

- *In class, the teacher used “basket fish” to mean any starfish-like animal of the genera euryale or....*
- *He looked up “basket fish” because he had never seen it before.*

---

consumption weed *(noun)*

A shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south central North America and West Indies; fruit is surrounded with white plumelike hairy tufts.

- *In class, the teacher used “consumption weed” to mean a shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south....*
- *They discussed “consumption weed” during the group presentation.*

---

elephant tree *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of the southwestern United States having a spicy odor and odd-pinnate leaves and small clusters of white flowers.

- *They discussed “elephant tree” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “elephant tree” to mean small tree or shrub of the southwestern united....*

---

european bird cherry *(noun)*

Small European cherry tree closely resembling the American chokecherry.

- *They discussed “european bird cherry” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “european bird cherry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european rabbit *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown burrowing animal native to southern Europe and northern Africa but introduced elsewhere; widely domesticated and developed in various colors and for various needs; young are born naked and helpless.

- *They discussed “european rabbit” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “european rabbit” to mean common greyish-brown burrowing animal native to....*

---

evaluate *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *How do you evaluate this grant proposal?*
- *In everyday English, people use “evaluate” when talking about this idea.*

---

flame fish *(noun)*

A cardinalfish found in tropical Atlantic coastal waters.

- *The article explained what "flame fish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flame fish" during the group presentation.*

---

fundamental interaction *(noun)*

(physics) the transfer of energy between elementary particles or between an elementary particle and a field or between fields; mediated by gauge bosons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fundamental interaction."*
- *He looked up "fundamental interaction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunting permit *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain type of animal during a specified period of time.

- *Understanding "hunting permit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hunting permit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indian blanket *(noun)*

Annual of central United States having showy long-stalked yellow flower heads marked with scarlet or purple in the center.

- *He looked up "indian blanket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "indian blanket" during the group presentation.*

---

interior live oak *(noun)*

A small shrubby evergreen tree of western North America similar to the coast live oak but occurring chiefly in foothills of mountain ranges removed from the coast; an important part of the chaparral.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interior live oak."*
- *The article explained what "interior live oak" means with a simple example.*

---

japanese black pine *(noun)*

Large Japanese ornamental having long needles in bunches of 2; widely planted in United States because of its resistance to salt and smog.

- *He looked up "japanese black pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese black pine."*

---

king nut *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States resembling the shagbark but having a much larger nut.

- *Understanding "king nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "king nut" to mean hickory of the eastern united states resembling the....*

---

mountain pine *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of New Zealand resembling the kawaka.

- *The article explained what "mountain pine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mountain pine" during the group presentation.*

---

panic grass *(noun)*

Any grass of the genus Panicum; grown for grain and fodder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panic grass."*
- *They discussed "panic grass" during the group presentation.*

---

portuguese man-of-war *(noun)*

Large siphonophore having a bladderlike float and stinging tentacles.

- *In class, the teacher used "portuguese man-of-war" to mean large siphonophore having a bladderlike float and....*
- *They discussed "portuguese man-of-war" during the group presentation.*

---

rainbow fish *(noun)*

Small freshwater fish of South America and the West Indies; often kept in aquariums.

- *In class, the teacher used "rainbow fish" to mean small freshwater fish of south america and the west....*
- *He looked up "rainbow fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock rabbit *(noun)*

Small short-eared burrowing mammal of rocky uplands of Asia and western North America.

- *They discussed "rock rabbit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rock rabbit" because he had never seen it before.*

rocky mountain national park *(noun)*

A national park in Colorado having mountains and lakes and streams and forests.

- *They discussed "rocky mountain national park" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rocky mountain national park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roses *(noun)*

Any of many shrubs of the genus Rosa that bear roses.

- *He looked up "roses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "roses" during the group presentation.*

saint lawrence river *(noun)*

A North American river; flows into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the North Atlantic.

- *He looked up "saint lawrence river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint lawrence river."*

speed demon *(noun)*

A driver who exceeds the safe speed limit.

- *In class, the teacher used "speed demon" to mean a driver who exceeds the safe speed limit.*
- *He looked up "speed demon" because he had never seen it before.*

sweet pepper plant *(noun)*

Plant bearing large mild thick-walled usually bell-shaped fruits; the principal salad peppers.

- *They discussed "sweet pepper plant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sweet pepper plant" because he had never seen it before.*

timber *(noun)*

The wood of trees cut and prepared for use as building material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timber."*
- *He looked up "timber" because he had never seen it before.*

tweets *(noun)*

A weak chirping sound as of a small bird.

- *Understanding "tweets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tweets" means with a simple example.*

western mountain ash *(noun)*

An ash of the western coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "western mountain ash" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "western mountain ash" to mean an ash of the western coast of north america.*

wild olive *(noun)*

Erect shrub or climber of India and China with red olivelike fruit.

- *They discussed "wild olive" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wild olive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild water lemon *(noun)*

Tropical American passion flower with finely dissected bracts; stems malodorous when crushed.

- *He looked up "wild water lemon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wild water lemon" to mean tropical american passion flower with finely....*

wilson cloud chamber *(noun)*

Apparatus that detects the path of high-energy particles passing through a supersaturated vapor; each particle ionizes molecules along its path and small droplets condense on them to produce a visible track.

- *The article explained what "wilson cloud chamber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wilson cloud chamber" to mean apparatus that detects the path of high-energy....*

animal trainer *(noun)*

One who trains or exhibits animals.

- *They discussed “animal trainer” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “animal trainer” means with a simple example.*

---

bee fly *(noun)*

Hairy nectar-eating fly that resembles a bee; larvae are parasitic on larvae of bees and related insects.

- *The article explained what “bee fly” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bee fly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bitter orange tree *(noun)*

Any of various common orange trees yielding sour or bitter fruit; used as grafting stock.

- *In class, the teacher used “bitter orange tree” to mean any of various common orange trees yielding sour or....*
- *He looked up “bitter orange tree” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chemical phenomenon *(noun)*

Any natural phenomenon involving chemistry (as changes to atoms or molecules).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chemical phenomenon.”*
- *He looked up “chemical phenomenon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinese silk plant *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb of tropical Asia with dark green leaves; cultivated for the fiber from its woody stems that resembles flax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chinese silk plant.”*
- *The article explained what “chinese silk plant” means with a simple example.*

---

common fig tree *(noun)*

Mediterranean tree widely cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *The article explained what “common fig tree” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “common fig tree” during the group presentation.*

---

common four-o'clock *(noun)*

Common garden plant of North America having fragrant red or purple or yellow or white flowers that open in late afternoon.

- *Understanding “common four-o'clock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “common four-o'clock” because he had never seen it before.*

---

delta wave *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a person in deep dreamless sleep; occurs with high voltage and low frequency (1 to 4 hertz).

- *They discussed “delta wave” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “delta wave.”*

---

deposits *(noun)*

The phenomenon of sediment or gravel accumulating.

- *They discussed “deposits” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “deposits” means with a simple example.*

---

eastern white pine *(noun)*

Tall-growing pine of eastern North America; bark is brown with longitudinal fissures when mature; valued as a timber tree.

- *The article explained what “eastern white pine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eastern white pine” to mean tall-growing pine of eastern north america; bark is....*

---

european red elder *(noun)*

Eurasian shrub.

- *Understanding “european red elder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “european red elder.”*

---

fairy ring *(noun)*

A ring of fungi marking the periphery of the perennial underground growth of the mycelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy ring.”*

- *He looked up “fairy ring” because he had never seen it before.*

flame cell *(noun)*

Organ of excretion in flatworms.

- *They discussed “flame cell” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “flame cell” means with a simple example.*

flame tree *(noun)*

A terrestrial evergreen shrub or small tree of western Australia having brilliant yellow-orange flowers; parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *The article explained what “flame tree” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “flame tree” to mean a terrestrial evergreen shrub or small tree of....*

flour *(noun)*

Fine powdery foodstuff obtained by grinding and sifting the meal of a cereal grain.

- *In class, the teacher used “flour” to mean fine powdery foodstuff obtained by grinding and....*
- *He looked up “flour” because he had never seen it before.*

fly poison *(noun)*

All parts of plant are highly toxic; bulb pounded and used as a fly poison; sometimes placed in subfamily Melanthiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fly poison.”*
- *The article explained what “fly poison” means with a simple example.*

golden fig *(noun)*

A strangler tree native to southern Florida and West Indies; begins as an epiphyte eventually developing many thick aerial roots and covering enormous areas.

- *The article explained what “golden fig” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “golden fig” during the group presentation.*

grass snake *(noun)*

Harmless European snake with a bright yellow collar; common in England.

- *Understanding “grass snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grass snake.”*

gravity-assist *(noun)*

(spaceflight) a trajectory that passes close to a planetary body in order to gain energy from its gravitational field.

- *In class, the teacher used “gravity-assist” to mean (spaceflight) a trajectory that passes close to a....*
- *He looked up “gravity-assist” because he had never seen it before.*

greater swiss mountain dog *(noun)*

The largest of the four Swiss breeds.

- *Understanding “greater swiss mountain dog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “greater swiss mountain dog” to mean the largest of the four swiss breeds.*

hampshire down *(noun)*

British breed of hornless dark-faced domestic sheep.

- *They discussed “hampshire down” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hampshire down” to mean british breed of hornless dark-faced domestic sheep.*

hard wheat *(noun)*

Wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten and used for bread and pasta; grown especially in southern Russia, North Africa, and northern central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “hard wheat” to mean wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten....*
- *The article explained what “hard wheat” means with a simple example.*

holy day of obligation *(noun)*

A day when Catholics must attend Mass and refrain from servile work, and Episcopalians must take Communion.

- *They discussed “holy day of obligation” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “holy day of obligation” means with a simple example.*

japanese red pine *(noun)*

Pine native to Japan and Korea having a wide-spreading irregular crown when mature; grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "japanese red pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese red pine."*

---

king william pine *(noun)*

Evergreen of Tasmanian mountains having sharp-pointed leaves that curve inward.

- *In class, the teacher used "king william pine" to mean evergreen of tasmanian mountains having....*
- *They discussed "king william pine" during the group presentation.*

---

lower peninsula *(noun)*

The part of northern Michigan between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

- *In class, the teacher used "lower peninsula" to mean the part of northern michigan between lake michigan....*
- *Understanding "lower peninsula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marine creature *(noun)*

Any of numerous animals inhabiting the sea including e.g. fishes and molluscs and many mammals.

- *The article explained what "marine creature" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine creature."*

---

oil nut *(noun)*

Oily drupaceous fruit of rabbitwood.

- *The article explained what "oil nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oil nut" to mean oily drupaceous fruit of rabbitwood.*

---

organs *(noun)*

Edible viscera of a butchered animal.

- *Understanding "organs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organs" to mean edible viscera of a butchered animal.*

---

pocket rat *(noun)*

Any of various rodents with cheek pouches.

- *The article explained what "pocket rat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pocket rat" during the group presentation.*

---

rocky mountains *(noun)*

The chief mountain range of western North America; extends from British Columbia to northern New Mexico; forms the continental divide.

- *Understanding "rocky mountains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rocky mountains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rough green snake *(noun)*

Of southern and eastern United States.

- *He looked up "rough green snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rough green snake" to mean of southern and eastern united states.*

---

sun lamp *(noun)*

A mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic treatments.

- *Understanding "sun lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sun lamp" to mean a mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic....*

---

survivor *(noun)*

An animal that survives in spite of adversity.

- *Only the fittest animals were survivors of the cold winters.*
- *The survivors of the fire were taken to a hospital.*

---

sweet elder *(noun)*

Common elder of central and eastern North America bearing purple-black berries; fruit used in wines and jellies.

- *He looked up “sweet elder” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sweet elder.”*

---

tennessee walker *(noun)*

A horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a fast running walk.

- *He looked up “tennessee walker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tennessee walker.”*

---

virginia deer *(noun)*

Common North American deer; tail has a white underside.

- *The article explained what “virginia deer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “virginia deer” during the group presentation.*

---

weather outlook *(noun)*

A forecast of the weather.

- *They discussed “weather outlook” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “weather outlook” means with a simple example.*

---

western blind snake *(noun)*

Burrows among roots of shrubs and beneath rocks in desert and rocky hillside areas and beach sand of western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “western blind snake.”*
- *Understanding “western blind snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wolf spider *(noun)*

Ground spider that hunts its prey instead of using a web.

- *The article explained what “wolf spider” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wolf spider” to mean ground spider that hunts its prey instead of using....*

---

yellow pine *(noun)*

Hard yellowish wood of a yellow pine.

- *In class, the teacher used “yellow pine” to mean hard yellowish wood of a yellow pine.*
- *They discussed “yellow pine” during the group presentation.*

---

animal fiber *(noun)*

Fiber derived from animals.

- *Understanding “animal fiber” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “animal fiber” means with a simple example.*

---

arizona wild cotton *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Arizona and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arizona wild cotton.”*
- *He looked up “arizona wild cotton” because he had never seen it before.*

---

banana family *(noun)*

Treelike tropical Asian herbs.

- *They discussed “banana family” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “banana family” to mean treelike tropical asian herbs.*

---

benjamin bush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of the eastern United States having highly aromatic leaves and bark and yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries.

- *In class, the teacher used “benjamin bush” to mean deciduous shrub of the eastern united states having....*
- *He looked up “benjamin bush” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black buck *(noun)*

Common Indian antelope with a dark back and spiral horns.

- *Understanding “black buck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “black buck” during the group presentation.*

cotton-seed tree *(noun)*

A shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south central North America and West Indies; fruit is surrounded with white plumelike hairy tufts.

- *They discussed "cotton-seed tree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotton-seed tree."*

dock *(noun)*

A short or shortened tail of certain animals.

- *The ship arrived at the dock more than a day late.*
- *The article explained what "dock" means with a simple example.*

dog mercury *(noun)*

European perennial weedy plant with greenish flowers.

- *They discussed "dog mercury" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dog mercury" because he had never seen it before.*

egyptian grass *(noun)*

A creeping grass with spikes like fingers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egyptian grass."*
- *Understanding "egyptian grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

egyptian paper rush *(noun)*

Tall sedge of the Nile valley yielding fiber that served many purposes in historic times.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egyptian paper rush."*
- *He looked up "egyptian paper rush" because he had never seen it before.*

european turkey oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree of central and southern Europe and Asia Minor having lanceolate leaves with spiked lobes.

- *He looked up "european turkey oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european turkey oak."*

fig-bird *(noun)*

Greenish-yellow Australian oriole feeding chiefly on figs and other fruits.

- *He looked up "fig-bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fig-bird" to mean greenish-yellow australian oriole feeding chiefly....*

fossil *(noun)*

The remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and that has been excavated from the soil.

- *Understanding "fossil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fossil."*

fox shark *(noun)*

Large pelagic shark of warm seas with a whiplike tail used to round up small fish on which to feed.

- *Understanding "fox shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fox shark" during the group presentation.*

hudson river *(noun)*

A New York river; flows southward into New York Bay; explored by Henry Hudson early in the 17th century.

- *They discussed "hudson river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hudson river" because he had never seen it before.*

italian bee *(noun)*

Yellowish honeybee resembling the Carniolan bee in its habits.

- *Understanding "italian bee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "italian bee" to mean yellowish honeybee resembling the carniolan bee in....*

java man *(noun)*

Fossil remains found in Java; formerly called Pithecanthropus erectus.

- *He looked up "java man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "java man" during the group presentation.*

---

jersey pine *(noun)*

Common small shrubby pine of the eastern United States having straggling often twisted or branches and short needles in bunches of 2.

- *Understanding "jersey pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jersey pine" means with a simple example.*

---

jumping seed *(noun)*

Seed of Mexican shrubs of the genus Sebastiana containing the larva of a moth whose movements cause the bean to jerk or tumble.

- *They discussed "jumping seed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jumping seed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple passage *(noun)*

A passage full of ornate and flowery language.

- *Understanding "purple passage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple passage."*

---

red salmon *(noun)*

Fatty red flesh of salmon of Pacific coast and rivers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red salmon."*
- *The article explained what "red salmon" means with a simple example.*

---

reverse lightning *(noun)*

Atmospheric discharges (lasting 10 msec) bursting from the tops of giant storm clouds in blue cones that widen as they flash upward.

- *Understanding "reverse lightning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reverse lightning" to mean atmospheric discharges (lasting 10 msec) bursting....*

---

sand cherry *(noun)*

Small straggling American cherry growing on sandy soil and having minute scarcely edible purplish-black fruit.

- *The article explained what "sand cherry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand cherry."*

---

seed leaf *(noun)*

Embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants.

- *They discussed "seed leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seed leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solar magnetic field *(noun)*

The magnetic field of the sun.

- *The article explained what "solar magnetic field" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "solar magnetic field" during the group presentation.*

---

st bernard *(noun)*

A Swiss alpine breed of large powerful dog with a thick coat of hair used as a rescue dog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "st bernard."*
- *The article explained what "st bernard" means with a simple example.*

---

sun-dried *(adjective)*

Dried naturally by the sun.

- *Sun-dried apricots.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sun-dried."*

---

virginia pine *(noun)*

Common small shrubby pine of the eastern United States having straggling often twisted or branches and short needles in bunches of 2.

- *The article explained what "virginia pine" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “virginia pine.”*

white admiral *(noun)*

Eurasian butterfly with brown wings and white markings.

- *They discussed “white admiral” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “white admiral” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bird cherry tree *(noun)*

Any of several small-fruited cherry trees frequented or fed on by birds.

- *In class, the teacher used “bird cherry tree” to mean any of several small-fruited cherry trees....*
- *The article explained what “bird cherry tree” means with a simple example.*

brush wolf *(noun)*

Small wolf native to western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “brush wolf” to mean small wolf native to western north america.*
- *Understanding “brush wolf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bull snake *(noun)*

Any of several large harmless rodent-eating North American burrowing snakes.

- *The article explained what “bull snake” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bull snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bull-snake *(noun)*

Any of several large harmless rodent-eating North American burrowing snakes.

- *He looked up “bull-snake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bull-snake” during the group presentation.*

california four o’clock *(noun)*

California four o’clock with purple-red flowers.

- *He looked up “california four o’clock” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “california four o’clock.”*

canadian red pine *(noun)*

Pine of eastern North America having long needles in bunches of two and reddish bark.

- *Understanding “canadian red pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “canadian red pine” during the group presentation.*

chemical attraction *(noun)*

The force attracting atoms to each other and binding them together in a molecule.

- *The article explained what “chemical attraction” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “chemical attraction” during the group presentation.*

coat-of-mail shell *(noun)*

Primitive elongated bilaterally symmetrical marine mollusk having a mantle covered with eight calcareous plates.

- *The article explained what “coat-of-mail shell” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “coat-of-mail shell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

collar cell *(noun)*

Any of the flagellated cells in sponges having a collar of cytoplasm around the flagellum; they maintain a flow of water through the body.

- *They discussed “collar cell” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “collar cell” means with a simple example.*

common wheat *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in temperate regions in many varieties for its commercially important grain.

- *In class, the teacher used “common wheat” to mean widely cultivated in temperate regions in many....*
- *They discussed “common wheat” during the group presentation.*

dale *(noun)*

An open river valley (in a hilly area).

- *He looked up "dale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dale" during the group presentation.*

---

egg laying *(noun)*

The production of eggs (especially in birds).

- *They discussed "egg laying" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "egg laying" to mean the production of eggs (especially in birds).*

---

european olive tree *(noun)*

Evergreen tree cultivated in the Mediterranean region since antiquity and now elsewhere; has edible shiny black fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "european olive tree" to mean evergreen tree cultivated in the mediterranean....*
- *He looked up "european olive tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hudson river school *(noun)*

The first coherent school of American art; active from 1825 to 1870; painted wilderness landscapes of the Hudson River valley and surrounding New England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hudson river school."*
- *Understanding "hudson river school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japanese table pine *(noun)*

Pine native to Japan and Korea having a wide-spreading irregular crown when mature; grown as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "japanese table pine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japanese table pine" to mean pine native to japan and korea having a....*

---

jerusalem cricket *(noun)*

Large wingless nocturnal grasshopper that burrows in loose soil along the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerusalem cricket."*
- *Understanding "jerusalem cricket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nut tree *(noun)*

Tree bearing edible nuts.

- *The article explained what "nut tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nut tree."*

---

painted leaf *(noun)*

Poinsettia of United States and eastern Mexico; often confused with Euphorbia heterophylla.

- *They discussed "painted leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "painted leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pepper bush *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern and southern coastal United States having beautiful racemes of spice-scented white flowers.

- *Understanding "pepper bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pepper bush" means with a simple example.*

---

pond *(noun)*

A small lake.

- *The pond was too small for sailing.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pond."*

---

purple emperor *(noun)*

Large European butterfly the male of which has wings shaded with purple.

- *In class, the teacher used "purple emperor" to mean large european butterfly the male of which has....*
- *They discussed "purple emperor" during the group presentation.*

---

red admiral *(noun)*

Of temperate Europe and Asia; having black wings with red and white markings.

- *The article explained what "red admiral" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red admiral."*

---

right whale *(noun)*

Large Arctic whalebone whale; allegedly the 'right' whale to hunt because of its valuable whalebone and oil.

- *They discussed "right whale" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "right whale" to mean large arctic whalebone whale; allegedly the 'right'....*

---

sand rat *(noun)*

Small nearly naked African mole rat of desert areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand rat."*
- *Understanding "sand rat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seasonal *(noun)*

A worker who finds employment only in certain seasons.

- *Understanding "seasonal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "seasonal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

southern arrow wood *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having blue-black berries and tough pliant wood formerly used to make arrows.

- *He looked up "southern arrow wood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southern arrow wood."*

---

treasure flower *(noun)*

Decumbent South African perennial with short densely leafy stems and orange flower rays with black eyespots at base.

- *Understanding "treasure flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "treasure flower" during the group presentation.*

---

tropical rain forest *(noun)*

A rain forest in a tropical area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tropical rain forest."*
- *Understanding "tropical rain forest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

war admiral *(noun)*

Thoroughbred that won the triple crown in 1937.

- *In class, the teacher used "war admiral" to mean thoroughbred that won the triple crown in 1937.*
- *He looked up "war admiral" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wood rabbit *(noun)*

Common small rabbit of North America having greyish or brownish fur and a tail with a white underside; a host for Ixodes pacificus and Ixodes scapularis (Lyme disease ticks).

- *The article explained what "wood rabbit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wood rabbit" to mean common small rabbit of north america having greyish....*

---

african green monkey *(noun)*

Common savannah monkey with greenish-grey back and yellow tail.

- *Understanding "african green monkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african green monkey."*

---

atomic power *(noun)*

Nuclear energy regarded as a source of electricity for the power grid (for civilian use).

- *Understanding "atomic power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic power."*

---

berry *(noun)*

A small fruit having any of various structures, e.g., simple (grape or blueberry) or aggregate (blackberry or raspberry).

- *Understanding "berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "berry" means with a simple example.*

black whale *(noun)*

Large whale with a large cavity in the head containing spermaceti and oil; also a source of ambergris.

- *Understanding "black whale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black whale" to mean large whale with a large cavity in the head....*

bristol channel *(noun)*

An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean between southern Wales and southwestern England.

- *He looked up "bristol channel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bristol channel."*

california box elder *(noun)*

Maple of the Pacific coast of the United States; fruits are white when mature.

- *The article explained what "california box elder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "california box elder" during the group presentation.*

carpet grass *(noun)*

Grass native to West Indies but common in southern United States having tufted wiry stems often infested with a dark fungus.

- *The article explained what "carpet grass" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "carpet grass" during the group presentation.*

desert rat *(noun)*

Any of various leaping rodents of desert regions of North America and Mexico; largest members of the family Heteromyidae.

- *He looked up "desert rat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "desert rat" during the group presentation.*

egyptian cotton *(noun)*

Fine somewhat brownish long-staple cotton grown in Egypt; believed to be derived from sea island cotton or by hybridization with Peruvian cotton.

- *In class, the teacher used "egyptian cotton" to mean fine somewhat brownish long-staple cotton grown in....*
- *Understanding "egyptian cotton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elephant bird *(noun)*

Huge (to 9 ft.) extinct flightless bird of Madagascar.

- *Understanding "elephant bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elephant bird" means with a simple example.*

fishing eagle *(noun)*

Of southeast Europe and central Asia.

- *Understanding "fishing eagle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishing eagle."*

intermediate host *(noun)*

A host that is used by a parasite in the course of its life cycle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intermediate host."*
- *He looked up "intermediate host" because he had never seen it before.*

jumping mouse *(noun)*

Any of several primitive mouselike rodents with long hind legs and no cheek pouches; of woodlands of Eurasia and North America.

- *The article explained what "jumping mouse" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumping mouse."*

kentucky black bass *(noun)*

A variety of black bass.

- *He looked up "kentucky black bass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kentucky black bass" during the group presentation.*

lee tide *(noun)*

A tide that runs in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

- *A leeward tide is dangerous for small boats.*
- *Understanding "lee tide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lords-and-ladies *(noun)*

Common European arum with lanceolate spathe and short purple spadix; emerges in early spring; source of a starch called arum.

- *They discussed "lords-and-ladies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lords-and-ladies" because he had never seen it before.*

mixed bud *(noun)*

A bud yielding both leaves and flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "mixed bud" to mean a bud yielding both leaves and flowers.*
- *He looked up "mixed bud" because he had never seen it before.*

mountain tent *(noun)*

A lightweight tent with a floor; flaps close with a zipper.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain tent" to mean a lightweight tent with a floor; flaps close with a....*
- *Understanding "mountain tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paradise flower *(noun)*

Tropical shrub or small tree having showy yellow to orange-red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *He looked up "paradise flower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paradise flower."*

po *(noun)*

A European river; flows into the Adriatic Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "po."*
- *He looked up "po" because he had never seen it before.*

pork-fish *(noun)*

Black and gold grunt found from Bermuda to Caribbean to Brazil.

- *The article explained what "pork-fish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pork-fish" during the group presentation.*

radio-frequency spectrum *(noun)*

The entire spectrum of electromagnetic frequencies used for communications; includes frequencies used for radio and radar and television.

- *They discussed "radio-frequency spectrum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "radio-frequency spectrum" means with a simple example.*

salmon river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Snake River in Idaho.

- *He looked up "salmon river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salmon river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slave-maker *(noun)*

An ant that attacks colonies of other ant species and carries off the young to be reared as slave ants.

- *Understanding "slave-maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "slave-maker" during the group presentation.*

smooth green snake *(noun)*

Of western and central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smooth green snake."*
- *They discussed "smooth green snake" during the group presentation.*

stable companion *(noun)*

A horse stabled with another or one of several horses owned by the same person.

- *They discussed "stable companion" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “stable companion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

steak *(noun)*

A slice of meat cut from the fleshy part of an animal or large fish.

- *Understanding “steak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steak.”*

---

sun helmet *(noun)*

A lightweight hat worn in tropical countries for protection from the sun.

- *They discussed “sun helmet” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sun helmet” to mean a lightweight hat worn in tropical countries for....*

---

sweet four o’clock *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or pale pink trumpet-shaped flowers; southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “sweet four o’clock” to mean leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or....*
- *The article explained what “sweet four o’clock” means with a simple example.*

---

table-mountain pine *(noun)*

A small two-needled upland pine of the eastern United States (Appalachians) having dark brown flaking bark and thorn-tipped cone scales.

- *He looked up “table-mountain pine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “table-mountain pine.”*

---

tree trunk *(noun)*

The main stem of a tree; usually covered with bark; the bole is usually the part that is commercially useful for lumber.

- *Understanding “tree trunk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “tree trunk” means with a simple example.*

---

white whale *(noun)*

Small northern whale that is white when adult.

- *Understanding “white whale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white whale.”*

---

widow bird *(noun)*

Mostly black African weaverbird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “widow bird.”*
- *He looked up “widow bird” because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpha radiation *(noun)*

The radiation of alpha particles during radioactive decay.

- *They discussed “alpha radiation” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “alpha radiation” means with a simple example.*

---

apple nut *(noun)*

Nutlike seed of a South American palm; the hard white shell takes a high polish and is used for e.g. buttons.

- *They discussed “apple nut” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “apple nut” means with a simple example.*

---

arizona ash *(noun)*

Small shrubby ash of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “arizona ash” to mean small shrubby ash of southwestern united states and....*
- *The article explained what “arizona ash” means with a simple example.*

---

arizona white oak *(noun)*

Semi-evergreen shrub or small tree of Arizona and New Mexico having acorns with hemispherical cups.

- *In class, the teacher used “arizona white oak” to mean semi-evergreen shrub or small tree of arizona and....*
- *Understanding “arizona white oak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atomic energy *(noun)*

The energy released by a nuclear reaction.

- *They discussed "atomic energy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic energy."*

---

beaches *(noun)*

An area of sand sloping down to the water of a sea or lake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beaches."*
- *He looked up "beaches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beast of burden *(noun)*

An animal such as a donkey or ox or elephant used for transporting loads or doing other heavy work.

- *He looked up "beast of burden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "beast of burden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bird nest *(noun)*

Nest where birds lay their eggs and hatch their young.

- *The article explained what "bird nest" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bird nest" to mean nest where birds lay their eggs and hatch their young.*

---

bird-nest *(verb)*

Gather birdnests.

- *The coach explained when to use "bird-nest" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bird-nest" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

black sally *(noun)*

A small mallee with rough dark-colored bark toward the butt; yields a red eucalyptus kino gum.

- *He looked up "black sally" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black sally."*

---

bubble shell *(noun)*

Marine gastropod mollusk having a very small thin shell.

- *In class, the teacher used "bubble shell" to mean marine gastropod mollusk having a very small thin shell.*
- *They discussed "bubble shell" during the group presentation.*

---

canyon *(noun)*

A ravine formed by a river in an area with little rainfall.

- *In class, the teacher used "canyon" to mean a ravine formed by a river in an area with little....*
- *They discussed "canyon" during the group presentation.*

---

chen *(noun)*

Wild goose having white adult plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "chen" to mean wild goose having white adult plumage.*
- *The article explained what "chen" means with a simple example.*

---

couch grass *(noun)*

European grass spreading rapidly by creeping rhizomes; naturalized in North America as a weed.

- *Understanding "couch grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couch grass."*

---

dog bent *(noun)*

Common grass with slender stems and narrow leaves.

- *The article explained what "dog bent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dog bent" to mean common grass with slender stems and narrow leaves.*

---

european roller *(noun)*

Common European blue-and-green roller with a reddish-brown back.

- *The article explained what “european roller” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “european roller” to mean common european blue-and-green roller with a....*

---

european wolf spider *(noun)*

Large southern European spider once thought to be the cause of tarantism (uncontrollable bodily movement).

- *He looked up “european wolf spider” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “european wolf spider” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fairy bell *(noun)*

Tall leafy European biennial or perennial having spectacular clusters of large tubular pink-purple flowers; leaves yield drug digitalis and are poisonous to livestock.

- *Understanding “fairy bell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy bell.”*

---

field bean *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *In class, the teacher used “field bean” to mean old world upright plant grown especially for its....*
- *The article explained what “field bean” means with a simple example.*

---

giant reed *(noun)*

Large rhizomatous perennial grasses found by riversides and in ditches having jointed stems and large grey-white feathery panicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giant reed.”*
- *They discussed “giant reed” during the group presentation.*

---

ground roller *(noun)*

Madagascan roller with terrestrial and crepuscular habits that feeds on e.g. insects and worms.

- *They discussed “ground roller” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ground roller” to mean madagascan roller with terrestrial and crepuscular....*

---

heat of fusion *(noun)*

Heat absorbed by a unit mass of a solid at its melting point in order to convert the solid into a liquid at the same temperature.

- *The heat of fusion is equal to the heat of solidification.*
- *They discussed “heat of fusion” during the group presentation.*

---

lemon-wood tree *(noun)*

South African evergreen having hard tough wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lemon-wood tree.”*
- *They discussed “lemon-wood tree” during the group presentation.*

---

malcolm stock *(noun)*

Any of various ornamental flowering plants of the genus Malcolmia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “malcolm stock.”*
- *Understanding “malcolm stock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mining bee *(noun)*

A bee that is a member of the genus Andrena.

- *Understanding “mining bee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mining bee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

princess pine *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *They discussed “princess pine” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “princess pine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

red sanders *(noun)*

Tree of India and East Indies yielding a hard fragrant timber prized for cabinetwork and dark red heartwood used as a dyewood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red sanders.”*
- *They discussed “red sanders” during the group presentation.*

red-backed mouse *(noun)*

Any of several voles of mountainous regions of Eurasia and America.

- *They discussed "red-backed mouse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "red-backed mouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

root crop *(noun)*

Crop grown for its enlarged roots: e.g. beets; potatoes; turnips.

- *Understanding "root crop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "root crop" to mean crop grown for its enlarged roots: e.g. beets;....*

signature tune *(noun)*

A melody used to identify a performer or a dance band or radio/tv program.

- *Understanding "signature tune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "signature tune" because he had never seen it before.*

tiger snake *(noun)*

Highly venomous brown-and-yellow snake of Australia and Tasmania.

- *The article explained what "tiger snake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiger snake" to mean highly venomous brown-and-yellow snake of australia....*

western yellow pine *(noun)*

Common and widely distributed tall timber pine of western North America having dark green needles in bunches of 2 to 5 and thick bark with dark brown plates when mature.

- *He looked up "western yellow pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "western yellow pine" during the group presentation.*

wind gauge *(noun)*

A gauge for recording the speed and direction of wind.

- *The article explained what "wind gauge" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wind gauge."*

arctic ocean *(noun)*

Ice covered waters surrounding the North Pole; mostly covered with solid ice or with ice floes and icebergs.

- *He looked up "arctic ocean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctic ocean."*

blue whale *(noun)*

Largest mammal ever known; bluish-grey migratory whalebone whale mostly of southern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue whale."*
- *He looked up "blue whale" because he had never seen it before.*

bolt-hole *(noun)*

A hole through which an animal may bolt when pursued into its burrow or den.

- *Understanding "bolt-hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bolt-hole" during the group presentation.*

brown bent *(noun)*

Common grass with slender stems and narrow leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown bent."*
- *They discussed "brown bent" during the group presentation.*

cave bat *(noun)*

Drab yellowish big-eared bat that lives in caves.

- *Understanding "cave bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cave bat" means with a simple example.*

col *(noun)*

A pass between mountain peaks.

- *In class, the teacher used "col" to mean a pass between mountain peaks.*
- *They discussed "col" during the group presentation.*

---

common bean *(noun)*

The common annual twining or bushy bean plant grown for its edible seeds or pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common bean."*
- *The article explained what "common bean" means with a simple example.*

---

cotton rat *(noun)*

Destructive long-haired burrowing rat of southern North America and Central America.

- *Understanding "cotton rat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cotton rat" during the group presentation.*

---

crown beard *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Verbesina having clustered white or yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "crown beard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crown beard" during the group presentation.*

---

crown monkey *(noun)*

Indian macaque with a bonnet-like tuft of hair.

- *Understanding "crown monkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crown monkey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crown-beard *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Verbesina having clustered white or yellow flower heads.

- *He looked up "crown-beard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown-beard."*

---

day lily *(noun)*

Any of numerous perennials having mounds of sumptuous broad ribbed leaves and clusters of white, blue, or lilac flowers; used as ground cover.

- *In class, the teacher used "day lily" to mean any of numerous perennials having mounds of....*
- *He looked up "day lily" because he had never seen it before.*

---

east indian fig tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree that puts out aerial shoots that grow down into the soil forming additional trunks.

- *He looked up "east indian fig tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "east indian fig tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrical phenomenon *(noun)*

A physical phenomenon involving electricity.

- *They discussed "electrical phenomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical phenomenon."*

---

english bean *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *Understanding "english bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "english bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

european bean *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *They discussed "european bean" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "european bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fairy circle *(noun)*

A ring of fungi marking the periphery of the perennial underground growth of the mycelium.

- *The article explained what "fairy circle" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy circle.”*

fisher cat *(noun)*

Large dark brown North American arboreal carnivorous mammal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fisher cat.”*
- *He looked up “fisher cat” because he had never seen it before.*

frost over *(verb)*

Become covered with a layer of ice; of a surface such as a window.

- *She tried to use “frost over” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “frost over” and when to wait.*

green bean *(noun)*

A common bean plant cultivated for its slender green edible pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “green bean.”*
- *The article explained what “green bean” means with a simple example.*

harvest fly *(noun)*

Its distinctive song is heard during July and August.

- *In class, the teacher used “harvest fly” to mean its distinctive song is heard during july and august.*
- *They discussed “harvest fly” during the group presentation.*

henry hudson *(noun)*

English navigator who discovered the Hudson River; in 1610 he attempted to winter in Hudson Bay but his crew mutinied and set him adrift to die (1565-1611).

- *The article explained what “henry hudson” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “henry hudson” to mean english navigator who discovered the hudson river;....*

jack salmon *(noun)*

Pike-like freshwater perches.

- *They discussed “jack salmon” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “jack salmon” because he had never seen it before.*

lake salmon *(noun)*

Atlantic salmon confined to lakes of New England and southeastern Canada.

- *The article explained what “lake salmon” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lake salmon” during the group presentation.*

lily *(noun)*

Any liliaceous plant of the genus Lilium having showy pendulous flowers.

- *He looked up “lily” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lily” to mean any liliaceous plant of the genus lilium having....*

maritime law *(noun)*

The branch of international law that deals with territorial and international waters or with shipping or with ocean fishery etc.

- *In class, the teacher used “maritime law” to mean the branch of international law that deals with....*
- *He looked up “maritime law” because he had never seen it before.*

may lily *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial plant having usually two large oblong lanceolate leaves and a raceme of small fragrant nodding bell-shaped flowers followed by scarlet berries.

- *The article explained what “may lily” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “may lily” to mean low-growing perennial plant having usually two....*

meditation *(noun)*

Continuous and profound contemplation or musing on a subject or series of subjects of a deep or abstruse nature.

- *The habit of meditation is the basis for all real knowledge.*
- *Understanding “meditation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mother-of-pearl cloud *(noun)*

A luminous iridescent cloud at a high altitude that may be seen when the sun is a few degrees below the horizon.

- *They discussed "mother-of-pearl cloud" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mother-of-pearl cloud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mountain four o'clock *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower with lavender-pink flowers that open in the evening and remain through cool part of the next day; found in open woods or brush in mountains of southern Colorado to Arizona and into Mexico.

- *They discussed "mountain four o'clock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mountain four o'clock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pepper root *(noun)*

North American herb with pungent scaly or toothed roots.

- *Understanding "pepper root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pepper root."*

---

purple bacteria *(noun)*

Free-living Gram-negative pink to purplish-brown bacteria containing bacteriochlorophyll.

- *They discussed "purple bacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purple bacteria" to mean free-living gram-negative pink to purplish-brown....*

---

red-berry *(noun)*

Small spiny evergreen shrub of western United States and Mexico with minute flowers and bright red berries.

- *Understanding "red-berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "red-berry" means with a simple example.*

---

silver salmon *(noun)*

Small salmon of northern Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes.

- *They discussed "silver salmon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silver salmon" to mean small salmon of northern pacific coasts and the....*

---

storm lamp *(noun)*

An oil lamp with a glass chimney and perforated metal lid to protect the flame from high winds; candlestick with a glass chimney.

- *The article explained what "storm lamp" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "storm lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telegraph plant *(noun)*

Erect tropical Asian shrub whose small lateral leaflets rotate on their axes and jerk up and down under the influence of sunshine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telegraph plant."*
- *Understanding "telegraph plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

timber tree *(noun)*

Any tree that is valued as a source of lumber or timber.

- *The article explained what "timber tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timber tree."*

---

trap-door spider *(noun)*

American spider that constructs a silk-lined nest with a hinged lid.

- *The article explained what "trap-door spider" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trap-door spider" to mean american spider that constructs a silk-lined nest....*

---

upper peninsula *(noun)*

The peninsula between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan that forms the northwestern part of Michigan.

- *The article explained what "upper peninsula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "upper peninsula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vegan *(noun)*

A strict vegetarian; someone who eats no animal or dairy products at all.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vegan.”*
- *They discussed “vegan” during the group presentation.*

---

western sand cherry *(noun)*

Dwarf ornamental shrub of western United States having large black to red and yellow sweet edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “western sand cherry.”*
- *He looked up “western sand cherry” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild goat *(noun)*

Undomesticated goat.

- *The article explained what “wild goat” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wild goat” to mean undomesticated goat.*

---

angel shark *(noun)*

Sharks with broad flat bodies and winglike pectoral fins but that swim the way sharks do.

- *Understanding “angel shark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “angel shark” means with a simple example.*

---

arctic fox *(noun)*

Thickly-furred fox of Arctic regions; brownish in summer and white in winter.

- *They discussed “arctic fox” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “arctic fox” means with a simple example.*

---

arrow grass *(noun)*

Tufted perennial found in shallow water or marshland; sometimes poisons livestock.

- *The article explained what “arrow grass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arrow grass” to mean tufted perennial found in shallow water or....*

---

banana tree *(noun)*

Any of several tropical and subtropical treelike herbs of the genus Musa having a terminal crown of large entire leaves and usually bearing hanging clusters of elongated fruits.

- *They discussed “banana tree” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “banana tree” to mean any of several tropical and subtropical treelike....*

---

bee killer *(noun)*

Swift predatory fly having a strong body like a bee with the proboscis hardened for sucking juices of other insects captured on the wing.

- *The article explained what “bee killer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bee killer” during the group presentation.*

---

blue ridge mountains *(noun)*

A range of the Appalachians extending from southern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia.

- *The article explained what “blue ridge mountains” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blue ridge mountains” to mean a range of the appalachians extending from southern....*

---

bo tree *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bo tree.”*
- *He looked up “bo tree” because he had never seen it before.*

---

boundary layer *(noun)*

The layer of slower flow of a fluid past a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boundary layer.”*
- *Understanding “boundary layer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buffalo grass *(noun)*

Short grass growing on dry plains of central United States (where buffalo roam).

- *The article explained what “buffalo grass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buffalo grass” to mean short grass growing on dry plains of central united....*

cotton strain *(noun)*

Feeds primarily on cotton.

- *Understanding "cotton strain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cotton strain" during the group presentation.*

domestic goat *(noun)*

Any of various breeds of goat raised for milk or meat or wool.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domestic goat."*
- *He looked up "domestic goat" because he had never seen it before.*

forest goat *(noun)*

Cow-like creature with the glossy coat of a horse and the agility of a goat and the long horns of an antelope; characterized as a cow that lives the life of a goat.

- *Understanding "forest goat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "forest goat" means with a simple example.*

georgia pine *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of southeastern United States having very long needles and gnarled twisted limbs; bark is red-brown deeply ridged; an important timber tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "georgia pine" to mean large three-needled pine of southeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "georgia pine" means with a simple example.*

grey sea eagle *(noun)*

Bulky greyish-brown eagle with a short wedge-shaped white tail; of Europe and Greenland.

- *In class, the teacher used "grey sea eagle" to mean bulky greyish-brown eagle with a short wedge-shaped....*
- *The article explained what "grey sea eagle" means with a simple example.*

ground-berry *(noun)*

Small prostrate or ascending shrub having scarlet flowers and succulent fruit resembling cranberries; sometimes placed in genus Styphelia.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground-berry" to mean small prostrate or ascending shrub having scarlet....*
- *They discussed "ground-berry" during the group presentation.*

grove *(noun)*

A small growth of trees without underbrush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grove."*
- *The article explained what "grove" means with a simple example.*

ice needle *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *He looked up "ice needle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice needle."*

japanese banana *(noun)*

Asiatic banana plant cultivated especially as a foliage plant in Japan.

- *He looked up "japanese banana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese banana."*

lake geneva *(noun)*

A lake between southwestern Switzerland and France that is crossed from east to west by the Rhone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake geneva."*
- *He looked up "lake geneva" because he had never seen it before.*

mountain goat *(noun)*

Sure-footed mammal of mountainous northwestern North America.

- *Understanding "mountain goat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mountain goat" because he had never seen it before.*

new zealand white pine *(noun)*

New Zealand evergreen valued for its light easily worked wood.

- *He looked up "new zealand white pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "new zealand white pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oregon oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of western North America with crooked branches and pale grey bark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oregon oak."*
- *The article explained what "oregon oak" means with a simple example.*

---

organic phenomenon *(noun)*

(biology) a natural phenomenon involving living plants and animals.

- *Understanding "organic phenomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organic phenomenon" to mean (biology) a natural phenomenon involving living....*

---

ottawa river *(noun)*

A river in southeastern Canada that flows along the boundary between Quebec and Ontario to the Saint Lawrence River near Montreal.

- *He looked up "ottawa river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ottawa river."*

---

pepper grass *(noun)*

Annual herb used as salad green and garnish.

- *He looked up "pepper grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pepper grass."*

---

poison bush *(noun)*

Either of two Australian plants of the genus Swainsona that are poisonous to sheep.

- *Understanding "poison bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poison bush" to mean either of two australian plants of the genus....*

---

polar front *(noun)*

The front of an advancing mass of colder air.

- *They discussed "polar front" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polar front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rain gauge *(noun)*

Gauge consisting of an instrument to measure the quantity of precipitation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rain gauge."*
- *They discussed "rain gauge" during the group presentation.*

---

rainbow pink *(noun)*

Chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers with a purplish eye; usually raised as an annual.

- *Understanding "rainbow pink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rainbow pink" to mean chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers....*

---

sand shark *(noun)*

Shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found on both sides of Atlantic; sometimes dangerous to swimmers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand shark."*
- *Understanding "sand shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea poker *(noun)*

Small slender fish (to 8 inches) with body covered by bony plates; chiefly of deeper northern Pacific waters.

- *Understanding "sea poker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea poker" to mean small slender fish (to 8 inches) with body covered....*

---

southern yellow pine *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of southeastern United States having very long needles and gnarled twisted limbs; bark is red-brown deeply ridged; an important timber tree.

- *Understanding "southern yellow pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “southern yellow pine” means with a simple example.*

---

spotted bat *(noun)*

A large bat of the southwestern United States having spots and enormous ears.

- *He looked up “spotted bat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “spotted bat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water lily *(noun)*

An aquatic plant of the family Nymphaeaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water lily.”*
- *Understanding “water lily” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

white lily *(noun)*

Lily of eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans with broad funnel-shaped white flowers.

- *They discussed “white lily” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white lily.”*

---

wild wheat *(noun)*

Found wild in Palestine; held to be prototype of cultivated wheat.

- *They discussed “wild wheat” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “wild wheat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrow-grass family *(noun)*

A family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order Naiadales.

- *In class, the teacher used “arrow-grass family” to mean a family of monocotyledonous bog herbs of order....*
- *They discussed “arrow-grass family” during the group presentation.*

---

bean plant *(noun)*

Any of various leguminous plants grown for their edible seeds and pods.

- *The article explained what “bean plant” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bean plant” to mean any of various leguminous plants grown for their....*

---

begging *(noun)*

A solicitation for money or food (especially in the street by an apparently penniless person).

- *The article explained what “begging” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “begging” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beta radiation *(noun)*

Radiation of beta particles during radioactive decay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beta radiation.”*
- *They discussed “beta radiation” during the group presentation.*

---

black gum *(noun)*

A small mallee with rough dark-colored bark toward the butt; yields a red eucalyptus kino gum.

- *In class, the teacher used “black gum” to mean a small mallee with rough dark-colored bark toward....*
- *Understanding “black gum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bloom *(noun)*

The organic process of bearing flowers.

- *You will stop all bloom if you let the flowers go to seed.*
- *The article explained what “bloom” means with a simple example.*

---

brazil nut *(noun)*

Tall South American tree bearing brazil nuts.

- *They discussed “brazil nut” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brazil nut.”*

---

chad *(noun)*

A lake in north central Africa; fed by the Shari river.

- *He looked up "chad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chad."*

---

coffee bean *(noun)*

A seed of the coffee tree; ground to make coffee.

- *He looked up "coffee bean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coffee bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cows *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *Wait till the cows come home.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cows" to mean domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless....*

---

cries *(noun)*

The characteristic utterance of an animal.

- *Animal cries filled the night.*
- *The speaker was interrupted by loud cries from the rear of the audience.*

---

deer grass *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Rhexia usually having pink-purple to magenta flowers; eastern North America.

- *Understanding "deer grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "deer grass" during the group presentation.*

---

desktop *(noun)*

(computer science) the area of the screen in graphical user interfaces against which icons and windows appear.

- *In class, the teacher used "desktop" to mean (computer science) the area of the screen in....*
- *He looked up "desktop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

destroying angel *(noun)*

Extremely poisonous usually white fungus with a prominent cup-shaped base; differs from edible Agaricus only in its white gills.

- *The article explained what "destroying angel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "destroying angel."*

---

false vampire *(noun)*

Any New or Old World carnivorous bat erroneously thought to suck blood but in fact feeding on insects.

- *The article explained what "false vampire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "false vampire" to mean any new or old world carnivorous bat erroneously....*

---

flame bush *(noun)*

Australian shrub having simple obovate leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *They discussed "flame bush" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flame bush" to mean australian shrub having simple obovate leaves and....*

---

general anatomy *(noun)*

The branch of morphology that deals with the structure of animals.

- *The article explained what "general anatomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general anatomy."*

---

gray sea eagle *(noun)*

Bulky greyish-brown eagle with a short wedge-shaped white tail; of Europe and Greenland.

- *Understanding "gray sea eagle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gray sea eagle" during the group presentation.*

---

gulf of alaska *(noun)*

A gulf of the Pacific Ocean between the Alaska Peninsula and the Alexander Archipelago.

- *Understanding “gulf of alaska” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gulf of alaska” means with a simple example.*

---

indian bean *(noun)*

Tree of the genus Catalpa with large leaves and white flowers followed by long slender pods.

- *The article explained what “indian bean” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “indian bean” during the group presentation.*

---

junk e-mail *(noun)*

Unwanted e-mail (usually of a commercial nature sent out in bulk).

- *They discussed “junk e-mail” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “junk e-mail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mineral kingdom *(noun)*

All inorganic objects; contrasts with animal and plant kingdoms.

- *The article explained what “mineral kingdom” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mineral kingdom” to mean all inorganic objects; contrasts with animal and....*

---

minerals *(noun)*

Solid homogeneous inorganic substances occurring in nature having a definite chemical composition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “minerals.”*
- *They discussed “minerals” during the group presentation.*

---

noah *(noun)*

The Hebrew patriarch who saved himself and his family and the animals by building an ark in which they survived 40 days and 40 nights of rain; the story of Noah and the flood is told in the Book of Genesis.

- *Understanding “noah” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “noah” during the group presentation.*

---

pin cherry *(noun)*

Small shrubby North American wild cherry with small bright red acid fruit.

- *He looked up “pin cherry” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pin cherry” to mean small shrubby north american wild cherry with small....*

---

pin oak *(noun)*

Large nearly semi-evergreen oak of southeastern United States; thrives in damp soil.

- *Understanding “pin oak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pin oak” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitch pine *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada; closely related to the pond pine.

- *In class, the teacher used “pitch pine” to mean large three-needled pine of the eastern united....*
- *The article explained what “pitch pine” means with a simple example.*

---

po river *(noun)*

A European river; flows into the Adriatic Sea.

- *The article explained what “po river” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “po river.”*

---

rainbow shower *(noun)*

Deciduous ornamental hybrid of southeastern Asia and Hawaii having racemes of flowers ranging in color from cream-colored to orange and red.

- *He looked up “rainbow shower” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rainbow shower.”*

---

red-spotted purple *(noun)*

Similar to the banded purple but with red spots on underwing surfaces.

- *The article explained what “red-spotted purple” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red-spotted purple.”*

san juan mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in southwestern Colorado that is part of the Rocky Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used “san juan mountains” to mean a mountain range in southwestern colorado that is....*
- *The article explained what “san juan mountains” means with a simple example.*

seas *(noun)*

Turbulent water with swells of considerable size.

- *Heavy seas.*
- *Understanding “seas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snake palm *(noun)*

Foul-smelling somewhat fleshy tropical plant of southeastern Asia cultivated for its edible corms or in the greenhouse for its large leaves and showy dark red spathe surrounding a large spadix.

- *He looked up “snake palm” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snake palm.”*

snow tire *(noun)*

An automobile pneumatic tire with deep tread to give traction in snow.

- *They discussed “snow tire” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snow tire” to mean an automobile pneumatic tire with deep tread to....*

soft wheat *(noun)*

Wheat with soft starch kernels used in pastry and breakfast cereals.

- *They discussed “soft wheat” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “soft wheat” to mean wheat with soft starch kernels used in pastry and....*

spike oil *(noun)*

Pale yellow essential oil obtained from spike lavender used in scenting soaps and cosmetics.

- *Understanding “spike oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spike oil.”*

tire chain *(noun)*

Chain attached to wheels to increase traction on ice or snow.

- *They discussed “tire chain” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tire chain” to mean chain attached to wheels to increase traction on....*

water gum *(noun)*

Columnar swamp tree of southeastern to midwestern North America yielding pale soft easily worked wood.

- *Understanding “water gum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “water gum” means with a simple example.*

water-lily family *(noun)*

Dicot aquatic plants.

- *He looked up “water-lily family” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water-lily family.”*

wheat beer *(noun)*

A general name for beers made from wheat by top fermentation; usually very pale and cloudy and effervescent.

- *They discussed “wheat beer” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wheat beer” to mean a general name for beers made from wheat by top....*

wonder bean *(noun)*

Annual semi-erect bushy plant of tropical South America bearing long pods with white seeds grown especially for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wonder bean.”*
- *He looked up “wonder bean” because he had never seen it before.*

worker bee *(noun)*

Sterile bee specialized to collect food and maintain the hive.

- *Understanding “worker bee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “worker bee” means with a simple example.*

---

bean tree *(noun)*

Any of several trees having seedpods as fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “bean tree” to mean any of several trees having seedpods as fruits.*
- *Understanding “bean tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bishop pine *(noun)*

Two-needled or three-needled pinon mostly of northwestern California coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bishop pine.”*
- *He looked up “bishop pine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

christmas berry *(noun)*

Spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having spreading branches usually blue or mauve flowers and red berries.

- *In class, the teacher used “christmas berry” to mean spiny evergreen shrub of southeastern united states....*
- *The article explained what “christmas berry” means with a simple example.*

---

coffee berry *(noun)*

A seed of the coffee tree; ground to make coffee.

- *Understanding “coffee berry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coffee berry.”*

---

desert olive *(noun)*

Spiny branching deciduous shrub of southwestern United States having clusters of insignificant yellow-white flowers appearing before leaves followed by attractive black berrylike fruits.

- *He looked up “desert olive” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “desert olive” to mean spiny branching deciduous shrub of southwestern....*

---

elephant ear *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Alocasia having large showy basal leaves and boat-shaped spathe and reddish berries.

- *They discussed “elephant ear” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “elephant ear” to mean any plant of the genus alocasia having large showy....*

---

flower bud *(noun)*

A bud from which only a flower or flowers develop.

- *In class, the teacher used “flower bud” to mean a bud from which only a flower or flowers develop.*
- *He looked up “flower bud” because he had never seen it before.*

---

garlic *(noun)*

Bulbous herb of southern Europe widely naturalized; bulb breaks up into separate strong-flavored cloves.

- *Understanding “garlic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garlic.”*

---

ginger family *(noun)*

A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants of order Musales.

- *Understanding “ginger family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ginger family” to mean a family of tropical monocotyledonous plants of....*

---

harbor seal *(noun)*

Small spotted seal of coastal waters of the northern hemisphere.

- *They discussed “harbor seal” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “harbor seal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

jack bean *(noun)*

Annual semi-erect bushy plant of tropical South America bearing long pods with white seeds grown especially for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jack bean.”*

- *The article explained what “jack bean” means with a simple example.*

---

kitty-cat *(noun)*

Informal terms referring to a domestic cat.

- *He looked up “kitty-cat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “kitty-cat” to mean informal terms referring to a domestic cat.*

---

lemon butter *(noun)*

Clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with lemon juice and parsley.

- *The article explained what “lemon butter” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lemon butter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lemon grass *(noun)*

A tropical grass native to India and Sri Lanka.

- *They discussed “lemon grass” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lemon grass” means with a simple example.*

---

male berry *(noun)*

Deciduous much-branched shrub with dense downy panicles of small bell-shaped white flowers.

- *They discussed “male berry” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “male berry” means with a simple example.*

---

mechanical phenomenon *(noun)*

A physical phenomenon associated with the equilibrium or motion of objects.

- *He looked up “mechanical phenomenon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mechanical phenomenon.”*

---

mexican pocket mouse *(noun)*

Large pocket mouse of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used “mexican pocket mouse” to mean large pocket mouse of mexico.*
- *The article explained what “mexican pocket mouse” means with a simple example.*

---

needle wood *(noun)*

Large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and creamy white flowers; central and eastern Australia.

- *Understanding “needle wood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “needle wood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

needle-wood *(noun)*

Large bushy shrub with pungent pointed leaves and creamy white flowers; central and eastern Australia.

- *The article explained what “needle-wood” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “needle-wood.”*

---

nova *(noun)*

A star that ejects some of its material in the form of a cloud and become more luminous in the process.

- *He looked up “nova” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nova” during the group presentation.*

---

old witch grass *(noun)*

North American grass with slender brushy panicles; often a weed on cultivated land.

- *In class, the teacher used “old witch grass” to mean north american grass with slender brushy panicles;....*
- *Understanding “old witch grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oregon ash *(noun)*

Timber tree of western North America yielding hard light wood; closely related to the red ash.

- *Understanding “oregon ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “oregon ash” means with a simple example.*

---

oregon white oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of western North America with crooked branches and pale grey bark.

- *Understanding "oregon white oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oregon white oak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poker plant *(noun)*

Clump-forming plant of South Africa with spikes of scarlet flowers.

- *He looked up "poker plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poker plant."*

---

purple ground cherry *(noun)*

Annual of tropical South America having edible purple fruits.

- *Understanding "purple ground cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple ground cherry."*

---

rabbit bush *(noun)*

Pleasantly aromatic shrub having erect slender flexible hairy branches and dense clusters of small yellow flowers covering vast areas of western alkali plains and affording a retreat for jackrabbits; source of a yellow dye used by the Navajo.

- *Understanding "rabbit bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rabbit bush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red gum *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *He looked up "red gum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "red gum" during the group presentation.*

---

red-hot poker *(noun)*

Widely cultivated hybrid poker plant.

- *Understanding "red-hot poker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "red-hot poker" means with a simple example.*

---

rock brake *(noun)*

Chiefly lithophytic or epiphytic fern of North America and east Asia.

- *Understanding "rock brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rock brake" to mean chiefly lithophytic or epiphytic fern of north....*

---

rocket salad *(noun)*

Erect European annual often grown as a salad crop to be harvested when young and tender.

- *The article explained what "rocket salad" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocket salad."*

---

ruby wood *(noun)*

Hard durable wood of red sandalwood trees (Pterocarpus santalinus); prized for cabinetwork.

- *They discussed "ruby wood" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruby wood" to mean hard durable wood of red sandalwood trees....*

---

sand reed *(noun)*

European maritime sedge naturalized along Atlantic coast of United States; rootstock has properties of sarsaparilla.

- *In class, the teacher used "sand reed" to mean european maritime sedge naturalized along atlantic....*
- *Understanding "sand reed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea lily *(noun)*

Crinoid with delicate radiating arms and a stalked body attached to a hard surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea lily."*
- *The article explained what "sea lily" means with a simple example.*

---

silk grass *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and plains of western North America to northern Mexico.

- *The article explained what “silk grass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “silk grass” to mean valuable forage grass of dry upland areas and....*

---

soap-weed *(noun)*

Tall arborescent yucca of southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soap-weed.”*
- *Understanding “soap-weed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spotted black bass *(noun)*

A variety of black bass.

- *They discussed “spotted black bass” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spotted black bass.”*

---

sun-ray lamp *(noun)*

A mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic treatments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sun-ray lamp.”*
- *The article explained what “sun-ray lamp” means with a simple example.*

---

wax *(noun)*

Any of various substances of either mineral origin or plant or animal origin; they are solid at normal temperatures and insoluble in water.

- *In class, the teacher used “wax” to mean any of various substances of either mineral origin....*
- *The article explained what “wax” means with a simple example.*

---

wild bean *(noun)*

A North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans.

- *In class, the teacher used “wild bean” to mean a north american vine with fragrant blossoms and....*
- *Understanding “wild bean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

witch grass *(noun)*

North American grass with slender brushy panicles; often a weed on cultivated land.

- *The article explained what “witch grass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “witch grass” to mean north american grass with slender brushy panicles;....*

---

artillery plant *(noun)*

Tropical American stingless nettle that discharges its pollen explosively.

- *They discussed “artillery plant” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “artillery plant.”*

---

basket flower *(noun)*

Annual of southwestern United States cultivated for its purple flower heads and its bracts that resemble small baskets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “basket flower.”*
- *Understanding “basket flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beef cattle *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their meat.

- *The article explained what “beef cattle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beef cattle” to mean cattle that are reared for their meat.*

---

blanket flower *(noun)*

Annual of central United States having showy long-stalked yellow flower heads marked with scarlet or purple in the center.

- *Understanding “blanket flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “blanket flower” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue gum *(noun)*

Tall fast-growing timber tree with leaves containing a medicinal oil; young leaves are bluish.

- *They discussed “blue gum” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “blue gum” means with a simple example.*

canada lily *(noun)*

Common lily of the eastern United States having nodding yellow or reddish flowers spotted with brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "canada lily" to mean common lily of the eastern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "canada lily" means with a simple example.*

cape buffalo *(noun)*

Large often savage buffalo of southern Africa having upward-curving horns; mostly in game reserves.

- *In class, the teacher used "cape buffalo" to mean large often savage buffalo of southern africa....*
- *The article explained what "cape buffalo" means with a simple example.*

cart horse *(noun)*

Draft horse kept for pulling carts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cart horse."*
- *He looked up "cart horse" because he had never seen it before.*

common bean plant *(noun)*

The common annual twining or bushy bean plant grown for its edible seeds or pods.

- *In class, the teacher used "common bean plant" to mean the common annual twining or bushy bean plant grown....*
- *He looked up "common bean plant" because he had never seen it before.*

common ginger *(noun)*

Tropical Asian plant widely cultivated for its pungent root; source of gingerroot and powdered ginger.

- *The article explained what "common ginger" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common ginger."*

corn snake *(noun)*

Large harmless snake of southeastern United States; often on farms.

- *In class, the teacher used "corn snake" to mean large harmless snake of southeastern united states;....*
- *The article explained what "corn snake" means with a simple example.*

european white lily *(noun)*

A water lily with white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "european white lily" to mean a water lily with white flowers.*
- *The article explained what "european white lily" means with a simple example.*

flame flower *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Kniphofia having long grasslike leaves and tall scapes of red or yellow drooping flowers.

- *He looked up "flame flower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flame flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flame-flower *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Kniphofia having long grasslike leaves and tall scapes of red or yellow drooping flowers.

- *They discussed "flame-flower" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flame-flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

florida bean *(noun)*

The annual woody vine of Asia having long clusters of purplish flowers and densely hairy pods; cultivated in southern United States for green manure and grazing.

- *They discussed "florida bean" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "florida bean" means with a simple example.*

grand canyon *(noun)*

The enormous gorge of the Colorado River in northern Arizona.

- *He looked up "grand canyon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grand canyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

horse bean *(noun)*

A bean plant cultivated for use animal fodder.

- *They discussed "horse bean" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horse bean" to mean a bean plant cultivated for use animal fodder.*

---

japanese carpet grass *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in the Philippines; grown also in United States.

- *He looked up "japanese carpet grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "japanese carpet grass" during the group presentation.*

---

leaf bug *(noun)*

Small bright-colored insect that feeds on plant juices.

- *Understanding "leaf bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leaf bug" means with a simple example.*

---

lightning bug *(noun)*

Nocturnal beetle common in warm regions having luminescent abdominal organs.

- *In class, the teacher used "lightning bug" to mean nocturnal beetle common in warm regions having....*
- *The article explained what "lightning bug" means with a simple example.*

---

mint family *(noun)*

A large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having flowers resembling the lips of a mouth and four-lobed ovaries yielding four one-seeded nutlets and including mint; thyme; sage; rosemary.

- *He looked up "mint family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mint family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peace lily *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Spathiphyllum having a white or green spathe and a spike of fragrant flowers and often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "peace lily" to mean any of various plants of the genus spathiphyllum....*
- *The article explained what "peace lily" means with a simple example.*

---

port jackson fig *(noun)*

Australian tree resembling the banyan often planted for ornament; introduced into South Africa for brushwood.

- *In class, the teacher used "port jackson fig" to mean australian tree resembling the banyan often planted....*
- *He looked up "port jackson fig" because he had never seen it before.*

---

port jackson pine *(noun)*

Australian cypress pine having globular cones.

- *He looked up "port jackson pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "port jackson pine."*

---

red ginger *(noun)*

An ornamental ginger native to Pacific islands.

- *They discussed "red ginger" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red ginger" to mean an ornamental ginger native to pacific islands.*

---

river gum *(noun)*

Somewhat crooked red gum tree growing chiefly along rivers; has durable reddish lumber used in heavy construction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river gum."*
- *He looked up "river gum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rush nut *(noun)*

European sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *The article explained what "rush nut" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rush nut" during the group presentation.*

---

silk cotton *(noun)*

A plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for stuffing and insulation.

- *Understanding "silk cotton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “silk cotton” to mean a plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for....*

---

silver berry *(noun)*

Deciduous unarmed North American shrub with silvery leaves and fruits.

- *They discussed “silver berry” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “silver berry” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ski mask *(noun)*

A woolen face mask to protect the face from cold while skiing on snow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ski mask.”*
- *The article explained what “ski mask” means with a simple example.*

---

tooth shell *(noun)*

Any of various seashore mollusks having a tapering tubular shell open at each end and a foot pointed like a spade for burrowing.

- *He looked up “tooth shell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tooth shell” during the group presentation.*

---

toss-up *(noun)*

An unpredictable phenomenon.

- *It’s a toss-up whether he will win or lose.*
- *They discussed “toss-up” during the group presentation.*

---

troy weight *(noun)*

A system of weights used for precious metals and gemstones; based on a 12-ounce pound and an ounce of 480 grains.

- *Understanding “troy weight” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “troy weight” during the group presentation.*

---

water mint *(noun)*

A European mint that thrives in wet places; has a perfume like that of the bergamot orange; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *They discussed “water mint” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water mint.”*

---

water-mint *(noun)*

A European mint that thrives in wet places; has a perfume like that of the bergamot orange; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “water-mint” to mean a european mint that thrives in wet places; has a....*
- *He looked up “water-mint” because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow dock *(noun)*

European dock with broad obtuse leaves and bitter rootstock common as a weed in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yellow dock.”*
- *The article explained what “yellow dock” means with a simple example.*

---

aftermath *(noun)*

The consequences of an event (especially a catastrophic event).

- *The aftermath of war.*
- *Understanding “aftermath” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

american rock brake *(noun)*

Rock-inhabiting fern of northern North America growing in massive tufts and having fronds resembling parsley.

- *Understanding “american rock brake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “american rock brake” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bass horn *(noun)*

The lowest brass wind instrument.

- *Understanding “bass horn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bass horn.”*

---

bull pine *(noun)*

Common and widely distributed tall timber pine of western North America having dark green needles in bunches of 2 to 5 and thick bark with dark brown plates when mature.

- *The article explained what “bull pine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bull pine” to mean common and widely distributed tall timber pine of....*

---

bull shark *(noun)*

A most common shark in temperate and tropical coastal waters worldwide; heavy-bodied and dangerous.

- *He looked up “bull shark” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bull shark.”*

---

butterfly effect *(noun)*

The phenomenon whereby a small change at one place in a complex system can have large effects elsewhere, e.g., a butterfly flapping its wings in Rio de Janeiro might change the weather in Chicago.

- *Understanding “butterfly effect” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butterfly effect.”*

---

carpet snake *(noun)*

Australian python with a variegated pattern on its back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carpet snake.”*
- *Understanding “carpet snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cart-track plant *(noun)*

Common European perennial naturalized worldwide; a troublesome weed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cart-track plant.”*
- *They discussed “cart-track plant” during the group presentation.*

---

coast lily *(noun)*

Orange-flowered lily of Pacific coast of United States.

- *He looked up “coast lily” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coast lily” to mean orange-flowered lily of pacific coast of united states.*

---

compound leaf *(noun)*

A leaf composed of a number of leaflets on a common stalk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “compound leaf.”*
- *They discussed “compound leaf” during the group presentation.*

---

deer mouse *(noun)*

Brownish New World mouse; most widely distributed member of the genus.

- *They discussed “deer mouse” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “deer mouse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

egyptian corn *(noun)*

Sorghums of dry regions of Asia and North Africa.

- *They discussed “egyptian corn” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “egyptian corn” because he had never seen it before.*

---

field garlic *(noun)*

Pungent Old World wild onion.

- *He looked up “field garlic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “field garlic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field mint *(noun)*

European mint naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up “field mint” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “field mint.”*

---

frost fish *(noun)*

Long-bodied marine fishes having a long whiplike scaleless body and sharp teeth; closely related to snake mackerel.

- *Understanding “frost fish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “frost fish.”*

---

golden buttons *(noun)*

Common perennial aromatic herb native to Eurasia having buttonlike yellow flower heads and bitter-tasting pinnate leaves sometimes used medicinally.

- *Understanding “golden buttons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “golden buttons” means with a simple example.*

---

guinea flower *(noun)*

Any of several Australasian evergreen vines widely cultivated in warm regions for their large bright yellow single flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “guinea flower” to mean any of several australasian evergreen vines widely....*
- *Understanding “guinea flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imperial japanese morning glory *(noun)*

Hybrid from Ipomoea nil.

- *The article explained what “imperial japanese morning glory” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “imperial japanese morning glory” during the group presentation.*

---

leaf blade *(noun)*

Especially a leaf of grass or the broad portion of a leaf as distinct from the petiole.

- *Understanding “leaf blade” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “leaf blade” because he had never seen it before.*

---

marble-wood *(noun)*

Large Asiatic tree having hard marbled zebrawood.

- *The article explained what “marble-wood” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “marble-wood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mount logan *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the St. Elias Range in the southwestern Yukon Territory in Canada (19,850 feet high).

- *Understanding “mount logan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mount logan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mouse deer *(noun)*

Very small hornless deer-like ruminant of tropical Asia and west Africa.

- *They discussed “mouse deer” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “mouse deer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pearl-weed *(noun)*

Any of various low-growing plants of the genus Sagina having small spherical flowers resembling pearls.

- *Understanding “pearl-weed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pearl-weed” means with a simple example.*

---

penny grass *(noun)*

Foetid Eurasian weed having round flat pods; naturalized throughout North America.

- *Understanding “penny grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “penny grass” to mean foetid eurasian weed having round flat pods;....*

---

rack up *(verb)*

Supply a rack with feed for (horses or other animals).

- *Rack pool balls.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rack up” in real sentences.*

---

rat snake *(noun)*

Any of various nonvenomous rodent-eating snakes of North America and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rat snake.”*
- *They discussed “rat snake” during the group presentation.*

red silk cotton *(noun)*

A plant fiber from the red silk-cotton tree of eastern India; inferior to kapok.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red silk cotton."*
- *The article explained what "red silk cotton" means with a simple example.*

reed grass *(noun)*

Any of various tall perennial grasses of the genus Calamagrostis having feathery plumes; natives of marshland fens and wet woodlands of temperate northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "reed grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reed grass" during the group presentation.*

seven seas *(noun)*

An informal expression for all of the oceans of the world.

- *The old salt had sailed the seven seas.*
- *The article explained what "seven seas" means with a simple example.*

shore pine *(noun)*

Shrubby two-needled pine of coastal northwestern United States; red to yellow-brown bark fissured into small squares.

- *The article explained what "shore pine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shore pine" during the group presentation.*

static electricity *(noun)*

Electricity produced by friction.

- *They discussed "static electricity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "static electricity" means with a simple example.*

sweet gum *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet gum."*
- *He looked up "sweet gum" because he had never seen it before.*

wood drake *(noun)*

Male wood duck.

- *Understanding "wood drake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wood drake" during the group presentation.*

african lily *(noun)*

African plant with bright green evergreen leaves and umbels of many usually deep violet-blue flowers.

- *He looked up "african lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african lily."*

banana quit *(noun)*

Any of several honeycreepers.

- *In class, the teacher used "banana quit" to mean any of several honeycreepers.*
- *He looked up "banana quit" because he had never seen it before.*

bird of prey *(noun)*

Any of numerous carnivorous birds that hunt and kill other animals.

- *Understanding "bird of prey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bird of prey" during the group presentation.*

black rat snake *(noun)*

Large harmless shiny black North American snake.

- *Understanding "black rat snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black rat snake" to mean large harmless shiny black north american snake.*

butterfly fish *(noun)*

Small usually brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes having narrow deep bodies with large broad fins; found worldwide.

- *They discussed "butterfly fish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "butterfly fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canada ginger *(noun)*

Deciduous low-growing perennial of Canada and eastern and central United States.

- *Understanding "canada ginger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "canada ginger" means with a simple example.*

---

cannon bone *(noun)*

Greatly developed metatarsal or metacarpal bone in the shank or cannon part of the leg in hoofed mammals.

- *The article explained what "cannon bone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannon bone" to mean greatly developed metatarsal or metacarpal bone in....*

---

carpet bug *(noun)*

Small beetle whose larvae are household pests feeding on woolen fabrics.

- *They discussed "carpet bug" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpet bug."*

---

colorado four o'clock *(noun)*

Wildflower having vibrant deep pink tubular evening-blooming flowers; found in sandy and desert areas from southern California to southern Colorado and into Mexico.

- *They discussed "colorado four o'clock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colorado four o'clock" to mean wildflower having vibrant deep pink tubular....*

---

composite plant *(noun)*

Considered the most highly evolved dicotyledonous plants, characterized by florets arranged in dense heads that resemble single flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "composite plant" to mean considered the most highly evolved dicotyledonous....*
- *The article explained what "composite plant" means with a simple example.*

---

cottage pink *(noun)*

European pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink or rosy flowers.

- *The article explained what "cottage pink" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cottage pink" to mean european pink cultivated for its very fragrant pink....*

---

elevated railway *(noun)*

A railway that is powered by electricity and that runs on a track that is raised above the street level.

- *The article explained what "elevated railway" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "elevated railway" during the group presentation.*

---

gum plant *(noun)*

Any of various western American plants of the genus Grindelia having resinous leaves and stems formerly used medicinally; often poisonous to livestock.

- *He looked up "gum plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gum plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gum tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees of the genera Eucalyptus or Liquidambar or Nyssa that are sources of gum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum tree."*
- *He looked up "gum tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jack frost *(noun)*

A personification of frost or winter weather.

- *The article explained what "jack frost" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jack frost" to mean a personification of frost or winter weather.*

---

jerusalem cherry *(noun)*

Small South American shrub cultivated as a houseplant for its abundant ornamental but poisonous red or yellow cherry-sized fruit.

- *The article explained what "jerusalem cherry" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “jerusalem cherry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jerusalem oak *(noun)*

Eurasian aromatic oak-leaved goosefoot with many yellow-green flowers; naturalized North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jerusalem oak.”*
- *He looked up “jerusalem oak” because he had never seen it before.*

lamp shell *(noun)*

Marine animal with bivalve shell having a pair of arms bearing tentacles for capturing food; found worldwide.

- *He looked up “lamp shell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “lamp shell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mighty mouse *(noun)*

A fictional mouse endowed with great strength and courage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mighty mouse.”*
- *He looked up “mighty mouse” because he had never seen it before.*

moss *(noun)*

Tiny leafy-stemmed flowerless plants.

- *In class, the teacher used “moss” to mean tiny leafy-stemmed flowerless plants.*
- *Understanding “moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

new zealand mountain pine *(noun)*

New Zealand shrub.

- *He looked up “new zealand mountain pine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “new zealand mountain pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

onion *(noun)*

The bulb of an onion plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “onion.”*
- *The article explained what “onion” means with a simple example.*

oregon pine *(noun)*

Lofty douglas fir of northwestern North America having short needles and egg-shaped cones.

- *In class, the teacher used “oregon pine” to mean lofty douglas fir of northwestern north america....*
- *Understanding “oregon pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pine mouse *(noun)*

Short-tailed glossy-furred burrowing vole of the eastern United States.

- *They discussed “pine mouse” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pine mouse” to mean short-tailed glossy-furred burrowing vole of the....*

pipe organ *(noun)*

Wind instrument whose sound is produced by means of pipes arranged in sets supplied with air from a bellows and controlled from a large complex musical keyboard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pipe organ.”*
- *The article explained what “pipe organ” means with a simple example.*

polar bear *(noun)*

White bear of Arctic regions.

- *In class, the teacher used “polar bear” to mean white bear of arctic regions.*
- *The article explained what “polar bear” means with a simple example.*

powder horn *(noun)*

Container for carrying gunpowder; made of the hollow horn of an animal.

- *In class, the teacher used “powder horn” to mean container for carrying gunpowder; made of the....*
- *They discussed “powder horn” during the group presentation.*

river red gum *(noun)*

Somewhat crooked red gum tree growing chiefly along rivers; has durable reddish lumber used in heavy construction.

- *In class, the teacher used "river red gum" to mean somewhat crooked red gum tree growing chiefly along....*
- *Understanding "river red gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rocky mountain jay *(noun)*

A Canada jay with a white head; widely distributed from Montana to Arizona.

- *The article explained what "rocky mountain jay" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rocky mountain jay" during the group presentation.*

---

rose gum *(noun)*

Very tall tree of Queensland and New South Wales.

- *He looked up "rose gum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rose gum" to mean very tall tree of queensland and new south wales.*

---

spice tree *(noun)*

Pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olivelike fruit; yields a hard tough wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "spice tree" to mean pacific coast tree having aromatic foliage and....*
- *The article explained what "spice tree" means with a simple example.*

---

tiger shark *(noun)*

Large dangerous warm-water shark with striped or spotted body.

- *He looked up "tiger shark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiger shark."*

---

wind generator *(noun)*

Generator that extracts usable energy from winds.

- *They discussed "wind generator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wind generator" to mean generator that extracts usable energy from winds.*

---

wood lily *(noun)*

Lily of eastern North America having orange to orange-red purple-spotted flowers.

- *The article explained what "wood lily" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wood lily" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow berry *(noun)*

Fruit of various buckthorns yielding dyes or pigments.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow berry" to mean fruit of various buckthorns yielding dyes or pigments.*
- *They discussed "yellow berry" during the group presentation.*

---

acoustic resistance *(noun)*

Opposition to the flow of sound through a surface; acoustic resistance is the real component of acoustic impedance and acoustic reactance is the imaginary component.

- *Understanding "acoustic resistance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acoustic resistance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american sweet gum *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american sweet gum."*
- *The article explained what "american sweet gum" means with a simple example.*

---

automobile driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives racing cars at high speeds.

- *They discussed "automobile driver" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "automobile driver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black moss *(noun)*

Dense festoons of greenish-grey hairlike flexuous strands anchored to tree trunks and branches by sparse wiry roots; southeastern United States and West Indies to South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black moss.”*
- *Understanding “black moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

box turtle *(noun)*

Chiefly terrestrial turtle of North America; shell can be closed tightly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “box turtle.”*
- *He looked up “box turtle” because he had never seen it before.*

---

brazil-nut tree *(noun)*

Tall South American tree bearing brazil nuts.

- *Understanding “brazil-nut tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “brazil-nut tree.”*

---

butterfly plant *(noun)*

Orchid having large elliptic to obovate fleshy leaves and fragrant pink-and-white flowers dotted with red.

- *Understanding “butterfly plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “butterfly plant” means with a simple example.*

---

canada garlic *(noun)*

North American bulbous plant.

- *He looked up “canada garlic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “canada garlic.”*

---

capital of hungary *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Hungary; located on the Danube River in north-central Hungary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capital of hungary.”*
- *The article explained what “capital of hungary” means with a simple example.*

---

dolphins *(noun)*

Any of various small toothed whales with a beaklike snout; larger than porpoises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dolphins.”*
- *He looked up “dolphins” because he had never seen it before.*

---

elephant seal *(noun)*

Either of two large northern Atlantic earless seals having snouts like trunks.

- *In class, the teacher used “elephant seal” to mean either of two large northern atlantic earless seals....*
- *He looked up “elephant seal” because he had never seen it before.*

---

grand canyon national park *(noun)*

A national park in Arizona including the mile deep canyon of the Colorado River which shows geologic features and fossil plants and animals.

- *Understanding “grand canyon national park” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “grand canyon national park” during the group presentation.*

---

green turtle *(noun)*

Large tropical turtle with greenish flesh used for turtle soup.

- *The article explained what “green turtle” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “green turtle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holly *(noun)*

Any tree or shrub of the genus Ilex having red berries and shiny evergreen leaves with prickly edges.

- *In class, the teacher used “holly” to mean any tree or shrub of the genus ilex having red....*
- *He looked up “holly” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrogen bond *(noun)*

A chemical bond consisting of a hydrogen atom between two electronegative atoms (e.g., oxygen or nitrogen) with one side be a covalent bond and the other being an ionic bond.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hydrogen bond.”*
- *He looked up “hydrogen bond” because he had never seen it before.*

japanese chess *(noun)*

Grass of Mediterranean and temperate Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese chess."*
- *He looked up "japanese chess" because he had never seen it before.*

lake chad *(noun)*

A lake in north central Africa; fed by the Shari river.

- *They discussed "lake chad" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lake chad" means with a simple example.*

lemon sole *(noun)*

Important American food fish in the winter.

- *He looked up "lemon sole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lemon sole" during the group presentation.*

lily of the valley *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial plant having usually two large oblong lanceolate leaves and a raceme of small fragrant nodding bell-shaped flowers followed by scarlet berries.

- *The article explained what "lily of the valley" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lily of the valley" during the group presentation.*

long moss *(noun)*

Dense festoons of greenish-grey hairlike flexuous strands anchored to tree trunks and branches by sparse wiry roots; southeastern United States and West Indies to South America.

- *Understanding "long moss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "long moss" because he had never seen it before.*

mankind *(noun)*

All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

- *She always used 'humankind' because 'mankind' seemed to slight the women.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mankind" to mean all of the living human inhabitants of the earth.*

mid-atlantic ridge *(noun)*

A very long narrow elevation on the ocean floor that runs all the way from Iceland in the North Atlantic to Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic.

- *He looked up "mid-atlantic ridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mid-atlantic ridge" to mean a very long narrow elevation on the ocean floor....*

monkey-bread tree *(noun)*

African tree having an exceedingly thick trunk and fruit that resembles a gourd and has an edible pulp called monkey bread.

- *He looked up "monkey-bread tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monkey-bread tree."*

moss family *(noun)*

A family of mosses.

- *Understanding "moss family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moss family" because he had never seen it before.*

mountain blue berry *(noun)*

Erect blueberry of western United States having solitary flowers and somewhat sour berries.

- *The article explained what "mountain blue berry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountain blue berry" to mean erect blueberry of western united states having....*

mountain lily *(noun)*

Showy white-flowered perennial of New Zealand.

- *They discussed "mountain lily" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain lily."*

northern pin oak *(noun)*

Small to medium deciduous oak of east central North America; leaves have sharply pointed lobes.

- *Understanding "northern pin oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern pin oak."*

---

northern pitch pine *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada; closely related to the pond pine.

- *In class, the teacher used "northern pitch pine" to mean large three-needled pine of the eastern united....*
- *They discussed "northern pitch pine" during the group presentation.*

---

nut grass *(noun)*

A widely distributed perennial sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nut grass."*
- *They discussed "nut grass" during the group presentation.*

---

old man's beard *(noun)*

Common climber of eastern North America that sprawls over other plants and bears numerous panicles of small creamy white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old man's beard."*
- *He looked up "old man's beard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pine-weed *(noun)*

Annual wiry-stemmed North American weed with minute scalelike leaves and small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pine-weed" to mean annual wiry-stemmed north american weed with minute....*
- *The article explained what "pine-weed" means with a simple example.*

---

ranger *(noun)*

A member of a military unit trained as shock troops for hit-and-run raids.

- *The article explained what "ranger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranger" to mean a member of a military unit trained as shock troops....*

---

red rat snake *(noun)*

Large harmless snake of southeastern United States; often on farms.

- *In class, the teacher used "red rat snake" to mean large harmless snake of southeastern united states;....*
- *The article explained what "red rat snake" means with a simple example.*

---

roller blind *(noun)*

A window shade that rolls up out of the way.

- *The article explained what "roller blind" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roller blind" to mean a window shade that rolls up out of the way.*

---

sea turtle *(noun)*

Any of various large turtles with limbs modified into flippers; widely distributed in warm seas.

- *The article explained what "sea turtle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea turtle."*

---

shaft of light *(noun)*

A column of light (as from a beacon).

- *The article explained what "shaft of light" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaft of light."*

---

spinning frame *(noun)*

Spinning machine that draws, twists, and winds yarn.

- *The article explained what "spinning frame" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spinning frame" during the group presentation.*

---

street cleaner *(noun)*

A worker employed to clean streets (especially one employed by a municipal sanitation department).

- *The article explained what "street cleaner" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “street cleaner” during the group presentation.*

---

sun lounge *(noun)*

A room enclosed largely with glass and affording exposure to the sun.

- *He looked up “sun lounge” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sun lounge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terrace *(noun)*

A row of houses built in a similar style and having common dividing walls (or the street on which they face).

- *Grosvenor Terrace.*
- *He looked up “terrace” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thunder snake *(noun)*

Small reddish wormlike snake of eastern United States.

- *He looked up “thunder snake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “thunder snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

top onion *(noun)*

Type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a curiosity or for early salad onions; having bulbils that replace the flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “top onion” to mean type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a....*
- *They discussed “top onion” during the group presentation.*

---

true frog *(noun)*

Insectivorous usually semiaquatic web-footed amphibian with smooth moist skin and long hind legs.

- *He looked up “true frog” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “true frog.”*

---

wax plant *(noun)*

Succulent climber of southern Asia with umbels of pink and white star-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed “wax plant” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “wax plant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild ginger *(noun)*

Low-growing perennial herb with pungent gingery leaves and rhizomes.

- *Understanding “wild ginger” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wild ginger” to mean low-growing perennial herb with pungent gingery....*

---

wind sleeve *(noun)*

A truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used (e.g., at airports) to show the direction of the wind.

- *In class, the teacher used “wind sleeve” to mean a truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used....*
- *Understanding “wind sleeve” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yard-long bean *(noun)*

South American bean having very long succulent pods.

- *The article explained what “yard-long bean” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yard-long bean.”*

---

yemen *(noun)*

A republic on the southwestern shores of the Arabian Peninsula on the Indian Ocean; formed in 1990.

- *Understanding “yemen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “yemen” during the group presentation.*

---

alley *(noun)*

A narrow street with walls on both sides.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alley.”*
- *He looked up “alley” because he had never seen it before.*

---

american holly *(noun)*

An evergreen tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "american holly" to mean an evergreen tree.*
- *The article explained what "american holly" means with a simple example.*

blue african lily *(noun)*

African plant with bright green evergreen leaves and umbels of many usually deep violet-blue flowers.

- *He looked up "blue african lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blue african lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue-eyed mary *(noun)*

Eastern United States plant with whorls of blue-and-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "blue-eyed mary" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blue-eyed mary" during the group presentation.*

broad bean *(noun)*

A bean plant cultivated for use animal fodder.

- *He looked up "broad bean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broad bean."*

broad-bean *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *They discussed "broad-bean" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "broad-bean" because he had never seen it before.*

brown bells *(noun)*

California herb with brownish-purple or greenish bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "brown bells" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brown bells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chinese scholar tree *(noun)*

Handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound dark green leaves and profuse panicles of fragrant creamy-white flowers; China and Japan.

- *They discussed "chinese scholar tree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese scholar tree."*

club moss *(noun)*

Primitive evergreen moss-like plant with spores in club-shaped strobiles.

- *He looked up "club moss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "club moss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

club-moss *(noun)*

Primitive evergreen moss-like plant with spores in club-shaped strobiles.

- *They discussed "club-moss" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "club-moss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corn salad *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Valerianella.

- *They discussed "corn salad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn salad" to mean a plant of the genus valerianella.*

delaware river *(noun)*

A river that rises in the Catskills in southeastern New York and flows southward along the border of Pennsylvania with New York and New Jersey to northern Delaware where it empties into Delaware Bay.

- *They discussed "delaware river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "delaware river" because he had never seen it before.*

desert four o'clock *(noun)*

Wildflower having vibrant deep pink tubular evening-blooming flowers; found in sandy and desert areas from southern California to southern Colorado and into Mexico.

- *They discussed “desert four o’clock” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “desert four o’clock.”*

---

frost snow *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “frost snow.”*
- *He looked up “frost snow” because he had never seen it before.*

---

glen *(noun)*

A narrow secluded valley (in the mountains).

- *Understanding “glen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “glen” during the group presentation.*

---

golden crown beard *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *Understanding “golden crown beard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “golden crown beard” to mean coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb;....*

---

green frog *(noun)*

Similar to bullfrog; found in or near marshes and ponds; of United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “green frog.”*
- *Understanding “green frog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helmet flower *(noun)*

A poisonous herb native to northern Europe having hooded blue-purple flowers; the dried leaves and roots yield aconite.

- *In class, the teacher used “helmet flower” to mean a poisonous herb native to northern europe having....*
- *The article explained what “helmet flower” means with a simple example.*

---

holly family *(noun)*

Widely distributed shrubs and trees.

- *Understanding “holly family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “holly family.”*

---

ice fog *(noun)*

A dense winter fog containing ice particles.

- *They discussed “ice fog” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ice fog” to mean a dense winter fog containing ice particles.*

---

joshua tree *(noun)*

A large branched arborescent yucca of southwestern United States having short leaves and clustered greenish white flowers.

- *He looked up “joshua tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “joshua tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laser beam *(noun)*

A beam of light generated by a laser.

- *In class, the teacher used “laser beam” to mean a beam of light generated by a laser.*
- *He looked up “laser beam” because he had never seen it before.*

---

linear leaf *(noun)*

A long slender leaf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “linear leaf.”*
- *He looked up “linear leaf” because he had never seen it before.*

---

minneapolis *(noun)*

Largest city in Minnesota; located in southeastern Minnesota on the Mississippi river; noted for flour mills; one of the Twin Cities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “minneapolis.”*
- *He looked up “minneapolis” because he had never seen it before.*

molly *(noun)*

Popular aquarium fish.

- *They discussed "molly" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "molly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ninja *(noun)*

A class of 14th century Japanese who were trained in martial arts and were hired for espionage and assassinations.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninja" to mean a class of 14th century japanese who were trained....*
- *They discussed "ninja" during the group presentation.*

owl *(noun)*

Nocturnal bird of prey with hawk-like beak and claws and large head with front-facing eyes.

- *Understanding "owl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "owl" means with a simple example.*

pilot whale *(noun)*

Small dark-colored whale of the Atlantic coast of the United States; the largest male acts as pilot or leader for the school.

- *The article explained what "pilot whale" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pilot whale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pond-apple tree *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of tropical America with edible fruit; used chiefly as grafting stock.

- *Understanding "pond-apple tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pond-apple tree" during the group presentation.*

rose of sharon *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub or small shrubby tree having showy bell-shaped rose or purple or white flowers and usually three-lobed leaves; widely cultivated in temperate North America and Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose of sharon."*
- *They discussed "rose of sharon" during the group presentation.*

saint bernard *(noun)*

A Swiss alpine breed of large powerful dog with a thick coat of hair used as a rescue dog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint bernard."*
- *They discussed "saint bernard" during the group presentation.*

screw pine *(noun)*

Any of various Old World tropical palmlike trees having huge prop roots and edible conelike fruits and leaves like pineapple leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "screw pine" to mean any of various old world tropical palmlike trees....*
- *They discussed "screw pine" during the group presentation.*

shepherd dog *(noun)*

Any of various usually long-haired breeds of dog reared to herd and guard sheep.

- *The article explained what "shepherd dog" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shepherd dog."*

silk-cotton tree *(noun)*

Massive tropical tree with deep ridges on its massive trunk and bearing large pods of seeds covered with silky floss; source of the silky kapok fiber.

- *They discussed "silk-cotton tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "silk-cotton tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snow lily *(noun)*

Dogtooth violet of western North America having bright yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "snow lily" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snow lily."*

trinity river *(noun)*

A river in eastern Texas that is formed near Dallas and flows generally southeastward to Galveston Bay.

- *The article explained what "trinity river" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trinity river" to mean a river in eastern texas that is formed near dallas....*

---

whistle stop *(noun)*

A small railway station between the principal stations or a station where the train stops only on a signal.

- *In class, the teacher used "whistle stop" to mean a small railway station between the principal....*
- *The article explained what "whistle stop" means with a simple example.*

---

wild garlic *(noun)*

Pungent Old World wild onion.

- *He looked up "wild garlic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild garlic."*

---

yellow water lily *(noun)*

A water lily with yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "yellow water lily" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow water lily" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air marshal *(noun)*

A person trained by the government in hijacking and terrorist tactics who (for security reasons) is a passenger aboard an airline flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "air marshal" to mean a person trained by the government in hijacking and....*
- *He looked up "air marshal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ant *(noun)*

Social insect living in organized colonies; characteristically the males and fertile queen have wings during breeding season; wingless sterile females are the workers.

- *They discussed "ant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ant" to mean social insect living in organized colonies;....*

---

apple mint *(noun)*

Mint with apple-scented stems of southern and western Europe; naturalized in United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "apple mint" to mean mint with apple-scented stems of southern and....*
- *He looked up "apple mint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arctic wolf *(noun)*

Wolf of Arctic North America having white fur and a black-tipped tail.

- *He looked up "arctic wolf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arctic wolf" to mean wolf of arctic north america having white fur and a....*

---

australian reed grass *(noun)*

Tall Australian reedlike grass sometimes used for hay.

- *In class, the teacher used "australian reed grass" to mean tall australian reedlike grass sometimes used for hay.*
- *Understanding "australian reed grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breeze *(noun)*

A slight wind (usually refreshing).

- *The breeze was cooled by the lake.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breeze."*

---

bush bean *(noun)*

A bean plant whose bushy growth needs no supports.

- *Understanding "bush bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bush bean" during the group presentation.*

---

butterfly ray *(noun)*

A stingray with a short tail and a broad fin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butterfly ray."*

- *The article explained what "butterfly ray" means with a simple example.*

---

canadians *(noun)*

A river rising in northeastern New Mexico and flowing eastward across the Texas panhandle to become a tributary of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma.

- *In class, the teacher used "canadians" to mean a river rising in northeastern new mexico and....*
- *Understanding "canadians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cherry pepper *(noun)*

Plant bearing small rounded usually pungent fruits.

- *They discussed "cherry pepper" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cherry pepper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christmas bells *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Blandfordia having large orange or crimson flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "christmas bells" to mean any of several plants of the genus blandfordia....*
- *The article explained what "christmas bells" means with a simple example.*

---

cow oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous tree of the eastern United States; its durable wood is used as timber or split and woven into baskets or chair seats.

- *He looked up "cow oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cow oak" during the group presentation.*

---

crane fly *(noun)*

Long-legged slender flies that resemble large mosquitoes but do not bite.

- *Understanding "crane fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crane fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crushed leather *(noun)*

Leather that has had its grain pattern accentuated.

- *They discussed "crushed leather" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crushed leather" to mean leather that has had its grain pattern accentuated.*

---

dug *(noun)*

An udder or breast or teat.

- *Understanding "dug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dug" to mean an udder or breast or teat.*

---

electric discharge *(noun)*

Electrical conduction through a gas in an applied electric field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric discharge."*
- *He looked up "electric discharge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forbidden fruit *(noun)*

Originally an apple from the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the Garden of Eden; it is now used to refer to anything that is tempting but dangerous (as sexuality).

- *The article explained what "forbidden fruit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forbidden fruit."*

---

forest red gum *(noun)*

Tall tree of Queensland and New South Wales and Victoria.

- *They discussed "forest red gum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "forest red gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foul-weather gear *(noun)*

Protective garment that is intended to keep the wearer dry and warm in bad weather.

- *Understanding "foul-weather gear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "foul-weather gear" during the group presentation.*

---

gem state *(noun)*

A state in the Rocky Mountains.

- *Understanding “gem state” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gem state” to mean a state in the rocky mountains.*

german shepherd *(noun)*

Breed of large shepherd dogs used in police work and as a guide for the blind.

- *They discussed “german shepherd” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “german shepherd” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goat grass *(noun)*

European grass naturalized as a weed in North America; sharp-pointed seeds cause injury when eaten by livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “goat grass.”*
- *He looked up “goat grass” because he had never seen it before.*

great maple *(noun)*

Eurasian maple tree with pale grey bark that peels in flakes like that of a sycamore tree; leaves with five ovate lobes yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up “great maple” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “great maple.”*

grey whale *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern Pacific.

- *He looked up “grey whale” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grey whale.”*

ice-cream bean *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen tree with masses of white flowers; tropical and subtropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used “ice-cream bean” to mean ornamental evergreen tree with masses of white....*
- *They discussed “ice-cream bean” during the group presentation.*

indian rat snake *(noun)*

Enter buildings in pursuit of prey.

- *In class, the teacher used “indian rat snake” to mean enter buildings in pursuit of prey.*
- *They discussed “indian rat snake” during the group presentation.*

jenny ass *(noun)*

Female donkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jenny ass.”*
- *The article explained what “jenny ass” means with a simple example.*

killer whale *(noun)*

Predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large dorsal fin; common in cold seas.

- *He looked up “killer whale” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “killer whale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leaf-foot bug *(noun)*

Large sap-sucking bug with leaflike expansions on the legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leaf-foot bug.”*
- *He looked up “leaf-foot bug” because he had never seen it before.*

little club moss *(noun)*

Any of numerous fern allies of the genus Selaginella.

- *In class, the teacher used “little club moss” to mean any of numerous fern allies of the genus selaginella.*
- *Understanding “little club moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

little owl *(noun)*

Small European owl.

- *He looked up “little owl” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “little owl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maple *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees or shrubs of the genus Acer bearing winged seeds in pairs; north temperate zone.

- *They discussed “maple” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “maple” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mission bells *(noun)*

Herb of northwestern America having green-and-purple bell-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “mission bells” to mean herb of northwestern america having....*
- *He looked up “mission bells” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mountain mint *(noun)*

Any of a number of perennial herbs of the genus Pycnanthemum; eastern North America and California.

- *The article explained what “mountain mint” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mountain mint.”*

---

needle bush *(noun)*

Shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and white flowers; eastern Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “needle bush.”*
- *The article explained what “needle bush” means with a simple example.*

---

needle rush *(noun)*

Fine-leaved aquatic spike rush; popular as aerator for aquariums.

- *They discussed “needle rush” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “needle rush” to mean fine-leaved aquatic spike rush; popular as aerator....*

---

needle-bush *(noun)*

Shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and white flowers; eastern Australia.

- *Understanding “needle-bush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “needle-bush” to mean shrub with pungent rigid needle-shaped leaves and....*

---

norway rat *(noun)*

Common domestic rat; serious pest worldwide.

- *They discussed “norway rat” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “norway rat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

orange grove *(noun)*

Grove of orange trees.

- *The article explained what “orange grove” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “orange grove” during the group presentation.*

---

pine snake *(noun)*

Any of several bull snakes of eastern and southeastern United States found chiefly in pine woods; now threatened.

- *In class, the teacher used “pine snake” to mean any of several bull snakes of eastern and....*
- *Understanding “pine snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resting potential *(noun)*

The potential difference between the two sides of the membrane of a nerve cell when the cell is not conducting an impulse.

- *Understanding “resting potential” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “resting potential” during the group presentation.*

---

sacramento *(noun)*

A city in north central California 75 miles to the northeast of San Francisco on the Sacramento River; capital of California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sacramento.”*
- *They discussed “sacramento” during the group presentation.*

sacred fig *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *Understanding "sacred fig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sacred fig" means with a simple example.*

screw-pine family *(noun)*

Family of woody plants of the order Pandanales including pandanus.

- *The article explained what "screw-pine family" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "screw-pine family" during the group presentation.*

sea moss *(noun)*

Any of various red algae having graceful rose to purple fronds (e.g. dulse or carrageen).

- *The article explained what "sea moss" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sea moss" during the group presentation.*

sea onion *(noun)*

European scilla with small blue or purple flowers.

- *He looked up "sea onion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea onion" to mean european scilla with small blue or purple flowers.*

snow gum *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized tree of Australia and Tasmania having smooth white to light-grey bark shedding in patches or strips.

- *In class, the teacher used "snow gum" to mean small to medium-sized tree of australia and....*
- *The article explained what "snow gum" means with a simple example.*

spanish garlic *(noun)*

European leek cultivated and used like leeks.

- *In class, the teacher used "spanish garlic" to mean european leek cultivated and used like leeks.*
- *The article explained what "spanish garlic" means with a simple example.*

sunlight *(noun)*

The rays of the sun.

- *Understanding "sunlight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sunlight" means with a simple example.*

sweet bells *(noun)*

Bushy deciduous shrub of the eastern United States with long racemes of pinkish flowers.

- *He looked up "sweet bells" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sweet bells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wagon train *(noun)*

A procession (of wagons or mules or camels) traveling together in single file.

- *They joined the wagon train for safety.*
- *He looked up "wagon train" because he had never seen it before.*

wheat-grass *(noun)*

A grass of the genus Agropyron.

- *He looked up "wheat-grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wheat-grass" during the group presentation.*

white heather *(noun)*

Heath of mountains of western United States having bell-shaped white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "white heather" to mean heath of mountains of western united states having....*
- *The article explained what "white heather" means with a simple example.*

white silk-cotton tree *(noun)*

Massive tropical tree with deep ridges on its massive trunk and bearing large pods of seeds covered with silky floss; source of the silky kapok fiber.

- *In class, the teacher used "white silk-cotton tree" to mean massive tropical tree with deep ridges on its....*
- *The article explained what "white silk-cotton tree" means with a simple example.*

---

white wax tree *(noun)*

Erect evergreen treelike shrub of China and Korea and Japan having acuminate leaves and flowers in long erect panicles; resembles Japanese privet.

- *The article explained what "white wax tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white wax tree."*

---

wood garlic *(noun)*

Pungent Old World weedy plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood garlic."*
- *They discussed "wood garlic" during the group presentation.*

---

wood mint *(noun)*

American herb of genus Blephilia with more or less hairy leaves and clusters of purplish or bluish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood mint."*
- *He looked up "wood mint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wool fat *(noun)*

A yellow viscous animal oil extracted from wool; a mixture of fatty acids and esters; used in some ointments and cosmetics.

- *He looked up "wool fat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wool fat" during the group presentation.*

---

acids *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *In class, the teacher used "acids" to mean street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.*
- *The article explained what "acids" means with a simple example.*

---

aggregate fruit *(noun)*

Fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or drupes derived from separate ovaries within a common receptacle: e.g. blackberry; raspberry; pineapple.

- *The article explained what "aggregate fruit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aggregate fruit" to mean fruit consisting of many individual small fruits or....*

---

american lime *(noun)*

Large American shade tree with large dark green leaves and rounded crown.

- *The article explained what "american lime" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american lime."*

---

bank swallow *(noun)*

Swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in tunnels dug in clay or sand banks.

- *The article explained what "bank swallow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank swallow" to mean swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in....*

---

bird sanctuary *(noun)*

A building where birds are kept.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bird sanctuary."*
- *He looked up "bird sanctuary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bud brush *(noun)*

A perennial that is valuable as sheep forage in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bud brush."*
- *He looked up "bud brush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinese holly *(noun)*

Dense rounded evergreen shrub of China having spiny leaves; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "chinese holly" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese holly."*

---

common corn salad *(noun)*

Widely cultivated as a salad crop and pot herb; often a weed.

- *Understanding "common corn salad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "common corn salad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corn silk *(noun)*

Each of the long filamentous styles that grow as a silky tuft at the tip of an ear of Indian corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn silk."*
- *Understanding "corn silk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

debris storm *(noun)*

The sudden spread of dust and debris from a collapsing building.

- *The destruction of the building produced an enormous debris surge.*
- *In class, the teacher used "debris storm" to mean the sudden spread of dust and debris from a....*

---

douglas pine *(noun)*

Lofty douglas fir of northwestern North America having short needles and egg-shaped cones.

- *They discussed "douglas pine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "douglas pine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric glow *(noun)*

An electrical discharge accompanied by ionization of surrounding atmosphere.

- *Understanding "electric glow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric glow."*

---

elevated railroad *(noun)*

A railway that is powered by electricity and that runs on a track that is raised above the street level.

- *He looked up "elevated railroad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elevated railroad."*

---

flour mill *(noun)*

A mill for grinding grain into flour.

- *In class, the teacher used "flour mill" to mean a mill for grinding grain into flour.*
- *The article explained what "flour mill" means with a simple example.*

---

flower cluster *(noun)*

An inflorescence consisting of a cluster of flowers.

- *They discussed "flower cluster" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flower cluster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

free-reed instrument *(noun)*

A wind instrument with a free reed.

- *Understanding "free-reed instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "free-reed instrument" because he had never seen it before.*

---

giant stock bean *(noun)*

Annual semi-erect bushy plant of tropical South America bearing long pods with white seeds grown especially for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant stock bean."*
- *They discussed "giant stock bean" during the group presentation.*

---

gray whale *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "gray whale" to mean medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern....*
- *The article explained what "gray whale" means with a simple example.*

---

gulf of saint lawrence *(noun)*

An arm of the northwest Atlantic Ocean off the southeastern coast of Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulf of saint lawrence."*
- *Understanding "gulf of saint lawrence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harvest mouse *(noun)*

Small reddish-brown Eurasian mouse inhabiting e.g. cornfields.

- *In class, the teacher used "harvest mouse" to mean small reddish-brown eurasian mouse inhabiting e.g.....*
- *Understanding "harvest mouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light breeze *(noun)*

Wind moving 4-7 knots; 2 on the Beaufort scale.

- *They discussed "light breeze" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "light breeze" means with a simple example.*

---

lined snake *(noun)*

Secretive snake of city dumps and parks as well as prairies and open woods; feeds on earthworms; of central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "lined snake" to mean secretive snake of city dumps and parks as well as....*
- *The article explained what "lined snake" means with a simple example.*

---

lion monkey *(noun)*

Small South American marmoset with silky fur and long nonprehensile tail.

- *The article explained what "lion monkey" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lion monkey" during the group presentation.*

---

little-leaf fig *(noun)*

Australian tree resembling the banyan often planted for ornament; introduced into South Africa for brushwood.

- *The article explained what "little-leaf fig" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "little-leaf fig" to mean australian tree resembling the banyan often planted....*

---

maple family *(noun)*

A family of trees and shrubs of order Sapindales including the maples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maple family."*
- *Understanding "maple family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

michigan lily *(noun)*

Lily of central North America having recurved orange-red flowers with deep crimson spots.

- *He looked up "michigan lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "michigan lily" during the group presentation.*

---

onion plant *(noun)*

Bulbous plant having hollow leaves cultivated worldwide for its rounded edible bulb.

- *In class, the teacher used "onion plant" to mean bulbous plant having hollow leaves cultivated....*
- *He looked up "onion plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poor man's pulse *(noun)*

Twining herb of Old World tropics cultivated in India for food and fodder; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *They discussed "poor man's pulse" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poor man's pulse" means with a simple example.*

---

potato bug *(noun)*

Black-and-yellow beetle that feeds in adult and larval stages on potato leaves; originally of eastern Rocky Mountains; now worldwide.

- *They discussed "potato bug" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potato bug" to mean black-and-yellow beetle that feeds in adult and....*

---

rabbit-weed *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *Understanding “rabbit-weed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “rabbit-weed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

red maple *(noun)*

Maple of eastern and central America; five-lobed leaves turn scarlet and yellow in autumn.

- *He looked up “red maple” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “red maple” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red silk-cotton tree *(noun)*

East Indian silk cotton tree yielding fibers inferior to kapok.

- *He looked up “red silk-cotton tree” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “red silk-cotton tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea holly *(noun)*

Widely cultivated southern European acanthus with whitish purple-veined flowers.

- *The article explained what “sea holly” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sea holly.”*

---

seasonal worker *(noun)*

A worker who finds employment only in certain seasons.

- *He looked up “seasonal worker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seasonal worker” to mean a worker who finds employment only in certain seasons.*

---

sky glow *(noun)*

Illumination of the night sky in urban areas.

- *In class, the teacher used “sky glow” to mean illumination of the night sky in urban areas.*
- *The article explained what “sky glow” means with a simple example.*

---

spider monkey *(noun)*

Arboreal monkey of tropical America with long slender legs and long prehensile tail.

- *In class, the teacher used “spider monkey” to mean arboreal monkey of tropical america with long....*
- *They discussed “spider monkey” during the group presentation.*

---

spike rush *(noun)*

A sedge of the genus Eleocharis.

- *Understanding “spike rush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “spike rush” during the group presentation.*

---

spring frog *(noun)*

Common North American green or brownish frog having white-edged dark oval spots.

- *They discussed “spring frog” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “spring frog” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweet gum tree *(noun)*

A North American tree of the genus Liquidambar having prickly spherical fruit clusters and fragrant sap.

- *The article explained what “sweet gum tree” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sweet gum tree.”*

---

swiss pine *(noun)*

Large five-needled European pine; yields cembra nuts and a resinous exudate.

- *The article explained what “swiss pine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “swiss pine” to mean large five-needled european pine; yields cembra....*

---

timber wolf *(noun)*

A wolf with a brindled grey coat living in forested northern regions of North America.

- *They discussed “timber wolf” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “timber wolf” means with a simple example.*

tree frog *(noun)*

Any of various Old World arboreal frogs distinguished from true frogs by adhesive suckers on the toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tree frog" to mean any of various old world arboreal frogs....*
- *The article explained what "tree frog" means with a simple example.*

tree onion *(noun)*

Type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a curiosity or for early salad onions; having bulbils that replace the flowers.

- *The article explained what "tree onion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tree onion" to mean type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a....*

tree-frog *(noun)*

Any of various Old World arboreal frogs distinguished from true frogs by adhesive suckers on the toes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree-frog."*
- *The article explained what "tree-frog" means with a simple example.*

umbrella plant *(noun)*

Late blooming perennial plant of shale barrens of Virginia having flowers in flat-topped clusters.

- *They discussed "umbrella plant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "umbrella plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

umbrella tree *(noun)*

Erect evergreen shrub or small tree of Australia and northern New Guinea having palmately compound leaves.

- *Understanding "umbrella tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbrella tree."*

western box turtle *(noun)*

Primarily a prairie turtle of western United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "western box turtle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "western box turtle" because he had never seen it before.*

white ant *(noun)*

Whitish soft-bodied ant-like social insect that feeds on wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "white ant" to mean whitish soft-bodied ant-like social insect that....*
- *Understanding "white ant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild peanut *(noun)*

Vine widely distributed in eastern North America producing racemes of purple to maroon flowers and abundant (usually subterranean) edible one-seeded pods resembling peanuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild peanut."*
- *The article explained what "wild peanut" means with a simple example.*

window cleaner *(noun)*

Someone who cleans windows for pay.

- *He looked up "window cleaner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "window cleaner" during the group presentation.*

all-terrain bike *(noun)*

A bicycle with a sturdy frame and fat tires; originally designed for riding in mountainous country.

- *He looked up "all-terrain bike" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "all-terrain bike."*

alpha rhythm *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the electroencephalogram of a person who is awake but relaxed; occurs with a frequency of 8-12 hertz.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha rhythm" to mean the normal brainwave in the electroencephalogram of....*
- *They discussed "alpha rhythm" during the group presentation.*

american harvest mouse *(noun)*

Any of several small greyish New World mice inhabiting e.g. grain fields.

- *In class, the teacher used "american harvest mouse" to mean any of several small greyish new world mice....*
- *The article explained what "american harvest mouse" means with a simple example.*

---

apple of peru *(noun)*

Coarse South American herb grown for its blue-and-white flowers followed by a bladderlike fruit enclosing a dry berry.

- *The article explained what "apple of peru" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apple of peru" to mean coarse south american herb grown for its....*

---

barn grass *(noun)*

A coarse annual panic grass; a cosmopolitan weed; occasionally used for hay or grazing.

- *They discussed "barn grass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "barn grass" means with a simple example.*

---

bent grass *(noun)*

Grass for pastures and lawns especially bowling and putting greens.

- *They discussed "bent grass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bent grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bent-grass *(noun)*

Grass for pastures and lawns especially bowling and putting greens.

- *In class, the teacher used "bent-grass" to mean grass for pastures and lawns especially bowling and....*
- *The article explained what "bent-grass" means with a simple example.*

---

brass instrument *(noun)*

A wind instrument that consists of a brass tube (usually of variable length) that is blown by means of a cup-shaped or funnel-shaped mouthpiece.

- *He looked up "brass instrument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brass instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brazilian pepper tree *(noun)*

Small Brazilian evergreen resinous tree or shrub having dark green leaflets and white flowers followed by bright red fruit; used as a street tree and lawn specimen.

- *He looked up "brazilian pepper tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brazilian pepper tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cairo *(noun)*

A town at the southern tip of Illinois at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

- *He looked up "cairo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cairo" during the group presentation.*

---

carpet shark *(noun)*

Shark of the western Pacific with flattened body and mottled skin.

- *Understanding "carpet shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carpet shark" means with a simple example.*

---

christmas holly *(noun)*

An evergreen tree.

- *He looked up "christmas holly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christmas holly."*

---

coconut tree *(noun)*

Tall palm tree bearing coconuts as fruits; widely planted throughout the tropics.

- *The article explained what "coconut tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coconut tree."*

---

delaware bay *(noun)*

An inlet of the North Atlantic; fed by the Delaware River.

- *The article explained what "delaware bay" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "delaware bay" during the group presentation.*

false garlic *(noun)*

Pungent Old World wild onion.

- *They discussed "false garlic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "false garlic" because he had never seen it before.*

field maple *(noun)*

Shrubby Eurasian maple often used as a hedge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field maple."*
- *He looked up "field maple" because he had never seen it before.*

fire ant *(noun)*

Omnivorous ant of tropical and subtropical America that can inflict a painful sting.

- *The article explained what "fire ant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire ant."*

fur seal *(noun)*

Eared seal of the southern hemisphere; the thick soft underfur is the source of sealskin.

- *The male fur seal is much larger than the female.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fur seal" to mean eared seal of the southern hemisphere; the thick....*

german shepherd dog *(noun)*

Breed of large shepherd dogs used in police work and as a guide for the blind.

- *The article explained what "german shepherd dog" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "german shepherd dog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

giant garlic *(noun)*

European leek cultivated and used like leeks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant garlic."*
- *They discussed "giant garlic" during the group presentation.*

golden glow *(noun)*

Very tall branching herb with showy much-doubled yellow flower heads.

- *Understanding "golden glow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden glow."*

goose down *(noun)*

Down of the goose.

- *They discussed "goose down" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goose down" to mean down of the goose.*

hunting licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain type of animal during a specified period of time.

- *Understanding "hunting licence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hunting licence" to mean a license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain....*

imperial elephant *(noun)*

Largest known mammoth; of America.

- *He looked up "imperial elephant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imperial elephant" to mean largest known mammoth; of america.*

ion beam *(noun)*

A beam of ions moving in the same direction at the same speed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ion beam."*
- *He looked up "ion beam" because he had never seen it before.*

lake powell *(noun)*

The second largest reservoir in the United States; located in southern Utah and north central Arizona and formed by the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

- *In class, the teacher used "lake powell" to mean the second largest reservoir in the united states;....*
- *The article explained what "lake powell" means with a simple example.*

---

leaf bud *(noun)*

A bud from which leaves (but not flowers) develop.

- *They discussed "leaf bud" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "leaf bud" means with a simple example.*

---

lily-of-the-valley tree *(noun)*

Broad-leaved evergreen Asiatic shrub with glossy leaves and drooping clusters of white flowers.

- *Understanding "lily-of-the-valley tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lily-of-the-valley tree" means with a simple example.*

---

little black ant *(noun)*

Tiny glossy black ant; nests outdoors but invades houses for food.

- *Understanding "little black ant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "little black ant" to mean tiny glossy black ant; nests outdoors but invades....*

---

living granite *(noun)*

Highly succulent stemless clump-forming plants with grey-green leaves similar in texture to lumps of granite; South Africa.

- *They discussed "living granite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "living granite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louisville *(noun)*

The largest city in Kentucky; located in north central Kentucky on the Ohio river; site of the Kentucky Derby.

- *He looked up "louisville" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "louisville" during the group presentation.*

---

magnetic attraction *(noun)*

Attraction for iron; associated with electric currents as well as magnets; characterized by fields of force.

- *The article explained what "magnetic attraction" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "magnetic attraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melissa *(noun)*

A genus of Old World mints of the family Labiatae.

- *In class, the teacher used "melissa" to mean a genus of old world mints of the family labiatae.*
- *Understanding "melissa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moss animal *(noun)*

Sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of small polyps each having a curved or circular ridge bearing tentacles; attach to stones or seaweed and reproduce by budding.

- *He looked up "moss animal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moss animal."*

---

norfolk *(noun)*

Port city located in southeastern Virginia on the Elizabeth River at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay; headquarters of the Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norfolk."*
- *He looked up "norfolk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rose moss *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in many varieties for its fleshy moss-like foliage and profusion of brightly colored flowers.

- *They discussed "rose moss" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rose moss" to mean widely cultivated in many varieties for its fleshy....*

---

sand berry *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used “sand berry” to mean evergreen mat-forming shrub of north america and....*
- *He looked up “sand berry” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scale moss *(noun)*

Moss-like liverwort with tiny scalelike leaves; usually epiphytic.

- *In class, the teacher used “scale moss” to mean moss-like liverwort with tiny scalelike leaves;....*
- *He looked up “scale moss” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea swallow *(noun)*

Common tern of Eurasia and America having white black and grey plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used “sea swallow” to mean common tern of eurasia and america having white....*
- *He looked up “sea swallow” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shell bean *(noun)*

A bean plant grown primarily for its edible seed rather than its pod.

- *Understanding “shell bean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “shell bean” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shelter tent *(noun)*

A wedge-shaped tent; usually without a floor or windows.

- *He looked up “shelter tent” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “shelter tent” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

short-leaf pine *(noun)*

Large pine of southern United States having short needles in bunches of 2-3 and red-brown bark when mature.

- *The article explained what “short-leaf pine” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “short-leaf pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silk oak *(noun)*

Any of several Australian timber trees having usually fernlike foliage and mottled wood used in cabinetry and veneering.

- *Understanding “silk oak” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “silk oak” during the group presentation.*

---

silver jenny *(noun)*

Silvery mojarra found along sandy shores of the western Atlantic.

- *They discussed “silver jenny” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “silver jenny” because he had never seen it before.*

---

single-leaf pine *(noun)*

Pinon of southwestern United States having solitary needles and often many stems; important as a nut pine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “single-leaf pine.”*
- *He looked up “single-leaf pine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

slaughter *(verb)*

Kill (animals) usually for food consumption.

- *They slaughtered their only goat to survive the winter.*
- *In everyday English, people use “slaughter” when talking about this idea.*

---

strong breeze *(noun)*

Wind moving 25-31 knots; 6 on the Beaufort scale.

- *In class, the teacher used “strong breeze” to mean wind moving 25-31 knots; 6 on the beaufort scale.*
- *They discussed “strong breeze” during the group presentation.*

---

stuffed egg *(noun)*

Halved hard-cooked egg with the yolk mashed with mayonnaise and seasonings and returned to the white.

- *In class, the teacher used “stuffed egg” to mean halved hard-cooked egg with the yolk mashed with....*
- *He looked up “stuffed egg” because he had never seen it before.*

sucking fish *(noun)*

Marine fishes with a flattened elongated body and a sucking disk on the head for attaching to large fish or moving objects.

- *Understanding "sucking fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sucking fish" because he had never seen it before.*

tide rip *(noun)*

A stretch of turbulent water in a river or the sea caused by one current flowing into or across another current.

- *They discussed "tide rip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tide rip" means with a simple example.*

tumor virus *(noun)*

A cell-free filtrate held to be a virus responsible for a specific neoplasm.

- *He looked up "tumor virus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumor virus."*

vampire bat *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American bats of the family Desmodontidae that bite mammals and birds to feed on their blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vampire bat."*
- *They discussed "vampire bat" during the group presentation.*

wild onion *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Allium with edible bulbs found growing wild.

- *The article explained what "wild onion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wild onion" to mean any of various plants of the genus allium with....*

wood frog *(noun)*

Wide-ranging light-brown frog of moist North American woodlands especially spruce.

- *The article explained what "wood frog" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wood frog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wood-frog *(noun)*

Wide-ranging light-brown frog of moist North American woodlands especially spruce.

- *He looked up "wood-frog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wood-frog" during the group presentation.*

african holly *(noun)*

Woolly-stemmed biennial arborescent shrub of tropical Africa and southern Asia having silvery-white prickly branches, clusters of blue or white flowers, and bright red berries resembling holly berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "african holly" to mean woolly-stemmed biennial arborescent shrub of....*
- *They discussed "african holly" during the group presentation.*

army ant *(noun)*

Tropical nomadic ant that preys mainly on other insects.

- *He looked up "army ant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "army ant" during the group presentation.*

beach heather *(noun)*

Small heathlike plant covered with white down growing on beaches in northeastern North America.

- *Understanding "beach heather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "beach heather" means with a simple example.*

bells of ireland *(noun)*

Aromatic annual with a tall stems of small whitish flowers enclosed in a greatly enlarged saucer-shaped or bell-shaped calyx.

- *In class, the teacher used "bells of ireland" to mean aromatic annual with a tall stems of small whitish....*
- *He looked up "bells of ireland" because he had never seen it before.*

benjamin franklin bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across the Delaware River.

- *He looked up “benjamin franklin bridge” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “benjamin franklin bridge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black swan *(noun)*

Large Australian swan having black plumage and a red bill.

- *He looked up “black swan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black swan” to mean large australian swan having black plumage and a....*

brain coral *(noun)*

Massive reef-building coral having a convoluted and furrowed surface.

- *They discussed “brain coral” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “brain coral” means with a simple example.*

broad-bean plant *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *He looked up “broad-bean plant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “broad-bean plant” during the group presentation.*

bully tree *(noun)*

A tropical hardwood tree yielding balata gum and heavy red timber.

- *Understanding “bully tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bully tree.”*

carriage dog *(noun)*

A large breed having a smooth white coat with black or brown spots; originated in Dalmatia.

- *In class, the teacher used “carriage dog” to mean a large breed having a smooth white coat with black....*
- *The article explained what “carriage dog” means with a simple example.*

churchill *(noun)*

A Canadian town in northern Manitoba on Hudson Bay; important port for shipping grain.

- *He looked up “churchill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “churchill.”*

cord grass *(noun)*

Any of several perennial grasses of the genus Spartina; some important as coastal soil binders.

- *He looked up “cord grass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cord grass.”*

evaluated *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *Can you use “evaluated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “evaluated” and when to wait.*

golden-eyed fly *(noun)*

A variety of green lacewing.

- *In class, the teacher used “golden-eyed fly” to mean a variety of green lacewing.*
- *The article explained what “golden-eyed fly” means with a simple example.*

grain merchant *(noun)*

A merchant who deals in food grains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grain merchant.”*
- *Understanding “grain merchant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

idaho falls *(noun)*

A town in southeastern Idaho on the Snake River.

- *They discussed “idaho falls” during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idaho falls."*

---

india-rubber fig *(noun)*

Large tropical Asian tree frequently dwarfed as a houseplant; source of Assam rubber.

- *He looked up "india-rubber fig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "india-rubber fig" during the group presentation.*

---

ivy *(noun)*

Old World vine with lobed evergreen leaves and black berrylike fruits.

- *Understanding "ivy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ivy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

livestock *(noun)*

Any animals kept for use or profit.

- *Understanding "livestock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "livestock" to mean any animals kept for use or profit.*

---

marsh plant *(noun)*

A semiaquatic plant that grows in soft wet land; most are monocots: sedge, sphagnum, grasses, cattails, etc; possibly heath.

- *He looked up "marsh plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marsh plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mediterranean fruit fly *(noun)*

Small black-and-white fly that damages citrus and other fruits by implanting eggs that hatch inside the fruit.

- *Understanding "mediterranean fruit fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mediterranean fruit fly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nude mouse *(noun)*

A mouse with a genetic defect that prevents them from growing hair and also prevents them from immunologically rejecting human cells and tissues; widely used in preclinical trials.

- *They discussed "nude mouse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nude mouse" to mean a mouse with a genetic defect that prevents them....*

---

panthers *(noun)*

A large spotted feline of tropical America similar to the leopard; in some classifications considered a member of the genus Felis.

- *They discussed "panthers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panthers."*

---

pumpkin *(noun)*

A coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy round orange fruit with firm orange skin and numerous seeds; subspecies of Cucurbita pepo include the summer squashes and a few autumn squashes.

- *He looked up "pumpkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pumpkin" to mean a coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy....*

---

rabbit brush *(noun)*

Pleasantly aromatic shrub having erect slender flexible hairy branches and dense clusters of small yellow flowers covering vast areas of western alkali plains and affording a retreat for jackrabbits; source of a yellow dye used by the Navajo.

- *Understanding "rabbit brush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rabbit brush" means with a simple example.*

---

rock maple *(noun)*

Maple of eastern and central North America having three-lobed to five-lobed leaves and hard close-grained wood much used for cabinet work especially the curly-grained form; sap is chief source of maple syrup and maple sugar; many subspecies.

- *In class, the teacher used "rock maple" to mean maple of eastern and central north america having....*
- *Understanding "rock maple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sacramento river *(noun)*

A river in northern California rising near Mount Shasta and flowing south to the San Francisco Bay.

- *The article explained what "sacramento river" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sacramento river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea breeze *(noun)*

A cooling breeze from the sea (during the daytime).

- *He looked up "sea breeze" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea breeze" to mean a cooling breeze from the sea (during the daytime).*

spanish moss *(noun)*

Dense festoons of greenish-grey hairlike flexuous strands anchored to tree trunks and branches by sparse wiry roots; southeastern United States and West Indies to South America.

- *He looked up "spanish moss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish moss."*

spice bush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of the eastern United States having highly aromatic leaves and bark and yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries.

- *Understanding "spice bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spice bush" means with a simple example.*

sword bean *(noun)*

Twining tropical Old World plant bearing long pods usually with red or brown beans; long cultivated in Orient for food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sword bean."*
- *The article explained what "sword bean" means with a simple example.*

tree swallow *(noun)*

Of Australia and Polynesia; nests in tree cavities.

- *They discussed "tree swallow" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tree swallow" because he had never seen it before.*

true vampire bat *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American bats of the family Desmodontidae that bite mammals and birds to feed on their blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true vampire bat."*
- *They discussed "true vampire bat" during the group presentation.*

violet family *(noun)*

A family of order Parietales including the genera Viola, Hybanthus, Hymenanthera, Melicytus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violet family."*
- *He looked up "violet family" because he had never seen it before.*

water mat *(noun)*

Aquatic herb with yellowish flowers; central and western United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water mat."*
- *Understanding "water mat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

water violet *(noun)*

Featherfoil of Europe and western Asia having submerged and floating leaves and violet flowers.

- *Understanding "water violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "water violet" means with a simple example.*

white violet *(noun)*

Short-stemmed violet of eastern North America having fragrant purple-veined white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "white violet" to mean short-stemmed violet of eastern north america....*
- *The article explained what "white violet" means with a simple example.*

wild lily of the valley *(noun)*

North American evergreen with small pinkish bell-shaped flowers and oblong leaves used formerly for shinplasters.

- *They discussed "wild lily of the valley" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild lily of the valley."*

wild yellow lily *(noun)*

Common lily of the eastern United States having nodding yellow or reddish flowers spotted with brown.

- *He looked up "wild yellow lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wild yellow lily" during the group presentation.*

wishing bone *(noun)*

The furcula of a domestic fowl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wishing bone."*
- *He looked up "wishing bone" because he had never seen it before.*

wolf bean *(noun)*

White-flowered Eurasian herb widely cultivated for forage and erosion control.

- *Understanding "wolf bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wolf bean" means with a simple example.*

yellow bells *(noun)*

Viscid herb of arid or desert habitats of southwestern United States having pendulous yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow bells" to mean viscid herb of arid or desert habitats of....*
- *Understanding "yellow bells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

accidental *(noun)*

A musical notation that makes a note sharp or flat or natural although that is not part of the key signature.

- *In class, the teacher used "accidental" to mean a musical notation that makes a note sharp or flat....*
- *He looked up "accidental" because he had never seen it before.*

alley cat *(noun)*

A homeless cat.

- *The article explained what "alley cat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alley cat" to mean a homeless cat.*

american ivy *(noun)*

Common North American vine with compound leaves and bluish-black berrylike fruit.

- *Understanding "american ivy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "american ivy" means with a simple example.*

basket oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous tree of the eastern United States; its durable wood is used as timber or split and woven into baskets or chair seats.

- *The article explained what "basket oak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basket oak" to mean medium to large deciduous tree of the eastern....*

beta rhythm *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a person who is awake and alert; occurs with a frequency between 12 and 30 hertz.

- *Understanding "beta rhythm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beta rhythm" during the group presentation.*

billy buttons *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Craspedia grown for their downy foliage and globose heads of golden flowers; Australia and New Zealand.

- *They discussed "billy buttons" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "billy buttons" means with a simple example.*

black sage *(noun)*

An aromatic plant with wooly leaves found in southern California and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "black sage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black sage."*

blue goose *(noun)*

North American wild goose having dark plumage in summer but white in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue goose."*

- *The article explained what "blue goose" means with a simple example.*

bolt of lightning *(noun)*

A discharge of lightning accompanied by thunder.

- *In class, the teacher used "bolt of lightning" to mean a discharge of lightning accompanied by thunder.*
- *The article explained what "bolt of lightning" means with a simple example.*

bot *(noun)*

Botfly larva; typically develops inside the body of a horse or sheep or human.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bot."*
- *He looked up "bot" because he had never seen it before.*

brazilian potato tree *(noun)*

South American shrub or small tree widely cultivated in the tropics; not a true potato.

- *The article explained what "brazilian potato tree" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brazilian potato tree" during the group presentation.*

butterfly bush *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having clusters of white or violet or yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butterfly bush."*
- *They discussed "butterfly bush" during the group presentation.*

calcium *(noun)*

A white metallic element that burns with a brilliant light; the fifth most abundant element in the earth's crust; an important component of most plants and animals.

- *Understanding "calcium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calcium" because he had never seen it before.*

congregation *(noun)*

An assemblage of people or animals or things collected together.

- *A congregation of children pleaded for his autograph.*
- *A great congregation of birds flew over.*

coral tree *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or shrubby trees of the genus Erythrina having trifoliate leaves and racemes of scarlet to coral red flowers and black seeds; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "coral tree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coral tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cow shark *(noun)*

Large primitive shark widely distributed in warm seas.

- *He looked up "cow shark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cow shark."*

dairy cattle *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *In class, the teacher used "dairy cattle" to mean cattle that are reared for their milk.*
- *The article explained what "dairy cattle" means with a simple example.*

dog violet *(noun)*

Old World leafy-stemmed blue-flowered violet.

- *The article explained what "dog violet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dog violet" during the group presentation.*

double-reed instrument *(noun)*

A woodwind that has a pair of joined reeds that vibrate together.

- *The article explained what "double-reed instrument" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double-reed instrument" to mean a woodwind that has a pair of joined reeds that....*

eden *(noun)*

A beautiful garden where Adam and Eve were placed at the Creation; when they disobeyed and ate the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil they were driven from their paradise (the fall of man).

- *He looked up "eden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eden" to mean a beautiful garden where adam and eve were placed....*

---

english violet *(noun)*

European violet typically having purple to white flowers; widely naturalized.

- *The article explained what "english violet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english violet."*

---

fresh breeze *(noun)*

Wind moving 19-24 knots; 5 on the Beaufort scale.

- *They discussed "fresh breeze" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fresh breeze" means with a simple example.*

---

fringe tree *(noun)*

Any of various small decorative flowering trees or shrubs of the genus Chionanthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringe tree."*
- *They discussed "fringe tree" during the group presentation.*

---

ghost gum *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized tree of Australia and Tasmania having smooth white to light-grey bark shedding in patches or strips.

- *He looked up "ghost gum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ghost gum."*

---

guinea corn *(noun)*

Sorghums of dry regions of Asia and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guinea corn."*
- *They discussed "guinea corn" during the group presentation.*

---

honey berry *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *They discussed "honey berry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "honey berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ivy family *(noun)*

Mostly tropical trees and shrubs and lianas: genera Panax and Hedera.

- *He looked up "ivy family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivy family."*

---

lime tree *(noun)*

Any of various related trees bearing limes.

- *They discussed "lime tree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lime tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marine turtle *(noun)*

Any of various large turtles with limbs modified into flippers; widely distributed in warm seas.

- *Understanding "marine turtle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marine turtle" to mean any of various large turtles with limbs modified....*

---

mock sun *(noun)*

A bright spot on the parhelic circle; caused by diffraction by ice crystals.

- *Understanding "mock sun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mock sun" to mean a bright spot on the parhelic circle; caused by....*

---

native holly *(noun)*

Low spreading evergreen shrub of southern Australia having triangular to somewhat heart-shaped foliage and orange-yellow flowers followed by flat winged pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "native holly."*
- *Understanding "native holly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overhead railway *(noun)*

A railway that is powered by electricity and that runs on a track that is raised above the street level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overhead railway."*
- *They discussed "overhead railway" during the group presentation.*

---

palm nut *(noun)*

Seed of any oil palm.

- *The article explained what "palm nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palm nut" to mean seed of any oil palm.*

---

panama tree *(noun)*

Large deciduous tree native to Panama and from which the country takes its name; having densely leafy crown and naked trunk.

- *In class, the teacher used "panama tree" to mean large deciduous tree native to panama and from....*
- *The article explained what "panama tree" means with a simple example.*

---

para river *(noun)*

An estuary in northern Brazil into which the Tocantins River flows.

- *Understanding "para river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "para river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

philadelphia pepper pot *(noun)*

A soup made with vegetables and tripe and seasoned with peppercorns; often contains dumplings.

- *He looked up "philadelphia pepper pot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philadelphia pepper pot."*

---

poison ash *(noun)*

Smooth American swamp shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers followed by greenish white berries; yields an irritating oil.

- *He looked up "poison ash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poison ash" to mean smooth american swamp shrub with pinnate leaves and....*

---

queensland nut *(noun)*

Bushy tree with pink to purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queensland nut."*
- *The article explained what "queensland nut" means with a simple example.*

---

rainbow runner *(noun)*

Streamlined cigar-shaped jack; good game fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "rainbow runner" to mean streamlined cigar-shaped jack; good game fish.*
- *He looked up "rainbow runner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rainfall *(noun)*

Water falling in drops from vapor condensed in the atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rainfall."*
- *Understanding "rainfall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rio grande *(noun)*

A North American river; boundary between the United States and Mexico; flows into Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "rio grande" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rio grande."*

---

rocky mountain sheep *(noun)*

Wild sheep of mountainous regions of western North America having massive curled horns.

- *Understanding "rocky mountain sheep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rocky mountain sheep" because he had never seen it before.*

salt reed grass *(noun)*

Tall reedlike grass common in salt meadows.

- *Understanding "salt reed grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salt reed grass" to mean tall reedlike grass common in salt meadows.*

sand lance *(noun)*

Very small silvery eellike schooling fishes that burrow into sandy beaches.

- *The article explained what "sand lance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sand lance" to mean very small silvery eellike schooling fishes that....*

scent *(noun)*

An odor left in passing by which a person or animal can be traced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scent."*
- *Understanding "scent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sliding window *(noun)*

A window that open by sliding horizontally.

- *Understanding "sliding window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sliding window" during the group presentation.*

sperm oil *(noun)*

An animal oil found in the blubber of the sperm whale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sperm oil."*
- *The article explained what "sperm oil" means with a simple example.*

sun porch *(noun)*

A room enclosed largely with glass and affording exposure to the sun.

- *Understanding "sun porch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sun porch" because he had never seen it before.*

surf fish *(noun)*

A fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "surf fish" to mean a fish of the pacific coast of north america.*
- *The article explained what "surf fish" means with a simple example.*

sweet lime *(noun)*

Lemon tree having fruit with a somewhat insipid sweetish pulp.

- *They discussed "sweet lime" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sweet lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tunnels *(noun)*

A passageway through or under something, usually underground (especially one for trains or cars).

- *The article explained what "tunnels" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tunnels."*

umbrella bird *(noun)*

Black tropical American bird having a large overhanging crest and long feathered wattle.

- *They discussed "umbrella bird" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "umbrella bird" because he had never seen it before.*

white sage *(noun)*

Perennial cottony-white herb of southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "white sage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "white sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wood swallow *(noun)*

Australasian and Asiatic bird related to the shrikes and resembling a swallow.

- *Understanding "wood swallow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wood swallow" to mean australasian and asiatic bird related to the....*

---

activation energy *(noun)*

The energy that an atomic system must acquire before a process (such as an emission or reaction) can occur.

- *Catalysts are said to reduce the energy of activation during the transition phase of a reaction.*
- *He looked up "activation energy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american dog violet *(noun)*

Violet of eastern North America having pale violet to white flowers.

- *The article explained what "american dog violet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american dog violet" to mean violet of eastern north america having pale violet....*

---

atmospheric pressure *(noun)*

The pressure exerted by the atmosphere.

- *He looked up "atmospheric pressure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "atmospheric pressure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basket ash *(noun)*

Vigorous spreading North American tree having dark brown heavy wood; leaves turn gold in autumn.

- *He looked up "basket ash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basket ash" to mean vigorous spreading north american tree having dark....*

---

bastard wing *(noun)*

Tuft of small stiff feathers on the first digit of a bird's wing.

- *In class, the teacher used "bastard wing" to mean tuft of small stiff feathers on the first digit of....*
- *The article explained what "bastard wing" means with a simple example.*

---

blue sage *(noun)*

Texas sage having intensely blue flowers.

- *Understanding "blue sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blue sage" during the group presentation.*

---

butterfly flower *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of Dutch Guiana having clusters of pink flowers streaked with purple.

- *In class, the teacher used "butterfly flower" to mean shrub or small tree of dutch guiana having clusters....*
- *Understanding "butterfly flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

california yellow bells *(noun)*

Viscid herb of arid or desert habitats of southwestern United States having pendulous yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "california yellow bells" to mean viscid herb of arid or desert habitats of....*
- *Understanding "california yellow bells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canada goose *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown wild goose of North America with a loud, trumpeting call.

- *The article explained what "canada goose" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "canada goose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canada violet *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with heart-shaped leaves and white flowers with purple streaks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canada violet."*
- *Understanding "canada violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chester *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Pennsylvania on the Delaware river (an industrial suburb of Philadelphia).

- *In class, the teacher used "chester" to mean a city of southeastern pennsylvania on the delaware....*

- *Understanding “chester” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chinese goose *(noun)*

Very large wild goose of northeast Asia; interbreeds freely with the greylag.

- *In class, the teacher used “chinese goose” to mean very large wild goose of northeast asia;....*
- *They discussed “chinese goose” during the group presentation.*

---

common ivy *(noun)*

Old World vine with lobed evergreen leaves and black berrylike fruits.

- *They discussed “common ivy” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “common ivy” means with a simple example.*

---

common sage *(noun)*

Shrubby plant with aromatic greyish-green leaves used as a cooking herb.

- *They discussed “common sage” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “common sage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coral-wood *(noun)*

East Indian tree with racemes of yellow-white flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coral-wood.”*
- *He looked up “coral-wood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dairy cow *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *He looked up “dairy cow” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dairy cow.”*

---

driver ant *(noun)*

Tropical nomadic ant that preys mainly on other insects.

- *They discussed “driver ant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “driver ant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egyptian paper reed *(noun)*

Tall sedge of the Nile valley yielding fiber that served many purposes in historic times.

- *The article explained what “egyptian paper reed” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “egyptian paper reed” to mean tall sedge of the nile valley yielding fiber that....*

---

energy of activation *(noun)*

The energy that an atomic system must acquire before a process (such as an emission or reaction) can occur.

- *Catalysts are said to reduce the energy of activation during the transition phase of a reaction.*
- *The article explained what “energy of activation” means with a simple example.*

---

english ivy *(noun)*

Old World vine with lobed evergreen leaves and black berrylike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “english ivy” to mean old world vine with lobed evergreen leaves and....*
- *He looked up “english ivy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

false lily of the valley *(noun)*

Small white-flowered plant of western Europe to Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used “false lily of the valley” to mean small white-flowered plant of western europe to japan.*
- *Understanding “false lily of the valley” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fictional animal *(noun)*

Animals that exist only in fiction (usually in children’s stories).

- *The article explained what “fictional animal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fictional animal” to mean animals that exist only in fiction (usually in....*

---

gateway to the west *(noun)*

The largest city in Missouri; a busy river port on the Mississippi River near its confluence with the Missouri River; was an important staging area for wagon trains westward in the 19th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gateway to the west."*
- *They discussed "gateway to the west" during the group presentation.*

---

glory lily *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gloriosa of tropical Africa and Asia; a perennial herb climbing by means of tendrils at leaf tips having showy yellow to red or purple flowers; all parts are poisonous.

- *They discussed "glory lily" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "glory lily" because he had never seen it before.*

---

golden heather *(noun)*

North American decumbent evergreen heathlike plant with yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "golden heather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golden heather" to mean north american decumbent evergreen heathlike plant....*

---

ground ivy *(noun)*

Trailing European aromatic plant of the mint family having rounded leaves and small purplish flowers often grown in hanging baskets; naturalized in North America; sometimes placed in genus Nepeta.

- *They discussed "ground ivy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ground ivy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ivory plant *(noun)*

A stemless palm tree of Brazil and Peru bearing ivory nuts.

- *He looked up "ivory plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ivory plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ivory tree *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with hard white wood and bark formerly used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivory tree."*
- *He looked up "ivory tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

japanese lime *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of Japan used as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "japanese lime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "japanese lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japanese maple *(noun)*

Leaves deeply incised and bright red in autumn; Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "japanese maple" to mean leaves deeply incised and bright red in autumn; japan.*
- *They discussed "japanese maple" during the group presentation.*

---

john luther jones *(noun)*

United States railroad engineer who died trying to stop his train from crashing into another train; a friend wrote a famous ballad describing the incident (1864-1900).

- *In class, the teacher used "john luther jones" to mean united states railroad engineer who died trying to....*
- *They discussed "john luther jones" during the group presentation.*

---

marsh tea *(noun)*

Bog shrub of northern and central Europe and eastern Siberia to Korea and Japan.

- *The article explained what "marsh tea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marsh tea" during the group presentation.*

---

mason bee *(noun)*

Any of numerous solitary bees that build nests of hardened mud and sand.

- *He looked up "mason bee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mason bee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myanmar *(noun)*

A mountainous republic in southeastern Asia on the Bay of Bengal.

- *Much opium is grown in Myanmar.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myanmar."*

---

necklace tree *(noun)*

A tree of the genus Ormosia having seeds used as beads.

- *Understanding "necklace tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necklace tree."*

---

norfolk island *(noun)*

An island territory of Australia in the Pacific Ocean off the eastern coast of Australia; formerly a British penal colony.

- *Understanding "norfolk island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norfolk island" to mean an island territory of australia in the pacific....*

---

pacific cod *(noun)*

Closely related to Atlantic cod.

- *They discussed "pacific cod" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pacific cod" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pill bug *(noun)*

Small terrestrial isopod with a convex segmented body that can roll up into a ball.

- *The article explained what "pill bug" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pill bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

planting *(noun)*

A collection of plants (trees or shrubs or flowers) in a particular area.

- *The landscape architect suggested a small planting in the northwest corner.*
- *He ordered the planting of policemen outside every doorway.*

---

pony *(noun)*

An informal term for a racehorse.

- *He looked up "pony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roof rack *(noun)*

Carrier for holding luggage above the seats of a train or on top of a car.

- *They discussed "roof rack" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roof rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sailing vessel *(noun)*

A vessel that is powered by the wind; often having several masts.

- *They discussed "sailing vessel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailing vessel" to mean a vessel that is powered by the wind; often having....*

---

salt cod *(noun)*

Codfish preserved in salt; must be desalted and flaked by soaking in water and pounding; used in e.g. codfish cakes.

- *He looked up "salt cod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salt cod."*

---

sands *(noun)*

The region of the shore of a lake or sea or ocean.

- *The article explained what "sands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sands."*

---

sea mat *(noun)*

Sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of small polyps each having a curved or circular ridge bearing tentacles; attach to stones or seaweed and reproduce by budding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea mat."*
- *The article explained what "sea mat" means with a simple example.*

silver lime *(noun)*

Large tree native to eastern Europe and Asia Minor having leaves with white tomentum on the under side; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver lime" to mean large tree native to eastern europe and asia minor....*
- *The article explained what "silver lime" means with a simple example.*

silver maple *(noun)*

A common North American maple tree; five-lobed leaves are light green above and silvery white beneath; source of hard close-grained but brittle light-brown wood.

- *Understanding "silver maple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silver maple" to mean a common north american maple tree; five-lobed....*

sky marshal *(noun)*

A person trained by the government in hijacking and terrorist tactics who (for security reasons) is a passenger aboard an airline flight.

- *The article explained what "sky marshal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sky marshal" to mean a person trained by the government in hijacking and....*

sword lily *(noun)*

Plants with sword-shaped leaves and erect stalks bearing bright-colored flowers composed of three petals and three drooping sepals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sword lily."*
- *He looked up "sword lily" because he had never seen it before.*

tomato plant *(noun)*

Native to South America; widely cultivated in many varieties.

- *They discussed "tomato plant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tomato plant" means with a simple example.*

tree diagram *(noun)*

A figure that branches from a single root.

- *Genealogical tree.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree diagram."*

tree tomato *(noun)*

South American arborescent shrub having pale pink blossoms followed by egg-shaped reddish-brown edible fruit somewhat resembling a tomato in flavor.

- *Understanding "tree tomato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tree tomato" because he had never seen it before.*

whip snake *(noun)*

Any of several small fast-moving snakes with long whiplike tails.

- *In class, the teacher used "whip snake" to mean any of several small fast-moving snakes with long....*
- *He looked up "whip snake" because he had never seen it before.*

whip-snake *(noun)*

Any of several small fast-moving snakes with long whiplike tails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whip-snake."*
- *He looked up "whip-snake" because he had never seen it before.*

window envelope *(noun)*

An envelope with a transparent panel that reveals the address on the enclosure.

- *He looked up "window envelope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "window envelope."*

wood ant *(noun)*

Reddish-brown European ant typically living in anthills in woodlands.

- *He looked up "wood ant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wood ant" during the group presentation.*

acoustic spectrum *(noun)*

The distribution of energy as a function of frequency for a particular sound source.

- *He looked up "acoustic spectrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acoustic spectrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

african violet *(noun)*

Tropical African plant cultivated as a houseplant for its violet or white or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "african violet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "african violet" means with a simple example.*

---

ant bear *(noun)*

Large shaggy-haired toothless anteater with long tongue and powerful claws; of South America.

- *The article explained what "ant bear" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ant bear" during the group presentation.*

---

atmospheric condition *(noun)*

The atmospheric conditions that comprise the state of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and wind and clouds and precipitation.

- *Every day we have weather conditions and yesterday was no exception.*
- *The conditions were too rainy for playing in the snow.*

---

atomic spectrum *(noun)*

(physics) a spectrum of radiation caused by electron transitions within an atom; the series of spectrum lines is characteristic of the element.

- *He looked up "atomic spectrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atomic spectrum" to mean (physics) a spectrum of radiation caused by....*

---

barn spider *(noun)*

An orange and tan spider with darkly banded legs that spins an orb web daily.

- *The barn spider was made famous in E. B. White's book 'Charlotte's Web'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barn spider" to mean an orange and tan spider with darkly banded legs....*

---

blue-eyed grass *(noun)*

Plant with grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers.

- *He looked up "blue-eyed grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue-eyed grass."*

---

broncos *(noun)*

An unbroken or imperfectly broken mustang.

- *Understanding "broncos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "broncos" means with a simple example.*

---

butter-bean plant *(noun)*

Bush bean plant cultivated especially in southern United States having small flat edible seeds.

- *Understanding "butter-bean plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "butter-bean plant" means with a simple example.*

---

california sage *(noun)*

Low ashy-grey California shrub.

- *Understanding "california sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california sage."*

---

common coral tree *(noun)*

Small South American spiny tree with dark crimson and scarlet flowers solitary or clustered.

- *In class, the teacher used "common coral tree" to mean small south american spiny tree with dark crimson....*
- *The article explained what "common coral tree" means with a simple example.*

---

constraints *(noun)*

A device that retards something's motion.

- *Understanding "constraints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "constraints" means with a simple example.*

diving duck *(noun)*

Any of various ducks of especially bays and estuaries that dive for their food.

- *He looked up "diving duck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diving duck" during the group presentation.*

eugene *(noun)*

A city in western Oregon on the Willamette River; site of a university.

- *The article explained what "eugene" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eugene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

false heather *(noun)*

North American decumbent evergreen heathlike plant with yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "false heather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "false heather" during the group presentation.*

garlic butter *(noun)*

Butter seasoned with mashed garlic.

- *In class, the teacher used "garlic butter" to mean butter seasoned with mashed garlic.*
- *Understanding "garlic butter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

german ivy *(noun)*

South African succulent evergreen twining climber with yellow flowers grown primarily as a houseplant for its foliage; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *Understanding "german ivy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "german ivy" to mean south african succulent evergreen twining climber....*

guinea pepper *(noun)*

West African plant bearing pungent peppery seeds.

- *The article explained what "guinea pepper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guinea pepper."*

inland sea *(noun)*

An arm of the Pacific Ocean in southern Japan; surrounded by the islands of Honshu and Shikoku and Kyushu and linked to the Sea of Japan by a narrow channel; the chief port is Hiroshima.

- *The article explained what "inland sea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inland sea" during the group presentation.*

irish moss *(noun)*

Dark purple edible seaweed of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America.

- *They discussed "irish moss" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "irish moss" means with a simple example.*

kings canyon national park *(noun)*

A national park in California that has giant sequoia trees and alpine lakes and glaciers.

- *In class, the teacher used "kings canyon national park" to mean a national park in california that has giant....*
- *They discussed "kings canyon national park" during the group presentation.*

lake poets *(noun)*

English poets at the beginning of the 19th century who lived in the Lake District and were inspired by it.

- *He looked up "lake poets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake poets."*

laughing owl *(noun)*

Almost extinct owl of New Zealand.

- *They discussed "laughing owl" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "laughing owl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lemon shark *(noun)*

Common shallow-water schooling shark of the Atlantic from North Carolina to Brazil and off west Africa; dangerous.

- *He looked up "lemon shark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon shark."*

lyon *(noun)*

A city in east-central France on the Rhone River; a principal producer of silk and rayon.

- *In class, the teacher used "lyon" to mean a city in east-central france on the rhone river; a....*
- *Understanding "lyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maple sugar *(noun)*

Sugar made from the sap of the sugar maple tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maple sugar."*
- *He looked up "maple sugar" because he had never seen it before.*

mexican mint *(noun)*

An herb from Oaxaca that has a powerful hallucinogenic effect; the active ingredient is salvinorin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexican mint."*
- *He looked up "mexican mint" because he had never seen it before.*

microwave *(noun)*

A short electromagnetic wave (longer than infrared but shorter than radio waves); used for radar and microwave ovens and for transmitting telephone, facsimile, video and data.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microwave."*
- *He looked up "microwave" because he had never seen it before.*

morocco *(noun)*

A soft pebble-grained leather made from goatskin; used for shoes and book bindings etc.

- *He looked up "morocco" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "morocco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moss pink *(noun)*

Low wiry-stemmed branching herb or southern California having fringed pink flowers.

- *He looked up "moss pink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moss pink" during the group presentation.*

mountain maple *(noun)*

Small shrubby maple of eastern North America; scarlet in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain maple" to mean small shrubby maple of eastern north america;....*
- *The article explained what "mountain maple" means with a simple example.*

new zealand wine berry *(noun)*

Graceful deciduous shrub or small tree having attractive foliage and small red berries that turn black at maturity and are used for making wine.

- *Understanding "new zealand wine berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "new zealand wine berry" because he had never seen it before.*

optical phenomenon *(noun)*

A physical phenomenon related to or involving light.

- *They discussed "optical phenomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical phenomenon."*

ounce *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to 480 grains or one twelfth of a pound.

- *He looked up "ounce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ounce."*

pork pie *(noun)*

Small pie filled with minced seasoned pork.

- *Understanding “pork pie” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pork pie” because he had never seen it before.*

---

potter bee *(noun)*

Solitary bee that builds nests of mud or pebbles cemented together and attached to a plant.

- *In class, the teacher used “potter bee” to mean solitary bee that builds nests of mud or pebbles....*
- *He looked up “potter bee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychologist *(noun)*

A scientist trained in psychology.

- *In class, the teacher used “psychologist” to mean a scientist trained in psychology.*
- *Understanding “psychologist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raw recruit *(noun)*

An inexperienced and untrained recruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “raw recruit” to mean an inexperienced and untrained recruit.*
- *They discussed “raw recruit” during the group presentation.*

---

republic of yemen *(noun)*

A republic on the southwestern shores of the Arabian Peninsula on the Indian Ocean; formed in 1990.

- *They discussed “republic of yemen” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “republic of yemen” to mean a republic on the southwestern shores of the....*

---

rosa *(noun)*

Large genus of erect or climbing prickly shrubs including roses.

- *They discussed “rosa” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “rosa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shell bean plant *(noun)*

A bean plant grown primarily for its edible seed rather than its pod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shell bean plant.”*
- *They discussed “shell bean plant” during the group presentation.*

---

shell ginger *(noun)*

Cultivated for its shining oblong leaves and arching clusters of white flowers with pink shading and crinkled yellow lips with variegated magenta stripes.

- *He looked up “shell ginger” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “shell ginger” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sour salt *(noun)*

Crystals of citric acid used as seasoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sour salt.”*
- *He looked up “sour salt” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spotted eagle ray *(noun)*

Ray with back covered with white or yellow spots; widely distributed in warm seas.

- *The article explained what “spotted eagle ray” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spotted eagle ray.”*

---

sugar maple *(noun)*

Maple of eastern and central North America having three-lobed to five-lobed leaves and hard close-grained wood much used for cabinet work especially the curly-grained form; sap is chief source of maple syrup and maple sugar; many subspecies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sugar maple.”*
- *He looked up “sugar maple” because he had never seen it before.*

---

swamp plant *(noun)*

A semiaquatic plant that grows in soft wet land; most are monocots: sedge, sphagnum, grasses, cattails, etc; possibly heath.

- *They discussed “swamp plant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “swamp plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweet violet *(noun)*

European violet typically having purple to white flowers; widely naturalized.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet violet."*
- *He looked up "sweet violet" because he had never seen it before.*

sweet white violet *(noun)*

Short-stemmed violet of eastern North America having fragrant purple-veined white flowers.

- *Understanding "sweet white violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweet white violet" to mean short-stemmed violet of eastern north america....*

swiss mountain pine *(noun)*

Low shrubby pine of central Europe with short bright green needles in bunches of two.

- *He looked up "swiss mountain pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "swiss mountain pine" during the group presentation.*

swiss stone pine *(noun)*

Large five-needled European pine; yields cembra nuts and a resinous exudate.

- *In class, the teacher used "swiss stone pine" to mean large five-needled european pine; yields cembra....*
- *The article explained what "swiss stone pine" means with a simple example.*

touch typing *(noun)*

Typewriting in which the fingers are trained to hit particular keys; typist can read and type at the same time.

- *He looked up "touch typing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "touch typing" during the group presentation.*

trent *(noun)*

A city in northern Italy (northwest of Venice) on the River Adige; the site of the Council of Trent.

- *They discussed "trent" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ussr *(noun)*

A former communist country in eastern Europe and northern Asia; established in 1922; included Russia and 14 other soviet socialist republics (Ukraine and Byelorussia and others); officially dissolved 31 December 1991.

- *They discussed "ussr" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ussr" because he had never seen it before.*

weather-stripped *(adjective)*

Having cracks blocked with weather stripping.

- *Students compared "weather-stripped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "weather-stripped" when it is having cracks blocked with weather stripping.*

western poison oak *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of the Pacific coast of North America that causes a rash on contact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western poison oak."*
- *They discussed "western poison oak" during the group presentation.*

american crow *(noun)*

Common crow of North America.

- *They discussed "american crow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "american crow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ant bird *(noun)*

Any of various dull-colored South American birds that feeding on ants some following army ant swarms.

- *He looked up "ant bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ant bird" to mean any of various dull-colored south american birds....*

balloon flower *(noun)*

Fragrant puffed-up white to reddish-pink flowers in long narrow clusters on erect stems; Arizona to New Mexico and Utah.

- *Understanding "balloon flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balloon flower" to mean fragrant puffed-up white to reddish-pink flowers in....*

banana passion fruit *(noun)*

Cultivated for fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "banana passion fruit" to mean cultivated for fruit.*
- *He looked up "banana passion fruit" because he had never seen it before.*

bell heather *(noun)*

Dwarf European shrub with rose-colored flowers.

- *Understanding "bell heather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bell heather" because he had never seen it before.*

bitter dock *(noun)*

European dock with broad obtuse leaves and bitter rootstock common as a weed in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter dock."*
- *They discussed "bitter dock" during the group presentation.*

buffalo nut *(noun)*

Shrub of southeastern United States parasitic on roots of hemlocks having sparse spikes of greenish flowers and pulpy drupes.

- *In class, the teacher used "buffalo nut" to mean shrub of southeastern united states parasitic on....*
- *Understanding "buffalo nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cardinal flower *(noun)*

North American lobelia having brilliant red flowers.

- *They discussed "cardinal flower" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cardinal flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clay-colored robin *(noun)*

Robin of Mexico and Central America.

- *Understanding "clay-colored robin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clay-colored robin" because he had never seen it before.*

devil lily *(noun)*

East Asian perennial having large reddish-orange black-spotted flowers with reflexed petals.

- *He looked up "devil lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "devil lily" during the group presentation.*

feathers *(noun)*

The light horny waterproof structure forming the external covering of birds.

- *He looked up "feathers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feathers."*

four-lined plant bug *(noun)*

Yellow or orange leaf bug with four black stripes down the back; widespread in central and eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "four-lined plant bug" to mean yellow or orange leaf bug with four black stripes....*
- *They discussed "four-lined plant bug" during the group presentation.*

full moon maple *(noun)*

Leaves deeply incised and bright red in autumn; Japan.

- *The article explained what "full moon maple" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full moon maple."*

garden violet *(noun)*

European violet typically having purple to white flowers; widely naturalized.

- *Understanding "garden violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garden violet.”*

hard tick *(noun)*

Ticks having a hard shield on the back and mouth parts that project from the head.

- *He looked up “hard tick” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “hard tick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heather bell *(noun)*

Common low European shrub with purple-red flowers.

- *Understanding “heather bell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “heather bell” because he had never seen it before.*

japanese ivy *(noun)*

Asiatic vine with three-lobed leaves and purple berries.

- *The article explained what “japanese ivy” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “japanese ivy” during the group presentation.*

japanese lawn grass *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in China and Japan; grown also in United States.

- *The article explained what “japanese lawn grass” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “japanese lawn grass” to mean lawn grass common in china and japan; grown also in....*

jumping bean *(noun)*

Seed of Mexican shrubs of the genus Sebastiana containing the larva of a moth whose movements cause the bean to jerk or tumble.

- *In class, the teacher used “jumping bean” to mean seed of mexican shrubs of the genus sebastiana....*
- *Understanding “jumping bean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leaf roller *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae form nests by rolling and tying leaves with spun silk.

- *He looked up “leaf roller” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “leaf roller” during the group presentation.*

leaf-roller *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae form nests by rolling and tying leaves with spun silk.

- *They discussed “leaf-roller” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leaf-roller.”*

needle palm *(noun)*

Yucca with long stiff leaves having filamentlike appendages.

- *They discussed “needle palm” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “needle palm.”*

noah and the flood *(noun)*

(Biblical) the great deluge that is said in the Book of Genesis to have occurred in the time of Noah; it was brought by God upon the earth because of the wickedness of human beings.

- *He looked up “noah and the flood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “noah and the flood.”*

oregon lily *(noun)*

Lily of western North America with showy orange-red purple-spotted flowers.

- *Understanding “oregon lily” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “oregon lily” because he had never seen it before.*

pole bean *(noun)*

A climbing bean plant that will climb a wall or tree or trellis.

- *In class, the teacher used “pole bean” to mean a climbing bean plant that will climb a wall or....*
- *Understanding “pole bean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

primitive art *(noun)*

A genre of art and outdoor constructions made by untrained artists who do not recognize themselves as artists.

- *In class, the teacher used "primitive art" to mean a genre of art and outdoor constructions made by....*
- *The article explained what "primitive art" means with a simple example.*

---

projection *(noun)*

The acoustic phenomenon that gives sound a penetrating quality.

- *Our ukuleles have been designed to have superior sound and projection.*
- *A prime ingredient of public speaking is projection of the voice.*

---

rack railway *(noun)*

Railway for steep mountains; a cogwheel on the locomotive engages cogs on a center rail to provide traction.

- *He looked up "rack railway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rack railway."*

---

raven *(noun)*

Large black bird with a straight bill and long wedge-shaped tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "raven" to mean large black bird with a straight bill and long....*
- *Understanding "raven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rose-colored pastor *(noun)*

Glossy black bird with pink back and abdomen; chiefly Asian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose-colored pastor."*
- *The article explained what "rose-colored pastor" means with a simple example.*

---

scottish maple *(noun)*

Eurasian maple tree with pale grey bark that peels in flakes like that of a sycamore tree; leaves with five ovate lobes yellow in autumn.

- *In class, the teacher used "scottish maple" to mean eurasian maple tree with pale grey bark that peels....*
- *Understanding "scottish maple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screw bean *(noun)*

Spirally twisted sweet pod of screwbean mesquite that is used for fodder or ground into meal for feed.

- *Understanding "screw bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screw bean."*

---

silver sage *(noun)*

Low much-branched perennial of western United States having silvery leaves; an important browse and shelter plant.

- *They discussed "silver sage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver sage."*

---

springfield *(noun)*

A city and manufacturing center in southwestern Massachusetts on the Connecticut River.

- *They discussed "springfield" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "springfield" means with a simple example.*

---

swamp bay *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree having rather small fragrant white flowers; abundant in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "swamp bay" to mean shrub or small tree having rather small fragrant....*
- *Understanding "swamp bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tiger lily *(noun)*

East Asian perennial having large reddish-orange black-spotted flowers with reflexed petals.

- *They discussed "tiger lily" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiger lily" to mean east asian perennial having large reddish-orange....*

---

wild pumpkin *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “wild pumpkin” to mean perennial vine of dry parts of central and....*
- *The article explained what “wild pumpkin” means with a simple example.*

---

wild sage *(noun)*

Eurasian sage with blue flowers and foliage like verbena; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up “wild sage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild sage.”*

---

wild vanilla *(noun)*

Perennial of southeastern United States with leaves having the fragrance of vanilla.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild vanilla.”*
- *The article explained what “wild vanilla” means with a simple example.*

---

wind cone *(noun)*

A truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used (e.g., at airports) to show the direction of the wind.

- *They discussed “wind cone” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “wind cone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wood violet *(noun)*

Common European violet that grows in woods and hedgerows.

- *He looked up “wood violet” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wood violet” to mean common european violet that grows in woods and....*

---

amazon ant *(noun)*

Small reddish slave-making ant species.

- *They discussed “amazon ant” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “amazon ant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

australian sword lily *(noun)*

Sedgelike spring-flowering herb having clustered flowers covered with woolly hairs; Australia.

- *They discussed “australian sword lily” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “australian sword lily” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bleeding tooth *(noun)*

Gastropod having reddish toothlike projections around the shell opening; of the Caribbean area.

- *In class, the teacher used “bleeding tooth” to mean gastropod having reddish toothlike projections....*
- *The article explained what “bleeding tooth” means with a simple example.*

---

canadian goose *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown wild goose of North America with a loud, trumpeting call.

- *Understanding “canadian goose” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “canadian goose” means with a simple example.*

---

chapman *(noun)*

United States pioneer who planted apple trees as he traveled (1774-1845).

- *Understanding “chapman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “chapman” means with a simple example.*

---

chile pine *(noun)*

Large Chilean evergreen conifer having intertwined branches and bearing edible nuts.

- *They discussed “chile pine” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “chile pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creep feed *(noun)*

Feed given to young animals isolated in a creep.

- *The article explained what “creep feed” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “creep feed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

daisy *(noun)*

Any of numerous composite plants having flower heads with well-developed ray flowers usually arranged in a single whorl.

- *He looked up "daisy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daisy."*

delta rhythm *(noun)*

The normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a person in deep dreamless sleep; occurs with high voltage and low frequency (1 to 4 hertz).

- *He looked up "delta rhythm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "delta rhythm" to mean the normal brainwave in the encephalogram of a....*

eastern poison oak *(noun)*

Poisonous shrub of southeastern United States causing a rash on contact.

- *The article explained what "eastern poison oak" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern poison oak."*

elvis *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elvis."*
- *The article explained what "elvis" means with a simple example.*

false vampire bat *(noun)*

Any New or Old World carnivorous bat erroneously thought to suck blood but in fact feeding on insects.

- *He looked up "false vampire bat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "false vampire bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fatty oil *(noun)*

Nonvolatile animal or plant oil.

- *Understanding "fatty oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fatty oil" means with a simple example.*

fish hawk *(noun)*

Large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on fish and builds a bulky nest often occupied for years.

- *The article explained what "fish hawk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fish hawk" during the group presentation.*

floods *(noun)*

The rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land.

- *They discussed "floods" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "floods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flour corn *(noun)*

Corn having kernels almost entirely of soft starch.

- *He looked up "flour corn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flour corn."*

fountain grass *(noun)*

Tall perennial ornamental grass with long nodding flower plumes of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *He looked up "fountain grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fountain grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frost-weed *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb having clusters of white flowers; the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "frost-weed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "frost-weed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

globe lily *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Calochortus having egg-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "globe lily" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "globe lily" means with a simple example.*

---

indian coral tree *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized thorny tree of tropical Asia and northern Australia having dense clusters of scarlet or crimson flowers and black seeds.

- *Understanding "indian coral tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "indian coral tree" during the group presentation.*

---

indian pony *(noun)*

A small native range horse.

- *The article explained what "indian pony" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "indian pony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jew bush *(noun)*

Low tropical American shrub having powerful emetic properties.

- *In class, the teacher used "jew bush" to mean low tropical american shrub having powerful emetic....*
- *He looked up "jew bush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jew-bush *(noun)*

Low tropical American shrub having powerful emetic properties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jew-bush."*
- *He looked up "jew-bush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kits *(noun)*

Young of any of various fur-bearing animals.

- *They discussed "kits" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kits" to mean young of any of various fur-bearing animals.*

---

leaf-cutting bee *(noun)*

Bee that cuts rounded pieces from leaves and flowers to line its nest.

- *The article explained what "leaf-cutting bee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leaf-cutting bee" to mean bee that cuts rounded pieces from leaves and....*

---

marsh pink *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *The article explained what "marsh pink" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marsh pink" during the group presentation.*

---

mock orange *(noun)*

Small flowering evergreen tree of southern United States.

- *Understanding "mock orange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mock orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

molly miller *(noun)*

Inhabits both coasts of tropical Atlantic.

- *He looked up "molly miller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "molly miller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mountain sickness *(noun)*

Nausea and shortness of breath experienced by mountain climbers above ten thousand feet.

- *He looked up "mountain sickness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mountain sickness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night raven *(noun)*

Any bird that cries at night.

- *In class, the teacher used "night raven" to mean any bird that cries at night.*

- *Understanding “night raven” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

onions *(noun)*

The bulb of an onion plant.

- *Understanding “onions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “onions” during the group presentation.*

painted turtle *(noun)*

Freshwater turtles having bright yellow and red markings; common in the eastern United States.

- *They discussed “painted turtle” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “painted turtle” means with a simple example.*

penguin *(noun)*

Short-legged flightless birds of cold southern especially Antarctic regions having webbed feet and wings modified as flippers.

- *Understanding “penguin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “penguin” means with a simple example.*

persian cat *(noun)*

A long-haired breed of cat.

- *In class, the teacher used “persian cat” to mean a long-haired breed of cat.*
- *They discussed “persian cat” during the group presentation.*

pier glass *(noun)*

A large mirror between two windows.

- *In class, the teacher used “pier glass” to mean a large mirror between two windows.*
- *He looked up “pier glass” because he had never seen it before.*

river trent *(noun)*

A river in central England that flows generally northeastward to join with the Ouse River and form the Humber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “river trent.”*
- *Understanding “river trent” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rocky mountains cherry *(noun)*

Dwarf ornamental shrub of western United States having large black to red and yellow sweet edible fruit.

- *The article explained what “rocky mountains cherry” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rocky mountains cherry” to mean dwarf ornamental shrub of western united states....*

sausage dog *(noun)*

Informal term.

- *They discussed “sausage dog” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sausage dog” because he had never seen it before.*

silver lace *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of the Canary Islands having white flowers and leaves and hairy stems covered with dustlike down; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used “silver lace” to mean shrubby perennial of the canary islands having....*
- *They discussed “silver lace” during the group presentation.*

silver-lace *(noun)*

Shrubby perennial of the Canary Islands having white flowers and leaves and hairy stems covered with dustlike down; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “silver-lace.”*
- *Understanding “silver-lace” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snow goose *(noun)*

Blue goose in the white color phase.

- *Understanding “snow goose” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “snow goose” means with a simple example.*

stem ginger *(noun)*

Tropical Asian plant widely cultivated for its pungent root; source of gingerroot and powdered ginger.

- *They discussed "stem ginger" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stem ginger."*

---

strain gauge *(noun)*

A gauge for measuring strain in a surface.

- *He looked up "strain gauge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strain gauge."*

---

traction *(noun)*

The friction between a body and the surface on which it moves (as between an automobile tire and the road).

- *His leg was in traction for several days.*
- *He looked up "traction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trent river *(noun)*

A river in central England that flows generally northeastward to join with the Ouse River and form the Humber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trent river."*
- *Understanding "trent river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whiskey *(noun)*

A liquor made from fermented mash of grain.

- *He looked up "whiskey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whiskey" to mean a liquor made from fermented mash of grain.*

---

white globe lily *(noun)*

Globe lily having open branched clusters of egg-shaped white flowers; southern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "white globe lily" to mean globe lily having open branched clusters of....*
- *He looked up "white globe lily" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wind tee *(noun)*

Weather vane shaped like a T and located at an airfield.

- *He looked up "wind tee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wind tee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wood sage *(noun)*

European germander with one-sided racemes of yellow flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood sage."*
- *They discussed "wood sage" during the group presentation.*

---

woody plant *(noun)*

A plant having hard lignified tissues or woody parts especially stems.

- *The article explained what "woody plant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woody plant."*

---

wool grass *(noun)*

Sedge of eastern North America having numerous clustered woolly spikelets.

- *They discussed "wool grass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wool grass" means with a simple example.*

---

wyoming *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; mountainous in the west and north with the Great Plains in the east.

- *He looked up "wyoming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wyoming."*

---

american dog tick *(noun)*

Common tick that can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

- *They discussed “american dog tick” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “american dog tick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atlantic cod *(noun)*

One of the world’s most important commercial fishes.

- *Understanding “atlantic cod” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “atlantic cod” to mean one of the world’s most important commercial fishes.*

---

black-eyed susan *(noun)*

The state flower of Maryland; of central and southeastern United States; having daisylike flowers with dark centers and yellow to orange rays.

- *The article explained what “black-eyed susan” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “black-eyed susan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blue cardinal flower *(noun)*

Tall erect and very leafy perennial herb of eastern North America having dense spikes of blue flowers.

- *They discussed “blue cardinal flower” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blue cardinal flower” to mean tall erect and very leafy perennial herb of eastern....*

---

boston ivy *(noun)*

Asiatic vine with three-lobed leaves and purple berries.

- *They discussed “boston ivy” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “boston ivy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brake shoe *(noun)*

A restraint provided when the brake linings are moved hydraulically against the brake drum to retard the wheel’s rotation.

- *Understanding “brake shoe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brake shoe” to mean a restraint provided when the brake linings are....*

---

break-axe *(noun)*

West Indian timber tree having very hard wood.

- *He looked up “break-axe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “break-axe.”*

---

butterfly weed *(noun)*

Erect perennial of eastern and southern United States having showy orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “butterfly weed” to mean erect perennial of eastern and southern united....*
- *The article explained what “butterfly weed” means with a simple example.*

---

chop *(noun)*

The irregular motion of waves (usually caused by wind blowing in a direction opposite to the tide).

- *The boat headed into the chop.*
- *I’ll hit him on the chops.*

---

continental divide *(noun)*

The watershed of a continent (especially the watershed of North America formed by a series of mountain ridges extending from Alaska to Mexico).

- *Understanding “continental divide” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “continental divide” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coral bush *(noun)*

Australian shrub having simple obovate leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *They discussed “coral bush” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “coral bush” means with a simple example.*

---

cream violet *(noun)*

Leafy-stemmed violet of eastern North America having large white or creamy flowers faintly marked with purple.

- *They discussed “cream violet” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cream violet” because he had never seen it before.*

cricket frog *(noun)*

Either of two frogs with a clicking call.

- *The article explained what "cricket frog" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cricket frog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

desert holly *(noun)*

Handsome low saltbush of arid southwestern United States and Mexico having blue-green prickly-edged leaves often used for Christmas decoration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desert holly."*
- *Understanding "desert holly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinosaur *(noun)*

Any of numerous extinct terrestrial reptiles of the Mesozoic era.

- *They discussed "dinosaur" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dinosaur."*

drain basket *(noun)*

A filter in a sink drain; traps debris but passes water.

- *He looked up "drain basket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drain basket" to mean a filter in a sink drain; traps debris but passes water.*

fringe bush *(noun)*

Small bushy tree of southeastern United States having profuse clusters of white flowers.

- *The article explained what "fringe bush" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fringe bush" to mean small bushy tree of southeastern united states....*

fundamentally *(adverb)*

In essence; at bottom or by one's (or its) very nature.

- *Place "fundamentally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fundamentally" in the final chapter.*

garden of eden *(noun)*

A beautiful garden where Adam and Eve were placed at the Creation; when they disobeyed and ate the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil they were driven from their paradise (the fall of man).

- *In class, the teacher used "garden of eden" to mean a beautiful garden where adam and eve were placed....*
- *The article explained what "garden of eden" means with a simple example.*

grass frog *(noun)*

A common semiterrestrial European frog.

- *He looked up "grass frog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grass frog" during the group presentation.*

great grey owl *(noun)*

Large dish-faced owl of northern North America and western Eurasia.

- *He looked up "great grey owl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great grey owl" to mean large dish-faced owl of northern north america and....*

herb *(noun)*

A plant lacking a permanent woody stem; many are flowering garden plants or potherbs; some having medicinal properties; some are pests.

- *The article explained what "herb" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herb."*

hurricane lamp *(noun)*

An oil lamp with a glass chimney and perforated metal lid to protect the flame from high winds; candlestick with a glass chimney.

- *The article explained what "hurricane lamp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hurricane lamp" to mean an oil lamp with a glass chimney and perforated....*

james alfred van allen *(noun)*

United States physicist who discovered two belts of charged particles from the solar wind trapped by the Earth's magnetic field (born in 1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james alfred van allen."*
- *He looked up "james alfred van allen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john chapman *(noun)*

United States pioneer who planted apple trees as he traveled (1774-1845).

- *The article explained what "john chapman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john chapman" to mean united states pioneer who planted apple trees as he....*

---

kissing bug *(noun)*

Large bloodsucking bug.

- *In class, the teacher used "kissing bug" to mean large bloodsucking bug.*
- *Understanding "kissing bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lick *(noun)*

A salt deposit that animals regularly lick.

- *They discussed "lick" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lick."*

---

mold *(noun)*

A distinctive nature, character, or type.

- *A leader in the mold of her predecessors.*
- *A lobster mold.*

---

mount cook lily *(noun)*

Showy white-flowered perennial of New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "mount cook lily" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount cook lily."*

---

newport news *(noun)*

A port city in southeastern Virginia at the mouth of the James River off Hampton Roads; large shipyards.

- *In class, the teacher used "newport news" to mean a port city in southeastern virginia at the mouth....*
- *Understanding "newport news" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nut pine *(noun)*

Any of several pinons bearing edible nutlike seeds.

- *They discussed "nut pine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nut pine" to mean any of several pinons bearing edible nutlike seeds.*

---

poison arrow plant *(noun)*

Medium-sized shrubby tree of South Africa having thick leathery evergreen leaves and white or pink flowers and globose usually two-seeded purplish black fruits.

- *Understanding "poison arrow plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poison arrow plant."*

---

purple rock brake *(noun)*

Very short shallowly creeping North American fern usually growing on cliffs or walls and having dark glossy leaf axes.

- *Understanding "purple rock brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple rock brake."*

---

ribbon tree *(noun)*

Deciduous New Zealand tree whose inner bark yields a strong fiber that resembles flax and is called New Zealand cotton.

- *Understanding "ribbon tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ribbon tree" to mean deciduous new zealand tree whose inner bark yields....*

---

sacramento mountains *(noun)*

Mountain range in New Mexico to the east of the Rio Grande.

- *The article explained what "sacramento mountains" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sacramento mountains" to mean mountain range in new mexico to the east of the rio....*

---

sanchez *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *He looked up "sanchez" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanchez."*

---

sea raven *(noun)*

Large sculpin of western Atlantic; inflates itself when caught.

- *The article explained what "sea raven" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sea raven" during the group presentation.*

---

silva *(noun)*

The forest trees growing in a country or region.

- *The article explained what "silva" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "silva" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sound projection *(noun)*

The acoustic phenomenon that gives sound a penetrating quality.

- *Our ukuleles have been designed to have superior sound and projection.*
- *A prime ingredient of public speaking is projection of the voice.*

---

spanish lime tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing a small edible fruit with green leathery skin and sweet juicy translucent pulp.

- *The article explained what "spanish lime tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish lime tree."*

---

specimens *(noun)*

A bit of tissue or blood or urine that is taken for diagnostic purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "specimens."*
- *The article explained what "specimens" means with a simple example.*

---

spider brake *(noun)*

Asiatic fern introduced in America.

- *Understanding "spider brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spider brake."*

---

steering mechanism *(noun)*

A mechanism by which something is steered (especially a motor vehicle).

- *He looked up "steering mechanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "steering mechanism" during the group presentation.*

---

stereo *(noun)*

Two photographs taken from slightly different angles that appear three-dimensional when viewed together.

- *He looked up "stereo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stereo."*

---

storm cone *(noun)*

A canvas cone hoisted to warn of high winds.

- *He looked up "storm cone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storm cone."*

---

stunt pilot *(noun)*

A pilot who travels around the country giving exhibits of stunt flying and parachuting.

- *In class, the teacher used "stunt pilot" to mean a pilot who travels around the country giving....*
- *They discussed "stunt pilot" during the group presentation.*

surrey *(noun)*

A county in southeastern England on the Thames.

- *He looked up "surrey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surrey" to mean a county in southeastern england on the thames.*

swan-neck *(noun)*

Any of several orchids of the genus Cycnoches having slender arching columns of flowers suggesting the neck of a swan.

- *The article explained what "swan-neck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "swan-neck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweater girl *(noun)*

A girl with an attractive bust who wears tight sweaters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweater girl."*
- *He looked up "sweater girl" because he had never seen it before.*

swinging door *(noun)*

A door that swings on a double hinge; opens in either direction.

- *In class, the teacher used "swinging door" to mean a door that swings on a double hinge; opens in....*
- *They discussed "swinging door" during the group presentation.*

swiss steak *(noun)*

Steak braised in tomato and onion mixture.

- *The article explained what "swiss steak" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swiss steak."*

symphony *(noun)*

A large orchestra; can perform symphonies.

- *We heard the Vienna symphony.*
- *The article explained what "symphony" means with a simple example.*

synthetic rubber *(noun)*

Any of various synthetic elastic materials whose properties resemble natural rubber.

- *They discussed "synthetic rubber" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "synthetic rubber" because he had never seen it before.*

synthetic substance *(noun)*

A compound made artificially by chemical reactions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synthetic substance."*
- *The article explained what "synthetic substance" means with a simple example.*

terminal velocity *(noun)*

The constant maximum velocity reached by a body falling through the atmosphere under the attraction of gravity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terminal velocity."*
- *Understanding "terminal velocity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tesla *(noun)*

A unit of magnetic flux density equal to one weber per square meter.

- *The article explained what "tesla" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tesla."*

texas purple spike *(noun)*

Orchid with slender nearly leafless reddish-brown stems with loose racemes of reddish-brown flowers; of open brushy woods of southeastern Arizona and central Texas.

- *They discussed "texas purple spike" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "texas purple spike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

textbook *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *His economics textbook is in its tenth edition.*
- *He looked up "textbook" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theatre curtain *(noun)*

A hanging cloth that conceals the stage from the view of the audience; rises or parts at the beginning and descends or closes between acts and at the end of a performance.

- *The article explained what "theatre curtain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theatre curtain" to mean a hanging cloth that conceals the stage from the....*

---

theological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or concerning theology.

- *Theological seminar.*
- *A "theological" approach may work better in this case.*

---

time interval *(noun)*

A definite length of time marked off by two instants.

- *In class, the teacher used "time interval" to mean a definite length of time marked off by two instants.*
- *He looked up "time interval" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toe toe *(noun)*

Tall grass of New Zealand grown for plumelike flower heads.

- *He looked up "toe toe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toe toe."*

---

toe-to-toe *(adverb)*

In close combat or at close quarters.

- *They fought toe-to-toe for the nomination.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "toe-to-toe" naturally.*

---

toll house cookie *(noun)*

Cookies containing chocolate chips.

- *The article explained what "toll house cookie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toll house cookie" to mean cookies containing chocolate chips.*

---

top-notch *(adjective)*

Of the highest quality.

- *Played top-notch tennis.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "top-notch" when it is of the highest quality.*

---

tropical sore *(noun)*

Leishmaniasis of the skin; characterized by ulcerative skin lesions.

- *The article explained what "tropical sore" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tropical sore" during the group presentation.*

---

twentieth century *(noun)*

The century from 1901 to 2000.

- *He looked up "twentieth century" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twentieth century."*

---

twilight zone *(noun)*

The ambiguous region between two categories or states or conditions (usually containing some features of both).

- *But there is still a twilight zone, the tantalizing occurrences that are probably noise but might possibly be a signal.*
- *In the twilight zone between humor and vulgarity.*

---

umbrella-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of an umbrella.

- *Would you call this situation "umbrella-shaped"? Explain why.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "umbrella-shaped."*

---

undercover *(adjective)*

Conducted with or marked by hidden aims or methods.

- *An undercover investigation.*
- *A "undercover" approach may work better in this case.*

---

valentine *(noun)*

A sweetheart chosen to receive a greeting on Saint Valentine's Day.

- *Will you be my valentine?*
- *In class, the teacher used "valentine" to mean a sweetheart chosen to receive a greeting on saint....*

---

valentine day *(noun)*

A day for the exchange of tokens of affection.

- *Understanding "valentine day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valentine day."*

---

vatican council *(noun)*

Each of two councils of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "vatican council" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vatican council" to mean each of two councils of the roman catholic church.*

---

vegetation *(noun)*

All the plant life in a particular region or period.

- *Pleistocene vegetation.*
- *Their holiday was spent in sleep and vegetation.*

---

vein *(noun)*

A blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart.

- *All veins except the pulmonary vein carry unaerated blood.*
- *He continued in this vein for several minutes.*

---

velvet *(noun)*

A silky densely piled fabric with a plain back.

- *Understanding "velvet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "velvet" during the group presentation.*

---

viewer *(noun)*

A close observer; someone who looks at something (such as an exhibition of some kind).

- *Television viewers.*
- *He looked up "viewer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

webb *(noun)*

English writer and a central member of the Fabian Society (1858-1943).

- *Understanding "webb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "webb."*

---

welcoming *(adjective)*

Very cordial.

- *A welcoming smile.*
- *A "welcoming" approach may work better in this case.*

---

well-favored *(adjective)*

Pleasing in appearance especially by reason of conformity to ideals of form and proportion; ; ; - Thackeray; - Lillian Hellman.

- *Our southern women are well-favored.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "well-favored" when it is pleasing in appearance especially by reason of....*

---

whales *(noun)*

A very large person; impressive in size or qualities.

- *Understanding "whales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "whales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wheeler *(noun)*

The man at the outermost end of the rank in wheeling.

- *He looked up "wheeler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheeler."*

---

white daisy *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *They discussed "white daisy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "white daisy" means with a simple example.*

---

word-splitting *(noun)*

Making too fine distinctions of little importance.

- *The article explained what "word-splitting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "word-splitting" to mean making too fine distinctions of little importance.*

---

zombies *(noun)*

Someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or apathetic way.

- *They discussed "zombies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zombies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zoo keeper *(noun)*

The chief person responsible for a zoological garden.

- *He looked up "zoo keeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoo keeper" to mean the chief person responsible for a zoological garden.*

---

accountant *(noun)*

Someone who maintains and audits business accounts.

- *He looked up "accountant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accountant" to mean someone who maintains and audits business accounts.*

---

ace of diamonds *(noun)*

The ace in the diamond suit.

- *They discussed "ace of diamonds" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ace of diamonds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

activate *(verb)*

Make active or more active.

- *Activate an old file.*
- *Activate a metal.*

---

acute accent *(noun)*

A mark (') placed above a vowel to indicate pronunciation.

- *Understanding "acute accent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acute accent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amended return *(noun)*

A tax return that corrects the information in an earlier return.

- *In class, the teacher used "amended return" to mean a tax return that corrects the information in an....*
- *He looked up "amended return" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american baptist convention *(noun)*

An association of Northern Baptists.

- *He looked up “american baptist convention” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “american baptist convention” during the group presentation.*

---

amusing *(adjective)*

Providing enjoyment; pleasantly entertaining.

- *An amusing speaker.*
- *An amusing film with a steady stream of pranks and pratfalls.*

---

animal glue *(noun)*

A protein gelatin obtained by boiling e.g. skins and hoofs of cattle and horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “animal glue.”*
- *The article explained what “animal glue” means with a simple example.*

---

anonymous file transfer protocol *(noun)*

A common way to make software available; users are allowed to log in as ‘guest’ without a password and copy whatever has been made available.

- *In class, the teacher used “anonymous file transfer protocol” to mean a common way to make software available; users are....*
- *The article explained what “anonymous file transfer protocol” means with a simple example.*

---

arabs *(noun)*

A spirited graceful and intelligent riding horse native to Arabia.

- *They discussed “arabs” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “arabs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bachelor of arts in nursing *(noun)*

A bachelor’s degree in nursing.

- *In class, the teacher used “bachelor of arts in nursing” to mean a bachelor’s degree in nursing.*
- *The article explained what “bachelor of arts in nursing” means with a simple example.*

---

bachelor of naval science *(noun)*

A bachelor’s degree in naval science.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bachelor of naval science.”*
- *Understanding “bachelor of naval science” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle-axe *(noun)*

A broadax used as a weapon.

- *The article explained what “battle-axe” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “battle-axe” to mean a broadax used as a weapon.*

---

beams *(noun)*

A gymnastic apparatus used by women gymnasts.

- *He looked up “beams” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beams.”*

---

behold *(verb)*

See with attention.

- *Behold Christ!*
- *The coach explained when to use “behold” and when to wait.*

---

betrayed *(verb)*

Disappoint, prove undependable to; abandon, forsake.

- *Her smile betrayed her true feelings.*
- *The spy betrayed his country.*

---

biased *(adjective)*

Favoring one person or side over another.

- *A biased account of the trial.*
- *Students compared “biased” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

billionaire *(noun)*

A very rich person whose material wealth is valued at more than a billion dollars.

- *He looked up "billionaire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billionaire" to mean a very rich person whose material wealth is valued....*

bloggers *(noun)*

A person who keeps and updates a blog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloggers."*
- *He looked up "bloggers" because he had never seen it before.*

blue daisy *(noun)*

Hairy South African or Australian subshrub that has daisylike flowers with blue rays.

- *He looked up "blue daisy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blue daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue ribbon commission *(noun)*

An independent and exclusive commission of nonpartisan statesmen and experts formed to investigate some important governmental issue.

- *They discussed "blue ribbon commission" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue ribbon commission" to mean an independent and exclusive commission of....*

blue ribbon committee *(noun)*

An independent and exclusive commission of nonpartisan statesmen and experts formed to investigate some important governmental issue.

- *The article explained what "blue ribbon committee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue ribbon committee" to mean an independent and exclusive commission of....*

bodily property *(noun)*

An attribute of the body.

- *He looked up "bodily property" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bodily property" during the group presentation.*

brooke *(noun)*

English lyric poet (1887-1915).

- *In class, the teacher used "brooke" to mean english lyric poet (1887-1915).*
- *He looked up "brooke" because he had never seen it before.*

brown trout *(noun)*

Speckled trout of European rivers; introduced in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown trout" to mean speckled trout of european rivers; introduced in....*
- *They discussed "brown trout" during the group presentation.*

buck sergeant *(noun)*

A sergeant of the lowest rank in the military.

- *Understanding "buck sergeant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buck sergeant" to mean a sergeant of the lowest rank in the military.*

bypass *(noun)*

A surgically created shunt (usually around a damaged part).

- *He looked up "bypass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bypass."*

calculation *(noun)*

Planning something carefully and intentionally.

- *The article explained what "calculation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calculation."*

cane *(noun)*

A stick that people can lean on to help them walk.

- *They discussed "cane" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canyon oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico with oblong leathery often spiny-edged leaves.

- *They discussed "canyon oak" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "canyon oak" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of iceland *(noun)*

The capital and chief port of Iceland on the southwestern coast of Iceland; buildings are heated by natural hot water.

- *The article explained what "capital of iceland" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of iceland" to mean the capital and chief port of iceland on the....*

---

capital of qatar *(noun)*

The capital and chief port of Qatar.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of qatar" to mean the capital and chief port of qatar.*
- *They discussed "capital of qatar" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of romania *(noun)*

National capital and largest city of Romania in southeastern Romania.

- *Understanding "capital of romania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital of romania" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of uganda *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Uganda on the north shore of Lake Victoria.

- *The article explained what "capital of uganda" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital of uganda" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of wyoming *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Wyoming; located in the southeastern corner of the state.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of wyoming."*
- *They discussed "capital of wyoming" during the group presentation.*

---

capitalist economy *(noun)*

An economic system based on private ownership of capital.

- *He looked up "capitalist economy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capitalist economy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capturing *(verb)*

Capture as if by hunting, snaring, or trapping.

- *Can you use "capturing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "capturing" and when to wait.*

---

cardiac arrest *(noun)*

Absence of systole; failure of the ventricles of the heart to contract (usually caused by ventricular fibrillation) with consequent absence of the heart beat leading to oxygen lack and eventually to death.

- *Understanding "cardiac arrest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac arrest" to mean absence of systole; failure of the ventricles of....*

---

cautious statement *(noun)*

A statement made with careful qualifications.

- *In class, the teacher used "cautious statement" to mean a statement made with careful qualifications.*
- *Understanding "cautious statement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cavalry horse *(noun)*

Horse trained for battle.

- *They discussed "cavalry horse" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “cavalry horse” because he had never seen it before.*

cedar *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees of the family Cupressaceae that resemble cedars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cedar.”*
- *Understanding “cedar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

celebrates *(verb)*

Behave as expected during of holidays or rites.

- *Learners should practice how to use “celebrates” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “celebrates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

chemical reactor *(noun)*

An apparatus for holding substances that are undergoing a chemical reaction.

- *He looked up “chemical reactor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “chemical reactor” during the group presentation.*

chronic kidney failure *(noun)*

Renal failure that can result from a variety of systemic disorders.

- *He looked up “chronic kidney failure” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “chronic kidney failure” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chuck berry *(noun)*

United States rock singer (born in 1931).

- *Understanding “chuck berry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chuck berry.”*

college of cardinals *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) the body of cardinals who advise the Pope and elect new Popes.

- *The article explained what “college of cardinals” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “college of cardinals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

command processing overhead *(noun)*

(computer science) the processing time required by a device prior to the execution of a command.

- *In class, the teacher used “command processing overhead” to mean (computer science) the processing time required by....*
- *Understanding “command processing overhead” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

command processing overhead time *(noun)*

(computer science) the processing time required by a device prior to the execution of a command.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “command processing overhead time.”*
- *He looked up “command processing overhead time” because he had never seen it before.*

common daisy *(noun)*

Low-growing Eurasian plant with yellow central disc flowers and pinkish-white outer ray flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common daisy.”*
- *They discussed “common daisy” during the group presentation.*

compact disc write-once *(noun)*

A compact disc on which you can write only once and thereafter is read-only memory.

- *The article explained what “compact disc write-once” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “compact disc write-once.”*

complex instruction set computing *(noun)*

(computer science) a kind of computer architecture that has a large number of instructions hard coded into the CPU chip.

- *He looked up “complex instruction set computing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “complex instruction set computing.”*

compound fraction *(noun)*

A fraction with fractions in the numerator or denominator.

- *The article explained what "compound fraction" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "compound fraction" during the group presentation.*

---

concentrations *(noun)*

The spatial property of being crowded together.

- *Understanding "concentrations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "concentrations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

concludes *(verb)*

Decide by reasoning; draw or come to a conclusion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "concludes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "concludes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cons *(noun)*

A person serving a sentence in a jail or prison.

- *The article explained what "cons" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cons" during the group presentation.*

---

continuous tense *(noun)*

A tense of verbs used in describing action that is on-going.

- *In class, the teacher used "continuous tense" to mean a tense of verbs used in describing action that is....*
- *The article explained what "continuous tense" means with a simple example.*

---

corpse *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *The end of the police search was the discovery of a corpse.*
- *He looked up "corpse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cow barn *(noun)*

A barn for cows.

- *In class, the teacher used "cow barn" to mean a barn for cows.*
- *Understanding "cow barn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crawl space *(noun)*

Low space beneath a floor of a building; gives workers access to wiring or plumbing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crawl space."*
- *He looked up "crawl space" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curtain raising *(noun)*

The first performance (as of a theatrical production).

- *The article explained what "curtain raising" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curtain raising" to mean the first performance (as of a theatrical production).*

---

darwin *(noun)*

Provincial capital of the Northern Territory of Australia.

- *The article explained what "darwin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "darwin" during the group presentation.*

---

dawson *(noun)*

A town in northwestern Canada in the Yukon on the Yukon River; a boom town around 1900 when gold was discovered in the Klondike.

- *He looked up "dawson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dawson" to mean a town in northwestern canada in the yukon on the....*

---

decorations *(noun)*

An award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event.

- *The article explained what "decorations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decorations" to mean an award for winning a championship or....*

---

definite article *(noun)*

A determiner (as 'the' in English) that indicates specificity of reference.

- *He looked up "definite article" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "definite article" to mean a determiner (as 'the' in english) that indicates....*

---

definitive host *(noun)*

The host in which the sexual reproduction of a parasite takes place.

- *They discussed "definitive host" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "definitive host" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dementia *(noun)*

Mental deterioration of organic or functional origin.

- *They discussed "dementia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dementia."*

---

demonstrating *(verb)*

March in protest; take part in a demonstration.

- *In everyday English, people use "demonstrating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "demonstrating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

department of sociology *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in sociology.

- *The article explained what "department of sociology" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of sociology."*

---

dice *(noun)*

A small cube with 1 to 6 spots on the six faces; used in gambling to generate random numbers.

- *The article explained what "dice" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dice" during the group presentation.*

---

disasters *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *In class, the teacher used "disasters" to mean an event resulting in great loss and misfortune.*
- *They discussed "disasters" during the group presentation.*

---

discharge pipe *(noun)*

A pipe through which fluids can be discharged.

- *Understanding "discharge pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discharge pipe" to mean a pipe through which fluids can be discharged.*

---

discharged *(adjective)*

Having lost your job.

- *It is useful to describe something as "discharged" when it is having lost your job.*
- *A "discharged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

disk controller *(noun)*

(computer science) a circuit or chip that translates commands into a form that can control a hard disk drive.

- *The article explained what "disk controller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disk controller" to mean (computer science) a circuit or chip that....*

---

dispatch *(noun)*

The property of being prompt and efficient.

- *It was done with dispatch.*
- *Understanding "dispatch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disputed *(adjective)*

Subject to disagreement and debate.

- *Would you call this situation "disputed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disputed."*

dot matrix *(noun)*

A rectangular matrix of dots from which written characters can be formed.

- *In class, the teacher used "dot matrix" to mean a rectangular matrix of dots from which written....*
- *Understanding "dot matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dots *(noun)*

A very small circular shape.

- *Draw lines between the dots.*
- *He looked up "dots" because he had never seen it before.*

drainage area *(noun)*

The entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries; an area characterized by all runoff being conveyed to the same outlet.

- *Understanding "drainage area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drainage area" means with a simple example.*

drainage system *(noun)*

A system of watercourses or drains for carrying off excess water.

- *In class, the teacher used "drainage system" to mean a system of watercourses or drains for carrying off....*
- *The article explained what "drainage system" means with a simple example.*

drilling pipe *(noun)*

A series of tubes (joined by screwed collars) that connect a drilling platform to the drilling bit; rotates the bit and supplies drilling mud.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drilling pipe."*
- *He looked up "drilling pipe" because he had never seen it before.*

ds *(noun)*

The bureau in the State Department that is responsible for the security of diplomats and embassies overseas.

- *They discussed "ds" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ds" means with a simple example.*

duchess *(noun)*

The wife of a duke or a woman holding ducal title in her own right.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duchess."*
- *Understanding "duchess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

economists *(noun)*

An expert in the science of economics.

- *In class, the teacher used "economists" to mean an expert in the science of economics.*
- *He looked up "economists" because he had never seen it before.*

eds *(noun)*

A rapid automatic system to detect plastic explosives in passengers' luggage using X-ray technology and computers; designed for use in airports.

- *He looked up "eds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eds" during the group presentation.*

elders *(noun)*

A person who is older than you are.

- *The article explained what "elders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elders" to mean a person who is older than you are.*

elementary particle *(noun)*

(physics) a particle that is less complex than an atom; regarded as constituents of all matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "elementary particle" to mean (physics) a particle that is less complex than an....*
- *He looked up "elementary particle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emperor butterfly *(noun)*

Large richly colored butterfly.

- *They discussed "emperor butterfly" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "emperor butterfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

english daisy *(noun)*

Low-growing Eurasian plant with yellow central disc flowers and pinkish-white outer ray flowers.

- *Understanding "english daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english daisy."*

---

escape hatch *(noun)*

Hatchway that provides a means of escape in an emergency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escape hatch."*
- *The article explained what "escape hatch" means with a simple example.*

---

exceeded *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *She exceeded our expectations.*
- *Can you use "exceeded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

explanations *(noun)*

The act of explaining; making something plain or intelligible.

- *In class, the teacher used "explanations" to mean the act of explaining; making something plain or....*
- *He looked up "explanations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

explosive compound *(noun)*

A compound that is explosive.

- *Understanding "explosive compound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "explosive compound" during the group presentation.*

---

explosive mixture *(noun)*

A mixture that is explosive.

- *They discussed "explosive mixture" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "explosive mixture" means with a simple example.*

---

factions *(noun)*

A clique (often secret) that seeks power usually through intrigue.

- *The article explained what "factions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "factions" during the group presentation.*

---

false vocal fold *(noun)*

Either of the upper two vocal cords that are not involved in vocalization.

- *They discussed "false vocal fold" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "false vocal fold" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fertility rate *(noun)*

The ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

- *Understanding "fertility rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fertility rate" means with a simple example.*

---

fishing rig *(noun)*

Gear used in fishing.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing rig" to mean gear used in fishing.*

- *They discussed "fishing rig" during the group presentation.*

five spice powder *(noun)*

Chinese seasoning made by grinding star anise and fennel and pepper and cloves and cinnamon.

- *They discussed "five spice powder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "five spice powder."*

foil *(noun)*

A piece of thin and flexible sheet metal.

- *The photographic film was wrapped in foil.*
- *Pretty girls like plain friends as foils.*

fond regard *(noun)*

A feeling of affection for a person or an institution.

- *He looked up "fond regard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fond regard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

formats *(verb)*

Set (printed matter) into a specific format.

- *She tried to use "formats" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "formats" and when to wait.*

four-wheeler *(noun)*

A hackney carriage with four wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-wheeler."*
- *The article explained what "four-wheeler" means with a simple example.*

frank lloyd wright *(noun)*

Influential United States architect (1869-1959).

- *The article explained what "frank lloyd wright" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frank lloyd wright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

free trader *(noun)*

An advocate of unrestricted international trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "free trader" to mean an advocate of unrestricted international trade.*
- *He looked up "free trader" because he had never seen it before.*

full complement *(noun)*

Number needed to make up a whole force.

- *A full complement of workers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full complement."*

functional anatomy *(noun)*

The study of anatomy in its relation to function.

- *Understanding "functional anatomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "functional anatomy" means with a simple example.*

fundamental particle *(noun)*

(physics) a particle that is less complex than an atom; regarded as constituents of all matter.

- *They discussed "fundamental particle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fundamental particle" because he had never seen it before.*

gardner *(noun)*

Writer of detective novels featuring Perry Mason (1889-1970).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gardner."*
- *They discussed "gardner" during the group presentation.*

gene delivery vector *(noun)*

A vector for delivering genes into cells.

- *Understanding "gene delivery vector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gene delivery vector."*

---

geological era *(noun)*

A major division of geological time; an era is usually divided into two or more periods.

- *He looked up "geological era" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geological era."*

---

geological fault *(noun)*

(geology) a crack in the earth's crust resulting from the displacement of one side with respect to the other.

- *They built it right over a geological fault.*
- *He studied the faulting of the earth's crust.*

---

geology *(noun)*

A science that deals with the history of the earth as recorded in rocks.

- *Understanding "geology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "geology" means with a simple example.*

---

girl scouts *(noun)*

An organization of young women and girls founded in 1912 for character development and citizenship training.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girl scouts."*
- *He looked up "girl scouts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

graduated cylinder *(noun)*

A cylindrical graduate.

- *They discussed "graduated cylinder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "graduated cylinder" means with a simple example.*

---

gram *(noun)*

A metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.

- *The article explained what "gram" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

great gray owl *(noun)*

Large dish-faced owl of northern North America and western Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used "great gray owl" to mean large dish-faced owl of northern north america and....*
- *They discussed "great gray owl" during the group presentation.*

---

greene *(noun)*

English novelist and Catholic (1904-1991).

- *In class, the teacher used "greene" to mean english novelist and catholic (1904-1991).*
- *Understanding "greene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greenhouse effect *(noun)*

Warming that results when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere; caused by atmospheric gases that allow sunshine to pass through but absorb heat that is radiated back from the warmed surface of the earth.

- *Understanding "greenhouse effect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenhouse effect" to mean warming that results when solar radiation is....*

---

greenhouse gas *(noun)*

A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.

- *Understanding "greenhouse gas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greenhouse gas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grey-leaf pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized five-needled pine of southwestern California having long cylindrical cones.

- *Understanding "grey-leaf pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grey-leaf pine" during the group presentation.*

---

half-hearted *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing little interest or enthusiasm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "half-hearted."*
- *A "half-hearted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

heath *(noun)*

A tract of level wasteland; uncultivated land with sandy soil and scrubby vegetation.

- *In class, the teacher used "heath" to mean a tract of level wasteland; uncultivated land with....*
- *He looked up "heath" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heavenly *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sky.

- *A heavenly body.*
- *Heavenly hosts.*

---

hebrew calendar *(noun)*

(Judaism) the calendar used by the Jews; dates from 3761 BC (the assumed date of the Creation of the world); a lunar year of 354 days is adjusted to the solar year by periodic leap years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebrew calendar."*
- *He looked up "hebrew calendar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heel counter *(noun)*

A piece of leather forming the back of a shoe or boot.

- *A counter may be used to stiffen the material around the heel and to give support to the foot.*
- *Understanding "heel counter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

honorable mention *(noun)*

An official recognition of merit.

- *Although he didn't win the prize he did get special mention.*
- *Understanding "honorable mention" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hormones *(noun)*

The secretion of an endocrine gland that is transmitted by the blood to the tissue on which it has a specific effect.

- *They discussed "hormones" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hormones" means with a simple example.*

---

horrific *(adjective)*

Grossly offensive to decency or morality; causing horror.

- *Horrific conditions in the mining industry.*
- *Would you call this situation "horrific"? Explain why.*

---

horse cavalry *(noun)*

An army unit mounted on horseback.

- *500 horse led the attack.*
- *They discussed "horse cavalry" during the group presentation.*

---

horse tick *(noun)*

Winged fly parasitic on horses.

- *Understanding "horse tick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "horse tick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hugo *(noun)*

French poet and novelist and dramatist; leader of the romantic movement in France (1802-1885).

- *The article explained what "hugo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hugo" during the group presentation.*

hungarian capital *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Hungary; located on the Danube River in north-central Hungary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hungarian capital."*
- *He looked up "hungarian capital" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrogen ion *(noun)*

A positively charged atom of hydrogen; that is to say, a normal hydrogen atomic nucleus.

- *He looked up "hydrogen ion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrogen ion" to mean a positively charged atom of hydrogen; that is to....*

ice axe *(noun)*

An ax used by mountain climbers for cutting footholds in ice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice axe."*
- *He looked up "ice axe" because he had never seen it before.*

ill temper *(noun)*

A persisting angry mood.

- *He looked up "ill temper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ill temper" during the group presentation.*

infants *(noun)*

A very young child (birth to 1 year) who has not yet begun to walk or talk.

- *They discussed "infants" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "infants" means with a simple example.*

inferior planet *(noun)*

Any of the planets whose orbit lies inside the earth's orbit.

- *Understanding "inferior planet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inferior planet" means with a simple example.*

inherited disorder *(noun)*

A disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.

- *In class, the teacher used "inherited disorder" to mean a disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.*
- *They discussed "inherited disorder" during the group presentation.*

insect *(noun)*

A person who has a nasty or unethical character undeserving of respect.

- *He looked up "insect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "insect" during the group presentation.*

insider information *(noun)*

Important information about the plans or condition of a corporation that has not been released to the public; use for personal profit is illegal.

- *He looked up "insider information" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insider information" to mean important information about the plans or condition....*

insulin reaction *(noun)*

Hypoglycemia produced by excessive insulin in the system causing coma.

- *They discussed "insulin reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "insulin reaction" means with a simple example.*

iris *(noun)*

Diaphragm consisting of thin overlapping plates that can be adjusted to change the diameter of a central opening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iris."*
- *They discussed "iris" during the group presentation.*

isle royal national park *(noun)*

A national park on an island in Michigan; includes prehistoric iron mines.

- *Understanding "isle royal national park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isle royal national park" to mean a national park on an island in michigan; includes....*

---

ivory tower *(noun)*

A state of mind that is discussed as if it were a place.

- *He lived in the ivory tower of speculation.*
- *They viewed universities as ivory towers.*

---

jade green *(noun)*

A light green color varying from bluish green to yellowish green.

- *They discussed "jade green" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jade green" means with a simple example.*

---

jade-green *(adjective)*

Of something having the color of jade; especially varying from bluish green to yellowish green.

- *It is useful to describe something as "jade-green" when it is of something having the color of jade; especially....*
- *A "jade-green" approach may work better in this case.*

---

java pepper *(noun)*

Tropical southeast Asian shrubby vine bearing spicy berrylike fruits.

- *He looked up "java pepper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "java pepper" to mean tropical southeast asian shrubby vine bearing spicy....*

---

kind-hearted *(adjective)*

Having or proceeding from an innately kind disposition.

- *It is useful to describe something as "kind-hearted" when it is having or proceeding from an innately kind disposition.*
- *Would you call this situation "kind-hearted"? Explain why.*

---

king penguin *(noun)*

Large penguin on islands bordering the Antarctic Circle.

- *The article explained what "king penguin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "king penguin" during the group presentation.*

---

kingdom of nepal *(noun)*

A small landlocked Asian country high in the Himalayas between India and China.

- *Understanding "kingdom of nepal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of nepal" to mean a small landlocked asian country high in the....*

---

lame duck *(noun)*

An elected official still in office but not slated to continue.

- *In class, the teacher used "lame duck" to mean an elected official still in office but not slated....*
- *Understanding "lame duck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

large-hearted *(adjective)*

Showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity.

- *A large-hearted mentor.*
- *A "large-hearted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

laser-guided bomb *(noun)*

A smart bomb that seeks the laser light reflected off of the target and uses it to correct its descent.

- *Laser-guided bombs cannot be used in cloudy weather.*
- *He looked up "laser-guided bomb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laundry basket *(noun)*

A hamper that holds dirty clothes to be washed or wet clothes to be dried.

- *They discussed "laundry basket" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “laundry basket” to mean a hamper that holds dirty clothes to be washed or....*

---

lemon extract *(noun)*

A flavoring made from (or imitating) lemons.

- *Understanding “lemon extract” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lemon extract” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lending institution *(noun)*

A financial institution that makes loans.

- *The article explained what “lending institution” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lending institution” during the group presentation.*

---

lifts *(noun)*

The event of something being raised upward.

- *In class, the teacher used “lifts” to mean the event of something being raised upward.*
- *The article explained what “lifts” means with a simple example.*

---

light-hearted *(adjective)*

Carefree and happy and lighthearted.

- *It is useful to describe something as “light-hearted” when it is carefree and happy and lighthearted.*
- *The speaker chose “light-hearted” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

luggage van *(noun)*

A railway car where passengers’ bags are carried.

- *The article explained what “luggage van” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “luggage van” to mean a railway car where passengers’ bags are carried.*

---

lunar month *(noun)*

The period between successive new moons (29.531 days).

- *In class, the teacher used “lunar month” to mean the period between successive new moons (29.531 days).*
- *They discussed “lunar month” during the group presentation.*

---

magnetic needle *(noun)*

A slender magnet suspended in a magnetic compass on a mounting with little friction; used to indicate the direction of the earth’s magnetic pole.

- *They discussed “magnetic needle” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “magnetic needle” to mean a slender magnet suspended in a magnetic compass on....*

---

male reproductive system *(noun)*

The reproductive system of males.

- *He looked up “male reproductive system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “male reproductive system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manila grass *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in the Philippines; grown also in United States.

- *Understanding “manila grass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “manila grass” during the group presentation.*

---

master’s degree *(noun)*

An academic degree higher than a bachelor’s degree but lower than a doctor’s degree.

- *In class, the teacher used “master’s degree” to mean an academic degree higher than a bachelor’s degree....*
- *They discussed “master’s degree” during the group presentation.*

---

mentality *(noun)*

A habitual or characteristic mental attitude that determines how you will interpret and respond to situations.

- *They discussed “mentality” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mentality” to mean a habitual or characteristic mental attitude that....*

---

merry andrew *(noun)*

A person who amuses others by ridiculous behavior.

- *Understanding "merry andrew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "merry andrew" during the group presentation.*

---

metre *(noun)*

The basic unit of length adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites (approximately 1.094 yards).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metre."*
- *Understanding "metre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minor premise *(noun)*

The premise of a syllogism that contains the minor term (which is the subject of the conclusion).

- *In class, the teacher used "minor premise" to mean the premise of a syllogism that contains the minor....*
- *They discussed "minor premise" during the group presentation.*

---

miracles *(noun)*

A marvellous event manifesting a supernatural act of a divine agent.

- *Understanding "miracles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "miracles" means with a simple example.*

---

mod con *(noun)*

Modern convenience; the appliances and conveniences characteristic of a modern house.

- *In class, the teacher used "mod con" to mean modern convenience; the appliances and conveniences....*
- *He looked up "mod con" because he had never seen it before.*

---

motion sickness *(noun)*

The state of being dizzy or nauseated because of the motions that occur while traveling in or on a moving vehicle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motion sickness."*
- *Understanding "motion sickness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mount sherman *(noun)*

A peak in the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado (14,036 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount sherman."*
- *He looked up "mount sherman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mud puppy *(noun)*

Large salamander of North American rivers and streams.

- *Understanding "mud puppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mud puppy" during the group presentation.*

---

mutual affection *(noun)*

Sympathy of each person for the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutual affection."*
- *They discussed "mutual affection" during the group presentation.*

---

natalie wood *(noun)*

United States film actress (1938-1981).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natalie wood."*
- *The article explained what "natalie wood" means with a simple example.*

---

neural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to neurons.

- *Neural network.*
- *Neural disorder.*

---

newsletter *(noun)*

Report or open letter giving informal or confidential news of interest to a special group.

- *The article explained what “newsletter” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “newsletter” to mean report or open letter giving informal or....*

---

nina from carolina *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *They discussed “nina from carolina” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nina from carolina” to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.*

---

nineteenth *(noun)*

Position 19 in a countable series of things.

- *In class, the teacher used “nineteenth” to mean position 19 in a countable series of things.*
- *The article explained what “nineteenth” means with a simple example.*

---

nitrogen *(noun)*

A common nonmetallic element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless inert diatomic gas; constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume; a constituent of all living tissues.

- *In class, the teacher used “nitrogen” to mean a common nonmetallic element that is normally a....*
- *Understanding “nitrogen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

norms *(noun)*

A standard or model or pattern regarded as typical.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “norms.”*
- *They discussed “norms” during the group presentation.*

---

nuclear submarine *(noun)*

A submarine that is propelled by nuclear power.

- *He looked up “nuclear submarine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “nuclear submarine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oceans *(noun)*

A large body of water constituting a principal part of the hydrosphere.

- *The article explained what “oceans” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “oceans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ooh *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering ‘ooh’ or ‘aah’.

- *They oohed and aahed when they unwrapped the presents.*
- *She tried to use “ooh” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

open interval *(noun)*

An interval that does not include its endpoints.

- *The article explained what “open interval” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “open interval” during the group presentation.*

---

optical fiber *(noun)*

A very thin fiber made of glass that functions as a waveguide for light; used in bundles to transmit images.

- *He looked up “optical fiber” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “optical fiber.”*

---

painful sensation *(noun)*

A somatic sensation of acute discomfort.

- *As the intensity increased the sensation changed from tickle to pain.*
- *They discussed “painful sensation” during the group presentation.*

---

pan roast *(verb)*

Roast in a pan.

- *Pan-roast that meat.*
- *The coach explained when to use “pan roast” and when to wait.*

parental quality *(noun)*

A quality appropriate to a parent.

- *Understanding "parental quality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parental quality" because he had never seen it before.*

participant role *(noun)*

(linguistics) the underlying relation that a constituent has with the main verb in a clause.

- *They discussed "participant role" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "participant role."*

phenomenal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a phenomenon.

- *Phenomenal science.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phenomenal."*

philippine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Philippines or its people or customs.

- *The Philippine President.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "philippine" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the....*

photographic *(adjective)*

Relating to photography or obtained by using photography.

- *Photographic equipment.*
- *Students compared "photographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ping *(verb)*

Sound like a car engine that is firing too early.

- *The car pinged when I put in low-octane gasoline.*
- *The bugs pinged the lamp shade.*

pitcher plant *(noun)*

Any of several insectivorous herbs of the order Sarraceniales.

- *In class, the teacher used "pitcher plant" to mean any of several insectivorous herbs of the order....*
- *The article explained what "pitcher plant" means with a simple example.*

polished *(adjective)*

(of grains especially rice) having the husk or outer layers removed.

- *Polished rice.*
- *His polished manner.*

pony express *(noun)*

Express mail carried by relays of riders on horseback; especially between Missouri and California around 1860.

- *He looked up "pony express" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pony express" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pork belly *(noun)*

Side of fresh pork.

- *He looked up "pork belly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pork belly" to mean side of fresh pork.*

pot roast *(noun)*

Cut of beef suitable for simmering in liquid in a closed pot.

- *In class, the teacher used "pot roast" to mean cut of beef suitable for simmering in liquid in a....*
- *The article explained what "pot roast" means with a simple example.*

pots *(noun)*

A container in which plants are cultivated.

- *He looked up "pots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

predictable *(adjective)*

Capable of being foretold.

- *A "predictable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "predictable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

privileges *(noun)*

A right reserved exclusively by a particular person or group (especially a hereditary or official right).

- *Understanding "privileges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "privileges" during the group presentation.*

---

pro-life faction *(noun)*

Those who argue that induced abortion is killing and should be prohibited.

- *He looked up "pro-life faction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pro-life faction."*

---

professionally *(adverb)*

In a professional manner.

- *Professionally trained staff.*
- *He answered "professionally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

protesting *(verb)*

Express opposition through action or words.

- *He did not know how to use "protesting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "protesting" in real sentences.*

---

protocols *(noun)*

(computer science) rules determining the format and transmission of data.

- *Safety protocols.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protocols."*

---

pulse timing circuit *(noun)*

A circuit that times pulses.

- *He looked up "pulse timing circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulse timing circuit."*

---

pushes *(noun)*

An electrical switch operated by pressing.

- *He looked up "pushes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queer *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "queer" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "queer" when talking about this idea.*

---

reckon *(verb)*

Expect, believe, or suppose.

- *You have to reckon with our opponents.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reckon" in real sentences.*

---

red worm *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *Understanding "red worm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "red worm" to mean terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate....*

---

reproductive cell *(noun)*

A spermatozoon or an ovum; a cell responsible for transmitting DNA to the next generation.

- *He looked up "reproductive cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reproductive cell" during the group presentation.*

---

reproductive memory *(noun)*

Recall that is hypothesized to work by storing the original stimulus input and reproducing it during recall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reproductive memory."*
- *He looked up "reproductive memory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reproductive structure *(noun)*

The parts of a plant involved in its reproduction.

- *The article explained what "reproductive structure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reproductive structure" to mean the parts of a plant involved in its reproduction.*

---

reset button *(noun)*

A push button that you press to activate the reset mechanism.

- *They discussed "reset button" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reset button" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

restriction *(noun)*

A principle that limits the extent of something.

- *I am willing to accept certain restrictions on my movements.*
- *The restriction of the infection to a focal area.*

---

resumed *(verb)*

Return to a previous location or condition.

- *The painting resumed its old condition when we restored it.*
- *We resumed the negotiations.*

---

retaining wall *(noun)*

A wall that is built to resist lateral pressure (especially a wall built to prevent the advance of a mass of earth).

- *The article explained what "retaining wall" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "retaining wall" during the group presentation.*

---

rhode island *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies; the smallest state.

- *The article explained what "rhode island" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhode island."*

---

richard burton *(noun)*

Welsh film actor who often co-starred with Elizabeth Taylor (1925-1984).

- *The article explained what "richard burton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard burton" to mean welsh film actor who often co-starred with....*

---

robert peel *(noun)*

British politician (1788-1850).

- *He looked up "robert peel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert peel."*

---

rock python *(noun)*

Very large python of tropical and southern Africa.

- *The article explained what "rock python" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock python."*

---

root beer float *(noun)*

An ice-cream soda made with ice cream floating in root beer.

- *In class, the teacher used "root beer float" to mean an ice-cream soda made with ice cream floating in....*
- *The article explained what "root beer float" means with a simple example.*

---

rover *(noun)*

An adult member of the Boy Scouts movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "rover" to mean an adult member of the boy scouts movement.*
- *They discussed "rover" during the group presentation.*

---

royal flush *(noun)*

A poker hand with the ace, king, queen, jack, and 10 all in the same suit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royal flush."*
- *They discussed "royal flush" during the group presentation.*

---

rubber cement *(noun)*

An adhesive made by dissolving unvulcanized rubber in a solvent like benzene or naphtha.

- *Understanding "rubber cement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubber cement" to mean an adhesive made by dissolving unvulcanized rubber....*

---

sailor boy *(noun)*

A serviceman in the navy.

- *He looked up "sailor boy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailor boy" to mean a serviceman in the navy.*

---

sailor king *(noun)*

King of England and Ireland; son of George III who ascended the throne after a long naval career (1765-1837).

- *The article explained what "sailor king" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sailor king."*

---

saint gregory i *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an Italian pope distinguished for his spiritual and temporal leadership; a saint and Doctor of the Church (540?-604).

- *The article explained what "saint gregory i" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint gregory i" to mean (roman catholic church) an italian pope....*

---

scars *(noun)*

A mark left (usually on the skin) by the healing of injured tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "scars" to mean a mark left (usually on the skin) by the healing of....*
- *Understanding "scars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea trout *(noun)*

Flesh of marine trout that migrate from salt to fresh water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea trout."*
- *They discussed "sea trout" during the group presentation.*

---

seating area *(noun)*

An area that includes places where several people can sit.

- *There is seating for 40 students in this classroom.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seating area" to mean an area that includes places where several people....*

---

seating room *(noun)*

An area that includes places where several people can sit.

- *There is seating for 40 students in this classroom.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seating room" to mean an area that includes places where several people....*

---

second vatican council *(noun)*

The Vatican Council in 1962-1965 that abandoned the universal Latin liturgy and acknowledged ecumenism and made other reforms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second vatican council."*
- *Understanding "second vatican council" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-proclaimed *(adjective)*

Proclaimed to be or described as such by oneself, without endorsement by others.

- *Self-proclaimed experts.*
- *The speaker chose "self-proclaimed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

seventy-eight *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seventy and eight.

- *In class, the teacher used "seventy-eight" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of seventy and....*
- *The article explained what "seventy-eight" means with a simple example.*

---

seventy-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than seventy.

- *Students compared "seventy-seven" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seventy-seven" when it is being seven more than seventy.*

---

shannon *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who pioneered mathematical communication theory (1916-2001).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shannon."*
- *The article explained what "shannon" means with a simple example.*

---

shelves *(noun)*

A projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under water.

- *In class, the teacher used "shelves" to mean a projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under....*
- *He looked up "shelves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shrimp-fish *(noun)*

Slender tropical shallow-water East Indian fish covered with transparent plates.

- *Understanding "shrimp-fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shrimp-fish" to mean slender tropical shallow-water east indian fish....*

---

single prop *(noun)*

A propeller plane with a single propeller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single prop."*
- *He looked up "single prop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir ronald ross *(noun)*

British physician who discovered that mosquitos transmit malaria (1857-1932).

- *They discussed "sir ronald ross" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir ronald ross" to mean british physician who discovered that mosquitos....*

---

sleeping sickness *(noun)*

An encephalitis that was epidemic between 1915 and 1926; symptoms include paralysis of the extrinsic eye muscle and extreme muscular weakness.

- *Understanding "sleeping sickness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sleeping sickness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sociology department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in sociology.

- *He looked up "sociology department" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sociology department" to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*

---

sounding rocket *(noun)*

A research rocket used to obtain information about the atmosphere at various altitudes.

- *The article explained what "sounding rocket" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sounding rocket" to mean a research rocket used to obtain information about....*

sour grass *(noun)*

Any of certain coarse weedy plants with long taproots, sometimes used as table greens or in folk medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sour grass."*
- *He looked up "sour grass" because he had never seen it before.*

spark plug *(noun)*

Electrical device that fits into the cylinder head of an internal-combustion engine and ignites the gas by means of an electric spark.

- *The article explained what "spark plug" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spark plug."*

spatial *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or involving or having the nature of space.

- *The first dimension to concentrate on is the spatial one.*
- *Spatial ability.*

spoon-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a spoon.

- *The speaker chose "spoon-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "spoon-shaped"? Explain why.*

st valentine's day *(noun)*

A day for the exchange of tokens of affection.

- *They discussed "st valentine's day" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "st valentine's day" to mean a day for the exchange of tokens of affection.*

stainless *(noun)*

Steel containing chromium that makes it resistant to corrosion.

- *He looked up "stainless" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stainless" to mean steel containing chromium that makes it resistant....*

stall bar *(noun)*

A gymnastic apparatus used for strengthening exercises; uprights fastened to a wall and connected by horizontal rungs.

- *The article explained what "stall bar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stall bar" during the group presentation.*

stamp pad *(noun)*

A block of absorbent material saturated with ink; used to transfer ink evenly to a rubber stamp.

- *Understanding "stamp pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stamp pad" to mean a block of absorbent material saturated with ink;....*

starting buffer *(noun)*

Buffer solution at the start of a reaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "starting buffer" to mean buffer solution at the start of a reaction.*
- *He looked up "starting buffer" because he had never seen it before.*

statute mile *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; exactly 1609.344 meters.

- *The article explained what "statute mile" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "statute mile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

statutory *(adjective)*

Prescribed or authorized by or punishable under a statute.

- *Statutory restrictions.*
- *A statutory age limit.*

stellar *(adjective)*

Being or relating to or resembling or emanating from stars.

- *Stellar light.*
- *The speaker chose "stellar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stereo system *(noun)*

Reproducer in which two microphones feed two or more loudspeakers to give a three-dimensional effect to the sound.

- *They discussed "stereo system" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stereo system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stockholm *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Sweden; located in southern Sweden on the Baltic.

- *The Nobel Prize is awarded in Stockholm.*
- *Understanding "stockholm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stripes *(noun)*

V-shaped sleeve badge indicating military rank and service.

- *They earned their stripes in Kuwait.*
- *A green toad with small black stripes or bars.*

---

stubborn *(adjective)*

Tenaciously unwilling or marked by tenacious unwillingness to yield.

- *The speaker chose "stubborn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stubborn" when it is tenaciously unwilling or marked by tenacious....*

---

summoned *(verb)*

Make ready for action or use.

- *She tried to use "summoned" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "summoned" until he saw an example.*

---

sun pitcher *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of Guiana highlands having racemes of nodding white or pink flowers; trap and digest insects in pitcher-shaped leaves with spoon-shaped caps.

- *The article explained what "sun pitcher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sun pitcher" during the group presentation.*

---

sussex *(noun)*

A county in southern England on the English Channel; formerly an Anglo-Saxon kingdom that was captured by Wessex in the 9th century.

- *They discussed "sussex" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sussex" to mean a county in southern england on the english....*

---

switch-ivy *(noun)*

Fast-growing evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having arching interlaced branches and racemes of white flowers.

- *The article explained what "switch-ivy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "switch-ivy."*

---

swords *(noun)*

A cutting or thrusting weapon that has a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard.

- *Understanding "swords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "swords" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syrup *(noun)*

A thick sweet sticky liquid.

- *The article explained what "syrup" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syrup" to mean a thick sweet sticky liquid.*

---

tamil *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a speaker of the Tamil language or the language itself.

- *Tamil agglutinative phrases.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tamil."*

tapping *(noun)*

The sound of light blow or knock.

- *He heard the tapping of the man's cane.*
- *They discussed "tapping" during the group presentation.*

tee shirt *(noun)*

A close-fitting pullover shirt.

- *He looked up "tee shirt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tee shirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

terry towel *(noun)*

A bath towel with rough loose pile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terry towel."*
- *He looked up "terry towel" because he had never seen it before.*

theological system *(noun)*

A particular system or school of religious beliefs and teachings.

- *In class, the teacher used "theological system" to mean a particular system or school of religious beliefs....*
- *He looked up "theological system" because he had never seen it before.*

theory of inheritance *(noun)*

(biology) a theory of how characteristics of one generation are derived from earlier generations.

- *In class, the teacher used "theory of inheritance" to mean (biology) a theory of how characteristics of one....*
- *The article explained what "theory of inheritance" means with a simple example.*

tightly *(adverb)*

Securely fixed or fastened.

- *The window was tightly sealed.*
- *A tightly packed pub.*

tories *(noun)*

An American who favored the British side during the American Revolution.

- *Understanding "tories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tories" during the group presentation.*

transmission shaft *(noun)*

Rotating shaft that transmits rotary motion from the engine to the differential.

- *He looked up "transmission shaft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transmission shaft."*

traps *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *She tried to use "traps" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "traps" and when to wait.*

travel-stained *(adjective)*

Soiled from travel.

- *The speaker chose "travel-stained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "travel-stained"? Explain why.*

turf *(noun)*

The territory claimed by a juvenile gang as its own.

- *A bureaucracy...chiefly concerned with turf...and protecting the retirement system.*
- *They discussed "turf" during the group presentation.*

turf out *(verb)*

Put out or expel from a place.

- *In everyday English, people use "turf out" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "turf out" until he saw an example.*

turnover rate *(noun)*

The ratio of the number of workers that had to be replaced in a given time period to the average number of workers.

- *They discussed "turnover rate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turnover rate" because he had never seen it before.*

twilight vision *(noun)*

The ability to see in reduced illumination (as in moonlight).

- *In class, the teacher used "twilight vision" to mean the ability to see in reduced illumination (as in....*
- *He looked up "twilight vision" because he had never seen it before.*

universal proposition *(noun)*

(logic) a proposition that asserts something of all members of a class.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "universal proposition."*
- *They discussed "universal proposition" during the group presentation.*

universe of discourse *(noun)*

Everything stated or assumed in a given discussion.

- *They discussed "universe of discourse" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "universe of discourse" means with a simple example.*

unlocked *(adjective)*

Not firmly fastened or secured.

- *An unlocked room.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlocked."*

unusually *(adverb)*

To a remarkable degree or extent.

- *She was unusually tall.*
- *She spoke "unusually," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

unveiled *(adjective)*

Revealed; especially by having a veil removed.

- *A new generation of unveiled women in Iran.*
- *Applauding the unveiled statue of Winston Churchill.*

vaccines *(noun)*

Immunogen consisting of a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies.

- *He looked up "vaccines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vaccines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vatican ii *(noun)*

The Vatican Council in 1962-1965 that abandoned the universal Latin liturgy and acknowledged ecumenism and made other reforms.

- *In class, the teacher used "vatican ii" to mean the vatican council in 1962-1965 that abandoned the....*
- *The article explained what "vatican ii" means with a simple example.*

veins *(noun)*

A blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart.

- *All veins except the pulmonary vein carry unaerated blood.*
- *The article explained what "veins" means with a simple example.*

vicious cycle *(noun)*

One trouble leads to another that aggravates the first.

- *He looked up "vicious cycle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vicious cycle."*

---

violet-pink *(adjective)*

Of pink tinged with lavender.

- *Students compared "violet-pink" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "violet-pink."*

---

vip *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *They discussed "vip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vip" means with a simple example.*

---

visions *(noun)*

A religious or mystical experience of a supernatural appearance.

- *They discussed "visions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visions."*

---

vocal cord *(noun)*

Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.

- *They discussed "vocal cord" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vocal cord."*

---

voiced *(adjective)*

Produced with vibration of the vocal cords.

- *A frequently voiced opinion.*
- *Voiced consonants such as 'b' and 'g' and 'z'.*

---

volcano *(noun)*

A fissure in the earth's crust (or in the surface of some other planet) through which molten lava and gases erupt.

- *He looked up "volcano" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "volcano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warmer *(noun)*

Device that heats water or supplies warmth to a room.

- *In class, the teacher used "warmer" to mean device that heats water or supplies warmth to a room.*
- *The article explained what "warmer" means with a simple example.*

---

water mold *(noun)*

Parasitic or saprobic organisms living chiefly in fresh water or moist soil.

- *They discussed "water mold" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "water mold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

webster *(noun)*

United States politician and orator (1782-1817).

- *Understanding "webster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "webster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

western axe *(noun)*

An ax that has cutting edges on both sides of the head.

- *He looked up "western axe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "western axe" during the group presentation.*

---

wood tick *(noun)*

Common tick that can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood tick" to mean common tick that can transmit rocky mountain....*
- *Understanding "wood tick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

worm family *(noun)*

A family of worms.

- *They discussed "worm family" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "worm family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yacht chair *(noun)*

A light folding armchair for outdoor use.

- *Understanding "yacht chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yacht chair" means with a simple example.*

yelled *(adjective)*

In a vehement outcry.

- *The speaker chose "yelled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "yelled" when it is in a vehement outcry.*

yellow-eyed grass *(noun)*

Any of several rushlike plants, especially of the pine barrens of southern United States.

- *Understanding "yellow-eyed grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yellow-eyed grass" during the group presentation.*

yellow-eyed grass family *(noun)*

Plants of tropical to temperate regions; usually in wet places.

- *He looked up "yellow-eyed grass family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yellow-eyed grass family" during the group presentation.*

aboriginal australian *(noun)*

The Austronesian languages spoken by Australian aborigines.

- *Understanding "aboriginal australian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aboriginal australian."*

accelerated *(adjective)*

Speeded up, as of an academic course.

- *In an accelerated program in school.*
- *A "accelerated" approach may work better in this case.*

accomplishments *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *Understanding "accomplishments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accomplishments" to mean an ability that has been acquired by training.*

acoustic phenomenon *(noun)*

A physical phenomenon associated with the production or transmission of sound.

- *Understanding "acoustic phenomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acoustic phenomenon" to mean a physical phenomenon associated with the....*

advertised *(adjective)*

Called to public attention.

- *These advertised products.*
- *A "advertised" approach may work better in this case.*

advertisements *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *In class, the teacher used "advertisements" to mean a public promotion of some product or service.*
- *They discussed "advertisements" during the group presentation.*

altar wine *(noun)*

Used in a communion service.

- *The article explained what "altar wine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "altar wine" to mean used in a communion service.*

---

anglo-jewish *(adjective)*

Of English-speaking Jews and their culture.

- *Anglo-Jewish papers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anglo-jewish" when it is of english-speaking jews and their culture.*

---

arctic mouse-ear *(noun)*

Widespread in the Arctic and on mountains in Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "arctic mouse-ear" to mean widespread in the arctic and on mountains in europe.*
- *He looked up "arctic mouse-ear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ark *(noun)*

A boat built by Noah to save his family and animals from the flood.

- *In class, the teacher used "ark" to mean a boat built by noah to save his family and animals....*
- *They discussed "ark" during the group presentation.*

---

armour *(noun)*

A military unit consisting of armored fighting vehicles.

- *Understanding "armour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "armour" during the group presentation.*

---

army worm *(noun)*

Noctuid moth larvae that travel in multitudes destroying especially grass and grain.

- *Understanding "army worm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "army worm."*

---

assaulted *(verb)*

Attack someone physically or emotionally.

- *The mugger assaulted the woman.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "assaulted" in real sentences.*

---

atomic pile *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor that uses controlled nuclear fission to generate energy.

- *The article explained what "atomic pile" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atomic pile" during the group presentation.*

---

atoms *(noun)*

(nontechnical usage) a tiny piece of anything.

- *Understanding "atoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "atoms" means with a simple example.*

---

attach to *(verb)*

Be present or associated with an event or entity.

- *Learners should practice how to use "attach to" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "attach to" until he saw an example.*

---

awaiting *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "awaiting" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "awaiting" and when to wait.*

---

axe handle *(noun)*

The handle of an ax.

- *He looked up "axe handle" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "axe handle."*

axis of rotation *(noun)*

The center around which something rotates.

- *He looked up "axis of rotation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "axis of rotation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baking powder *(noun)*

Any of various powdered mixtures used in baking as a substitute for yeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baking powder."*
- *They discussed "baking powder" during the group presentation.*

bald-headed *(adjective)*

Lacking hair on all or most of the scalp.

- *A bald-headed gentleman.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bald-headed."*

binary compound *(noun)*

Chemical compound composed of only two elements.

- *He looked up "binary compound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "binary compound" during the group presentation.*

bind *(verb)*

Bind by an obligation; cause to be indebted.

- *The Chinese would bind the feet of their women.*
- *Bind the books in leather.*

bind off *(verb)*

Finish the last row.

- *The coach explained when to use "bind off" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bind off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bind over *(verb)*

Order a defendant to be placed in custody pending the outcome of a proceedings against him or her.

- *The defendant was bound over for trial.*
- *Can you use "bind over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

blood-and-guts *(adjective)*

Marked by great zeal or violence.

- *Real blood-and-guts fiction.*
- *Blood-and-guts football.*

boiling *(noun)*

The application of heat to change something from a liquid to a gas.

- *Understanding "boiling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boiling" to mean the application of heat to change something from a....*

bomber jacket *(noun)*

A jacket gathered into a band at the waist.

- *They discussed "bomber jacket" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bomber jacket."*

boy scouts *(noun)*

An international (but decentralized) movement started in 1908 in England with the goal of teaching good citizenship to boys.

- *The article explained what "boy scouts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boy scouts" during the group presentation.*

bradford *(noun)*

United States printer (born in England) whose press produced the first American prayer book and the New York City's first newspaper (1663-1752).

- *Understanding "bradford" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bradford."*

---

brush discharge *(noun)*

Discharge between electrodes creating visible streamers of ionized particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "brush discharge" to mean discharge between electrodes creating visible....*
- *They discussed "brush discharge" during the group presentation.*

---

bum *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *Throw the bum out.*
- *He tried to help the really down-and-out bums.*

---

bum about *(verb)*

Be lazy or idle.

- *Her son is just bumming around all day.*
- *Can you use "bum about" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bum around *(verb)*

Be lazy or idle.

- *Her son is just bumming around all day.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bum around" when talking about this idea.*

---

bush violet *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Browallia cultivated for their blue or violet or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "bush violet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bush violet" during the group presentation.*

---

butcher *(verb)*

Kill (animals) usually for food consumption.

- *He did not know how to use "butcher" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "butcher" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

butt shaft *(noun)*

A blunt arrow without a barb; an arrow used for target practice.

- *They discussed "butt shaft" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butt shaft" to mean a blunt arrow without a barb; an arrow used for....*

---

canyon live oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico with oblong leathery often spiny-edged leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canyon live oak."*
- *They discussed "canyon live oak" during the group presentation.*

---

cape cod *(noun)*

A Massachusetts peninsula to the south of Boston extending into the Atlantic; a popular resort area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape cod."*
- *Understanding "cape cod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbon arc lamp *(noun)*

Has carbon electrodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbon arc lamp."*
- *They discussed "carbon arc lamp" during the group presentation.*

---

chandler *(noun)*

A retail dealer in provisions and supplies.

- *They discussed "chandler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chandler" to mean a retail dealer in provisions and supplies.*

---

characteristic curve *(noun)*

(electronics) graph showing how a particular characteristic of a device varies with other parameters.

- *He looked up "characteristic curve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characteristic curve" to mean (electronics) graph showing how a particular....*

---

chicken hawk *(noun)*

Nontechnical term for any hawks said to prey on poultry.

- *Understanding "chicken hawk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chicken hawk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chile nut *(noun)*

Chilean shrub bearing coral-red fruit with an edible seed resembling a hazelnut.

- *He looked up "chile nut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chile nut" to mean chilean shrub bearing coral-red fruit with an....*

---

co-occurrence *(noun)*

The temporal property of two things happening at the same time.

- *In class, the teacher used "co-occurrence" to mean the temporal property of two things happening at....*
- *Understanding "co-occurrence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocaine addiction *(noun)*

An addiction to cocaine.

- *They discussed "cocaine addiction" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cocaine addiction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocktail sauce *(noun)*

Usually catsup with horseradish and lemon juice.

- *They discussed "cocktail sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cocktail sauce" to mean usually catsup with horseradish and lemon juice.*

---

commissioned naval officer *(noun)*

A commissioned officer in the navy.

- *Understanding "commissioned naval officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "commissioned naval officer" means with a simple example.*

---

communists *(noun)*

A member of the communist party.

- *Understanding "communists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communists."*

---

compares *(verb)*

Examine and note the similarities or differences of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "compares" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "compares" until he saw an example.*

---

conception *(noun)*

The event that occurred at the beginning of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "conception" to mean the event that occurred at the beginning of something.*
- *The article explained what "conception" means with a simple example.*

---

congo *(noun)*

A republic in central Africa; achieved independence from Belgium in 1960.

- *In class, the teacher used "congo" to mean a republic in central africa; achieved independence....*
- *The article explained what "congo" means with a simple example.*

coordinate bond *(noun)*

A covalent bond in which both electrons are provided by one of the atoms.

- *The article explained what "coordinate bond" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coordinate bond" during the group presentation.*

copper glance *(noun)*

A heavy grey mineral that is an ore of copper.

- *The article explained what "copper glance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "copper glance" to mean a heavy grey mineral that is an ore of copper.*

coral root *(noun)*

A wildflower of the genus Corallorhiza growing from a hard mass of rhizomes associated with a fungus that aids in absorbing nutrients from the forest floor.

- *They discussed "coral root" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coral root" to mean a wildflower of the genus corallorhiza growing from....*

corn lily *(noun)*

Any of several South African plants of the genus Ixia having grasslike leaves and clusters of showy variously colored lily-like flowers; widely cultivated.

- *Understanding "corn lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corn lily" means with a simple example.*

cost accountant *(noun)*

A specialist in the systematic recording and analysis of the costs incident to production.

- *The article explained what "cost accountant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cost accountant" during the group presentation.*

counterparts *(noun)*

A person or thing having the same function or characteristics as another.

- *Understanding "counterparts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "counterparts" during the group presentation.*

crystal pickup *(noun)*

A cartridge in which an output voltage is produced by the vibration of a piezoelectric crystal.

- *Understanding "crystal pickup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crystal pickup" because he had never seen it before.*

cue *(noun)*

A stimulus that provides information about what to do.

- *They discussed "cue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

decisive factor *(noun)*

A point or fact or remark that settles something conclusively.

- *The article explained what "decisive factor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "decisive factor" during the group presentation.*

deed *(noun)*

A legal document signed and sealed and delivered to effect a transfer of property and to show the legal right to possess it.

- *He signed the deed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deed" to mean a legal document signed and sealed and delivered to....*

dessert plate *(noun)*

A small plate on which dessert can be served.

- *Understanding "dessert plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dessert plate" means with a simple example.*

developmental learning *(noun)*

Learning that takes place as a normal part of cognitive development.

- *He looked up "developmental learning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "developmental learning" to mean learning that takes place as a normal part of....*

---

diary keeper *(noun)*

Someone who keeps a diary or journal.

- *They discussed "diary keeper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "diary keeper" means with a simple example.*

---

disciplinary *(adjective)*

Relating to a specific field of academic study.

- *Economics in its modern disciplinary sense.*
- *Disciplinary problems in the classroom.*

---

dish towel *(noun)*

A towel for drying dishes.

- *The article explained what "dish towel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dish towel" to mean a towel for drying dishes.*

---

dispatch case *(noun)*

Case consisting of an oblong container (usually having a lock) for carrying dispatches or other valuables.

- *Understanding "dispatch case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dispatch case" during the group presentation.*

---

double digit *(noun)*

A two-digit integer; from 10 to 99.

- *Understanding "double digit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double digit."*

---

double-prop *(noun)*

A propeller plane with an engine that drives two propellers in opposite directions (for stability).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double-prop."*
- *They discussed "double-prop" during the group presentation.*

---

drag one's heels *(verb)*

Postpone doing what one should be doing.

- *Can you use "drag one's heels" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "drag one's heels" and when to wait.*

---

dreamed *(adjective)*

Conceived of or imagined or hoped for.

- *His dreamed symphony that would take the world of music by storm.*
- *Would you call this situation "dreamed"? Explain why.*

---

drill instructor *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer who instructs recruits in military marching and discipline.

- *He looked up "drill instructor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drill instructor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drilling fluid *(noun)*

A mixture of clays and chemicals and water; pumped down the drill pipe to lubricate and cool the drilling bit and to flush out the cuttings and to strengthen the sides of the hole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drilling fluid."*
- *The article explained what "drilling fluid" means with a simple example.*

---

drop forge *(noun)*

Device for making large forgings.

- *He looked up "drop forge" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drop forge.”*

dwarf *(noun)*

A plant or animal that is atypically small.

- *He looked up “dwarf” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dwarf” to mean a plant or animal that is atypically small.*

egyptian water lily *(noun)*

White Egyptian lotus: water lily of Egypt to southeastern Africa; held sacred by the Egyptians.

- *He looked up “egyptian water lily” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “egyptian water lily.”*

eighty *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and eight.

- *Understanding “eighty” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eighty” to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and....*

eighty-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than eighty.

- *The speaker chose “eighty-one” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “eighty-one.”*

eighty-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than eighty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “eighty-three.”*
- *Would you call this situation “eighty-three”? Explain why.*

eighty-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than eighty.

- *The speaker chose “eighty-two” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “eighty-two” when it is being two more than eighty.*

elbow bone *(noun)*

The inner and longer of the two bones of the human forearm.

- *They discussed “elbow bone” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elbow bone.”*

electrical relay *(noun)*

Electrical device such that current flowing through it in one circuit can switch on and off a current in a second circuit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electrical relay.”*
- *Understanding “electrical relay” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elementary geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) geometry based on Euclid’s axioms.

- *In class, the teacher used “elementary geometry” to mean (mathematics) geometry based on euclid’s axioms.*
- *The article explained what “elementary geometry” means with a simple example.*

eligibility *(noun)*

The quality or state of being eligible.

- *Eligibility of a candidate for office.*
- *Eligibility for a loan.*

enacted *(verb)*

Order by virtue of superior authority; decree.

- *The legislature enacted this law in 1985.*
- *She reenacted what had happened earlier that day.*

endorsement *(noun)*

A promotional statement (as found on the dust jackets of books).

- *A Democrat usually gets the union's endorsement.*
- *The cashier would not cash the check without an endorsement.*

english runner bean *(noun)*

Long bean pods usually sliced into half-inch lengths; a favorite in Britain.

- *He looked up "english runner bean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "english runner bean" to mean long bean pods usually sliced into half-inch....*

enlisted man *(noun)*

A male enlisted person in the armed forces.

- *He looked up "enlisted man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "enlisted man" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

european nut pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized two-needled pine of southern Europe having a spreading crown; widely cultivated for its sweet seeds that resemble almonds.

- *In class, the teacher used "european nut pine" to mean medium-sized two-needled pine of southern europe....*
- *They discussed "european nut pine" during the group presentation.*

eyebrows *(noun)*

The arch of hair above each eye.

- *He looked up "eyebrows" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyebrows."*

fatigue crack *(noun)*

A crack in metal resulting from metal fatigue.

- *They discussed "fatigue crack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fatigue crack."*

fcc *(noun)*

An independent government agency that regulates interstate and international communications by radio and television and wire and cable and satellite.

- *In class, the teacher used "fcc" to mean an independent government agency that regulates....*
- *Understanding "fcc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

female offspring *(noun)*

A child who is female.

- *He looked up "female offspring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "female offspring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fertility drug *(noun)*

A drug used to increase a woman's fertility.

- *Understanding "fertility drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fertility drug" because he had never seen it before.*

finite *(adjective)*

Of verbs; relating to forms of the verb that are limited in time by a tense and (usually) show agreement with number and person.

- *The speaker chose "finite" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "finite" when it is of verbs; relating to forms of the verb that are....*

flagship *(noun)*

The chief one of a related group.

- *It is their flagship newspaper.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flagship" to mean the chief one of a related group.*

flint river *(noun)*

A river in western Georgia that flows generally south to join the Chattahoochee River at the Florida border where they form the Apalachicola River.

- *The article explained what "flint river" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flint river" during the group presentation.*

---

floral cup *(noun)*

The cuplike or ringlike or tubular structure of a flower which bears the sepals and stamens and calyx (as in Rosaceae).

- *He looked up "floral cup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floral cup."*

---

forensic *(adjective)*

Used or applied in the investigation and establishment of facts or evidence in a court of law.

- *Forensic photograph.*
- *Forensic ballistics.*

---

forthcoming *(adjective)*

Of the relatively near future.

- *The forthcoming holidays.*
- *Federal funds were not forthcoming.*

---

franklin pierce *(noun)*

14th President of the United States (1804-1869).

- *They discussed "franklin pierce" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "franklin pierce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

french-fried potatoes *(noun)*

Strips of potato fried in deep fat.

- *Understanding "french-fried potatoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "french-fried potatoes" means with a simple example.*

---

gallon *(noun)*

A British imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry) equal to 4 quarts or 4.545 liters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallon."*
- *The article explained what "gallon" means with a simple example.*

---

gems *(noun)*

A crystalline rock that can be cut and polished for jewelry.

- *Understanding "gems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gems" means with a simple example.*

---

georgia bark *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub or small tree of swampy areas in southwestern United States having large pink or white sepals and yielding Georgia bark for treating fever.

- *In class, the teacher used "georgia bark" to mean ornamental shrub or small tree of swampy areas in....*
- *He looked up "georgia bark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gilbert murray *(noun)*

British classical scholar (born in Australia) who advocated the League of Nations and the United Nations (1866-1957).

- *The article explained what "gilbert murray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gilbert murray" to mean british classical scholar (born in australia) who....*

---

ginger snap *(noun)*

A crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.

- *He looked up "ginger snap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ginger snap" to mean a crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.*

---

glowing *(noun)*

The amount of electromagnetic radiation leaving or arriving at a point on a surface.

- *The article explained what "glowing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glowing" to mean the amount of electromagnetic radiation leaving or....*

glucose *(noun)*

A monosaccharide sugar that has several forms; an important source of physiological energy.

- *He looked up "glucose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glucose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goose egg *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *We racked up a pathetic goose egg.*
- *He looked up "goose egg" because he had never seen it before.*

gown *(noun)*

The members of a university as distinguished from the other residents of the town in which the university is located.

- *The relations between town and gown are always sensitive.*
- *They discussed "gown" during the group presentation.*

graduating class *(noun)*

The body of students who graduate together this year.

- *Understanding "graduating class" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "graduating class" means with a simple example.*

great pyramid *(noun)*

A massive monument with a square base and four triangular sides; begun by Cheops around 2700 BC as royal tombs in ancient Egypt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great pyramid."*
- *Understanding "great pyramid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

greedy *(adjective)*

Immoderately desirous of acquiring e.g. wealth.

- *Greedy for money and power.*
- *Greedy for fame.*

green dinosaur *(noun)*

A living fossil or so-called 'green dinosaur'; genus or subfamily of primitive nut-bearing trees thought to have died out 50 million years ago; a single specimen found in 1994 on Mount Bartle Frere in eastern Australia; not yet officially named.

- *Understanding "green dinosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green dinosaur" to mean a living fossil or so-called 'green dinosaur';...*

gum boot *(noun)*

A high boot made of rubber.

- *They discussed "gum boot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gum boot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

halo *(noun)*

A circle of light around the sun or moon.

- *A halo of smoke.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halo" to mean a circle of light around the sun or moon.*

heavenly body *(noun)*

Natural objects visible in the sky.

- *Understanding "heavenly body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heavenly body" during the group presentation.*

heavenly city *(noun)*

Phrases used to refer to Heaven.

- *The Celestial City was Christian's goal in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavenly city."*

heir apparent *(noun)*

An heir whose right to an inheritance cannot be defeated if that person outlives the ancestor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heir apparent."*
- *He looked up "heir apparent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helen of troy *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the beautiful daughter of Zeus and Leda who was abducted by Paris; the Greek army sailed to Troy to get her back which resulted in the Trojan War.

- *The article explained what "helen of troy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "helen of troy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horny structure *(noun)*

Any rigid body structure composed primarily of keratin.

- *They discussed "horny structure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "horny structure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hundred-and-twentieth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred twenty in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hundred-and-twentieth."*
- *Would you call this situation "hundred-and-twentieth"? Explain why.*

---

ideally *(adverb)*

In an ideal manner.

- *Ideally, this will remove all problems.*
- *She spoke "ideally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

identifies *(verb)*

Consider (oneself) as similar to somebody else.

- *The almanac identifies the auspicious months.*
- *The coach explained when to use "identifies" and when to wait.*

---

improves *(verb)*

To make better.

- *In everyday English, people use "improves" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "improves" until he saw an example.*

---

in-tray *(noun)*

A wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to hold your incoming material.

- *In class, the teacher used "in-tray" to mean a wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to....*
- *They discussed "in-tray" during the group presentation.*

---

indian python *(noun)*

Very large python of southeast Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian python."*
- *He looked up "indian python" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infamous *(adjective)*

Known widely and usually unfavorably.

- *The infamous Benedict Arnold.*
- *Would you call this situation "infamous"? Explain why.*

---

inspirational *(adjective)*

Imparting a divine influence on the mind and soul.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inspirational."*
- *Students compared "inspirational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

intake valve *(noun)*

A valve that controls the flow of fluid through an intake.

- *He looked up "intake valve" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intake valve."*

internally *(adverb)*

On or from the inside.

- *An internally controlled environment.*
- *Place "internally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

iris family *(noun)*

Large family of usually perennial geophytic herbs with rhizomes or corms or bulbs.

- *The article explained what "iris family" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "iris family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

islamic great eastern raiders-front *(noun)*

A Turkish terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for bombing a British consulate and bank in Istanbul; a violent opponent of Turkey's secular government and its ties to the European Union and NATO.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islamic great eastern raiders-front."*
- *He looked up "islamic great eastern raiders-front" because he had never seen it before.*

ivan iv *(noun)*

The first czar of Russia (1530-1584).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivan iv."*
- *He looked up "ivan iv" because he had never seen it before.*

james leonard farmer *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who in 1942 founded the Congress of Racial Equality (born in 1920).

- *Understanding "james leonard farmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "james leonard farmer" to mean united states civil rights leader who in 1942....*

judicial doctrine *(noun)*

(law) a principle underlying the formulation of jurisprudence.

- *The article explained what "judicial doctrine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "judicial doctrine" during the group presentation.*

kashmir *(noun)*

An area in southwestern Asia whose sovereignty is disputed between Pakistan and India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kashmir."*
- *Understanding "kashmir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kilometres per hour *(noun)*

The ratio of the distance traveled (in kilometers) to the time spent traveling (in hours).

- *He looked up "kilometres per hour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kilometres per hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

knox *(noun)*

Scottish theologian who founded Presbyterianism in Scotland and wrote a history of the Reformation in Scotland (1514-1572).

- *He looked up "knox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knox."*

korean lawn grass *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in China and Japan; grown also in United States.

- *Understanding "korean lawn grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "korean lawn grass" during the group presentation.*

leigh *(noun)*

English film actress (1913-1967).

- *They discussed "leigh" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leigh" because he had never seen it before.*

lent *(noun)*

A period of 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday.

- *The article explained what “lent” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “lent” during the group presentation.*

lewis and clark expedition *(noun)*

An expedition sent by Thomas Jefferson to explore the northwestern territories of the United States; led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark; traveled from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River from 1803 to 1806.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lewis and clark expedition.”*
- *The article explained what “lewis and clark expedition” means with a simple example.*

lifelong *(adjective)*

Continuing through life.

- *A lifelong friend.*
- *From lifelong habit.*

limestone *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium that was deposited by the remains of marine animals.

- *He looked up “limestone” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “limestone” during the group presentation.*

liner *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects an inside surface.

- *The batter hit a liner to the shortstop.*
- *He looked up “liner” because he had never seen it before.*

lunar time period *(noun)*

There are usually two high and two low tides each day.

- *He looked up “lunar time period” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “lunar time period” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

map projection *(noun)*

A projection of the globe onto a flat map using a grid of lines of latitude and longitude.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “map projection.”*
- *He looked up “map projection” because he had never seen it before.*

marched *(verb)*

Lie adjacent to another or share a boundary.

- *The Japanese marched their prisoners through Manchuria.*
- *He marched into the classroom and announced the exam.*

marrying *(verb)*

Perform a marriage ceremony.

- *In everyday English, people use “marrying” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “marrying” carefully so everyone would understand.*

maternal language *(noun)*

One’s native language; the language learned by children and passed from one generation to the next.

- *He looked up “maternal language” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maternal language.”*

maternal quality *(noun)*

The quality of having or showing the tenderness and warmth and affection of or befitting a mother.

- *They discussed “maternal quality” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “maternal quality” because he had never seen it before.*

maths *(noun)*

A science (or group of related sciences) dealing with the logic of quantity and shape and arrangement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maths."*
- *Understanding "maths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

memes *(noun)*

A cultural unit (an idea or value or pattern of behavior) that is passed from one person to another by non-genetic means (as by imitation).

- *Memes are the cultural counterpart of genes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memes."*

---

mental hygiene *(noun)*

The branch of psychiatry concerned with psychological methods.

- *Understanding "mental hygiene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mental hygiene" means with a simple example.*

---

merge *(verb)*

Mix together different elements.

- *The cells merge.*
- *We merged our resources.*

---

merit badge *(noun)*

A badge award to Boy Scouts in recognition of special projects.

- *Understanding "merit badge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "merit badge."*

---

mesh *(noun)*

The number of openings per linear inch of a screen; measures size of particles.

- *A 100 mesh screen.*
- *100 mesh powdered cellulose.*

---

metallic bond *(noun)*

A chemical bond in which electrons are shared over many nuclei and electronic conduction occurs.

- *He looked up "metallic bond" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "metallic bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

migrant *(noun)*

Traveler who moves from one region or country to another.

- *He looked up "migrant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "migrant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mohammed *(noun)*

The Arab prophet who, according to Islam, was the last messenger of Allah (570-632).

- *In class, the teacher used "mohammed" to mean the arab prophet who, according to islam, was the....*
- *Understanding "mohammed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monitored *(verb)*

Keep tabs on; keep an eye on; keep under surveillance.

- *He did not know how to use "monitored" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "monitored" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

monkey ladder *(noun)*

A light ladder to the monkey bridge on a ship.

- *The article explained what "monkey ladder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monkey ladder" to mean a light ladder to the monkey bridge on a ship.*

---

monkey nut *(noun)*

Pod of the peanut vine containing usually 2 nuts or seeds; 'groundnut' and 'monkey nut' are British terms.

- *Understanding "monkey nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monkey nut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moron *(noun)*

A city in Argentina, to the west of Buenos Aires.

- *The article explained what "moron" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moron" during the group presentation.*

---

mortar *(noun)*

A bowl-shaped vessel in which substances can be ground and mixed with a pestle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortar."*
- *Understanding "mortar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muscle builder *(noun)*

Someone who does special exercises to develop a brawny musculature.

- *Understanding "muscle builder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muscle builder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muscle-builder *(noun)*

Someone who does special exercises to develop a brawny musculature.

- *The article explained what "muscle-builder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscle-builder."*

---

myths *(noun)*

A traditional story accepted as history; serves to explain the world view of a people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myths."*
- *He looked up "myths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naive *(adjective)*

Of or created by one without formal training; simple or naive in style.

- *He took part in the experiment as a naive subject.*
- *The speaker chose "naive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

neutral-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a color that does not attract attention.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neutral-coloured."*
- *A "neutral-coloured" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nigerian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Nigeria.

- *He looked up "nigerian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nigerian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

nose cone *(noun)*

Front consisting of the conical head of a missile or rocket that protects the payload from heat during its passage through the atmosphere.

- *Understanding "nose cone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nose cone" to mean front consisting of the conical head of a missile....*

---

noticeable *(adjective)*

Capable or worthy of being perceived.

- *Noticeable shadows under her eyes.*
- *Noticeable for its vivid historical background.*

---

nt *(noun)*

An organization concerned to preserve historic monuments and buildings and places of historical interest or natural beauty; founded in 1895 and supported by endowment and private subscription.

- *He looked up "nt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nt" during the group presentation.*

observing *(adjective)*

Quick to notice; showing quick and keen perception.

- *The speaker chose "observing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "observing" approach may work better in this case.*

old maid flower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Zinnia cultivated for their variously and brightly colored flower heads.

- *The article explained what "old maid flower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old maid flower" to mean any of various plants of the genus zinnia....*

one-liner *(noun)*

A one-line joke.

- *They discussed "one-liner" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "one-liner" means with a simple example.*

onion stem *(noun)*

A white agaric that tends to cluster and has a club-shaped base.

- *In class, the teacher used "onion stem" to mean a white agaric that tends to cluster and has a....*
- *Understanding "onion stem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

opted *(verb)*

Select as an alternative over another.

- *She opted for the job on the East coast.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "opted" in real sentences.*

out-tray *(noun)*

A wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to hold your outgoing material.

- *The article explained what "out-tray" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "out-tray."*

packing nut *(noun)*

A nut used to tighten a stuffing box.

- *He looked up "packing nut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packing nut."*

palestinians *(noun)*

A descendant of the Arabs who inhabited Palestine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palestinians."*
- *Understanding "palestinians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

payroll department *(noun)*

The department that determines the amounts of wage or salary due to each employee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "payroll department."*
- *They discussed "payroll department" during the group presentation.*

pens *(noun)*

A writing implement with a point from which ink flows.

- *In class, the teacher used "pens" to mean a writing implement with a point from which ink flows.*
- *They discussed "pens" during the group presentation.*

pepper steak *(noun)*

Strips of steak sauteed with green peppers and onions.

- *Understanding "pepper steak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pepper steak" to mean strips of steak sauteed with green peppers and onions.*

perfume *(noun)*

A toiletry that emits and diffuses a fragrant odor.

- *In class, the teacher used "perfume" to mean a toiletry that emits and diffuses a fragrant odor.*
- *The article explained what "perfume" means with a simple example.*

---

persian empire *(noun)*

An empire in southern Asia created by Cyrus the Great in the 6th century BC and destroyed by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "persian empire" to mean an empire in southern asia created by cyrus the....*
- *They discussed "persian empire" during the group presentation.*

---

pitcher-plant family *(noun)*

Insectivorous plants.

- *The article explained what "pitcher-plant family" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pitcher-plant family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poison mercury *(noun)*

Climbing plant common in eastern and central United States with ternate leaves and greenish flowers followed by white berries; yields an irritating oil that causes a rash on contact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poison mercury."*
- *Understanding "poison mercury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portrait painter *(noun)*

A painter or drawer of portraits.

- *He looked up "portrait painter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "portrait painter" to mean a painter or drawer of portraits.*

---

pound-foolish *(adjective)*

Unwise in dealing with large sums.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pound-foolish."*
- *Would you call this situation "pound-foolish"? Explain why.*

---

prestige *(noun)*

A high standing achieved through success or influence or wealth etc.

- *He wanted to achieve power and prestige.*
- *The article explained what "prestige" means with a simple example.*

---

principal investigator *(noun)*

The scientist in charge of an experiment or research project.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "principal investigator."*
- *He looked up "principal investigator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

projection screen *(noun)*

A white or silvered surface where pictures can be projected for viewing.

- *They discussed "projection screen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "projection screen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protects *(verb)*

Shield from danger, injury, destruction, or damage.

- *Weatherbeater protects your roof from the rain.*
- *She tried to use "protects" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

psychic communication *(noun)*

Communication by paranormal means.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychic communication."*
- *He looked up "psychic communication" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple onion *(noun)*

Flat mild onion having purplish tunics; used as garnish on hamburgers and salads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple onion."*

- *He looked up “purple onion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyramid *(noun)*

A polyhedron having a polygonal base and triangular sides with a common vertex.

- *Understanding “pyramid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pyramid” means with a simple example.*

---

queen’s cup *(noun)*

Plant with 1 or 2 white starlike flowers on short leafless stalks; Alaska to California and east to Oregon and Montana.

- *In class, the teacher used “queen’s cup” to mean plant with 1 or 2 white starlike flowers on short....*
- *The article explained what “queen’s cup” means with a simple example.*

---

queen’s english *(noun)*

English as spoken by educated persons in southern England.

- *He looked up “queen’s english” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “queen’s english” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radio antenna *(noun)*

Omnidirectional antenna comprising the part of a radio receiver by means of which radio signals are received.

- *He looked up “radio antenna” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “radio antenna.”*

---

realizes *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *He did not know how to use “realizes” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “realizes” in real sentences.*

---

recruiting-sergeant *(noun)*

A sergeant deputized to enlist recruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “recruiting-sergeant” to mean a sergeant deputized to enlist recruits.*
- *The article explained what “recruiting-sergeant” means with a simple example.*

---

red cedar *(noun)*

Large valuable arborvitae of northwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “red cedar” to mean large valuable arborvitae of northwestern united states.*
- *They discussed “red cedar” during the group presentation.*

---

red gram *(noun)*

Tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and flat pods; much cultivated in the tropics.

- *Understanding “red gram” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “red gram” to mean tropical woody herb with showy yellow flowers and....*

---

relevance *(noun)*

The relation of something to the matter at hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “relevance.”*
- *They discussed “relevance” during the group presentation.*

---

remotely *(adverb)*

To a remote degree.

- *It is remotely possible.*
- *When the measured speech of the chorus passes over into song the tones are, remotely but unmistakably, those taught by the orthodox liturgy.*

---

restriction site *(noun)*

The specific sites at which a restriction enzyme will cleave DNA.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “restriction site.”*
- *He looked up “restriction site” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhode island red *(noun)*

American breed of heavy-bodied brownish-red general-purpose chicken.

- *Understanding "rhode island red" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhode island red" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rigid *(adjective)*

Fixed and unmoving; ; - Connor Cruise O'Brien.

- *A face rigid with pain.*
- *A rigid strip of metal.*

---

rom *(noun)*

(computer science) memory whose contents can be accessed and read but cannot be changed.

- *He looked up "rom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rose globe lily *(noun)*

Globe lily with deep rose-pink or purple egg-shaped flowers on flexuous stems; western slopes of Sierra Nevada in San Joaquin Valley.

- *He looked up "rose globe lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose globe lily."*

---

sailors *(noun)*

A stiff hat made of straw with a flat crown.

- *The article explained what "sailors" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sailors" during the group presentation.*

---

sausage roll *(noun)*

Sausage meat rolled and baked in pastry.

- *In class, the teacher used "sausage roll" to mean sausage meat rolled and baked in pastry.*
- *They discussed "sausage roll" during the group presentation.*

---

screw-topped *(adjective)*

Having a lid with a spiral groove.

- *The speaker chose "screw-topped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "screw-topped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

self-locking *(adjective)*

Locking automatically when closed.

- *Would you call this situation "self-locking"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "self-locking" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

serial printer *(noun)*

A printer that prints a single character at a time.

- *He looked up "serial printer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "serial printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seventy-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than seventy.

- *A "seventy-nine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seventy-nine" when it is being nine more than seventy.*

---

shah of iran *(noun)*

Title for the former hereditary monarch of Iran.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shah of iran."*
- *He looked up "shah of iran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shattered *(adjective)*

Ruined or disrupted.

- *Our shattered dreams of peace and prosperity.*
- *Students compared "shattered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sierra nevada *(noun)*

A mountain range in eastern California; contains Mount Whitney.

- *They discussed "sierra nevada" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sierra nevada" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signatures *(noun)*

The sharps or flats that follow the clef and indicate the key.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signatures."*
- *He looked up "signatures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir anthony hopkins *(noun)*

Welsh film actor (born in 1937).

- *They discussed "sir anthony hopkins" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sir anthony hopkins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slate roof *(noun)*

A roof covered with slate.

- *They discussed "slate roof" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "slate roof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slipped disc *(noun)*

A painful rupture of the fibrocartilage of the disc between spinal vertebrae; occurs most often in the lumbar region.

- *He looked up "slipped disc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slipped disc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

small cane *(noun)*

Small cane of watery or moist areas in southern United States.

- *He looked up "small cane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "small cane" during the group presentation.*

---

social insect *(noun)*

An insect that lives in a colony with other insects of the same species.

- *They discussed "social insect" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "social insect" to mean an insect that lives in a colony with other insects....*

---

soft tick *(noun)*

Tick lacking a dorsal shield and having mouth parts on the under side of the head.

- *The article explained what "soft tick" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "soft tick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spacecraft *(noun)*

A craft capable of traveling in outer space; technically, a satellite around the sun.

- *Understanding "spacecraft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spacecraft" during the group presentation.*

---

specification *(noun)*

A detailed description of design criteria for a piece of work.

- *The article explained what "specification" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "specification."*

---

spiders *(noun)*

A computer program that prowls the internet looking for publicly accessible resources that can be added to a database; the database can then be searched with a search engine.

- *In class, the teacher used "spiders" to mean a computer program that prowls the internet looking....*
- *He looked up "spiders" because he had never seen it before.*

spinning rod *(noun)*

A fishing rod designed for casting a spinning lure.

- *The article explained what "spinning rod" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinning rod."*

splendid *(adjective)*

Characterized by grandeur.

- *The splendid coronation ceremony.*
- *Splendid costumes.*

spotted gum *(noun)*

Large gum tree with mottled bark.

- *He looked up "spotted gum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spotted gum" to mean large gum tree with mottled bark.*

sq ft *(noun)*

A unit of area equal to one foot by one foot square.

- *He looked up "sq ft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sq ft."*

stained glass *(noun)*

Glass that has been colored in some way; used for church windows.

- *In class, the teacher used "stained glass" to mean glass that has been colored in some way; used for....*
- *The article explained what "stained glass" means with a simple example.*

stanley smith stevens *(noun)*

United States psychologist and psychophysicist who proposed Stevens' power law to replace Fechner's law (1906-1973).

- *The article explained what "stanley smith stevens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stanley smith stevens."*

status quo *(noun)*

The existing state of affairs.

- *They discussed "status quo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "status quo."*

statutory law *(noun)*

The body of laws created by legislative statutes.

- *They discussed "statutory law" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statutory law."*

strokes *(noun)*

A mark made on a surface by a pen, pencil, or paintbrush.

- *She applied the paint in careful strokes.*
- *It took two strokes to get out of the bunker.*

successes *(noun)*

An event that accomplishes its intended purpose.

- *They discussed "successes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "successes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

summers *(noun)*

The period of finest development, happiness, or beauty.

- *In class, the teacher used "summers" to mean the period of finest development, happiness, or beauty.*
- *Understanding "summers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sundays *(noun)*

First day of the week; observed as a day of rest and worship by most Christians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sundays."*
- *He looked up "sundays" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supreme allied commander atlantic *(noun)*

Commanding officer of ACLANT; a general of the United States Army nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the North Atlantic Council.

- *In class, the teacher used "supreme allied commander atlantic" to mean commanding officer of aclant; a general of the....*
- *He looked up "supreme allied commander atlantic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sussex university *(noun)*

A red-brick university in Brighton, England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sussex university."*
- *The article explained what "sussex university" means with a simple example.*

---

tall white violet *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial with heart-shaped leaves and white flowers with purple streaks.

- *They discussed "tall white violet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tall white violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telescope *(noun)*

A magnifier of images of distant objects.

- *He looked up "telescope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "telescope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temp *(noun)*

A worker (especially in an office) hired on a temporary basis.

- *In class, the teacher used "temp" to mean a worker (especially in an office) hired on a....*
- *They discussed "temp" during the group presentation.*

---

tended *(verb)*

Have a tendency or disposition to do or be something; be inclined.

- *The coach explained when to use "tended" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tended" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tended to *(adjective)*

Having a caretaker or other watcher.

- *A "tended to" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "tended to"? Explain why.*

---

terminated *(adjective)*

Having come or been brought to a conclusion.

- *The abruptly terminated interview.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "terminated."*

---

textile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fabrics or fabric making.

- *Textile research.*
- *A "textile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thickness *(noun)*

The dimension through an object as opposed to its length or width.

- *Judging from the thickness of his speech he had been drinking heavily.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thickness" to mean the dimension through an object as opposed to its....*

---

threatens *(verb)*

To be a menacing indication of something:.

- *Danger threatens.*

- *She tried to use “threatens” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

too-greedy *(adjective)*

Excessively gluttonous.

- *The speaker chose “too-greedy” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “too-greedy”? Explain why.*

---

true cedar *(noun)*

Any cedar of the genus Cedrus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “true cedar.”*
- *Understanding “true cedar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

true heath *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Erica.

- *In class, the teacher used “true heath” to mean any plant of the genus erica.*
- *He looked up “true heath” because he had never seen it before.*

---

true vocal cord *(noun)*

Either of the two lower vocal folds that come together to form the glottis; produce a vocal tone when they are approximated and air from the lungs passes between them.

- *They discussed “true vocal cord” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “true vocal cord.”*

---

tucker-bag *(noun)*

A bag used for carrying food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tucker-bag.”*
- *The article explained what “tucker-bag” means with a simple example.*

---

tv-antenna *(noun)*

An omnidirectional antenna tuned to the broadcast frequencies assigned to television.

- *In class, the teacher used “tv-antenna” to mean an omnidirectional antenna tuned to the broadcast....*
- *Understanding “tv-antenna” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

university of sussex *(noun)*

A red-brick university in Brighton, England.

- *In class, the teacher used “university of sussex” to mean a red-brick university in brighton, england.*
- *He looked up “university of sussex” because he had never seen it before.*

---

unreasonable *(adjective)*

Not reasonable; not showing good judgment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unreasonable.”*
- *A “unreasonable” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsure *(adjective)*

Lacking or indicating lack of confidence or assurance.

- *Unsure of himself and his future.*
- *Moving with uncertain (or unsure) steps.*

---

upwards *(adverb)*

Spatially or metaphorically from a lower to a higher position.

- *The fragments flew upwards.*
- *Prices soared upwards.*

---

utilize *(verb)*

Put into service; make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose.

- *How do you utilize this tool?*
- *Learners should practice how to use “utilize” in real sentences.*

---

vacuum gauge *(noun)*

A gauge for indicating negative atmospheric pressure.

- *He looked up "vacuum gauge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum gauge."*

---

valuation *(noun)*

An appraisal of the value of something.

- *He set a high valuation on friendship.*
- *The valuation of this property is much too high.*

---

vanilla ice cream *(noun)*

Ice cream flavored with vanilla extract.

- *In class, the teacher used "vanilla ice cream" to mean ice cream flavored with vanilla extract.*
- *He looked up "vanilla ice cream" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vegetable patch *(noun)*

A small garden where vegetables are grown.

- *The article explained what "vegetable patch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vegetable patch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vegetable sheep *(noun)*

Perennial prostrate mat-forming herb with hoary woolly foliage.

- *Understanding "vegetable sheep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vegetable sheep" means with a simple example.*

---

veterinary *(noun)*

A doctor who practices veterinary medicine.

- *They discussed "veterinary" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "veterinary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veterinary school *(noun)*

A school teaching veterinary medicine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veterinary school."*
- *The article explained what "veterinary school" means with a simple example.*

---

vicious circle *(noun)*

An argument that assumes that which is to be proved.

- *In class, the teacher used "vicious circle" to mean an argument that assumes that which is to be proved.*
- *They discussed "vicious circle" during the group presentation.*

---

villagers *(noun)*

One who has lived in a village most of their life.

- *The article explained what "villagers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "villagers" to mean one who has lived in a village most of their life.*

---

violate *(verb)*

Force (someone) to have sex against their will.

- *This sentence violates the rules of syntax.*
- *Violate the basic laws or human civilization.*

---

vivid *(adjective)*

(of color) having the highest saturation.

- *Vivid green.*
- *A vivid description.*

---

waving *(noun)*

The act of signaling by a movement of the hand.

- *He looked up “waving” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “waving” to mean the act of signaling by a movement of the hand.*

---

wax palm *(noun)*

South American palm yielding a wax similar to carnauba wax.

- *Understanding “wax palm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “wax palm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

welcoming committee *(noun)*

A committee to welcome new residents to a community.

- *Understanding “welcoming committee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “welcoming committee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

west sussex *(noun)*

A county in southern England on the English Channel.

- *Understanding “west sussex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “west sussex.”*

---

white cedar *(noun)*

Small evergreen of eastern North America having tiny scalelike leaves on flattened branchlets.

- *Understanding “white cedar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “white cedar” means with a simple example.*

---

william pitt *(noun)*

English statesman and son of Pitt the Elder (1759-1806).

- *Understanding “william pitt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “william pitt” during the group presentation.*

---

wolf-whistle *(verb)*

Whistle or howl approvingly at a female, of males.

- *He did not know how to use “wolf-whistle” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “wolf-whistle” in real sentences.*

---

wooden spoon *(noun)*

A booby prize consisting of a spoon made of wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wooden spoon.”*
- *He looked up “wooden spoon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

accommodation ladder *(noun)*

(nautical) a portable ladder hung over the side of a vessel to give access to small boats alongside.

- *He looked up “accommodation ladder” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “accommodation ladder” during the group presentation.*

---

accusing *(adjective)*

Containing or expressing accusation; ; ; - O.Henry.

- *His accusing glare.*
- *A “accusing” approach may work better in this case.*

---

african daisy *(noun)*

African or Asiatic herbs with daisylike flowers.

- *He looked up “african daisy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “african daisy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aided *(adjective)*

Having help; often used as a combining form.

- *A “aided” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “aided” when it is having help; often used as a combining form.*

alpha particle *(noun)*

A positively charged particle that is the nucleus of the helium atom; emitted from natural or radioactive isotopes.

- *He looked up "alpha particle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpha particle" to mean a positively charged particle that is the nucleus....*

americas *(noun)*

North America and South America and Central America.

- *The article explained what "americas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "americas."*

amusement *(noun)*

A feeling of delight at being entertained.

- *The article explained what "amusement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amusement" during the group presentation.*

anchor rope *(noun)*

The chain or rope that attaches an anchor to a vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anchor rope."*
- *He looked up "anchor rope" because he had never seen it before.*

anglo-catholic *(adjective)*

Supporting the Anglican Church.

- *The speaker chose "anglo-catholic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "anglo-catholic"? Explain why.*

antibiotics *(noun)*

A chemical substance derivable from a mold or bacterium that can kill microorganisms and cure bacterial infections.

- *When antibiotics were first discovered they were called wonder drugs.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antibiotics."*

anticipation *(noun)*

Something expected (as on the basis of a norm).

- *Each of them had their own anticipations.*
- *They discussed "anticipation" during the group presentation.*

apple turnover *(noun)*

Turnover with an apple filling.

- *They discussed "apple turnover" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apple turnover" to mean turnover with an apple filling.*

appropriately *(adverb)*

In an appropriate manner.

- *He was appropriately dressed.*
- *Place "appropriately" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

arrests *(noun)*

The state of inactivity following an interruption.

- *He looked up "arrests" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arrests" to mean the state of inactivity following an interruption.*

arrogant *(adjective)*

Having or showing feelings of unwarranted importance out of overbearing pride.

- *An arrogant official.*
- *Arrogant claims.*

assessing *(verb)*

Estimate the value of (property) for taxation.

- *The coach explained when to use "assessing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "assessing" until he saw an example.*

---

atmospheric electricity *(noun)*

Electrical discharges in the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "atmospheric electricity" to mean electrical discharges in the atmosphere.*
- *Understanding "atmospheric electricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

authorization *(noun)*

The power or right to give orders or make decisions.

- *Deputies are given authorization to make arrests.*
- *The article explained what "authorization" means with a simple example.*

---

auxiliary *(noun)*

Someone who acts as assistant.

- *In class, the teacher used "auxiliary" to mean someone who acts as assistant.*
- *The article explained what "auxiliary" means with a simple example.*

---

baggage *(noun)*

The portable equipment and supplies of an army.

- *In class, the teacher used "baggage" to mean the portable equipment and supplies of an army.*
- *He looked up "baggage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bald-faced *(adjective)*

Unrestrained by convention or propriety; ; ; - Los Angeles Times; ; ; - Bertrand Russell.

- *Bald-faced lies.*
- *A "bald-faced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bath mat *(noun)*

A heavy towel or mat to stand on while drying yourself after a bath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bath mat."*
- *They discussed "bath mat" during the group presentation.*

---

beacon *(noun)*

A tower with a light that gives warning of shoals to passing ships.

- *He looked up "beacon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beacon" during the group presentation.*

---

belts *(noun)*

An elongated region where a specific condition or characteristic is found.

- *He looked up "belts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belts."*

---

bi-fold door *(noun)*

An interior door.

- *The article explained what "bi-fold door" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bi-fold door."*

---

blue crab *(noun)*

Atlantic crab; most common source of fresh crabmeat.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue crab" to mean atlantic crab; most common source of fresh crabmeat.*
- *The article explained what "blue crab" means with a simple example.*

---

bodily function *(noun)*

An organic process that takes place in the body.

- *The article explained what "bodily function" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "bodily function" during the group presentation.*

bodily structure *(noun)*

A particular complex anatomical part of a living thing.

- *He has good bone structure.*
- *He looked up "bodily structure" because he had never seen it before.*

body armour *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

- *Understanding "body armour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "body armour" because he had never seen it before.*

boiling point *(noun)*

The temperature at which a liquid boils at sea level.

- *After an hour of waiting I was at the boiling point.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boiling point" to mean the temperature at which a liquid boils at sea level.*

bounty *(noun)*

A ship of the British navy; in 1789 part of the crew mutinied against their commander William Bligh and set him afloat in an open boat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bounty."*
- *He looked up "bounty" because he had never seen it before.*

boxer *(noun)*

A workman employed to pack things into containers.

- *He looked up "boxer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boxer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boy scouts of america *(noun)*

A corporation that operates through a national council that charters local councils all over the United States; the purpose is character building and citizenship training.

- *In class, the teacher used "boy scouts of america" to mean a corporation that operates through a national....*
- *The article explained what "boy scouts of america" means with a simple example.*

briefing *(noun)*

Detailed instructions, as for a military operation.

- *He looked up "briefing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "briefing."*

brook *(noun)*

A natural stream of water smaller than a river (and often a tributary of a river).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brook."*
- *Understanding "brook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buffer solution *(noun)*

A solution containing a buffer.

- *They discussed "buffer solution" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buffer solution."*

butcher board *(noun)*

A thick wooden slab formed by bonding together thick laminated strips of unpainted hardwood.

- *They discussed "butcher board" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "butcher board" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of rhode island *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Rhode Island; located in northeastern Rhode Island on Narragansett Bay; site of Brown University.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of rhode island" to mean the capital and largest city of rhode island;....*
- *They discussed "capital of rhode island" during the group presentation.*

carbon dioxide *(noun)*

A heavy odorless colorless gas formed during respiration and by the decomposition of organic substances; absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis.

- *They discussed "carbon dioxide" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carbon dioxide" to mean a heavy odorless colorless gas formed during....*

---

cardiac muscle *(noun)*

The muscle tissue of the heart; adapted to continued rhythmic contraction.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac muscle" to mean the muscle tissue of the heart; adapted to....*
- *He looked up "cardiac muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardiac output *(noun)*

The amount of blood pumped out by the ventricles in a given period of time.

- *A resting adult has a cardiac output of about three quarts a minute.*
- *He looked up "cardiac output" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cartoons *(noun)*

A humorous or satirical drawing published in a newspaper or magazine.

- *The article explained what "cartoons" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cartoons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceramic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or made from a ceramic.

- *A ceramic dish.*
- *Students compared "ceramic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cereal *(adjective)*

Made of grain or relating to grain or the plants that produce it.

- *A cereal beverage.*
- *Cereal grasses.*

---

challenger *(noun)*

The contestant you hope to defeat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "challenger."*
- *He looked up "challenger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chased *(noun)*

A person who is being chased.

- *He looked up "chased" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chased" during the group presentation.*

---

christopher carson *(noun)*

United States frontiersman who guided Fremont's expeditions in the 1840s and served as a Union general in the American Civil War (1809-1868).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christopher carson."*
- *He looked up "christopher carson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

classical conditioning *(noun)*

Conditioning that pairs a neutral stimulus with a stimulus that evokes a reflex; the stimulus that evokes the reflex is given whether or not the conditioned response occurs until eventually the neutral stimulus comes to evoke the reflex.

- *He looked up "classical conditioning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classical conditioning."*

---

clergy *(noun)*

In Christianity, clergymen collectively (as distinguished from the laity).

- *He looked up "clergy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clergy" during the group presentation.*

---

closed interval *(noun)*

An interval that includes its endpoints.

- *They discussed “closed interval” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “closed interval” means with a simple example.*

---

coastal diving bird *(noun)*

Gull family; skimmer family; jaeger family; auk family.

- *They discussed “coastal diving bird” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “coastal diving bird” means with a simple example.*

---

coats *(noun)*

A thin layer covering something.

- *He looked up “coats” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coats.”*

---

cola *(noun)*

Large genus of African trees bearing kola nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cola.”*
- *He looked up “cola” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coma *(noun)*

A state of deep and often prolonged unconsciousness; usually the result of disease or injury.

- *Understanding “coma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coma.”*

---

comfortably *(adverb)*

In mental comfort; without stress.

- *He works comfortably on three continents.*
- *She could have been lying comfortably in bed getting the same relief.*

---

commanders *(noun)*

An officer in command of a military unit.

- *The article explained what “commanders” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “commanders” during the group presentation.*

---

common heath *(noun)*

Small erect shrub of Australia and Tasmania with fragrant ivory flowers.

- *The article explained what “common heath” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “common heath” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common pitcher plant *(noun)*

Perennial bog herb having dark red flowers and decumbent broadly winged pitchers forming a rosette; of northeastern North America and naturalized in Europe especially Ireland.

- *The article explained what “common pitcher plant” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common pitcher plant.”*

---

comparative degree *(noun)*

The comparative form of an adjective or adverb.

- *‘faster’ is the comparative of the adjective ‘fast’.*
- *‘less famous’ is the comparative degree of the adjective ‘famous’.*

---

compass *(noun)*

An area in which something acts or operates or has power or control:.

- *Within the compass of this article.*
- *Within the compass of education.*

---

congo red *(noun)*

A red-brown azo dye especially as a chemical pH indicator (congo red is red in basic and blue in acidic solutions).

- *They discussed “congo red” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “congo red” because he had never seen it before.*

considerations *(noun)*

A discussion of a topic (as in a meeting).

- *The article explained what "considerations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "considerations" to mean a discussion of a topic (as in a meeting).*

consultants *(noun)*

An expert who gives advice.

- *Understanding "consultants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "consultants" because he had never seen it before.*

contempt *(noun)*

A manner that is generally disrespectful and contemptuous.

- *He was held in contempt.*
- *He looked up "contempt" because he had never seen it before.*

credentials *(noun)*

A document attesting to the truth of certain stated facts.

- *Understanding "credentials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "credentials."*

croatia *(noun)*

A republic in the western Balkans in south-central Europe in the eastern Adriatic coastal area; formerly part of the Habsburg monarchy and Yugoslavia; became independent in 1991.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "croatia."*
- *They discussed "croatia" during the group presentation.*

cured *(adjective)*

Freed from illness or injury; ; ; ; - Normon Cameron.

- *The patient appears cured.*
- *The speaker chose "cured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

daylight savings *(noun)*

Time during which clocks are set one hour ahead of local standard time; widely adopted during summer to provide extra daylight in the evenings.

- *They discussed "daylight savings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daylight savings."*

daylight-savings time *(noun)*

Time during which clocks are set one hour ahead of local standard time; widely adopted during summer to provide extra daylight in the evenings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daylight-savings time."*
- *He looked up "daylight-savings time" because he had never seen it before.*

delaware memorial bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across the Delaware River.

- *In class, the teacher used "delaware memorial bridge" to mean a suspension bridge across the delaware river.*
- *The article explained what "delaware memorial bridge" means with a simple example.*

departure lounge *(noun)*

Lounge where passengers can await departure.

- *He looked up "departure lounge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "departure lounge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dice box *(noun)*

A small container (open at one end) in which dice are shaken by hand and from which they are thrown.

- *He looked up "dice box" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dice box" during the group presentation.*

dice cup *(noun)*

A small container (open at one end) in which dice are shaken by hand and from which they are thrown.

- *The article explained what "dice cup" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dice cup" during the group presentation.*

---

differential gear *(noun)*

A bevel gear that permits rotation of two shafts at different speeds; used on the rear axle of automobiles to allow wheels to rotate at different speeds on curves.

- *He looked up "differential gear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differential gear."*

---

dispatch box *(noun)*

Case consisting of an oblong container (usually having a lock) for carrying dispatches or other valuables.

- *The article explained what "dispatch box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dispatch box" to mean case consisting of an oblong container (usually....*

---

drowned *(verb)*

Be covered with or submerged in a liquid.

- *I was drowned in work.*
- *The noise drowned out her speech.*

---

drying *(verb)*

Remove the moisture from and make dry.

- *He did not know how to use "drying" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drying" in real sentences.*

---

drying up *(noun)*

The process of extracting moisture.

- *Understanding "drying up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drying up" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dwelling *(noun)*

Housing that someone is living in.

- *He built a modest dwelling near the pond.*
- *Understanding "dwelling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dwelling house *(noun)*

Housing that someone is living in.

- *He built a modest dwelling near the pond.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dwelling house" to mean housing that someone is living in.*

---

eagle scout *(noun)*

A Boy Scout who has earned many merit badges.

- *Understanding "eagle scout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eagle scout" to mean a boy scout who has earned many merit badges.*

---

eagle-eyed *(adjective)*

Capable of seeing to a great distance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eagle-eyed" when it is capable of seeing to a great distance.*
- *A "eagle-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

earl of leicester *(noun)*

An English nobleman who led the baronial rebellion against Henry III (1208-1265).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earl of leicester."*
- *The article explained what "earl of leicester" means with a simple example.*

---

early coral root *(noun)*

Plant having clumps of nearly leafless pale yellowish to greenish stems bearing similarly colored flowers with white lower lips; northern New Mexico north through South Dakota and Washington to Alaska.

- *Understanding "early coral root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “early coral root.”*

---

east sussex *(noun)*

A county in southern England on the English Channel.

- *He looked up “east sussex” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “east sussex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ecology *(noun)*

The environment as it relates to living organisms.

- *It changed the ecology of the island.*
- *He looked up “ecology” because he had never seen it before.*

---

economic geology *(noun)*

The branch of geology that deals with economically valuable geological materials.

- *The article explained what “economic geology” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “economic geology” during the group presentation.*

---

eighty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than eighty.

- *A “eighty-five” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “eighty-five” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

eighty-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than eighty.

- *A “eighty-four” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “eighty-four.”*

---

eighty-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than eighty.

- *The speaker chose “eighty-six” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “eighty-six” approach may work better in this case.*

---

einstein *(noun)*

Someone who has exceptional intellectual ability and originality.

- *He’s smart but he’s no Einstein.*
- *They discussed “einstein” during the group presentation.*

---

element of a cone *(noun)*

A straight line joining the apex and a point on the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “element of a cone.”*
- *He looked up “element of a cone” because he had never seen it before.*

---

emergence *(noun)*

The gradual beginning or coming forth.

- *Figurines presage the emergence of sculpture in Greece.*
- *Not a day’s difference between the emergence of the andrenas and the opening of the willow catkins.*

---

enclosed *(adjective)*

Closed in or surrounded or included within.

- *An enclosed porch.*
- *An enclosed yard.*

---

english iris *(noun)*

Bulbous iris native to the Pyrenees; widely cultivated for its large delicate flowers in various colors except yellow.

- *They discussed “english iris” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “english iris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enlisted person *(noun)*

A serviceman who ranks below a commissioned officer.

- *The article explained what "enlisted person" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enlisted person" to mean a serviceman who ranks below a commissioned officer.*

---

enlisted woman *(noun)*

A female enlisted person in the armed forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "enlisted woman" to mean a female enlisted person in the armed forces.*
- *The article explained what "enlisted woman" means with a simple example.*

---

erotic *(adjective)*

Giving sexual pleasure; sexually arousing.

- *Students compared "erotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "erotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

erotic love *(noun)*

A deep feeling of sexual desire and attraction.

- *Their love left them indifferent to their surroundings.*
- *She was his first love.*

---

evolutionary trend *(noun)*

A general direction of evolutionary change.

- *In class, the teacher used "evolutionary trend" to mean a general direction of evolutionary change.*
- *He looked up "evolutionary trend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exceptionally *(adverb)*

To an exceptional degree.

- *It worked exceptionally well.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "exceptionally" in the final chapter.*

---

exchanged *(adjective)*

Changed for (replaced by) something different.

- *A "exchanged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "exchanged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fairness commission *(noun)*

A commission delegated to ensure opportunities for the expression of opposing views.

- *In class, the teacher used "fairness commission" to mean a commission delegated to ensure opportunities for....*
- *Understanding "fairness commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

falcon *(noun)*

Diurnal birds of prey having long pointed powerful wings adapted for swift flight.

- *The article explained what "falcon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falcon."*

---

fat metabolism *(noun)*

A metabolic process that breaks down ingested fats into fatty acids and glycerol and then into simpler compounds that can be used by cells of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "fat metabolism" to mean a metabolic process that breaks down ingested fats....*
- *The article explained what "fat metabolism" means with a simple example.*

---

favors *(noun)*

An advantage to the benefit of someone or something.

- *The article explained what "favors" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "favors."*

---

flesh-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a bright red or pinkish color.

- *Would you call this situation "flesh-coloured"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flesh-coloured."*

---

flint glass *(noun)*

Optical glass of high dispersion and high refractive index.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flint glass."*
- *Understanding "flint glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foam at the mouth *(verb)*

Be in a state of uncontrolled anger.

- *The coach explained when to use "foam at the mouth" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "foam at the mouth" until he saw an example.*

---

folder *(noun)*

A small book usually having a paper cover.

- *In class, the teacher used "folder" to mean a small book usually having a paper cover.*
- *The article explained what "folder" means with a simple example.*

---

food pyramid *(noun)*

(ecology) a hierarchy of food chains with the principal predator at the top; each level preys on the level below.

- *Understanding "food pyramid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "food pyramid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frequencies *(noun)*

The number of occurrences within a given time period.

- *Understanding "frequencies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frequencies" means with a simple example.*

---

frightened *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation.

- *The frightened child cowered in the corner.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "frightened" when it is thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation.*

---

genetic marker *(noun)*

A specific gene that produces a recognizable trait and can be used in family or population studies.

- *They discussed "genetic marker" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetic marker."*

---

geological formation *(noun)*

(geology) the geological features of the earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geological formation."*
- *He looked up "geological formation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gold foil *(noun)*

Foil made of gold.

- *He looked up "gold foil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gold foil."*

---

grandma moses *(noun)*

United States painter of colorful and primitive rural scenes (1860-1961).

- *They discussed "grandma moses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grandma moses" to mean united states painter of colorful and primitive....*

---

gray sage *(noun)*

Low much-branched perennial of western United States having silvery leaves; an important browse and shelter plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray sage."*
- *He looked up "gray sage" because he had never seen it before.*

green gram *(noun)*

Erect bushy annual widely cultivated in warm regions of India and Indonesia and United States for forage and especially its edible seeds; chief source of bean sprouts used in Chinese cookery; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *In class, the teacher used "green gram" to mean erect bushy annual widely cultivated in warm....*
- *The article explained what "green gram" means with a simple example.*

grey sage *(noun)*

Low much-branched perennial of western United States having silvery leaves; an important browse and shelter plant.

- *They discussed "grey sage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grey sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ground cedar *(noun)*

A procumbent variety of the common juniper.

- *He looked up "ground cedar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground cedar."*

hay fever *(noun)*

A seasonal rhinitis resulting from an allergic reaction to pollen.

- *Understanding "hay fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hay fever" to mean a seasonal rhinitis resulting from an allergic....*

hedge in *(verb)*

Enclose or bound in with or as it with a hedge or hedges.

- *Hedge the property.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hedge in" in real sentences.*

herb doctor *(noun)*

A therapist who heals by the use of herbs.

- *Understanding "herb doctor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herb doctor" to mean a therapist who heals by the use of herbs.*

herb robert *(noun)*

A sticky low herb with small reddish-purple flowers; widespread in the northern hemisphere.

- *They discussed "herb robert" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herb robert" to mean a sticky low herb with small reddish-purple....*

higher national diploma *(noun)*

A diploma given for vocational training that prepares the student for a career in a particular area; good students may progress to a course leading to a degree.

- *They discussed "higher national diploma" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "higher national diploma" because he had never seen it before.*

holy scripture *(noun)*

The sacred writings of the Christian religions.

- *They discussed "holy scripture" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holy scripture."*

home-cured *(adjective)*

Cured at home.

- *Home-cured hams.*
- *A "home-cured" approach may work better in this case.*

homer thompson *(noun)*

United States classical archaeologist (born in Canada) noted for leading the excavation of the Athenian agora (1906-2000).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homer thompson."*
- *They discussed "homer thompson" during the group presentation.*

ice-cream cone *(noun)*

Ice cream in a crisp conical wafer.

- *The article explained what "ice-cream cone" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ice-cream cone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

icons *(noun)*

A visual representation (of an object or scene or person or abstraction) produced on a surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "icons" to mean a visual representation (of an object or scene or....*
- *Understanding "icons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imaginary part of a complex number *(noun)*

The part of a complex number that has the square root of -1 as a factor.

- *The article explained what "imaginary part of a complex number" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imaginary part of a complex number" to mean the part of a complex number that has the square....*

---

in vain *(adverb)*

To no avail.

- *He looked for her in vain.*
- *The city fathers tried vainly to find a solution.*

---

initiate *(verb)*

Set in motion, start an event or prepare the way for.

- *He initiated a new program.*
- *African men are initiated when they reach puberty.*

---

inserted *(verb)*

Put or introduce into something.

- *The coach explained when to use "inserted" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inserted" in real sentences.*

---

investment banker *(noun)*

A banker who deals chiefly in underwriting new securities.

- *Understanding "investment banker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "investment banker" to mean a banker who deals chiefly in underwriting new....*

---

ironically *(adverb)*

Contrary to plan or expectation.

- *Ironically, he ended up losing money under his own plan.*
- *She began to mimic him ironically.*

---

istanbul *(noun)*

The largest city and former capital of Turkey; rebuilt on the site of ancient Byzantium by Constantine I in the fourth century; renamed Constantinople by Constantine who made it the capital of the Byzantine Empire; now the seat of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *Understanding "istanbul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "istanbul."*

---

jacobs *(noun)*

English writer of macabre short stories (1863-1943).

- *Understanding "jacobs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacobs."*

---

jane doe *(noun)*

An unknown or fictitious woman who is a party to legal proceedings.

- *Understanding "jane doe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jane doe" means with a simple example.*

---

jealousy *(noun)*

A feeling of jealous envy (especially of a rival).

- *Cherish their official political freedom with fierce jealousy.*

- *In class, the teacher used "jealousy" to mean a feeling of jealous envy (especially of a rival).*

---

jim crow *(noun)*

A crowbar fitted with a claw for pulling nails.

- *The article explained what "jim crow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jim crow" during the group presentation.*

---

john knox *(noun)*

Scottish theologian who founded Presbyterianism in Scotland and wrote a history of the Reformation in Scotland (1514-1572).

- *They discussed "john knox" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "john knox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joker *(noun)*

A person who does something thoughtless or annoying.

- *Some joker is blocking the driveway.*
- *When I demanded my money he showed me the joker in the contract.*

---

keen-eyed *(adjective)*

Having keen eyesight.

- *A "keen-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "keen-eyed"? Explain why.*

---

king crab *(noun)*

A large spider crab of Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king crab."*
- *He looked up "king crab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kingdom of morocco *(noun)*

A kingdom (constitutional monarchy) in northwestern Africa with a largely Muslim population; achieved independence from France in 1956.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of morocco" to mean a kingdom (constitutional monarchy) in northwestern....*
- *The article explained what "kingdom of morocco" means with a simple example.*

---

kingston *(noun)*

A town in southeast Ontario on Lake Ontario near the head of the Saint Lawrence River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingston."*
- *The article explained what "kingston" means with a simple example.*

---

laden *(verb)*

Remove with or as if with a ladle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "laden" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "laden" when talking about this idea.*

---

lake trout *(noun)*

Large fork-tailed trout of lakes of Canada and the northern United States.

- *They discussed "lake trout" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake trout."*

---

laser printer *(noun)*

Electrostatic printer that focuses a laser beam to form images that are transferred to paper electrostatically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laser printer."*
- *They discussed "laser printer" during the group presentation.*

---

lateral line *(noun)*

Sense organs of fish and amphibians; believed to detect pressure changes in the water.

- *The article explained what "lateral line" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lateral line."*

---

lateral thinking *(noun)*

A heuristic for solving problems; you try to look at the problem from many angles instead of tackling it head-on.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lateral thinking.”*
- *He looked up “lateral thinking” because he had never seen it before.*

---

learns *(verb)*

Get to know or become aware of, usually accidentally.

- *In everyday English, people use “learns” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “learns” until he saw an example.*

---

lethal gene *(noun)*

Any gene that has an effect that causes the death of the organism at any stage of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lethal gene.”*
- *Understanding “lethal gene” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limbs *(noun)*

The graduated arc that is attached to an instrument for measuring angles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limbs.”*
- *He looked up “limbs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lime juice *(noun)*

Usually freshly squeezed juice of limes.

- *They discussed “lime juice” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lime juice” to mean usually freshly squeezed juice of limes.*

---

little skate *(noun)*

Most plentiful skate in North American inshore waters in summer; to 21 inches.

- *He looked up “little skate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “little skate” to mean most plentiful skate in north american inshore....*

---

loading dock *(noun)*

A platform where trucks or trains can be loaded or unloaded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loading dock.”*
- *He looked up “loading dock” because he had never seen it before.*

---

maiden pink *(noun)*

Low-growing loosely mat-forming Eurasian pink with a single pale pink flower with a crimson center.

- *Understanding “maiden pink” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “maiden pink” means with a simple example.*

---

male offspring *(noun)*

A child who is male.

- *They discussed “male offspring” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “male offspring” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mccarthy *(noun)*

United States satirical novelist and literary critic (1912-1989).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mccarthy.”*
- *They discussed “mccarthy” during the group presentation.*

---

metric ton *(noun)*

A unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.

- *They discussed “metric ton” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “metric ton” to mean a unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.*

---

microwave bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that explodes in midair and releases a massive burst of electromagnetic energy sufficient to disable computers and telecommunications without killing people or damaging buildings.

- *They discussed “microwave bomb” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “microwave bomb” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mil *(noun)*

A Swedish unit of length equivalent to 10 km.

- *He looked up “mil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mil” to mean a swedish unit of length equivalent to 10 km.*

---

mit *(noun)*

An engineering university in Cambridge.

- *In class, the teacher used “mit” to mean an engineering university in cambridge.*
- *Understanding “mit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

month of sundays *(noun)*

A time perceived as long.

- *I hadn’t seen him in a month of Sundays.*
- *In class, the teacher used “month of sundays” to mean a time perceived as long.*

---

motor nerve fiber *(noun)*

A neuron conducting impulses outwards from the brain or spinal cord.

- *The article explained what “motor nerve fiber” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “motor nerve fiber” to mean a neuron conducting impulses outwards from the....*

---

muhammad ali *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who won the world heavyweight championship three times (born in 1942).

- *Understanding “muhammad ali” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “muhammad ali” because he had never seen it before.*

---

naive art *(noun)*

A genre of art and outdoor constructions made by untrained artists who do not recognize themselves as artists.

- *Understanding “naive art” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “naive art” to mean a genre of art and outdoor constructions made by....*

---

neural network *(noun)*

Any network of neurons or nuclei that function together to perform some function in the body.

- *They discussed “neural network” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “neural network” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newark *(noun)*

The largest city in New Jersey; located in northeastern New Jersey.

- *In class, the teacher used “newark” to mean the largest city in new jersey; located in....*
- *They discussed “newark” during the group presentation.*

---

ni-resist *(noun)*

Cast iron consisting of graphite in a matrix of austenite.

- *Understanding “ni-resist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ni-resist.”*

---

nod *(noun)*

A sign of assent or salutation or command.

- *The article explained what “nod” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nod” to mean a sign of assent or salutation or command.*

---

non-finite *(adjective)*

Of verbs; having neither person nor number nor mood (as a participle or gerund or infinitive).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “non-finite.”*
- *Students compared “non-finite” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

northern baptist convention *(noun)*

An association of Northern Baptists.

- *He looked up "northern baptist convention" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "northern baptist convention" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northern cricket frog *(noun)*

A cricket frog of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "northern cricket frog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "northern cricket frog" during the group presentation.*

notebook *(noun)*

A book with blank pages for recording notes or memoranda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notebook."*
- *He looked up "notebook" because he had never seen it before.*

nude statue *(noun)*

A statue of a naked human figure.

- *In class, the teacher used "nude statue" to mean a statue of a naked human figure.*
- *He looked up "nude statue" because he had never seen it before.*

nut and bolt *(noun)*

A fastener made by screwing a nut onto a threaded bolt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nut and bolt."*
- *The article explained what "nut and bolt" means with a simple example.*

obesity diet *(noun)*

A diet designed to help you lose weight (especially fat).

- *The article explained what "obesity diet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obesity diet" to mean a diet designed to help you lose weight (especially....*

offs *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *The coach explained when to use "offs" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "offs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

optical fusion *(noun)*

The combining of images from the two eyes to form a single visual percept.

- *In class, the teacher used "optical fusion" to mean the combining of images from the two eyes to form a....*
- *Understanding "optical fusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orange peel *(noun)*

Strips of orange peel cooked in sugar and coated with sugar.

- *He looked up "orange peel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange peel."*

overweight *(noun)*

The property of excessive fatness.

- *In class, the teacher used "overweight" to mean the property of excessive fatness.*
- *He looked up "overweight" because he had never seen it before.*

palette *(noun)*

The range of colour characteristic of a particular artist or painting or school of art.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palette."*
- *Understanding "palette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paris daisy *(noun)*

Perennial subshrub of the Canary Islands having usually pale yellow daisylike flowers; often included in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what “paris daisy” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “paris daisy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

party liner *(noun)*

A member of a political party who follows strictly the party line.

- *Understanding “party liner” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “party liner” to mean a member of a political party who follows strictly....*

---

peach tree *(noun)*

Cultivated in temperate regions.

- *They discussed “peach tree” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “peach tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phenomena *(noun)*

Any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phenomena.”*
- *He looked up “phenomena” because he had never seen it before.*

---

photographic film *(noun)*

Photographic material consisting of a base of celluloid covered with a photographic emulsion; used to make negatives or transparencies.

- *He looked up “photographic film” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “photographic film” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

photographic paper *(noun)*

Light-sensitive paper on which photograph can be printed.

- *Understanding “photographic paper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “photographic paper.”*

---

ping river *(noun)*

A river in western Thailand; a major tributary of the Chao Phraya.

- *In class, the teacher used “ping river” to mean a river in western thailand; a major tributary of....*
- *The article explained what “ping river” means with a simple example.*

---

pipe cleaner *(noun)*

Cleaning implement consisting of a flexible tufted wire that is used to clean a pipe stem.

- *He looked up “pipe cleaner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pipe cleaner” to mean cleaning implement consisting of a flexible tufted....*

---

pipe rack *(noun)*

A rack for holding a smoker’s pipes.

- *The article explained what “pipe rack” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pipe rack” to mean a rack for holding a smoker’s pipes.*

---

place upright *(verb)*

Put into an upright position.

- *Learners should practice how to use “place upright” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “place upright” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pneumonia *(noun)*

Respiratory disease characterized by inflammation of the lung parenchyma (excluding the bronchi) with congestion caused by viruses or bacteria or irritants.

- *In class, the teacher used “pneumonia” to mean respiratory disease characterized by inflammation....*
- *He looked up “pneumonia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pocket borough *(noun)*

A sparsely populated borough in which all or most of the land is owned by a single family.

- *Understanding “pocket borough” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pocket borough.”*

policeman *(noun)*

A member of a police force.

- *He looked up “policeman” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “policeman” to mean a member of a police force.*

portland cement *(noun)*

A cement that hardens under water; made by heating limestone and clay in a kiln and pulverizing the result.

- *In class, the teacher used “portland cement” to mean a cement that hardens under water; made by heating....*
- *The article explained what “portland cement” means with a simple example.*

portuguese guinea *(noun)*

A republic on the northwestern coast of Africa; recognized as independent by Portugal in 1974.

- *Understanding “portuguese guinea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “portuguese guinea” during the group presentation.*

portuguese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Portugal.

- *Understanding “portuguese monetary unit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “portuguese monetary unit” means with a simple example.*

postponed *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *The coach explained when to use “postponed” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “postponed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

potato bean *(noun)*

A North American vine with fragrant blossoms and edible tubers; important food crop of Native Americans.

- *The article explained what “potato bean” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “potato bean” to mean a north american vine with fragrant blossoms and....*

potent *(adjective)*

Having a strong physiological or chemical effect; ; ; ,.

- *A potent toxin.*
- *Potent liquor.*

prayer mat *(noun)*

A small rug used by Muslims during their devotions.

- *They discussed “prayer mat” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prayer mat” to mean a small rug used by muslims during their devotions.*

preceding *(adjective)*

Of a person who has held and relinquished a position or office.

- *The speaker chose “preceding” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “preceding” approach may work better in this case.*

precision cookie *(noun)*

A cookie that is saved permanently on your hard drive.

- *In class, the teacher used “precision cookie” to mean a cookie that is saved permanently on your hard drive.*
- *They discussed “precision cookie” during the group presentation.*

predators *(noun)*

Any animal that lives by preying on other animals.

- *Understanding “predators” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “predators” to mean any animal that lives by preying on other animals.*

pro-choice faction *(noun)*

Those who argue that the decision to have an induced abortion should be made by the mother.

- *The article explained what "pro-choice faction" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pro-choice faction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psycho *(noun)*

A person afflicted with psychosis.

- *Understanding "psycho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psycho" during the group presentation.*

---

purple heather *(noun)*

Semi-prostrate evergreen herb of western United States.

- *They discussed "purple heather" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purple heather" to mean semi-prostrate evergreen herb of western united states.*

---

push-down queue *(noun)*

A queue in which the last item to go in is the first item to come out (LIFO).

- *Understanding "push-down queue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "push-down queue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rainy *(adjective)*

(of weather) wet by periods of rain.

- *Rainy days.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rainy."*

---

rainy day *(noun)*

A (future) time of financial need.

- *I am saving for a rainy day.*
- *The article explained what "rainy day" means with a simple example.*

---

rams *(verb)*

Strike or drive against with a heavy impact.

- *In everyday English, people use "rams" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "rams" until he saw an example.*

---

ranged *(verb)*

Range or extend over; occupy a certain area.

- *The instruments ranged from tuba to cymbals.*
- *Can you use "ranged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

recognizes *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *Can you use "recognizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "recognizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

red dwarf *(noun)*

A small, old, relatively cool star; approximately 100 times the mass of Jupiter.

- *The article explained what "red dwarf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red dwarf" to mean a small, old, relatively cool star; approximately....*

---

reduced instruction set computing *(noun)*

(computer science) a kind of computer architecture that has a relatively small set of computer instructions that it can perform.

- *In class, the teacher used "reduced instruction set computing" to mean (computer science) a kind of computer architecture....*
- *Understanding "reduced instruction set computing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

relative humidity *(noun)*

The ratio of the amount of water in the air at a give temperature to the maximum amount it could hold at that temperature; expressed as a percentage.

- *They discussed "relative humidity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relative humidity."*

---

reverend *(noun)*

A member of the clergy and a spiritual leader of the Christian Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reverend."*
- *They discussed "reverend" during the group presentation.*

---

rewarding *(adjective)*

Providing personal satisfaction.

- *A rewarding career as a paramedic.*
- *The speaker chose "rewarding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rock crab *(noun)*

Crab of eastern coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock crab."*
- *Understanding "rock crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rocky mountain bee plant *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having trifoliate leaves and white or pink spider-shaped flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "rocky mountain bee plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocky mountain bee plant."*

---

rocky mountain goat *(noun)*

Sure-footed mammal of mountainous northwestern North America.

- *He looked up "rocky mountain goat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocky mountain goat."*

---

roger sherman *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader and signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution (1721-1793).

- *They discussed "roger sherman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "roger sherman" means with a simple example.*

---

rope ladder *(noun)*

A ladder with side pieces of rope.

- *He looked up "rope ladder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rope ladder."*

---

row of bricks *(noun)*

A course of bricks place next to each other (usually in a straight line).

- *They discussed "row of bricks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "row of bricks."*

---

royal jelly *(noun)*

A secretion of the pharyngeal glands of bees that is fed to very young larvae and to bees destined to be queens.

- *They discussed "royal jelly" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "royal jelly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rust *(verb)*

Become destroyed by water, air, or a corrosive such as an acid.

- *The pipes rusted.*
- *The steady dripping of water rusted the metal stopper in the sink.*

---

sa node *(noun)*

A specialized bit of heart tissue that controls the heartbeat.

- *In class, the teacher used "sa node" to mean a specialized bit of heart tissue that controls the....*
- *The article explained what "sa node" means with a simple example.*

sacred trinity *(noun)*

The union of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost in one Godhead.

- *They discussed "sacred trinity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sacred trinity" means with a simple example.*

saint johns *(noun)*

A river in northeastern Florida that flows northward to Jacksonville and then eastward to empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

- *They discussed "saint johns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saint johns" because he had never seen it before.*

salty *(adjective)*

Containing or filled with salt.

- *A "salty" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "salty"? Explain why.*

sausage meat *(noun)*

Any meat that is minced and spiced and cooked as patties or used to fill sausages.

- *In class, the teacher used "sausage meat" to mean any meat that is minced and spiced and cooked as....*
- *Understanding "sausage meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scots *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Scotland or its people or culture or its English dialect or Gaelic language.

- *Scots Gaelic.*
- *The Scots community in New York.*

sea rover *(noun)*

Someone who robs at sea or plunders the land from the sea without having a commission from any sovereign nation.

- *The article explained what "sea rover" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sea rover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seizure *(noun)*

A sudden occurrence (or recurrence) of a disease.

- *He suffered an epileptic seizure.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seizure."*

serum *(noun)*

An amber, watery fluid, rich in proteins, that separates out when blood coagulates.

- *He looked up "serum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "serum" during the group presentation.*

seventy-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of seventy-five in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "seventy-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of seventy-five in counting order.*
- *The speaker chose "seventy-fifth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

significant digit *(noun)*

Any digit of a number that is known with certainty; any digit of a number beginning with the leftmost non-zero digit and ending with the rightmost non-zero digit (or a zero considered to be the exact value).

- *He calculated the answer to four significant figures.*
- *In class, the teacher used "significant digit" to mean any digit of a number that is known with certainty;....*

singular *(noun)*

The form of a word that is used to denote a singleton.

- *They discussed "singular" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singular."*

sir oliver joseph lodge *(noun)*

English physicist who studied electromagnetic radiation and was a pioneer of radiotelegraphy (1851-1940).

- *The article explained what "sir oliver joseph lodge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir oliver joseph lodge" to mean english physicist who studied electromagnetic....*

---

sir richard burton *(noun)*

English explorer who with John Speke was the first European to explore Lake Tanganyika (1821-1890).

- *The article explained what "sir richard burton" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir richard burton."*

---

sir robert peel *(noun)*

British politician (1788-1850).

- *He looked up "sir robert peel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sir robert peel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skate over *(verb)*

Treat hurriedly or avoid dealing with properly.

- *The coach explained when to use "skate over" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "skate over" in real sentences.*

---

sofia *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Bulgaria located in western Bulgaria.

- *Understanding "sofia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sofia" to mean capital and largest city of bulgaria located in....*

---

spatial property *(noun)*

Any property relating to or occupying space.

- *The article explained what "spatial property" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spatial property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spelling bee *(noun)*

A contest in which you are eliminated if you fail to spell a word correctly.

- *In class, the teacher used "spelling bee" to mean a contest in which you are eliminated if you fail....*
- *The article explained what "spelling bee" means with a simple example.*

---

stiff-backed *(adjective)*

Having a stiff back.

- *The guards stood stiff-backed and unsmiling.*
- *A "stiff-backed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stud *(verb)*

Scatter or intersperse like dots or studs.

- *Stud the wall.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stud" and when to wait.*

---

sub rosa *(adverb)*

In secret or covertly.

- *Held a meeting sub rosa to avoid general criticism.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sub rosa" naturally.*

---

sub-rosa *(adjective)*

Designed and carried out secretly or confidentially.

- *A sub-rosa report.*
- *Would you call this situation "sub-rosa"? Explain why.*

---

sunk *(adjective)*

Doomed to extinction.

- *A "sunk" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sunk.”*

supper *(noun)*

A social gathering where a light evening meal is served.

- *Her suppers often included celebrities.*
- *They discussed “supper” during the group presentation.*

swan-flower *(noun)*

Any of several orchids of the genus Cycnoches having slender arching columns of flowers suggesting the neck of a swan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “swan-flower.”*
- *Understanding “swan-flower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweetheart *(noun)*

A very attractive or seductive looking woman.

- *He’s a sweetheart.*
- *He looked up “sweetheart” because he had never seen it before.*

symbolic logic *(noun)*

Any logical system that abstracts the form of statements away from their content in order to establish abstract criteria of consistency and validity.

- *Understanding “symbolic logic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “symbolic logic” because he had never seen it before.*

symbolic representation *(noun)*

Something visible that by association or convention represents something else that is invisible.

- *The article explained what “symbolic representation” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “symbolic representation” to mean something visible that by association or convention....*

systemic *(adjective)*

Affecting an entire system.

- *A systemic poison.*
- *A “systemic” approach may work better in this case.*

table tapping *(noun)*

Alleged form of communication with spirits of the dead.

- *They discussed “table tapping” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “table tapping” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

take in vain *(verb)*

Use a name, such as God, without proper respect.

- *She tried to use “take in vain” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take in vain” in real sentences.*

tempo *(noun)*

The rate of some repeating event.

- *The article explained what “tempo” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tempo” to mean the rate of some repeating event.*

theater curtain *(noun)*

A hanging cloth that conceals the stage from the view of the audience; rises or parts at the beginning and descends or closes between acts and at the end of a performance.

- *The article explained what “theater curtain” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “theater curtain” to mean a hanging cloth that conceals the stage from the....*

thereof *(adverb)*

Of or concerning this or that.

- *A problem and the solution thereof.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “thereof” in the final chapter.*

thirsty *(adjective)*

Able to take in large quantities of moisture.

- *Thirsty towels.*
- *Thirsty fields under a rainless sky.*

---

tie-dye *(verb)*

Dye after knotting the fabric to produce an irregular pattern.

- *The flower children tie-dye their T-shirts.*
- *He did not know how to use "tie-dye" until he saw an example.*

---

time-delay measuring instrument *(noun)*

Chronoscope for measuring the time difference between two events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time-delay measuring instrument."*
- *Understanding "time-delay measuring instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

torch *(noun)*

A small portable battery-powered electric lamp.

- *He looked up "torch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "torch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transferring *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *He did not know how to use "transferring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "transferring" and when to wait.*

---

true dwarf *(noun)*

An achondroplastic dwarf whose small size is the result of a genetic defect; body parts and mental and sexual development are normal.

- *He looked up "true dwarf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "true dwarf" to mean an achondroplastic dwarf whose small size is the....*

---

unchanged *(adjective)*

Not made or become different.

- *The causes that produced them have remained unchanged.*
- *A "unchanged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

understandable *(adjective)*

Capable of being apprehended or understood.

- *Would you call this situation "understandable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "understandable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

upright *(noun)*

A vertical structural member as a post or stake.

- *The ball sailed between the uprights.*
- *The article explained what "upright" means with a simple example.*

---

vain *(adjective)*

Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

- *Vain about her clothes.*
- *A vain attempt.*

---

vanity *(noun)*

The quality of being valueless or futile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanity."*
- *The article explained what "vanity" means with a simple example.*

---

velvet plant *(noun)*

Javanese foliage plant grown for their handsome velvety leaves with violet-purple hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velvet plant."*
- *The article explained what "velvet plant" means with a simple example.*

---

vent-hole *(noun)*

A hole for the escape of gas or air.

- *Understanding "vent-hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vent-hole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

very reverend *(noun)*

A title of respect for various ecclesiastical officials (as cathedral deans and canons and others).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "very reverend."*
- *He looked up "very reverend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voiced sound *(noun)*

A speech sound accompanied by sound from the vocal cords.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voiced sound."*
- *They discussed "voiced sound" during the group presentation.*

---

whisper *(noun)*

A light noise, like the noise of silk clothing or leaves blowing in the wind.

- *Understanding "whisper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whisper" to mean a light noise, like the noise of silk clothing or....*

---

white dwarf *(noun)*

A faint star of enormous density.

- *They discussed "white dwarf" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white dwarf."*

---

white onion sauce *(noun)*

Veloute sauce with sauteed chopped onions and whipping cream.

- *They discussed "white onion sauce" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "white onion sauce" means with a simple example.*

---

worm fish *(noun)*

Poorly known family of small tropical shallow-water fishes related to gobies.

- *They discussed "worm fish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "worm fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

worthwhile *(adjective)*

Sufficiently valuable to justify the investment of time or interest.

- *A worthwhile book.*
- *The speaker chose "worthwhile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

xx *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nineteen and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "xx" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of nineteen and one.*
- *Understanding "xx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acceleration *(noun)*

An increase in rate of change.

- *Modern science caused an acceleration of cultural change.*
- *He looked up "acceleration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acid dye *(noun)*

Dye in which the chromophore is part of a negative ion.

- *They discussed "acid dye" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "acid dye" means with a simple example.*

aerospace *(noun)*

The atmosphere and outer space considered as a whole.

- *They discussed "aerospace" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aerospace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ak *(noun)*

A state in northwestern North America; the 49th state admitted to the union.

- *In class, the teacher used "ak" to mean a state in northwestern north america; the 49th....*
- *The article explained what "ak" means with a simple example.*

al gore *(noun)*

Vice President of the United States under Bill Clinton (born in 1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "al gore" to mean vice president of the united states under bill....*
- *The article explained what "al gore" means with a simple example.*

allergic reaction *(noun)*

Hypersensitivity reaction to a particular allergen; symptoms can vary greatly in intensity.

- *He looked up "allergic reaction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allergic reaction."*

alter ego *(noun)*

A very close and trusted friend who seems almost a part of yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alter ego."*
- *He looked up "alter ego" because he had never seen it before.*

aluminium *(noun)*

A silvery ductile metallic element found primarily in bauxite.

- *They discussed "aluminium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aluminium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american lady crab *(noun)*

Brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *Understanding "american lady crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american lady crab" to mean brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the....*

analog *(adjective)*

Of a circuit or device having an output that is proportional to the input.

- *Analogue device.*
- *Would you call this situation "analog"? Explain why.*

analytical *(adjective)*

Of a proposition that is necessarily true independent of fact or experience.

- *Analytical reasoning.*
- *An analytical mind.*

angle bracket *(noun)*

An L-shaped metal bracket.

- *They discussed "angle bracket" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angle bracket" to mean an l-shaped metal bracket.*

anticipate *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *This composition anticipates Impressionism.*
- *She tried to use "anticipate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

apple jelly *(noun)*

Jelly made from apple juice.

- *Understanding "apple jelly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apple jelly."*

---

arlington *(noun)*

A city in northern Texas between Dallas and Fort Worth.

- *Understanding "arlington" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "arlington" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arose *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *A question arose.*
- *A slight unpleasantness arose from this discussion.*

---

asthma *(noun)*

Respiratory disorder characterized by wheezing; usually of allergic origin.

- *Understanding "asthma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "asthma" means with a simple example.*

---

aurora *(noun)*

An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.

- *Understanding "aurora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aurora" to mean an atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of....*

---

australian heath *(noun)*

Any heathlike plant of the family Epacridaceae; most are of the Australian region.

- *He looked up "australian heath" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "australian heath."*

---

australian pitcher plant *(noun)*

A carnivorous perennial herb having a green pitcher and hinged lid both with red edges; western Australia.

- *He looked up "australian pitcher plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "australian pitcher plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

automobile horn *(noun)*

A device on an automobile for making a warning noise.

- *Understanding "automobile horn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "automobile horn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

averaging *(verb)*

Amount to or come to an average, without loss or gain.

- *Learners should practice how to use "averaging" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "averaging" until he saw an example.*

---

bacterial *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by bacteria.

- *Bacterial infection.*
- *A "bacterial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

baggage car *(noun)*

A railway car where passengers' bags are carried.

- *In class, the teacher used "baggage car" to mean a railway car where passengers' bags are carried.*
- *The article explained what "baggage car" means with a simple example.*

---

baked alaska *(noun)*

Cake covered with ice cream and meringue browned quickly in an oven.

- *He looked up "baked alaska" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed “baked alaska” during the group presentation.*

bankrupt *(noun)*

Someone who has insufficient assets to cover their debts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bankrupt.”*
- *Understanding “bankrupt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beacon fire *(noun)*

A fire (usually on a hill or tower) that can be seen from a distance.

- *Understanding “beacon fire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beacon fire” to mean a fire (usually on a hill or tower) that can be....*

beacon light *(noun)*

A tower with a light that gives warning of shoals to passing ships.

- *Understanding “beacon light” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “beacon light” because he had never seen it before.*

beef roast *(noun)*

Cut of beef suitable for roasting.

- *The article explained what “beef roast” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beef roast.”*

blessed trinity *(noun)*

The union of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost in one Godhead.

- *The article explained what “blessed trinity” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blessed trinity.”*

blood glucose *(noun)*

Glucose in the bloodstream.

- *In class, the teacher used “blood glucose” to mean glucose in the bloodstream.*
- *The article explained what “blood glucose” means with a simple example.*

branding iron *(noun)*

Implement used to brand live stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “branding iron.”*
- *They discussed “branding iron” during the group presentation.*

brighter *(adjective)*

Emitting or reflecting light readily or in large amounts.

- *The speaker chose “brighter” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “brighter” approach may work better in this case.*

bubble gum *(noun)*

A kind of chewing gum that can be blown into bubbles.

- *The article explained what “bubble gum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bubble gum” to mean a kind of chewing gum that can be blown into bubbles.*

buffer zone *(noun)*

A neutral zone between two rival powers that is created in order to diminish the danger of conflict.

- *In class, the teacher used “buffer zone” to mean a neutral zone between two rival powers that is....*
- *Understanding “buffer zone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bully beef *(noun)*

Beef cured or pickled in brine.

- *Understanding “bully beef” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bully beef.”*

butcher paper *(noun)*

A strong wrapping paper that resists penetration by blood or meat fluids.

- *The article explained what "butcher paper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butcher paper."*

---

california pitcher plant *(noun)*

Marsh or bog herb having solitary pendulous yellow-green flowers and somewhat twisted pitchers with broad wings below.

- *In class, the teacher used "california pitcher plant" to mean marsh or bog herb having solitary pendulous....*
- *The article explained what "california pitcher plant" means with a simple example.*

---

cancer the crab *(noun)*

The fourth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about June 21 to July 22.

- *The article explained what "cancer the crab" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cancer the crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardiac monitor *(noun)*

A piece of electronic equipment for continual observation of the function of the heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiac monitor."*
- *They discussed "cardiac monitor" during the group presentation.*

---

care-laden *(adjective)*

Burdened by cares; -Matt.11:28.

- *It is useful to describe something as "care-laden" when it is burdened by cares; -matt.11:28.*
- *Students compared "care-laden" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

castro *(noun)*

Cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in 1959 and established a Marxist socialist state in Cuba (born in 1927).

- *He looked up "castro" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castro" to mean cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in....*

---

cedar tree *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees of the family Cupressaceae that resemble cedars.

- *The article explained what "cedar tree" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cedar tree" during the group presentation.*

---

ceremonies *(noun)*

A formal event performed on a special occasion.

- *He looked up "ceremonies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ceremonies" during the group presentation.*

---

chang *(noun)*

The longest river of Asia; flows eastward from Tibet into the East China Sea near Shanghai.

- *The article explained what "chang" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

childish *(adjective)*

Indicating a lack of maturity.

- *Childish tantrums.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "childish" when it is indicating a lack of maturity.*

---

chili *(noun)*

Very hot and finely tapering pepper of special pungency.

- *They discussed "chili" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chili" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clearer *(adjective)*

Free from contact or proximity or connection.

- *Would you call this situation “clearer”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “clearer” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

climbing lily *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gloriosa of tropical Africa and Asia; a perennial herb climbing by means of tendrils at leaf tips having showy yellow to red or purple flowers; all parts are poisonous.

- *The article explained what “climbing lily” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “climbing lily” to mean any plant of the genus gloriosa of tropical africa....*

---

coats land *(noun)*

A region of western Antarctica along the southeastern shore of the Weddell Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coats land.”*
- *He looked up “coats land” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coding dna *(noun)*

Sequence of a gene’s DNA that transcribes into protein structures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coding dna.”*
- *The article explained what “coding dna” means with a simple example.*

---

coil *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *A coil of rope.*
- *The article explained what “coil” means with a simple example.*

---

combines *(noun)*

A consortium of independent organizations formed to limit competition by controlling the production and distribution of a product or service.

- *Understanding “combines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “combines” means with a simple example.*

---

commodities *(noun)*

Articles of commerce.

- *They discussed “commodities” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “commodities” because he had never seen it before.*

---

communism peak *(noun)*

The highest mountain peak in the Pamir Mountains; near the Chinese border in northeastern Tajikistan (24,590 feet high).

- *They discussed “communism peak” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “communism peak” to mean the highest mountain peak in the pamir mountains;....*

---

compass north *(noun)*

The direction in which a compass needle points.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “compass north.”*
- *He looked up “compass north” because he had never seen it before.*

---

compass point *(noun)*

Any of 32 horizontal directions indicated on the card of a compass.

- *He checked the point on his compass.*
- *In class, the teacher used “compass point” to mean any of 32 horizontal directions indicated on the....*

---

compass saw *(noun)*

A handsaw with a narrow triangular blade for cutting curves.

- *They discussed “compass saw” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “compass saw” because he had never seen it before.*

---

confessed *(verb)*

Confess to God in the presence of a priest, as in the Catholic faith.

- *She confessed that she had taken the money.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “confessed” in real sentences.*

congo river *(noun)*

A major African river (one of the world's longest); flows through Congo into the South Atlantic.

- *Understanding "congo river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "congo river" means with a simple example.*

constituents *(noun)*

A member of a constituency; a citizen who is represented in a government by officials for whom he or she votes.

- *Needs continued support by constituents to be re-elected.*
- *Two constituents of a musical composition are melody and harmony.*

continuity army council *(noun)*

A terrorist organization formed in Ireland in 1994 as a clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein.

- *In class, the teacher used "continuity army council" to mean a terrorist organization formed in ireland in 1994....*
- *The article explained what "continuity army council" means with a simple example.*

converting *(verb)*

Change the nature, purpose, or function of something.

- *Can you use "converting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "converting" when talking about this idea.*

coral drops *(noun)*

Half-hardy Mexican herb cultivated for its drooping terminal umbels of showy red-and-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "coral drops" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coral drops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corn mint *(noun)*

European mint naturalized in United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "corn mint" to mean european mint naturalized in united states.*
- *The article explained what "corn mint" means with a simple example.*

cosmic ray *(noun)*

Highly penetrating ionizing radiation of extraterrestrial origin; consisting chiefly of protons and alpha particles; collision with atmospheric particles results in rays and particles of many kinds.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosmic ray" to mean highly penetrating ionizing radiation of....*
- *He looked up "cosmic ray" because he had never seen it before.*

covenant *(verb)*

Enter into a covenant or formal agreement.

- *They covenanted with Judas for 30 pieces of silver.*
- *The nations covenanted to fight terrorism around the world.*

cow lily *(noun)*

Common water lily of eastern and central North America, having broad leaves and globe-shaped yellow flowers; in sluggish fresh or slightly brackish water.

- *They discussed "cow lily" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cow lily" to mean common water lily of eastern and central north....*

cream pitcher *(noun)*

A small pitcher for serving cream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cream pitcher."*
- *He looked up "cream pitcher" because he had never seen it before.*

crystal violet *(noun)*

A green crystal (violet in water) used as a dye or stain or bactericide or fungicide or anthelmintic or burn treatment.

- *The article explained what "crystal violet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crystal violet" to mean a green crystal (violet in water) used as a dye or....*

daisy chain *(noun)*

(figurative) a series of associated things or people or experiences.

- *They discussed "daisy chain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "daisy chain" means with a simple example.*

---

daisy-chain *(verb)*

Connect devices on a part of a chip or circuit board in a computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "daisy-chain" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "daisy-chain" until he saw an example.*

---

daniel chester french *(noun)*

United States sculptor who created the seated marble figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. (1850-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daniel chester french."*
- *He looked up "daniel chester french" because he had never seen it before.*

---

das *(noun)*

Any of several small ungulate mammals of Africa and Asia with rodent-like incisors and feet with hooflike toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "das" to mean any of several small ungulate mammals of africa and....*
- *He looked up "das" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deed of trust *(noun)*

A written instrument legally conveying property to a trustee often used to secure an obligation such as a mortgage or promissory note.

- *The article explained what "deed of trust" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deed of trust."*

---

digital vein *(noun)*

One of the veins serving the fingers or toes.

- *In class, the teacher used "digital vein" to mean one of the veins serving the fingers or toes.*
- *Understanding "digital vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dis *(noun)*

God of the underworld; counterpart of Greek Pluto.

- *Understanding "dis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dis" to mean god of the underworld; counterpart of greek pluto.*

---

disc brake *(noun)*

Hydraulic brake in which friction is applied to both sides of a spinning disk by the brake pads.

- *Understanding "disc brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "disc brake" means with a simple example.*

---

dish aerial *(noun)*

Directional antenna consisting of a parabolic reflector for microwave or radio frequency radiation.

- *He looked up "dish aerial" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dish aerial."*

---

dish rack *(noun)*

A rack for holding dishes as dishwater drains off of them.

- *The article explained what "dish rack" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dish rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dive brake *(noun)*

A small parachute or articulated flap to reduce the speed of an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dive brake."*
- *He looked up "dive brake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

double bind *(noun)*

(psychology) an unresolvable dilemma; situation in which a person receives contradictory messages from a person who is very powerful.

- *In class, the teacher used "double bind" to mean (psychology) an unresolvable dilemma; situation in....*

- *Understanding "double bind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duke of wellington *(noun)*

British general and statesman; he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; subsequently served as Prime Minister (1769-1852).

- *They discussed "duke of wellington" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duke of wellington" to mean british general and statesman; he defeated napoleon....*

dutch case-knife bean *(noun)*

Tropical American bean with red flowers and mottled black beans similar to Phaseolus vulgaris but perennial; a preferred food bean in Great Britain.

- *Understanding "dutch case-knife bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dutch case-knife bean" means with a simple example.*

easter lily *(noun)*

Tall lily have large white trumpet-shaped flowers that bloom in the spring.

- *Understanding "easter lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "easter lily" means with a simple example.*

eastern cricket frog *(noun)*

A cricket frog of eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "eastern cricket frog" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern cricket frog" to mean a cricket frog of eastern united states.*

edgar guest *(noun)*

United States journalist (born in England) noted for his syndicated homey verse (1881-1959).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edgar guest."*
- *They discussed "edgar guest" during the group presentation.*

eighty-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than eighty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eighty-eight" when it is being eight more than eighty.*
- *The speaker chose "eighty-eight" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

eighty-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than eighty.

- *Students compared "eighty-seven" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eighty-seven."*

electronic messaging *(noun)*

The sending and processing of e-mail by computer.

- *Understanding "electronic messaging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electronic messaging" because he had never seen it before.*

emirates *(noun)*

The domain controlled by an emir.

- *In class, the teacher used "emirates" to mean the domain controlled by an emir.*
- *They discussed "emirates" during the group presentation.*

emmy *(noun)*

An annual award by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievements in television.

- *Understanding "emmy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emmy" to mean an annual award by the academy of television arts....*

employing *(verb)*

Put into service; make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose.

- *She tried to use "employing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "employing" in real sentences.*

employs *(noun)*

The state of being employed or having a job.

- *The article explained what "employs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employs."*

---

enclosed space *(noun)*

Space that is surrounded by something.

- *The article explained what "enclosed space" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enclosed space" to mean space that is surrounded by something.*

---

enlisted officer *(noun)*

A military officer appointed from enlisted personnel.

- *Understanding "enlisted officer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "enlisted officer" during the group presentation.*

---

equal-area projection *(noun)*

A map projection in which quadrilaterals formed by meridians and parallels have an area on the map proportional to their area on the globe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equal-area projection."*
- *The article explained what "equal-area projection" means with a simple example.*

---

escaping *(verb)*

Be incomprehensible to; escape understanding by.

- *She tried to use "escaping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "escaping" until he saw an example.*

---

ethiopia *(noun)*

Ethiopia is a republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; formerly called Abyssinia.

- *They discussed "ethiopia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ethiopia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethnicity *(noun)*

An ethnic quality or affiliation resulting from racial or cultural ties.

- *Ethnicity has a strong influence on community status relations.*
- *They discussed "ethnicity" during the group presentation.*

---

eventual *(adjective)*

Expected to follow in the indefinite future from causes already operating.

- *Hope of eventual (or ultimate) rescue.*
- *If this trend continues it is not reasonable to expect the eventual collapse of the stock market.*

---

excel *(verb)*

Distinguish oneself.

- *She excelled in math.*
- *Can you use "excel" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

faded *(adjective)*

Having lost freshness or brilliance of color.

- *Faded jeans.*
- *The faded tones of an old recording.*

---

first duke of wellington *(noun)*

British general and statesman; he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; subsequently served as Prime Minister (1769-1852).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first duke of wellington."*
- *The article explained what "first duke of wellington" means with a simple example.*

---

firstly *(adverb)*

Before anything else.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "firstly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "firstly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

flavour *(noun)*

The general atmosphere of a place or situation and the effect that it has on people.

- *They discussed "flavour" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flavour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flex *(verb)*

Cause (a plastic object) to assume a crooked or angular form.

- *Flex a muscle.*
- *The victorious army flexes its invincibility.*

---

floating dry dock *(noun)*

Dry dock that can be submerged under a vessel and then raised.

- *In class, the teacher used "floating dry dock" to mean dry dock that can be submerged under a vessel and....*
- *They discussed "floating dry dock" during the group presentation.*

---

fluids *(noun)*

A substance that is fluid at room temperature and pressure.

- *They discussed "fluids" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fluids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

franco *(noun)*

Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (1892-1975).

- *The article explained what "franco" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "franco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

french congo *(noun)*

A republic in west-central Africa; achieved independence from France in 1960.

- *Understanding "french congo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french congo."*

---

gangs *(noun)*

An association of criminals.

- *In class, the teacher used "gangs" to mean an association of criminals.*
- *They discussed "gangs" during the group presentation.*

---

gases *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *The article explained what "gases" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gases" to mean a pedal that controls the throttle valve.*

---

genre painter *(noun)*

A painter of scenes from everyday life.

- *Understanding "genre painter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genre painter."*

---

genus *(noun)*

A general kind of something.

- *Ignore the genus communism.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus" to mean a general kind of something.*

---

german iris *(noun)*

A large iris with purple or white flowers, native to central and southern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german iris."*
- *He looked up "german iris" because he had never seen it before.*

goose grass *(noun)*

Annual having the stem beset with curved prickles; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goose grass."*
- *The article explained what "goose grass" means with a simple example.*

gram-positive *(adjective)*

(of bacteria) being or relating to a bacterium that retains the violet stain used in Gram's method.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gram-positive."*
- *Would you call this situation "gram-positive"? Explain why.*

grand duchess *(noun)*

The wife of a grand duke or a woman holding that rank in her own right.

- *They discussed "grand duchess" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grand duchess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grapes *(noun)*

A cluster of small projectiles fired together from a cannon to produce a hail of shot.

- *In class, the teacher used "grapes" to mean a cluster of small projectiles fired together from....*
- *He looked up "grapes" because he had never seen it before.*

greet *(verb)*

React to in a certain way.

- *The President was greeted with catcalls.*
- *Loud music greeted him when he entered the apartment.*

gum benjamin *(noun)*

Gum resin used especially in treating skin irritation.

- *The article explained what "gum benjamin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum benjamin."*

hank *(noun)*

A coil of rope or wool or yarn.

- *He looked up "hank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hank."*

harold lloyd *(noun)*

United States comic actor in silent films; he used physical danger as a source of comedy (1893-1971).

- *Understanding "harold lloyd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "harold lloyd" because he had never seen it before.*

hawk nose *(noun)*

A nose curved downward like the beak of a hawk.

- *Understanding "hawk nose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawk nose."*

herb garden *(noun)*

A garden for growing herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "herb garden" to mean a garden for growing herbs.*
- *The article explained what "herb garden" means with a simple example.*

herb paris *(noun)*

European herb with yellow-green flowers resembling and closely related to the trilliums; reputed to be poisonous.

- *Understanding "herb paris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "herb paris" during the group presentation.*

herb tea *(noun)*

Tea-like drink made of leaves of various herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herb tea."*
- *He looked up "herb tea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heroic poetry *(noun)*

Poetry celebrating the deeds of some hero.

- *The article explained what "heroic poetry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heroic poetry" to mean poetry celebrating the deeds of some hero.*

---

horse trader *(noun)*

A hard bargainer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse trader."*
- *They discussed "horse trader" during the group presentation.*

---

hose *(noun)*

A flexible pipe for conveying a liquid or gas.

- *They discussed "hose" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hose down *(verb)*

Water with a hose.

- *Hose the lawn.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hose down" when talking about this idea.*

---

house of windsor *(noun)*

The British royal family since 1917.

- *The article explained what "house of windsor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "house of windsor" to mean the british royal family since 1917.*

Shopping & Money

price *(noun)*

The amount of money you must pay to buy something.

- *The price of this jacket is too high for me.*
- *Food prices have gone up a lot this year.*

---

cheap *(adjective)*

Costing little money; not expensive.

- *We found a cheap hotel near the beach.*
- *These shoes were really cheap — only ten dollars!*

---

receipt *(noun)*

A piece of paper that shows you have paid for something.

- *Keep the receipt in case you want to return the shirt.*
- *The cashier handed me my change and the receipt.*

---

expensive *(adjective)*

Costing a lot of money.

- *That restaurant is too expensive for a quick lunch.*
- *She bought an expensive watch for her father.*

---

wallet *(noun)*

A small flat case for carrying paper money and credit cards.

- *I left my wallet at home.*
- *He pulled a bill from his wallet.*

---

cash *(noun)*

Money in the form of coins and notes, not cards or checks.

- *Do you have enough cash for the taxi?*
- *This shop only accepts cash.*

---

discount *(noun)*

A reduction in the usual price of something.

- *Students get a ten percent discount.*
- *There is a big discount on winter coats this week.*

---

customer *(noun)*

A person who buys goods or services from a shop or business.

- *The store was full of customers on Saturday.*
- *The shop assistant helped the customer find a size.*

---

cart *(noun)*

A metal basket on wheels used for carrying goods in a supermarket.

- *She pushed the cart down the aisle.*
- *Please return your cart to the front of the store.*

---

pay *(verb)*

To give money for something you buy or for a service.

- *How would you like to pay — cash or card?*
- *I paid twenty dollars for this book.*

---

sale *(noun)*

An event when a shop sells goods at lower prices than usual.

- *The store is having a summer sale.*
- *I bought these shoes on sale.*

---

coin *(noun)*

A flat, round piece of metal used as money.

- *I found a coin on the street.*
- *Do you have a coin for the parking meter?*

---

way *(noun)*

A portion of something divided into shares.

- *They split the loot three ways.*
- *A lonely way of life.*

---

do good *(verb)*

Be beneficial for.

- *This will do you good.*
- *She tried to use “do good” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

take *(verb)*

To get into a position of having, e.g., safety, comfort.

- *Take shelter from the storm.*
- *Take action.*

---

make up *(verb)*

Do or give something to somebody in return.

- *This designer makes up our Spring collections.*
- *I have to make up a French exam.*

---

have got *(verb)*

Have or possess, either in a concrete or an abstract sense.

- *He has got two beautiful daughters.*
- *She tried to use “have got” carefully so everyone would understand.*

take out *(verb)*

Remove (a commodity) from (a supply source).

- *The teacher took the children out of the classroom.*
- *Take out the chicken after adding the vegetables.*

part with *(verb)*

Give up what is not strictly needed.

- *In everyday English, people use "part with" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "part with" until he saw an example.*

things *(noun)*

Any movable possession (especially articles of clothing).

- *She packed her things and left.*
- *Things of the heart.*

found *(noun)*

Food and lodging provided in addition to money.

- *They worked for $30 and found.*
- *In class, the teacher used "found" to mean food and lodging provided in addition to money.*

see through *(verb)*

Support financially through a period of time.

- *The scholarship saw me through college.*
- *This money will see me through next month.*

keep *(noun)*

The financial means whereby one lives.

- *Each child was expected to pay for their keep.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keep."*

money *(noun)*

The most common medium of exchange; functions as legal tender.

- *We tried to collect the money he owed us.*
- *All his money is in real estate.*

come into *(verb)*

Obtain, especially accidentally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "come into" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "come into" when talking about this idea.*

real *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Brazil; equal to 100 centavos.

- *In class, the teacher used "real" to mean the basic unit of money in brazil; equal to 100....*
- *Understanding "real" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

having *(verb)*

Receive willingly something given or offered.

- *Can you use "having" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "having" when talking about this idea.*

keep up *(verb)*

Keep in safety and protect from harm, decay, loss, or destruction.

- *The old lady could not keep up the building.*
- *He could not keep up and dropped out of the race.*

keep back *(verb)*

Secure and keep for possible future use or application.

- *Keep your temper.*
- *Keep your cool.*

---

took *(verb)*

To get into a position of having, e.g., safety, comfort.

- *It took three hours to get to work this morning.*
- *His voice took on a sad tone.*

---

top-up *(noun)*

An amount needed to restore something to its former level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "top-up."*
- *He looked up "top-up" because he had never seen it before.*

---

each year *(adverb)*

By the year; every year (usually with reference to a sum of money paid or received).

- *She spoke "each year," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "each year" naturally.*

---

keep going *(verb)*

Be a regular customer or client of.

- *Our sponsor kept our art studio going for as long as he could.*
- *The party kept going until 4 A.M.*

---

old money *(noun)*

The inherited wealth of established upper-class families.

- *She is the daughter of old money from Massachusetts.*
- *The article explained what "old money" means with a simple example.*

---

pay for *(verb)*

Have as a guest.

- *He did not know how to use "pay for" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "pay for" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

for love or money *(adverb)*

Under any circumstances.

- *She wouldn't give up her pets for love or money.*
- *He answered "for love or money," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

hand out *(verb)*

Give to several people.

- *The teacher handed out the exams.*
- *Can you use "hand out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pay out *(verb)*

Expend, as from a fund.

- *The coach explained when to use "pay out" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "pay out" until he saw an example.*

---

pay up *(verb)*

Cancel or discharge a debt.

- *Pay up, please!*
- *In everyday English, people use "pay up" when talking about this idea.*

---

big money *(noun)*

A large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).

- *Understanding "big money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “big money” to mean a large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).*

---

due *(noun)*

A payment that is due (e.g., as the price of membership).

- *The society dropped him for non-payment of dues.*
- *Give the devil his due.*

---

time and a half *(noun)*

A rate of pay that is 1.5 times the regular rate; for overtime work.

- *He looked up “time and a half” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “time and a half” to mean a rate of pay that is 1.5 times the regular rate;....*

---

ask *(verb)*

Require or ask for as a price or condition.

- *He is asking $200 for the table.*
- *The kidnappers are asking a million dollars in return for the release of their hostage.*

---

hand over *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Fork over the money.*
- *He did not know how to use “hand over” until he saw an example.*

---

per year *(adverb)*

By the year; every year (usually with reference to a sum of money paid or received).

- *He earned $100,000 per annum.*
- *We issue six volumes per annum.*

---

buy *(verb)*

Acquire by trade or sacrifice or exchange.

- *She wanted to buy his love with her dedication to him and his work.*
- *She buys for the big department store.*

---

buy in *(verb)*

Amass so as to keep for future use or sale or for a particular occasion or use.

- *Can you use “buy in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “buy in” and when to wait.*

---

close out *(verb)*

Terminate by selling off or disposing of.

- *He closed out his line of sports cars.*
- *We closed out our account.*

---

red *(noun)*

The amount by which the cost of a business exceeds its revenue.

- *The company operated in the red last year.*
- *The article explained what “red” means with a simple example.*

---

turn in *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Turn in after you see the gate.*
- *They turned in a splendid effort.*

---

buy it *(verb)*

Be killed or die.

- *Can you use “buy it” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “buy it” until he saw an example.*

---

check *(noun)*

A written order directing a bank to pay money.

- *He paid all his bills by check.*
- *A check on its dependability under stress.*

---

pay back *(verb)*

Take vengeance on or get even.

- *Can you use "pay back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pay back" and when to wait.*

---

asked *(verb)*

Require or ask for as a price or condition.

- *I asked about their special today.*
- *She asked him for a loan.*

---

buy at *(verb)*

Do one's shopping at; do business with; be a customer or client of.

- *He did not know how to use "buy at" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "buy at" and when to wait.*

---

buy up *(verb)*

Take over ownership of; of corporations and companies.

- *In everyday English, people use "buy up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "buy up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

market *(noun)*

The customers for a particular product or service.

- *Before they publish any book they try to determine the size of the market for it.*
- *Without competition there would be no market.*

---

pay off *(verb)*

Do or give something to somebody in return.

- *Does she pay you for the work you are doing?*
- *His efforts finally paid off.*

---

buy out *(verb)*

Take over ownership of; of corporations and companies.

- *The coach explained when to use "buy out" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "buy out" in real sentences.*

---

buy time *(verb)*

Act so as to delay an event or action in order to gain an advantage.

- *Can you use "buy time" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "buy time" until he saw an example.*

---

deal out *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Dole out some money.*
- *Shell out pocket money for the children.*

---

hand down *(verb)*

Passed on, as by inheritance.

- *This ring was handed down through many generations.*
- *Can you use "hand down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bring on *(verb)*

Bring onto the market or release.

- *Bring out a book.*
- *Bring on the birthday cake.*

---

buy into *(verb)*

Buy stocks or shares of a company.

- *Learners should practice how to use "buy into" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "buy into" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

keep open *(verb)*

Retain rights to.

- *Keep my job for me while I give birth.*
- *Keep my seat, please.*

---

money order *(noun)*

A written order for the payment of a sum to a named individual; obtainable and payable at a post office.

- *Understanding "money order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "money order" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chance on *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *He did not know how to use "chance on" until he saw an example.*

---

for a song *(adverb)*

For a relatively small amount of money.

- *We bought the house for a song.*
- *Using "for a song" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

time plan *(noun)*

A system for paying for goods by installments.

- *Understanding "time plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "time plan" to mean a system for paying for goods by installments.*

---

turn over *(verb)*

Do business worth a certain amount of money.

- *The company turns over ten million dollars a year.*
- *Turn the files over to me, please.*

---

buy back *(verb)*

Buy what had previously been sold, lost, or given away.

- *He bought back the house that his father sold years ago.*
- *Can you use "buy back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

buy off *(verb)*

Pay someone with influence in order to receive a favor.

- *He did not know how to use "buy off" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "buy off" in real sentences.*

---

land *(noun)*

The land on which real estate is located.

- *He built the house on land leased from the city.*
- *The land had never been plowed.*

---

small change *(noun)*

A trifling sum of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small change."*
- *He looked up "small change" because he had never seen it before.*

market day *(noun)*

A fixed day for holding a public market.

- *He looked up "market day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "market day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stop order *(noun)*

An order to a broker to sell (buy) when the price of a security falls (rises) to a designated level.

- *In class, the teacher used "stop order" to mean an order to a broker to sell (buy) when the price....*
- *The article explained what "stop order" means with a simple example.*

won *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in South Korea.

- *He looked up "won" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "won."*

takes *(verb)*

To get into a position of having, e.g., safety, comfort.

- *He takes the bus to work.*
- *She takes Route 1 to Newark.*

take-home pay *(noun)*

What is left of your pay after deductions for taxes and dues and insurance etc.

- *They discussed "take-home pay" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "take-home pay" to mean what is left of your pay after deductions for taxes....*

for any price *(adverb)*

Under any circumstances.

- *She wouldn't give up her pets for love or money.*
- *She spoke "for any price," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

get hold *(verb)*

Get something or somebody for a specific purpose.

- *I found this gadget that will serve as a bottle opener.*
- *I got hold of these tools to fix our plumbing.*

support level *(noun)*

(stock market) the price at which a certain security becomes attractive to investors.

- *The article explained what "support level" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "support level" during the group presentation.*

market place *(noun)*

The world of commercial activity where goods and services are bought and sold.

- *Without competition there would be no market.*
- *They were driven from the marketplace.*

provide *(verb)*

Supply means of subsistence; earn a living.

- *He provides for his large family by working three jobs.*
- *We provided the room with an electrical heater.*

save *(verb)*

To keep up and reserve for personal or special use.

- *She saved the old family photographs in a drawer.*
- *He saves half his salary.*

stand in *(verb)*

Be a substitute.

- *He did not know how to use "stand in" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stand in" when talking about this idea.*

---

easy money *(noun)*

The economic condition in which credit is easy to secure.

- *He looked up "easy money" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "easy money."*

---

money market *(noun)*

A market for short-term debt instruments.

- *He looked up "money market" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "money market."*

---

ready money *(noun)*

Money in the form of cash that is readily available.

- *His wife was always a good source of ready cash.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ready money."*

---

save up *(verb)*

Accumulate money for future use.

- *He saves half his salary.*
- *She tried to use "save up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

short-change *(verb)*

Cheat someone by not returning him enough money.

- *Can you use "short-change" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "short-change" until he saw an example.*

---

time bill *(noun)*

A draft payable at a specified future date.

- *In class, the teacher used "time bill" to mean a draft payable at a specified future date.*
- *He looked up "time bill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trade in *(verb)*

Turn in as payment or part payment for a purchase.

- *Trade in an old car for a new one.*
- *Can you use "trade in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trade-in *(noun)*

An item of property that is given in part payment for a new one.

- *Understanding "trade-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trade-in" means with a simple example.*

---

you-drive *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *Understanding "you-drive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "you-drive" during the group presentation.*

---

bad check *(noun)*

A check that is dishonored on presentation because of insufficient funds.

- *Issuing a bad check is a form of larceny.*
- *The article explained what "bad check" means with a simple example.*

---

child support *(noun)*

Court-ordered support paid by one spouse to the other who has custody of the children after the parents are separated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child support."*

- *He looked up “child support” because he had never seen it before.*

---

half-pay *(noun)*

Reduced wage paid to someone who is not working full time.

- *In class, the teacher used “half-pay” to mean reduced wage paid to someone who is not working....*
- *The article explained what “half-pay” means with a simple example.*

---

terms *(noun)*

The amount of money needed to purchase something.

- *He got his new car on excellent terms.*
- *On good terms with her in-laws.*

---

american plan *(noun)*

A hotel plan that includes three meals daily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american plan.”*
- *Understanding “american plan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lose *(verb)*

Miss from one’s possessions; lose sight of.

- *In everyday English, people use “lose” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “lose” until he saw an example.*

---

market order *(noun)*

An order to a broker to sell or buy stocks or commodities at the prevailing market price.

- *He looked up “market order” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “market order” during the group presentation.*

---

figure *(noun)*

An amount of money expressed numerically.

- *A figure of $17 was suggested.*
- *The area covered can be seen from Figure 2.*

---

government issue *(noun)*

Supplies (as food or clothing or ammunition) issued by the government.

- *He looked up “government issue” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “government issue.”*

---

black market *(noun)*

An illegal market in which goods or currencies are bought and sold in violation of rationing or controls.

- *The article explained what “black market” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “black market” during the group presentation.*

---

black-market *(adjective)*

Distributed or sold illicitly.

- *Students compared “black-market” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “black-market.”*

---

buy food *(verb)*

Purchase prepared food to be eaten at home.

- *Learners should practice how to use “buy food” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “buy food” and when to wait.*

---

record company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells musical recordings.

- *Understanding “record company” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “record company” to mean a company that makes and sells musical recordings.*

---

government security *(noun)*

A security issued by United States government agencies or the Farm Credit System.

- *The article explained what "government security" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "government security" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

price support *(noun)*

A government subsidy used to maintain prices at a certain level.

- *He looked up "price support" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "price support."*

---

property right *(noun)*

The legal right of ownership.

- *They discussed "property right" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "property right" means with a simple example.*

---

market research *(noun)*

Research that gathers and analyzes information about the moving of good or services from producer to consumer.

- *The article explained what "market research" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "market research" to mean research that gathers and analyzes information....*

---

service department *(noun)*

The division of a business that provides customer services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service department."*
- *Understanding "service department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sign over *(verb)*

Formally assign ownership of.

- *She signed away her rights.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sign over" when talking about this idea.*

---

come upon *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *She entered upon the estate of her rich relatives.*

---

mark up *(verb)*

Increase the price of.

- *The coach explained when to use "mark up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "mark up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

open account *(noun)*

Credit extended by a business to a customer.

- *The article explained what "open account" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "open account" during the group presentation.*

---

pass up *(verb)*

Refuse to accept.

- *He passed me up in the street.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pass up" and when to wait.*

---

price war *(noun)*

Intense competition in which competitors cut retail prices to gain business.

- *They discussed "price war" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "price war" to mean intense competition in which competitors cut retail....*

---

in store *(adjective)*

In readiness; awaiting.

- *Gave us a hint of the excitement that was in store for us.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "in store" when it is in readiness; awaiting.*

---

provided *(verb)*

Supply means of subsistence; earn a living.

- *We provided the room with an electrical heater.*
- *The hostess provided lunch for all the guests.*

---

sales *(noun)*

Income (at invoice values) received for goods and services over some given period of time.

- *They tried to boost sales.*
- *The salesman faxed the sales agreement to his home office.*

---

store *(noun)*

A supply of something available for future use.

- *He brought back a large store of Cuban cigars.*
- *Storehouses were built close to the docks.*

---

time note *(noun)*

A note that specifies the time (or times) of repayment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time note."*
- *Understanding "time note" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walk off *(verb)*

Take without permission.

- *He walked off with my wife!*
- *The thief walked off with my gold watch.*

---

amount of money *(noun)*

A quantity of money.

- *The amount he had in cash was insufficient.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amount of money."*

---

change hands *(verb)*

Be transferred to another owner.

- *This restaurant changed hands twice last year.*
- *She tried to use "change hands" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

half-price *(adverb)*

For half the price.

- *She bought it half-price during the sale.*
- *Using "half-price" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

hold open *(verb)*

Retain rights to.

- *Keep open the possibility of a merger.*
- *Can you use "hold open" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hold the line *(verb)*

Hold the line on prices; keep the price of something constant.

- *She tried to use "hold the line" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "hold the line" until he saw an example.*

---

pay cut *(noun)*

The act of reducing a salary.

- *He looked up "pay cut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pay cut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

price level *(noun)*

An index that traces the relative changes in the price of an individual good (or a market basket of goods) over time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "price level."*
- *They discussed "price level" during the group presentation.*

account book *(noun)*

A record in which commercial accounts are recorded.

- *They got a subpoena to examine our books.*
- *Understanding "account book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

book of account *(noun)*

A record in which commercial accounts are recorded.

- *They got a subpoena to examine our books.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of account."*

price control *(noun)*

Restriction on maximum prices that is established and maintained by the government (as during periods of war or inflation).

- *In class, the teacher used "price control" to mean restriction on maximum prices that is established....*
- *He looked up "price control" because he had never seen it before.*

public trust *(noun)*

A trust created for charitable or religious or educational or scientific purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public trust."*
- *They discussed "public trust" during the group presentation.*

bank line *(noun)*

The maximum credit that a customer is allowed.

- *He looked up "bank line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank line."*

blood money *(noun)*

A reward for information about a murderer.

- *Understanding "blood money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blood money" during the group presentation.*

control account *(noun)*

An account that shows totals of amounts entered in a subsidiary ledger.

- *Understanding "control account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "control account" to mean an account that shows totals of amounts entered in....*

for sale *(adjective)*

Available for purchase.

- *Many houses in the area are for sale.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "for sale" when it is available for purchase.*

gas up *(verb)*

Fill with gasoline.

- *Gas up the car.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gas up" in real sentences.*

mark down *(verb)*

Reduce the price of.

- *He did not know how to use "mark down" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "mark down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

real property *(noun)*

Property consisting of houses and land.

- *The article explained what "real property" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "real property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water-rate *(noun)*

Rate per quarter for water from a public supply.

- *In class, the teacher used "water-rate" to mean rate per quarter for water from a public supply.*
- *Understanding "water-rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

easy street *(noun)*

Financial security.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "easy street."*
- *They discussed "easy street" during the group presentation.*

---

oil company *(noun)*

A company that sells oil.

- *They discussed "oil company" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oil company" means with a simple example.*

---

public property *(noun)*

Property owned by a government.

- *In class, the teacher used "public property" to mean property owned by a government.*
- *He looked up "public property" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sell *(noun)*

The activity of persuading someone to buy.

- *It was a hard sell.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sell" to mean the activity of persuading someone to buy.*

---

at a low price *(adverb)*

For a relatively small amount of money.

- *Using "at a low price" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "at a low price" in the final chapter.*

---

book value *(noun)*

The value at which an asset is carried on a balance sheet; equals cost minus accumulated depreciation.

- *He looked up "book value" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book value."*

---

cost of living *(noun)*

Average cost of basic necessities of life (as food and shelter and clothing).

- *A rise in the cost of living reflects the rate of inflation.*
- *They discussed "cost of living" during the group presentation.*

---

income *(noun)*

The financial gain (earned or unearned) accruing over a given period of time.

- *They discussed "income" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "income" means with a simple example.*

---

paper money *(noun)*

Currency issued by a government or central bank and consisting of printed paper that can circulate as a substitute for specie.

- *He looked up "paper money" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper money."*

---

sign away *(verb)*

Formally assign ownership of.

- *She signed away her rights.*

- *He did not know how to use “sign away” until he saw an example.*

---

t-bill *(noun)*

A short-term obligation that is not interest-bearing (it is purchased at a discount); can be traded on a discount basis for 91 days.

- *He looked up “t-bill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “t-bill.”*

---

write-down *(noun)*

(accounting) reduction in the book value of an asset.

- *Understanding “write-down” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “write-down” to mean (accounting) reduction in the book value of an asset.*

---

beat down *(verb)*

Persuade the seller to accept a lower price.

- *She beat the merchant down $100.*
- *The sun beat down on the hikers.*

---

costs *(noun)*

Pecuniary reimbursement to the winning party for the expenses of litigation.

- *He looked up “costs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “costs” during the group presentation.*

---

market price *(noun)*

The price at which buyers and sellers trade the item in an open marketplace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “market price.”*
- *The article explained what “market price” means with a simple example.*

---

market town *(noun)*

A (usually small) town where a public market is held at stated times.

- *He looked up “market town” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “market town” to mean a (usually small) town where a public market is....*

---

sell out *(verb)*

Give information that compromises others.

- *The coach explained when to use “sell out” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “sell out” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sell up *(verb)*

Get rid of all one’s merchandise.

- *In everyday English, people use “sell up” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “sell up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

short account *(noun)*

The aggregate of short sales on an open market.

- *The article explained what “short account” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “short account” to mean the aggregate of short sales on an open market.*

---

death tax *(noun)*

A tax on the estate of the deceased person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “death tax.”*
- *He looked up “death tax” because he had never seen it before.*

---

financial support *(noun)*

Financial resources provided to make some project possible.

- *The foundation provided support for the experiment.*
- *He looked up “financial support” because he had never seen it before.*

---

list price *(noun)*

The selling price of something as stated in a catalogue or price list; often subject to discounts.

- *I got it at 30% off the list price.*
- *They discussed "list price" during the group presentation.*

---

pay rate *(noun)*

Amount of money received per unit time.

- *Women's pay rate is lower than men's.*
- *He looked up "pay rate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personal check *(noun)*

A check drawn against funds deposited in your personal checking account.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal check" to mean a check drawn against funds deposited in your....*
- *Understanding "personal check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

price list *(noun)*

A listing of prices for different goods or services.

- *They discussed "price list" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "price list" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rate of pay *(noun)*

Amount of money received per unit time.

- *Women's pay rate is lower than men's.*
- *The article explained what "rate of pay" means with a simple example.*

---

single tax *(noun)*

A system of taxation in which a tax is levied on a single commodity (usually land).

- *They discussed "single tax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "single tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air-cool *(verb)*

Equip with an apparatus for controlling the humidity and temperature.

- *The coach explained when to use "air-cool" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "air-cool" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

common market *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *They discussed "common market" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "common market" means with a simple example.*

---

contract in *(verb)*

Consent in writing to pay money to a trade union for political use.

- *He did not know how to use "contract in" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "contract in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

current account *(noun)*

A bank account against which the depositor can draw checks that are payable on demand.

- *He looked up "current account" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "current account" to mean a bank account against which the depositor can draw....*

---

money box *(noun)*

A container (usually with a slot in the top) for keeping money at home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "money box."*
- *He looked up "money box" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bank check *(noun)*

A written order directing a bank to pay money.

- *He paid all his bills by check.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank check" to mean a written order directing a bank to pay money.*

---

cut price *(noun)*

A price below the standard price.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cut price."*
- *He looked up "cut price" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cut-price *(adjective)*

Costing less than standard price.

- *Would you call this situation "cut-price"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cut-price" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fit out *(verb)*

Provide with (something) usually for a specific purpose.

- *In everyday English, people use "fit out" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fit out" in real sentences.*

---

government note *(noun)*

A piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).

- *He peeled off five one-thousand-zloty notes.*
- *The article explained what "government note" means with a simple example.*

---

information technology *(noun)*

The branch of engineering that deals with the use of computers and telecommunications to retrieve and store and transmit information.

- *Understanding "information technology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "information technology."*

---

price cut *(noun)*

Cutting the price of merchandise to one lower than the usual or advertised price.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "price cut."*
- *He looked up "price cut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sell off *(verb)*

Get rid of by selling, usually at reduced prices.

- *The store sold off the surplus merchandise.*
- *He did not know how to use "sell off" until he saw an example.*

---

cash in *(verb)*

Exchange for cash.

- *I cashed the check as soon as it arrived in the mail.*
- *She tried to use "cash in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hell to pay *(noun)*

Dire consequences.

- *When the pig ran away there was hell to pay.*
- *He looked up "hell to pay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stock up *(verb)*

Amass so as to keep for future use or sale or for a particular occasion or use.

- *Let's stock coffee as long as prices are low.*
- *He did not know how to use "stock up" until he saw an example.*

---

bought *(verb)*

Acquire by trade or sacrifice or exchange.

- *This judge can be bought.*
- *Can you use "bought" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cash in on *(verb)*

Take advantage of or capitalize on.

- *In everyday English, people use "cash in on" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "cash in on" until he saw an example.*

cash out *(verb)*

Choose a simpler life style after questioning personal and career satisfaction goals.

- *After 3 decades in politics, she cashed out and moved to Polynesia.*
- *He did not know how to use "cash out" until he saw an example.*

community property *(noun)*

Property and income belonging jointly to a married couple.

- *He looked up "community property" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "community property."*

light upon *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *The coach explained when to use "light upon" and when to wait.*

living trust *(noun)*

A trust created and operating during the grantor's lifetime.

- *They discussed "living trust" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "living trust."*

market value *(noun)*

The price at which buyers and sellers trade the item in an open marketplace.

- *They discussed "market value" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "market value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

military issue *(noun)*

Supplies (as food or clothing or ammunition) issued by the government.

- *Understanding "military issue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "military issue" to mean supplies (as food or clothing or ammunition) issued....*

rights issue *(noun)*

An offering of common stock to existing shareholders who hold subscription rights or pre-emptive rights that entitle them to buy newly issued shares at a discount from the price at which they will be offered to the public later.

- *The investment banker who handles a rights offering usually agrees to buy any shares not bought by shareholders.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rights issue" to mean an offering of common stock to existing....*

touch *(noun)*

The act of soliciting money (as a gift or loan).

- *He watched the beggar trying to make a touch.*
- *He longed for the touch of her hand.*

ways and means *(noun)*

Resources available to meet expenses (especially legislation for raising revenue for a government).

- *They discussed "ways and means" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ways and means" means with a simple example.*

damage *(noun)*

The amount of money needed to purchase something.

- *How much is the damage?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "damage."*

forward market *(noun)*

A commodity exchange where futures contracts are traded.

- *They discussed "forward market" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forward market" to mean a commodity exchange where futures contracts are traded.*

---

green market *(noun)*

An open-air marketplace for farm products.

- *They discussed "green market" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "green market" means with a simple example.*

---

open-air market *(noun)*

A public marketplace where food and merchandise is sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open-air market."*
- *Understanding "open-air market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

country store *(noun)*

A retail store serving a sparsely populated region; usually stocked with a wide variety of merchandise.

- *The article explained what "country store" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "country store."*

---

credit system *(noun)*

A system for allowing people to purchase things on credit.

- *In class, the teacher used "credit system" to mean a system for allowing people to purchase things on....*
- *The article explained what "credit system" means with a simple example.*

---

effects *(noun)*

Property of a personal character that is portable but not used in business.

- *She left some of her personal effects in the house.*
- *I watched over their effects until they returned.*

---

general store *(noun)*

A retail store serving a sparsely populated region; usually stocked with a wide variety of merchandise.

- *The article explained what "general store" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "general store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

holding *(noun)*

Something owned; any tangible or intangible possession that is owned by someone.

- *The article explained what "holding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "holding" to mean something owned; any tangible or intangible....*

---

hot issue *(noun)*

Newly issued stock that is in great public demand.

- *He looked up "hot issue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hot issue" during the group presentation.*

---

life insurance *(noun)*

Insurance paid to named beneficiaries when the insured person dies.

- *In England they call life insurance life assurance.*
- *In class, the teacher used "life insurance" to mean insurance paid to named beneficiaries when the....*

---

production cost *(noun)*

Combined costs of raw material and labor incurred in producing goods.

- *Understanding "production cost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "production cost" means with a simple example.*

---

service charge *(noun)*

A percentage of a bill (as at a hotel or restaurant) added in payment for service.

- *They discussed "service charge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "service charge" to mean a percentage of a bill (as at a hotel or....*

---

bank account *(noun)*

A fund that a customer has entrusted to a bank and from which the customer can make withdrawals.

- *He moved his bank account to a new bank.*
- *They discussed "bank account" during the group presentation.*

---

carry-the can *(verb)*

Accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.

- *Can you use "carry-the can" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "carry-the can" until he saw an example.*

---

chance upon *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chance upon" in real sentences.*

---

credit line *(noun)*

The maximum credit that a customer is allowed.

- *They discussed "credit line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "credit line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

credit side *(noun)*

Account of payments received; usually the right side of a financial statement.

- *Understanding "credit side" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "credit side" means with a simple example.*

---

land tax *(noun)*

A capital tax on property imposed by municipalities; based on the estimated value of the property.

- *In class, the teacher used "land tax" to mean a capital tax on property imposed by....*
- *Understanding "land tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

line of credit *(noun)*

The maximum credit that a customer is allowed.

- *He looked up "line of credit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "line of credit" during the group presentation.*

---

luck into *(verb)*

Take possession of.

- *He did not know how to use "luck into" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "luck into" when talking about this idea.*

---

note of hand *(noun)*

A promise to pay a specified amount on demand or at a certain time.

- *I had to co-sign his note at the bank.*
- *He looked up "note of hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

point-of-sale *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being the location where something is purchased.

- *It is useful to describe something as "point-of-sale" when it is of or relating to or being the location where....*
- *A "point-of-sale" approach may work better in this case.*

---

prices *(noun)*

The amount of money needed to purchase something.

- *He looked up "prices" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prices" during the group presentation.*

rates *(noun)*

A local tax on property (usually used in the plural).

- *The article explained what “rates” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

security interest *(noun)*

Any interest in a property that secures the payment of an obligation.

- *He looked up “security interest” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “security interest.”*

self-drive *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “self-drive.”*
- *They discussed “self-drive” during the group presentation.*

shop *(noun)*

A course of instruction in a trade (as carpentry or electricity).

- *I built a birdhouse in shop.*
- *He bought it at a shop on Cape Cod.*

turn a loss *(verb)*

Fail to make money in a business; make a loss or fail to profit.

- *The company turned a loss after the first year.*
- *He did not know how to use “turn a loss” until he saw an example.*

white sale *(noun)*

A sale of household linens.

- *Understanding “white sale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “white sale” means with a simple example.*

working capital *(noun)*

Assets available for use in the production of further assets.

- *They discussed “working capital” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “working capital” means with a simple example.*

european plan *(noun)*

A hotel plan that provides a continental breakfast daily.

- *Understanding “european plan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “european plan” during the group presentation.*

government income *(noun)*

Income available to the government.

- *Understanding “government income” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “government income” to mean income available to the government.*

hard sell *(noun)*

Forceful and insistent advertising.

- *The article explained what “hard sell” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hard sell” to mean forceful and insistent advertising.*

sales talk *(noun)*

Promotion by means of an argument and demonstration.

- *In class, the teacher used “sales talk” to mean promotion by means of an argument and demonstration.*
- *The article explained what “sales talk” means with a simple example.*

shop at *(verb)*

Do one's shopping at; do business with; be a customer or client of.

- *In everyday English, people use "shop at" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "shop at" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trust account *(noun)*

A savings account deposited by someone who makes themselves the trustee for a beneficiary and who controls it during their lifetime; afterward the balance is payable to the previously named beneficiary.

- *The article explained what "trust account" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trust account" to mean a savings account deposited by someone who makes....*

---

book fair *(noun)*

Fair organized by publishers or booksellers to promote the sale of books.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book fair."*
- *The article explained what "book fair" means with a simple example.*

---

c-note *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 100 dollars.

- *In class, the teacher used "c-note" to mean a united states bill worth 100 dollars.*
- *He looked up "c-note" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carry-over *(noun)*

The accumulated and undivided profits of a corporation after provision has been made for dividends and reserves.

- *Understanding "carry-over" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carry-over" because he had never seen it before.*

---

national income *(noun)*

The total value of all income in a nation (wages and profits and interest and rents and pension payments) during a given period (usually 1 yr).

- *The article explained what "national income" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national income" to mean the total value of all income in a nation (wages....*

---

night letter *(noun)*

A cheaper form of telegram sent for delivery the next day.

- *Understanding "night letter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night letter."*

---

offered *(verb)*

Make available or accessible, provide or furnish.

- *She offered us all a cold drink.*
- *I offered to help with the dishes but the hostess would not hear of it.*

---

tax break *(noun)*

A tax deduction that is granted in order to encourage a particular type of commercial activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "tax break" to mean a tax deduction that is granted in order to....*
- *He looked up "tax break" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accept *(verb)*

Receive willingly something given or offered.

- *Please accept my present.*
- *I cannot accept the dogma of this church.*

---

bank bill *(noun)*

A piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).

- *They discussed "bank bill" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank bill" to mean a piece of paper money (especially one issued by a....*

---

bank rate *(noun)*

The discount rate fixed by a central bank.

- *Understanding "bank rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “bank rate” during the group presentation.*

---

deep-six *(verb)*

Toss out; get rid of.

- *Deep-six these old souvenirs!*
- *Can you use “deep-six” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

group insurance *(noun)*

Insurance that is purchased by a group (such as the employees of a company) usually at a reduced rate to individual members of the group.

- *The article explained what “group insurance” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “group insurance.”*

---

happen upon *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *She tried to use “happen upon” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

insurance company *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells insurance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “insurance company.”*
- *They discussed “insurance company” during the group presentation.*

---

interest rate *(noun)*

The percentage of a sum of money charged for its use.

- *In class, the teacher used “interest rate” to mean the percentage of a sum of money charged for its use.*
- *They discussed “interest rate” during the group presentation.*

---

losing *(verb)*

Miss from one’s possessions; lose sight of.

- *The coach explained when to use “losing” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “losing” in real sentences.*

---

personal property *(noun)*

Movable property (as distinguished from real estate).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “personal property.”*
- *Understanding “personal property” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

price increase *(noun)*

Increase in price.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “price increase.”*
- *He looked up “price increase” because he had never seen it before.*

---

private property *(noun)*

Movable property (as distinguished from real estate).

- *He looked up “private property” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “private property” during the group presentation.*

---

rate of interest *(noun)*

The percentage of a sum of money charged for its use.

- *They discussed “rate of interest” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rate of interest” to mean the percentage of a sum of money charged for its use.*

---

ship money *(noun)*

An impost levied in England to provide money for ships for national defense.

- *In class, the teacher used “ship money” to mean an impost levied in england to provide money for....*
- *Understanding “ship money” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

central bank *(noun)*

A government monetary authority that issues currency and regulates the supply of credit and holds the reserves of other banks and sells new issues of securities for the government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central bank."*
- *They discussed "central bank" during the group presentation.*

---

demand *(noun)*

The ability and desire to purchase goods and services.

- *The automobile reduced the demand for buggywhips.*
- *The demand exceeded the supply.*

---

going-out-of-business sale *(noun)*

A sale of all the tangible assets of a business that is about to close.

- *During the Great Depression going-out-of-business sales were very common.*
- *The article explained what "going-out-of-business sale" means with a simple example.*

---

parts department *(noun)*

The division of a business (e.g. a service garage) that sells replacement parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "parts department" to mean the division of a business (e.g. a service garage)....*
- *He looked up "parts department" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tax bill *(noun)*

Money owed for taxes.

- *He looked up "tax bill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tax bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tax rate *(noun)*

Rate used to calculate tax liability.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax rate."*
- *He looked up "tax rate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

church property *(noun)*

Property or income owned by a church.

- *He looked up "church property" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church property."*

---

de-access *(verb)*

Dispose of by selling.

- *She tried to use "de-access" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "de-access" until he saw an example.*

---

offer price *(noun)*

(stock market) the price at which a broker is willing to sell a certain security.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "offer price."*
- *He looked up "offer price" because he had never seen it before.*

---

short sale *(noun)*

Sale of securities or commodity futures not owned by the seller (who hopes to buy them back later at a lower price).

- *They discussed "short sale" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short sale" to mean sale of securities or commodity futures not owned....*

---

stop-loss order *(noun)*

An order to a broker to sell (buy) when the price of a security falls (rises) to a designated level.

- *Understanding "stop-loss order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stop-loss order" to mean an order to a broker to sell (buy) when the price....*

---

budget for *(verb)*

Calculate enough money for; provide for in the budget.

- *I have not budgeted for these expensive meals.*
- *The coach explained when to use "budget for" and when to wait.*

---

economic value *(noun)*

The amount (of money or goods or services) that is considered to be a fair equivalent for something else.

- *He tried to estimate the value of the produce at normal prices.*
- *Understanding "economic value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

estate *(noun)*

Extensive landed property (especially in the country) retained by the owner for his own use.

- *The family owned a large estate on Long Island.*
- *He looked up "estate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fall upon *(verb)*

Find unexpectedly.

- *The archeologists chanced upon an old tomb.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fall upon" when talking about this idea.*

---

fire sale *(noun)*

A sale of merchandise supposedly damaged by fire.

- *They discussed "fire sale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fire sale" means with a simple example.*

---

fund *(noun)*

A supply of something available for future use.

- *The article explained what "fund" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fund" to mean a supply of something available for future use.*

---

hard cash *(noun)*

Money in the form of bills or coins.

- *There is a desperate shortage of hard cash.*
- *He looked up "hard cash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

market cross *(noun)*

A cross-shaped monument set up in the marketplace of a town where public business is often conducted.

- *In class, the teacher used "market cross" to mean a cross-shaped monument set up in the marketplace....*
- *Understanding "market cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

money plant *(noun)*

Southeastern European plant cultivated for its fragrant purplish flowers and round flat papery silver-white seedpods that are used for indoor decoration.

- *They discussed "money plant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "money plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paper gold *(noun)*

Reserve assets in the International Monetary Fund; designed to supplement reserves of gold and convertible currencies used to maintain stability in the foreign exchange market.

- *In class, the teacher used "paper gold" to mean reserve assets in the international monetary fund;....*
- *Understanding "paper gold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pay claim *(noun)*

The wage demanded from management for workers by their union representatives.

- *He looked up "pay claim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pay claim."*

---

property tax *(noun)*

A capital tax on property imposed by municipalities; based on the estimated value of the property.

- *In class, the teacher used "property tax" to mean a capital tax on property imposed by....*
- *The article explained what "property tax" means with a simple example.*

sell short *(verb)*

Underestimate the real value or ability of.

- *Don't sell your students short–they are just shy and don't show off their knowledge.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sell short" and when to wait.*

simple interest *(noun)*

Interest paid on the principal alone.

- *In class, the teacher used "simple interest" to mean interest paid on the principal alone.*
- *Understanding "simple interest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

u-drive *(noun)*

A rented car.

- *He looked up "u-drive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "u-drive."*

capital cost *(noun)*

The opportunity cost of the funds employed as the result of an investment decision; the rate of return that a business could earn if it chose another investment with equivalent risk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital cost."*
- *The article explained what "capital cost" means with a simple example.*

cost of capital *(noun)*

The opportunity cost of the funds employed as the result of an investment decision; the rate of return that a business could earn if it chose another investment with equivalent risk.

- *In class, the teacher used "cost of capital" to mean the opportunity cost of the funds employed as the....*
- *He looked up "cost of capital" because he had never seen it before.*

council tax *(noun)*

A tax levied on households by local authorities; based on the estimated value of the property and the number of people living in it.

- *He looked up "council tax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "council tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

department store *(noun)*

A large retail store organized into departments offering a variety of merchandise; commonly part of a retail chain.

- *The article explained what "department store" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "department store" during the group presentation.*

foreign bill *(noun)*

A bill of exchange that is drawn in one country and made payable in another.

- *The article explained what "foreign bill" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreign bill."*

market forces *(noun)*

The interaction of supply and demand that shapes a market economy.

- *He looked up "market forces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "market forces."*

open-end credit *(noun)*

A consumer credit line that can be used up to a certain limit or paid down at any time.

- *They discussed "open-end credit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "open-end credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sales department *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for selling products or services.

- *In class, the teacher used "sales department" to mean the division of a business that is responsible for....*
- *The article explained what "sales department" means with a simple example.*

sales force *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for selling products or services.

- *The article explained what "sales force" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sales force" during the group presentation.*

---

bank card *(noun)*

A credit card issued by a bank.

- *Understanding "bank card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bank card" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bank note *(noun)*

A piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).

- *He peeled off five one-thousand-zloty notes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank note" to mean a piece of paper money (especially one issued by a....*

---

capital account *(noun)*

(finance) an account of the net value of a business at a specified date.

- *The article explained what "capital account" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital account" during the group presentation.*

---

cash in hand *(noun)*

Assets in the form of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash in hand."*
- *He looked up "cash in hand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charge account *(noun)*

Credit extended by a business to a customer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charge account."*
- *They discussed "charge account" during the group presentation.*

---

control stock *(noun)*

Shares owned by shareholders who have a controlling interest.

- *They discussed "control stock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "control stock."*

---

drug company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells pharmaceuticals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drug company."*
- *He looked up "drug company" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pay cash *(verb)*

Pay (for something) with cash.

- *In everyday English, people use "pay cash" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "pay cash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

provides *(verb)*

Supply means of subsistence; earn a living.

- *He provides for his large family by working three jobs.*
- *The will provides that each child should receive half of the money.*

---

ring up *(verb)*

To perform and record a sale on a cash register.

- *In everyday English, people use "ring up" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "ring up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

second-hand store *(noun)*

A shop that sells secondhand goods at reduced prices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second-hand store."*

- *Understanding "second-hand store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

base rate *(noun)*

The interest rate set by the Bank of England for lending to other banks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "base rate."*
- *Understanding "base rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

credit account *(noun)*

Credit extended by a business to a customer.

- *In class, the teacher used "credit account" to mean credit extended by a business to a customer.*
- *The article explained what "credit account" means with a simple example.*

---

give it the deep six *(verb)*

Toss out; get rid of.

- *Deep-six these old souvenirs!*
- *In everyday English, people use "give it the deep six" when talking about this idea.*

---

gold standard *(noun)*

A monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by a stated quantity of gold.

- *Academic education is the gold standard against which other educational activity is pejoratively judged.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gold standard."*

---

head shop *(noun)*

A shop specializing in articles of interest to drug users.

- *He bought some roach clips and hashish pipes at the head shop.*
- *In class, the teacher used "head shop" to mean a shop specializing in articles of interest to drug....*

---

john cash *(noun)*

United States country music singer and songwriter (1932-2003).

- *Understanding "john cash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "john cash" means with a simple example.*

---

market letter *(noun)*

A newsletter written by an analyst of the stock market and sold to subscribers.

- *In class, the teacher used "market letter" to mean a newsletter written by an analyst of the stock....*
- *He looked up "market letter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tax base *(noun)*

Collective value of taxable assets.

- *Understanding "tax base" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax base."*

---

whole life insurance *(noun)*

Insurance on the life of the insured for a fixed amount at a definite premium that is paid each year in the same amount during the entire lifetime of the insured.

- *They discussed "whole life insurance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "whole life insurance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

draw off *(verb)*

Remove (a commodity) from (a supply source).

- *She placed the tray down and drew off the cloth.*
- *Draw away the cloth that is covering the cheese.*

---

estate for life *(noun)*

(law) an estate whose duration is limited to the life of the person holding it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estate for life."*
- *He looked up "estate for life" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eye bank *(noun)*

A place for storing and preserving corneas that are obtained from human corpses immediately after death; used for corneal transplantation to patients with corneal defects.

- *They discussed "eye bank" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eye bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fire insurance *(noun)*

Insurance against loss due to fire.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire insurance" to mean insurance against loss due to fire.*
- *He looked up "fire insurance" because he had never seen it before.*

gift *(verb)*

Give as a present; make a gift of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gift" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gift" when talking about this idea.*

life estate *(noun)*

(law) an estate whose duration is limited to the life of the person holding it.

- *Understanding "life estate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "life estate" because he had never seen it before.*

new edition *(noun)*

A publication (such as a book) that has been modified or updated and offered again for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "new edition" to mean a publication (such as a book) that has been....*
- *Understanding "new edition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

open shop *(noun)*

A company whose workers are hired without regard to their membership in a labor union.

- *Understanding "open shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "open shop" means with a simple example.*

sell-by date *(noun)*

A date stamped on perishable produce indicating the date by which it should be sold.

- *Understanding "sell-by date" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sell-by date" during the group presentation.*

account statement *(noun)*

A statement of recent transactions and the resulting balance.

- *They send me an accounting every month.*
- *He looked up "account statement" because he had never seen it before.*

asking price *(noun)*

The price at which something is offered for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "asking price" to mean the price at which something is offered for sale.*
- *Understanding "asking price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black economy *(noun)*

A hidden sector of the economy where private cash transactions go unreported.

- *No one knows how large the black economy really is.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black economy."*

civil list *(noun)*

A sum of money voted by British Parliament each year for the expenses of the British royal family.

- *The article explained what "civil list" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "civil list" to mean a sum of money voted by british parliament each....*

financial loss *(noun)*

Loss of money or decrease in financial value.

- *He looked up “financial loss” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “financial loss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

food shop *(noun)*

A shop selling ready-to-eat food products.

- *He looked up “food shop” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “food shop.”*

---

investment company *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells shares to individuals and invests in securities issued by other companies.

- *Understanding “investment company” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “investment company” during the group presentation.*

---

limited review *(noun)*

(accounting) a service (less exhaustive than an audit) that provides some assurance to interested parties as to the reliability of financial data.

- *In class, the teacher used “limited review” to mean (accounting) a service (less exhaustive than an....*
- *The article explained what “limited review” means with a simple example.*

---

opportunity cost *(noun)*

Cost in terms of foregoing alternatives.

- *Understanding “opportunity cost” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “opportunity cost” means with a simple example.*

---

paper loss *(noun)*

An unrealized loss on an investment calculated by subtracting the current market price from the investor’s cost.

- *The article explained what “paper loss” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paper loss.”*

---

personal income *(noun)*

The income received by a single individual.

- *They discussed “personal income” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “personal income” means with a simple example.*

---

sales tax *(noun)*

A tax based on the cost of the item purchased and collected directly from the buyer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sales tax.”*
- *Understanding “sales tax” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-insurance *(noun)*

Insuring yourself by setting aside money to cover possible losses rather than by purchasing an insurance policy.

- *They discussed “self-insurance” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “self-insurance.”*

---

shop talk *(noun)*

Talk about your business that only others in the same business can understand.

- *Understanding “shop talk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “shop talk” during the group presentation.*

---

sick pay *(noun)*

Wages paid to an employee who is on sick leave.

- *Understanding “sick pay” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “sick pay” means with a simple example.*

---

smart money *(noun)*

People who are highly experienced or who have inside information.

- *The smart money said Truman would lose the election.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smart money.”*

stock market *(noun)*

An exchange where security trading is conducted by professional stockbrokers.

- *In class, the teacher used "stock market" to mean an exchange where security trading is conducted by....*
- *The article explained what "stock market" means with a simple example.*

talk shop *(verb)*

Discuss matters that are related to work.

- *As soon as they met, the linguists started to talk shop.*
- *She tried to use "talk shop" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unit cost *(noun)*

Calculated cost for a given unit of a product.

- *The article explained what "unit cost" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unit cost" to mean calculated cost for a given unit of a product.*

bill of sale *(noun)*

A deed transferring personal property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill of sale."*
- *The article explained what "bill of sale" means with a simple example.*

letter security *(noun)*

A stock or bond that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and cannot be sold in the public market.

- *He looked up "letter security" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "letter security" during the group presentation.*

market analysis *(noun)*

Marketing research that yields information about the marketplace.

- *Understanding "market analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "market analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

metal money *(noun)*

Coins collectively.

- *They discussed "metal money" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "metal money" means with a simple example.*

ready cash *(noun)*

Money in the form of cash that is readily available.

- *His wife was always a good source of ready cash.*
- *He paid cold cash for the TV set.*

shop girl *(noun)*

A young female shop assistant.

- *He looked up "shop girl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shop girl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tax credit *(noun)*

A direct reduction in tax liability (not dependent on the taxpayer's tax bracket).

- *He looked up "tax credit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax credit."*

term insurance *(noun)*

Low-cost insurance that is valid only for a stated period of time and has no cash surrender value or loan value.

- *Term insurance is most often associated with life insurance policies.*
- *In class, the teacher used "term insurance" to mean low-cost insurance that is valid only for a stated....*

bottom line *(noun)*

The last line in an audit; the line that shows profit or loss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bottom line."*
- *The article explained what "bottom line" means with a simple example.*

---

cash price *(noun)*

The current delivery price of a commodity traded in the spot market.

- *In class, the teacher used "cash price" to mean the current delivery price of a commodity traded in....*
- *They discussed "cash price" during the group presentation.*

---

cover charge *(noun)*

A fixed charge by a restaurant or nightclub over and above the charge for food and drink.

- *They discussed "cover charge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cover charge" to mean a fixed charge by a restaurant or nightclub over....*

---

fashion business *(noun)*

Makers and sellers of fashionable clothing.

- *Understanding "fashion business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fashion business" during the group presentation.*

---

income tax *(noun)*

A personal tax levied on annual income.

- *He looked up "income tax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "income tax."*

---

money supply *(noun)*

The total stock of money in the economy; currency held by the public plus money in accounts in banks.

- *The article explained what "money supply" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "money supply" to mean the total stock of money in the economy; currency....*

---

real estate *(noun)*

Property consisting of houses and land.

- *In class, the teacher used "real estate" to mean property consisting of houses and land.*
- *They discussed "real estate" during the group presentation.*

---

roll *(noun)*

A roll of currency notes (often taken as the resources of a person or business etc.).

- *He shot his roll on a bob-tailed nag.*
- *His name was struck off the rolls.*

---

sales staff *(noun)*

Those in a business who are responsible for sales.

- *Understanding "sales staff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sales staff" to mean those in a business who are responsible for sales.*

---

stock of record *(noun)*

Stock held by stockholders of record on a given date.

- *In class, the teacher used "stock of record" to mean stock held by stockholders of record on a given date.*
- *The article explained what "stock of record" means with a simple example.*

---

take advantage *(verb)*

Draw advantages from.

- *He is capitalizing on her mistake.*
- *She took advantage of his absence to meet her lover.*

---

tax income *(noun)*

Government income due to taxation.

- *He looked up "tax income" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax income."*

---

tax write-off *(noun)*

A reduction in the gross amount on which a tax is calculated; reduces taxes by the percentage fixed for the taxpayer's income bracket.

- *Understanding "tax write-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tax write-off" to mean a reduction in the gross amount on which a tax is....*

---

waste of money *(noun)*

Money spent for inadequate return.

- *The senator said that the project was a waste of money.*
- *The article explained what "waste of money" means with a simple example.*

---

air-condition *(verb)*

Equip with an apparatus for controlling the humidity and temperature.

- *Our house is not air-conditioned.*
- *The room was cool because it had been air-conditioned.*

---

capital loss *(noun)*

The amount by which the purchase price of an asset exceeds the selling price; the loss is realized when the asset is sold.

- *The article explained what "capital loss" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capital loss" during the group presentation.*

---

cash account *(noun)*

An account with a securities brokerage whose transactions are settled on a cash basis.

- *Understanding "cash account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash account."*

---

common stock *(noun)*

Stock other than preferred stock; entitles the owner to a share of the corporation's profits and a share of the voting power in shareholder elections.

- *Over 40 million Americans invest in common stocks.*
- *They discussed "common stock" during the group presentation.*

---

farm out *(verb)*

Grant the services of or the temporary use of, for a fee.

- *We rent out our apartment to tourists every year.*
- *He hired himself out as a cook.*

---

funds *(noun)*

Assets in the form of money.

- *He looked up "funds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "funds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

land resources *(noun)*

Natural resources in the form of arable land.

- *In class, the teacher used "land resources" to mean natural resources in the form of arable land.*
- *The article explained what "land resources" means with a simple example.*

---

price competition *(noun)*

Intense competition in which competitors cut retail prices to gain business.

- *In class, the teacher used "price competition" to mean intense competition in which competitors cut retail....*
- *They discussed "price competition" during the group presentation.*

---

selling point *(noun)*

A characteristic of something that is up for sale that makes it attractive to potential customers.

- *He looked up "selling point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "selling point" during the group presentation.*

---

spot market *(noun)*

A market in which a commodity is bought or sold for immediate delivery or delivery in the very near future.

- *Understanding "spot market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spot market" to mean a market in which a commodity is bought or sold for....*

---

cast away *(verb)*

Throw or cast away.

- *Put away your worries.*
- *He did not know how to use "cast away" until he saw an example.*

---

charge card *(noun)*

A card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered.

- *He looked up "charge card" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charge card."*

---

figures *(noun)*

An amount of money expressed numerically.

- *She made the best score on compulsory figures.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "figures."*

---

hand to mouth *(adverb)*

With barely enough money for immediate needs.

- *They lived form hand to mouth.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "hand to mouth" in the final chapter.*

---

hot stock *(noun)*

Newly issued stock that is in great public demand.

- *They discussed "hot stock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hot stock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

issued *(verb)*

Prepare and issue for public distribution or sale.

- *Water issued from the hole in the wall.*
- *He did not know how to use "issued" until he saw an example.*

---

market economy *(noun)*

An economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices.

- *He looked up "market economy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "market economy."*

---

physical value *(noun)*

Cost of reproducing physical property minus various allowances (especially depreciation).

- *In class, the teacher used "physical value" to mean cost of reproducing physical property minus various....*
- *The article explained what "physical value" means with a simple example.*

---

piece of eight *(noun)*

An old silver Spanish coin; worth 8 reales.

- *He looked up "piece of eight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "piece of eight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

risk capital *(noun)*

Wealth available for investment in new or speculative enterprises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "risk capital."*
- *The article explained what "risk capital" means with a simple example.*

---

roll over *(verb)*

Negociate to repay a loan at a later date for an additional fee.

- *Roll over a loan.*
- *The dog rolled over.*

---

spot price *(noun)*

The current delivery price of a commodity traded in the spot market.

- *The article explained what "spot price" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spot price."*

---

active trust *(noun)*

A trust in which the trustee must perform certain duties.

- *He looked up "active trust" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "active trust" during the group presentation.*

---

christmas present *(noun)*

A present given at Christmas time.

- *They discussed "christmas present" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "christmas present" means with a simple example.*

---

credit card *(noun)*

A card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered.

- *The article explained what "credit card" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "credit card."*

---

death benefit *(noun)*

Insurance or pension money payable to a beneficiary of a deceased.

- *They discussed "death benefit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "death benefit" to mean insurance or pension money payable to a beneficiary....*

---

louis d'or *(noun)*

A former French gold coin.

- *He looked up "louis d'or" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louis d'or" to mean a former french gold coin.*

---

personal effects *(noun)*

Property of a personal character that is portable but not used in business.

- *She left some of her personal effects in the house.*
- *I watched over their effects until they returned.*

---

program library *(noun)*

(computing) a collection of standard programs and subroutines that are stored and available for immediate use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "program library."*
- *They discussed "program library" during the group presentation.*

---

providing *(verb)*

Supply means of subsistence; earn a living.

- *Learners should practice how to use "providing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "providing" until he saw an example.*

---

direct tax *(noun)*

A tax paid directly by the person or organization on whom it is levied.

- *He looked up "direct tax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct tax."*

---

direct trust *(noun)*

A trust created by the free and deliberate act of the parties involved (usually on the basis of written documentation).

- *The article explained what "direct trust" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "direct trust" during the group presentation.*

fly high *(verb)*

Make steady progress; be at the high point in one's career or reach a high point in historical significance or importance.

- *He was flying high during the summer months.*
- *He did not know how to use "fly high" until he saw an example.*

library fine *(noun)*

Fine imposed by a library on books that overdue when returned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "library fine."*
- *The article explained what "library fine" means with a simple example.*

market square *(noun)*

A public marketplace where food and merchandise is sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "market square."*
- *He looked up "market square" because he had never seen it before.*

personal credit line *(noun)*

The maximum credit that a customer is allowed.

- *They discussed "personal credit line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "personal credit line" because he had never seen it before.*

personal line of credit *(noun)*

The maximum credit that a customer is allowed.

- *He looked up "personal line of credit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "personal line of credit" during the group presentation.*

purchase *(noun)*

The acquisition of something for payment.

- *They closed the purchase with a handshake.*
- *He could get no purchase on the situation.*

agency security *(noun)*

A security issued by United States government agencies or the Farm Credit System.

- *The article explained what "agency security" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agency security" to mean a security issued by united states government....*

filled *(adjective)*

Of purchase orders that have been filled.

- *It is useful to describe something as "filled" when it is of purchase orders that have been filled.*
- *The speaker chose "filled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

german mark *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Germany.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german mark."*
- *He looked up "german mark" because he had never seen it before.*

natural resources *(noun)*

Resources (actual and potential) supplied by nature.

- *Understanding "natural resources" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "natural resources" means with a simple example.*

shop boy *(noun)*

A young male shop assistant.

- *In class, the teacher used "shop boy" to mean a young male shop assistant.*
- *The article explained what "shop boy" means with a simple example.*

short selling *(noun)*

Sale of securities or commodity futures not owned by the seller (who hopes to buy them back later at a lower price).

- *He looked up "short selling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short selling" to mean sale of securities or commodity futures not owned....*

carry-forward *(noun)*

The accumulated and undivided profits of a corporation after provision has been made for dividends and reserves.

- *The article explained what "carry-forward" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carry-forward."*

commercial paper *(noun)*

An unsecured and unregistered short-term obligation issued by an institutional borrower to investors who have temporarily idle cash.

- *In class, the teacher used "commercial paper" to mean an unsecured and unregistered short-term obligation....*
- *Understanding "commercial paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

open-end fund *(noun)*

A regulated investment company with a pool of assets that regularly sells and redeems its shares.

- *The article explained what "open-end fund" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "open-end fund" to mean a regulated investment company with a pool of....*

political action committee *(noun)*

Committee formed by a special-interest group to raise money for their favorite political candidates.

- *Understanding "political action committee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "political action committee" to mean committee formed by a special-interest group to....*

drop-off charge *(noun)*

A fee added for returning a rented car to a location different from the one where it was rented.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drop-off charge."*
- *The article explained what "drop-off charge" means with a simple example.*

growth stock *(noun)*

Stock of a corporation that has had faster than average gains in earnings and is expected to continue to.

- *They discussed "growth stock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "growth stock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

appropriate *(verb)*

Take possession of by force, as after an invasion.

- *In everyday English, people use "appropriate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "appropriate" in real sentences.*

bill of exchange *(noun)*

A document ordering the payment of money; drawn by one person or bank on another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill of exchange."*
- *Understanding "bill of exchange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital stock *(noun)*

The book value of the outstanding shares of a corporation.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital stock" to mean the book value of the outstanding shares of a....*
- *The article explained what "capital stock" means with a simple example.*

cash card *(noun)*

A credit card that entitles the holder to receive cash.

- *They discussed "cash card" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cash card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

christmas box *(noun)*

A present given at Christmas for services during the year.

- *The article explained what "christmas box" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "christmas box" during the group presentation.*

---

cold cash *(noun)*

Money in the form of cash that is readily available.

- *His wife was always a good source of ready cash.*
- *He paid cold cash for the TV set.*

---

exchange rate *(noun)*

The charge for exchanging currency of one country for currency of another.

- *They discussed "exchange rate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "exchange rate" means with a simple example.*

---

fashion industry *(noun)*

Makers and sellers of fashionable clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "fashion industry" to mean makers and sellers of fashionable clothing.*
- *The article explained what "fashion industry" means with a simple example.*

---

income statement *(noun)*

A financial statement that gives operating results for a specific period.

- *He looked up "income statement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "income statement."*

---

keeps *(noun)*

The financial means whereby one lives.

- *Understanding "keeps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keeps."*

---

letter of credit *(noun)*

A document issued by a bank that guarantees the payment of a customer's draft; substitutes the bank's credit for the customer's credit.

- *Understanding "letter of credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "letter of credit" means with a simple example.*

---

personal estate *(noun)*

Movable property (as distinguished from real estate).

- *He looked up "personal estate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "personal estate" during the group presentation.*

---

poor rates *(noun)*

A local tax for the relief of the poor.

- *The article explained what "poor rates" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "poor rates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rate of exchange *(noun)*

The charge for exchanging currency of one country for currency of another.

- *He looked up "rate of exchange" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rate of exchange."*

---

selling price *(noun)*

The price at which something is offered for sale.

- *They discussed "selling price" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selling price" to mean the price at which something is offered for sale.*

---

time loan *(noun)*

A loan that is payable on or before a specified date.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time loan."*
- *They discussed "time loan" during the group presentation.*

---

union shop *(noun)*

A company allowed to hire nonunion workers on the condition that they will join the union within a specified time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "union shop."*
- *The article explained what "union shop" means with a simple example.*

value-added tax *(noun)*

A tax levied on the difference between a commodity's price before taxes and its cost of production.

- *The article explained what "value-added tax" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "value-added tax" to mean a tax levied on the difference between a....*

wedding present *(noun)*

A present given to someone getting married.

- *The article explained what "wedding present" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wedding present" to mean a present given to someone getting married.*

cheap money *(noun)*

Credit available at low rates of interest.

- *They discussed "cheap money" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cheap money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commercial credit *(noun)*

Credit granted by a bank to a business concern for commercial purposes.

- *The article explained what "commercial credit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commercial credit" to mean credit granted by a bank to a business concern for....*

investment trust *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells shares to individuals and invests in securities issued by other companies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investment trust."*
- *Understanding "investment trust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

labor market *(noun)*

The market in which workers compete for jobs and employers compete for workers.

- *He looked up "labor market" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "labor market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

market garden *(noun)*

A garden where fruit and vegetables are grown for marketing.

- *They discussed "market garden" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "market garden" because he had never seen it before.*

payment *(noun)*

A sum of money paid or a claim discharged.

- *He looked up "payment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "payment" during the group presentation.*

push-down list *(noun)*

A list in which the next item to be removed is the item most recently stored (LIFO).

- *They discussed "push-down list" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "push-down list."*

spending money *(noun)*

Cash for day-to-day spending on incidental expenses.

- *In class, the teacher used "spending money" to mean cash for day-to-day spending on incidental expenses.*
- *Understanding "spending money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steel company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells steel.

- *In class, the teacher used “steel company” to mean a company that makes and sells steel.*
- *He looked up “steel company” because he had never seen it before.*

---

store-bought *(adjective)*

Purchased; not homemade.

- *A store-bought dress.*
- *The speaker chose “store-bought” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

straight life insurance *(noun)*

Insurance on the life of the insured for a fixed amount at a definite premium that is paid each year in the same amount during the entire lifetime of the insured.

- *Understanding “straight life insurance” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “straight life insurance” means with a simple example.*

---

buy the farm *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *The children perished in the fire.*
- *The patient went peacefully.*

---

estate tax *(noun)*

A tax on the estate of the deceased person.

- *The article explained what “estate tax” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “estate tax” to mean a tax on the estate of the deceased person.*

---

feed back *(verb)*

Submit (information) again to a program or automatic system.

- *In everyday English, people use “feed back” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “feed back” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

foreign exchange *(noun)*

The system by which one currency is exchanged for another; enables international transactions to take place.

- *They discussed “foreign exchange” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “foreign exchange” to mean the system by which one currency is exchanged for....*

---

mail order *(noun)*

A purchase negotiated by mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mail order.”*
- *Understanding “mail order” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marketing cost *(noun)*

The cost of marketing (e.g., the cost of transferring title and moving goods to the customer).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marketing cost.”*
- *He looked up “marketing cost” because he had never seen it before.*

---

open-end investment company *(noun)*

A regulated investment company with a pool of assets that regularly sells and redeems its shares.

- *Understanding “open-end investment company” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “open-end investment company” because he had never seen it before.*

---

split *(noun)*

A promised or claimed share of loot or money.

- *He demanded his split before they disbanded.*
- *He inserted the wedge into a split in the log.*

---

tax benefit *(noun)*

A tax deduction that is granted in order to encourage a particular type of commercial activity.

- *In class, the teacher used “tax benefit” to mean a tax deduction that is granted in order to....*
- *They discussed “tax benefit” during the group presentation.*

trust fund *(noun)*

A fund held in trust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trust fund."*
- *They discussed "trust fund" during the group presentation.*

documents *(noun)*

A written account of ownership or obligation.

- *In class, the teacher used "documents" to mean a written account of ownership or obligation.*
- *They discussed "documents" during the group presentation.*

enter upon *(verb)*

Take possession of.

- *She entered upon the estate of her rich relatives.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enter upon" and when to wait.*

fair-trade act *(noun)*

Formerly a state law that protected manufacturers from price-cutting by allowing them to set minimum retail prices for their merchandise; eliminated by the United States Congress in 1975.

- *The article explained what "fair-trade act" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fair-trade act" during the group presentation.*

fuel level *(noun)*

The amount of fuel remaining.

- *In class, the teacher used "fuel level" to mean the amount of fuel remaining.*
- *The article explained what "fuel level" means with a simple example.*

lay in *(verb)*

Keep or lay aside for future use.

- *In everyday English, people use "lay in" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "lay in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

letter stock *(noun)*

Stock that has not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and cannot be sold to the general public.

- *In class, the teacher used "letter stock" to mean stock that has not been registered with the....*
- *The article explained what "letter stock" means with a simple example.*

long-term memory *(noun)*

Your general store of remembered information.

- *In class, the teacher used "long-term memory" to mean your general store of remembered information.*
- *The article explained what "long-term memory" means with a simple example.*

public debt *(noun)*

The total of the nation's debts: debts of local and state and national governments; an indicator of how much public spending is financed by borrowing instead of taxation.

- *In class, the teacher used "public debt" to mean the total of the nation's debts: debts of local and....*
- *The article explained what "public debt" means with a simple example.*

purchase order *(noun)*

A commercial document used to request someone to supply something in return for payment and providing specifications and quantities.

- *IBM received an order for a hundred computers.*
- *The article explained what "purchase order" means with a simple example.*

sales agreement *(noun)*

An agreement (or contract) in which property is transferred from the seller (vendor) to the buyer (vendee) for a fixed price in money (paid or agreed to be paid by the buyer).

- *The salesman faxed the sales agreement to his home office.*
- *Understanding "sales agreement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bad debt *(noun)*

A debt that is unlikely to be repaid.

- *He looked up "bad debt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bad debt" to mean a debt that is unlikely to be repaid.*

---

business loan *(noun)*

A bank loan granted for the use of a business.

- *Understanding "business loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "business loan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cash bar *(noun)*

A counter at a large party where you can purchase drinks by the glass.

- *In class, the teacher used "cash bar" to mean a counter at a large party where you can purchase....*
- *The article explained what "cash bar" means with a simple example.*

---

cut-rate sale *(noun)*

An occasion (usually brief) for buying at specially reduced prices.

- *They held a sale to reduce their inventory.*
- *I got some great bargains at their annual sale.*

---

death duty *(noun)*

A tax on the estate of the deceased person.

- *Understanding "death duty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "death duty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

demand note *(noun)*

A note payable on demand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demand note."*
- *The article explained what "demand note" means with a simple example.*

---

down payment *(noun)*

A partial payment made at the time of purchase; the balance to be paid later.

- *Understanding "down payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "down payment" means with a simple example.*

---

fill out *(verb)*

Supplement what is thought to be deficient.

- *He eked out his meager pay by giving private lessons.*
- *Braque eked out his collages with charcoal.*

---

funding *(noun)*

Financial resources provided to make some project possible.

- *The article explained what "funding" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funding."*

---

national debt *(noun)*

The debt of the national government (as distinguished from the debts of individuals and businesses and political subdivisions).

- *They discussed "national debt" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "national debt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

operating cost *(noun)*

The expense of maintaining property (e.g., paying property taxes and utilities and insurance); it does not include depreciation or the cost of financing or income taxes.

- *Understanding "operating cost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "operating cost" during the group presentation.*

---

sales division *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for selling products or services.

- *The article explained what "sales division" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales division."*

soft money *(noun)*

Political contributions made in such a way as to avoid the United States regulations for federal election campaigns (as by contributions to a political action committee).

- *Understanding "soft money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "soft money" means with a simple example.*

stores *(noun)*

A supply of something available for future use.

- *In class, the teacher used "stores" to mean a supply of something available for future use.*
- *He looked up "stores" because he had never seen it before.*

birthday present *(noun)*

A present given in celebration of a person's birthday.

- *In class, the teacher used "birthday present" to mean a present given in celebration of a person's birthday.*
- *The article explained what "birthday present" means with a simple example.*

call loan *(noun)*

A loan that is repayable on demand.

- *In class, the teacher used "call loan" to mean a loan that is repayable on demand.*
- *Understanding "call loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

delivered *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *The guard delivered the criminal to the police.*
- *The students delivered a cry of joy.*

financial gain *(noun)*

The amount of monetary gain.

- *In class, the teacher used "financial gain" to mean the amount of monetary gain.*
- *Understanding "financial gain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gift tax *(noun)*

A tax imposed on transfers of property by gift during the lifetime of the giver.

- *They discussed "gift tax" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gift tax" because he had never seen it before.*

non-market economy *(noun)*

An economy that is not a market economy.

- *Understanding "non-market economy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "non-market economy" because he had never seen it before.*

smart card *(noun)*

A plastic card containing a microprocessor that enables the holder to perform operations requiring data that is stored in the microprocessor; typically used to perform financial transactions.

- *The article explained what "smart card" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "smart card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tax advantage *(noun)*

An advantage bestowed by legislation that reduces a tax on some preferred activity.

- *Understanding "tax advantage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tax advantage" because he had never seen it before.*

bear market *(noun)*

A market characterized by falling prices for securities.

- *In class, the teacher used "bear market" to mean a market characterized by falling prices for securities.*
- *The article explained what "bear market" means with a simple example.*

cash machine *(noun)*

An unattended machine (outside some banks) that dispenses money when a personal coded card is used.

- *Understanding "cash machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cash machine" during the group presentation.*

---

charge per unit *(noun)*

Amount of a charge or payment relative to some basis.

- *They discussed "charge per unit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "charge per unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commercial credit company *(noun)*

A finance company that makes loans to manufacturers and wholesalers.

- *Understanding "commercial credit company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commercial credit company" to mean a finance company that makes loans to manufacturers....*

---

markets *(noun)*

The customers for a particular product or service.

- *The article explained what "markets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "markets" to mean the customers for a particular product or service.*

---

silver standard *(noun)*

A monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by a stated quantity of silver.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver standard" to mean a monetary standard under which the basic unit of....*
- *He looked up "silver standard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

support payment *(noun)*

A payment made by one person for the support of another.

- *They discussed "support payment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "support payment" means with a simple example.*

---

turn a profit *(verb)*

Make a profit; gain money or materially.

- *The company has not profited from the merger.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "turn a profit" in real sentences.*

---

balance of trade *(noun)*

The difference in value over a period of time of a country's imports and exports of merchandise.

- *A nation's balance of trade is favorable when its exports exceed its imports.*
- *The article explained what "balance of trade" means with a simple example.*

---

capital gain *(noun)*

The amount by which the selling price of an asset exceeds the purchase price; the gain is realized when the asset is sold.

- *They discussed "capital gain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capital gain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cash-and-carry *(adjective)*

Sold for cash and the customer carries it away (no delivery service).

- *Cash-and-carry business.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cash-and-carry."*

---

change owners *(verb)*

Be transferred to another owner.

- *This restaurant changed hands twice last year.*
- *She tried to use "change owners" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

farm bill *(noun)*

A statute that would regulate farm production and prices.

- *The article explained what "farm bill" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "farm bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forced sale *(noun)*

A sale of property by the sheriff under authority of a court's writ of execution in order satisfy an unpaid obligation.

- *In class, the teacher used "forced sale" to mean a sale of property by the sheriff under authority....*
- *Understanding "forced sale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lay away *(verb)*

Save up as for future use.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lay away" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lay away" and when to wait.*

---

order of payment *(noun)*

A document ordering the payment of money; drawn by one person or bank on another.

- *They discussed "order of payment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order of payment" to mean a document ordering the payment of money; drawn by....*

---

purchase price *(noun)*

The price at which something is actually purchased.

- *In class, the teacher used "purchase price" to mean the price at which something is actually purchased.*
- *He looked up "purchase price" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time draft *(noun)*

A draft payable at a specified future date.

- *Understanding "time draft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "time draft" during the group presentation.*

---

trade balance *(noun)*

The difference in value over a period of time of a country's imports and exports of merchandise.

- *A nation's balance of trade is favorable when its exports exceed its imports.*
- *He looked up "trade balance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charge account credit *(noun)*

A consumer credit line that can be used up to a certain limit or paid down at any time.

- *Understanding "charge account credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charge account credit."*

---

cheap shot *(noun)*

An illegal and unsportsmanlike act of unnecessary violence.

- *He called a penalty on them when the lineman took a cheap shot at the quarterback.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheap shot."*

---

circumstances *(noun)*

A person's financial situation (good or bad).

- *He found himself in straitened circumstances.*
- *A victim of circumstances.*

---

closed shop *(noun)*

A company that hires only union members.

- *He looked up "closed shop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closed shop."*

---

cost-of-living benefit *(noun)*

A benefit that goes to anyone whose money receipts increase automatically as prices rise.

- *He looked up "cost-of-living benefit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cost-of-living benefit."*

economic aid *(noun)*

Money to support a worthy person or cause.

- *The article explained what "economic aid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "economic aid" to mean money to support a worthy person or cause.*

fixed cost *(noun)*

A periodic charge that does not vary with business volume (as insurance or rent or mortgage payments etc.).

- *They discussed "fixed cost" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fixed cost" because he had never seen it before.*

government revenue *(noun)*

Income available to the government.

- *The article explained what "government revenue" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "government revenue."*

investment letter *(noun)*

A letter of intent saying that a letter security is being bought for investment and not for resale; avoids need for SEC registration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investment letter."*
- *They discussed "investment letter" during the group presentation.*

machine shop *(noun)*

Workshop where metal is cut and shaped etc., by machine tools.

- *They discussed "machine shop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "machine shop."*

push-down store *(noun)*

A storage device that handles data so that the next item to be retrieved is the item most recently stored (LIFO).

- *He looked up "push-down store" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "push-down store" to mean a storage device that handles data so that the next....*

strike pay *(noun)*

Money paid to strikers from union funds.

- *In class, the teacher used "strike pay" to mean money paid to strikers from union funds.*
- *Understanding "strike pay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric bill *(noun)*

A bill for money owed for electricity used.

- *He looked up "electric bill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "electric bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

financial aid *(noun)*

Money to support a worthy person or cause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "financial aid."*
- *The article explained what "financial aid" means with a simple example.*

foreign aid *(noun)*

Aid (such as economic or military assistance) provided to one nation by another.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreign aid" to mean aid (such as economic or military assistance)....*
- *Understanding "foreign aid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shopping list *(noun)*

A list of heterogenous items that someone wants.

- *The union came to the table with a whole grocery list of demands.*
- *He looked up "shopping list" because he had never seen it before.*

soft market *(noun)*

A market in which more people want to sell than want to buy.

- *He looked up "soft market" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft market."*

---

transfer tax *(noun)*

Any tax levied on the passing of title to property.

- *He looked up "transfer tax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "transfer tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anti-drug law *(noun)*

A law forbidding the sale or use of narcotic drugs.

- *The article explained what "anti-drug law" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "anti-drug law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffee shop *(noun)*

A small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold.

- *He looked up "coffee shop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee shop."*

---

final payment *(noun)*

The final payment of a debt.

- *In class, the teacher used "final payment" to mean the final payment of a debt.*
- *Understanding "final payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

listed security *(noun)*

A security that has been accepted for trading by one of the organized and registered securities exchanges in the US.

- *They discussed "listed security" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "listed security" means with a simple example.*

---

net sales *(noun)*

Gross sales reduced by customer discounts, returns, freight out, and allowances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "net sales."*
- *He looked up "net sales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personal loan *(noun)*

A loan that establishes consumer credit that is granted for personal use; usually unsecured and based on the borrower's integrity and ability to pay.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal loan" to mean a loan that establishes consumer credit that is....*
- *The article explained what "personal loan" means with a simple example.*

---

rent out *(verb)*

Grant the services of or the temporary use of, for a fee.

- *We rent out our apartment to tourists every year.*
- *He hired himself out as a cook.*

---

assets *(noun)*

Anything of material value or usefulness that is owned by a person or company.

- *They discussed "assets" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assets."*

---

bank loan *(noun)*

A loan made by a bank; to be repaid with interest on or before a fixed date.

- *In class, the teacher used "bank loan" to mean a loan made by a bank; to be repaid with interest....*
- *Understanding "bank loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cash basis *(noun)*

A method of accounting in which each item is entered as payments are received or made.

- *They discussed "cash basis" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "cash basis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insurance firm *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells insurance.

- *Understanding "insurance firm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insurance firm" to mean a financial institution that sells insurance.*

---

land grant *(noun)*

A grant of public land (as to a railway or college).

- *The article explained what "land grant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "land grant."*

---

operating capital *(noun)*

Capital available for the operations of a firm (e.g. manufacturing or transportation) as distinct from financial transactions and long-term improvements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operating capital."*
- *He looked up "operating capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promote *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *I got promoted after many years of hard work.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "promote" in real sentences.*

---

salt away *(verb)*

Keep or lay aside for future use.

- *She tried to use "salt away" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "salt away" until he saw an example.*

---

stock option *(noun)*

A benefit given by a company to an employee in the form of an option to buy stock in the company at a discount or at a fixed price.

- *Stock options are not much use as an incentive if the price at which they can be exercised is out of reach.*
- *The article explained what "stock option" means with a simple example.*

---

deliver *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *The guard delivered the criminal to the police.*
- *Our local super market delivers.*

---

express trust *(noun)*

A trust created by the free and deliberate act of the parties involved (usually on the basis of written documentation).

- *Understanding "express trust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "express trust" means with a simple example.*

---

government bond *(noun)*

A bond that is an IOU of the United States Treasury; considered the safest security in the investment world.

- *Understanding "government bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "government bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

net income *(noun)*

The excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time (including depreciation and other non-cash expenses).

- *He looked up "net income" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "net income" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

operating statement *(noun)*

A financial statement that gives operating results for a specific period.

- *Understanding "operating statement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "operating statement" during the group presentation.*

---

paper profit *(noun)*

An unrealized gain on an investment calculated by subtracting the investor's cost from the current market price.

- *He looked up "paper profit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper profit."*

prize money *(noun)*

Any money given as a prize.

- *He looked up "prize money" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prize money."*

profit and loss *(noun)*

An account compiled at the end of an accounting period to show gross and net profit or loss.

- *He looked up "profit and loss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profit and loss."*

straight-line method *(noun)*

(accounting) a method of calculating depreciation by taking an equal amount of the asset's cost as an expense for each year of the asset's useful life.

- *Understanding "straight-line method" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "straight-line method" during the group presentation.*

thank offering *(noun)*

An offering made as an expression of thanks.

- *He looked up "thank offering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thank offering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

christmas gift *(noun)*

A present given at Christmas time.

- *He looked up "christmas gift" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "christmas gift" to mean a present given at christmas time.*

distribution cost *(noun)*

Any cost incurred by a producer or wholesaler or retailer or distributor (as for advertising and shipping etc).

- *The article explained what "distribution cost" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "distribution cost" during the group presentation.*

meat market *(noun)*

A shop in which meat and poultry (and sometimes fish) are sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meat market."*
- *They discussed "meat market" during the group presentation.*

payment rate *(noun)*

The amount of money paid out per unit time.

- *Understanding "payment rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "payment rate."*

rate of payment *(noun)*

The amount of money paid out per unit time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rate of payment."*
- *Understanding "rate of payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

window-shop *(verb)*

Examine the shop windows; shop with the eyes only.

- *He did not know how to use "window-shop" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "window-shop" and when to wait.*

closed-end fund *(noun)*

A regulated investment company that issues a fixed number of shares which are listed on a stock market.

- *They discussed "closed-end fund" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "closed-end fund" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fees *(noun)*

An interest in land capable of being inherited.

- *They discussed "fees" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fees."*

---

fixed charge *(noun)*

A periodic charge that does not vary with business volume (as insurance or rent or mortgage payments etc.).

- *Understanding "fixed charge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fixed charge" means with a simple example.*

---

gift shop *(noun)*

A shop that sells miscellaneous articles appropriate as gifts.

- *In class, the teacher used "gift shop" to mean a shop that sells miscellaneous articles....*
- *Understanding "gift shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half dollar *(noun)*

A United States coin worth half of a dollar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half dollar."*
- *Understanding "half dollar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

labor resources *(noun)*

Resources of available manpower.

- *They discussed "labor resources" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "labor resources" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

letting *(noun)*

Property that is leased or rented out or let.

- *The article explained what "letting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "letting" to mean property that is leased or rented out or let.*

---

prime interest rate *(noun)*

The interest rate on short-term loans that banks charge their commercial customers with high credit ratings.

- *The article explained what "prime interest rate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prime interest rate" to mean the interest rate on short-term loans that banks....*

---

tight money *(noun)*

The economic condition in which credit is difficult to secure and interest rates are high.

- *In class, the teacher used "tight money" to mean the economic condition in which credit is difficult....*
- *They discussed "tight money" during the group presentation.*

---

blue sky law *(noun)*

A state law regulating the sale of securities in an attempt to control the sale of securities in fraudulent enterprises.

- *The article explained what "blue sky law" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blue sky law" during the group presentation.*

---

building supply store *(noun)*

A store where builders can purchase materials for building houses and related structures.

- *He looked up "building supply store" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "building supply store" to mean a store where builders can purchase materials for....*

---

carrying cost *(noun)*

The opportunity cost of unproductive assets; the expense incurred by ownership.

- *He looked up "carrying cost" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carrying cost" during the group presentation.*

close corporation *(noun)*

A corporation owned by a few people; shares have no public market.

- *Understanding "close corporation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "close corporation."*

dirty money *(noun)*

Goods or money obtained illegally.

- *In class, the teacher used "dirty money" to mean goods or money obtained illegally.*
- *Understanding "dirty money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

on-license *(noun)*

A license to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

- *The article explained what "on-license" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "on-license" during the group presentation.*

portion out *(verb)*

Give out as one's portion or share.

- *In everyday English, people use "portion out" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "portion out" until he saw an example.*

price cutting *(noun)*

Cutting the price of merchandise to one lower than the usual or advertised price.

- *The article explained what "price cutting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "price cutting" to mean cutting the price of merchandise to one lower than....*

tax revenue *(noun)*

Government income due to taxation.

- *They discussed "tax revenue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tax revenue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upset price *(noun)*

(auction) the minimum price at which a seller of property will entertain bids.

- *Understanding "upset price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "upset price" because he had never seen it before.*

beauty shop *(noun)*

A shop where hairdressers and beauticians work.

- *Understanding "beauty shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beauty shop" because he had never seen it before.*

dress shop *(noun)*

A shop that sells women's clothes and jewelry.

- *They discussed "dress shop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress shop."*

estimated tax *(noun)*

Income tax paid periodically on income that is not subject to withholding taxes; based on the taxpayer's predicted tax liability.

- *They discussed "estimated tax" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "estimated tax" means with a simple example.*

fair-trade agreement *(noun)*

An agreement (illegal in the United States) between the manufacturer of a trademarked item of merchandise and its retail distributors to sell the item at a price at or above the price set by the manufacturer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fair-trade agreement."*
- *He looked up "fair-trade agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

fix-it shop *(noun)*

A shop specializing in repairs and maintenance.

- *They discussed "fix-it shop" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fix-it shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fixed costs *(noun)*

A periodic charge that does not vary with business volume (as insurance or rent or mortgage payments etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "fixed costs" to mean a periodic charge that does not vary with business....*
- *The article explained what "fixed costs" means with a simple example.*

---

hole card *(noun)*

Any assets that are concealed until they can be used advantageously.

- *Understanding "hole card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hole card."*

---

investment firm *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells shares to individuals and invests in securities issued by other companies.

- *The article explained what "investment firm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "investment firm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loans *(verb)*

Give temporarily; let have for a limited time.

- *Can you use "loans" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "loans" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

managed economy *(noun)*

A non-market economy in which government intervention is important in allocating goods and resources and determining prices.

- *They discussed "managed economy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "managed economy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plastic *(noun)*

A card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered.

- *Do you take plastic?*
- *Understanding "plastic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purchase contract *(noun)*

A contract stating the terms of a purchase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purchase contract."*
- *He looked up "purchase contract" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quarter stock *(noun)*

Stock with a par value of $25/share.

- *Understanding "quarter stock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quarter stock" during the group presentation.*

---

reserve account *(noun)*

Funds taken out of earnings to provide for anticipated future payments.

- *The article explained what "reserve account" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reserve account" during the group presentation.*

---

trial balance *(noun)*

A balance of debits and credits in double-entry bookkeeping; drawn up to test their equality.

- *He looked up "trial balance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trial balance" to mean a balance of debits and credits in double-entry....*

---

bank draft *(noun)*

A draft drawn by a bank against funds deposited in another bank.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank draft."*

- *He looked up “bank draft” because he had never seen it before.*

bond issue *(noun)*

Bonds sold by a corporation or government agency at a particular time and identifiable by date of maturity.

- *Understanding “bond issue” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “bond issue” because he had never seen it before.*

budget items *(noun)*

The expense of maintaining property (e.g., paying property taxes and utilities and insurance); it does not include depreciation or the cost of financing or income taxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “budget items.”*
- *He looked up “budget items” because he had never seen it before.*

chain store *(noun)*

One of a chain of retail stores under the same management and selling the same merchandise.

- *In class, the teacher used “chain store” to mean one of a chain of retail stores under the same....*
- *The article explained what “chain store” means with a simple example.*

closed-end investment company *(noun)*

A regulated investment company that issues a fixed number of shares which are listed on a stock market.

- *He looked up “closed-end investment company” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “closed-end investment company” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

combat pay *(noun)*

Extra pay for soldiers engaged in active combat.

- *Understanding “combat pay” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “combat pay” during the group presentation.*

common shares *(noun)*

Stock other than preferred stock; entitles the owner to a share of the corporation’s profits and a share of the voting power in shareholder elections.

- *Over 40 million Americans invest in common stocks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “common shares.”*

credit entry *(noun)*

An accounting entry acknowledging income or capital items.

- *They discussed “credit entry” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “credit entry.”*

direct mail *(noun)*

Advertising sent directly to prospective customers via the mail.

- *In class, the teacher used “direct mail” to mean advertising sent directly to prospective customers....*
- *The article explained what “direct mail” means with a simple example.*

document *(noun)*

A written account of ownership or obligation.

- *They discussed “document” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “document” to mean a written account of ownership or obligation.*

half crown *(noun)*

An English coin worth half a crown.

- *In class, the teacher used “half crown” to mean an english coin worth half a crown.*
- *The article explained what “half crown” means with a simple example.*

price-controlled *(adjective)*

Having the price regulated or controlled by government.

- *Students compared “price-controlled” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “price-controlled”? Explain why.*

prize fight *(noun)*

A boxing match between professional boxers for a cash prize.

- *In class, the teacher used "prize fight" to mean a boxing match between professional boxers for a....*
- *The article explained what "prize fight" means with a simple example.*

---

rid *(verb)*

Relieve from.

- *Rid the house of pests.*
- *Can you use "rid" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rights offering *(noun)*

An offering of common stock to existing shareholders who hold subscription rights or pre-emptive rights that entitle them to buy newly issued shares at a discount from the price at which they will be offered to the public later.

- *The investment banker who handles a rights offering usually agrees to buy any shares not bought by shareholders.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rights offering."*

---

soft sell *(noun)*

Suggestive or persuasive advertising.

- *Understanding "soft sell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "soft sell" means with a simple example.*

---

voting trust *(noun)*

An agreement whereby persons owning stock with voting powers retain ownership while transferring the voting rights to the trustees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voting trust."*
- *He looked up "voting trust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wedding gift *(noun)*

A present given to someone getting married.

- *Understanding "wedding gift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wedding gift."*

---

counter check *(noun)*

A blank check provided by a bank for the convenience of customers who are making withdrawals.

- *Understanding "counter check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counter check" to mean a blank check provided by a bank for the....*

---

investment funds *(noun)*

Money that is invested with an expectation of profit.

- *The article explained what "investment funds" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investment funds."*

---

net estate *(noun)*

The estate remaining after debts and funeral expenses and administrative expenses have been deducted from the gross estate; the estate then left to be distributed (and subject to federal and state inheritance taxes).

- *The article explained what "net estate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "net estate" during the group presentation.*

---

performance bond *(noun)*

A bond given to protect the recipient against loss in case the terms of a contract are not filled; a surety company assumes liability for nonperformance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "performance bond."*
- *Understanding "performance bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

private corporation *(noun)*

A corporation owned by a few people; shares have no public market.

- *The article explained what "private corporation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "private corporation" during the group presentation.*

---

purchase agreement *(noun)*

A contract stating the terms of a purchase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purchase agreement."*
- *He looked up "purchase agreement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shop assistant *(noun)*

A salesperson in a store.

- *Understanding "shop assistant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shop assistant" to mean a salesperson in a store.*

---

united states dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united states dollar."*
- *Understanding "united states dollar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cash flow *(noun)*

The excess of cash revenues over cash outlays in a give period of time (not including non-cash expenses).

- *They discussed "cash flow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cash flow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commercial letter of credit *(noun)*

A letter of credit given to a business concern for commercial purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "commercial letter of credit" to mean a letter of credit given to a business concern for....*
- *He looked up "commercial letter of credit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commercial loan *(noun)*

A bank loan granted for the use of a business.

- *He looked up "commercial loan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial loan."*

---

current assets *(noun)*

Assets in the form of cash (or easily convertible into cash).

- *He looked up "current assets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "current assets" to mean assets in the form of cash (or easily convertible....*

---

direct loan *(noun)*

A loan by a lender to a customer without the use of a third party; direct lending gives the lender greater discretion in making loans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "direct loan."*
- *He looked up "direct loan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dollar bill *(noun)*

A piece of paper money worth one dollar.

- *The article explained what "dollar bill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dollar bill" to mean a piece of paper money worth one dollar.*

---

earn *(verb)*

Earn on some commercial or business transaction; earn as salary or wages.

- *She earns a lot in her new job.*
- *She tried to use "earn" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

foreign draft *(noun)*

A bill of exchange that is drawn in one country and made payable in another.

- *They discussed "foreign draft" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "foreign draft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fund raise *(verb)*

Raise money for a cause or project.

- *We are fundraising for AIDS research.*

- *In everyday English, people use "fund raise" when talking about this idea.*

---

fund-raise *(verb)*

Raise money for a cause or project.

- *The coach explained when to use "fund-raise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fund-raise" until he saw an example.*

---

ground rent *(noun)*

Payment for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground rent" to mean payment for the right to occupy and improve a piece....*
- *They discussed "ground rent" during the group presentation.*

---

one dollar bill *(noun)*

A piece of paper money worth one dollar.

- *The article explained what "one dollar bill" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "one dollar bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

operating budget *(noun)*

A budget for current expenses as distinct from financial transactions or permanent improvements.

- *He looked up "operating budget" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "operating budget" during the group presentation.*

---

payments *(noun)*

A sum of money paid or a claim discharged.

- *They discussed "payments" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "payments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

price index *(noun)*

An index that traces the relative changes in the price of an individual good (or a market basket of goods) over time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "price index."*
- *They discussed "price index" during the group presentation.*

---

regular payment *(noun)*

A payment made at regular times.

- *He looked up "regular payment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regular payment" to mean a payment made at regular times.*

---

birthday gift *(noun)*

A present given in celebration of a person's birthday.

- *They discussed "birthday gift" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "birthday gift" to mean a present given in celebration of a person's birthday.*

---

carrying charge *(noun)*

The opportunity cost of unproductive assets; the expense incurred by ownership.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrying charge."*
- *He looked up "carrying charge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crown land *(noun)*

Land that belongs to the Crown.

- *He looked up "crown land" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown land."*

---

door prize *(noun)*

Tickets are passed out at the entrance to a dance or party or other social function and a prize is awarded to the holder of the winning ticket.

- *Understanding "door prize" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "door prize" during the group presentation.*

---

economic rent *(noun)*

The return derived from cultivated land in excess of that derived from the poorest land cultivated under similar conditions.

- *He looked up "economic rent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economic rent."*

factory price *(noun)*

Price charged for goods picked up at the factory.

- *The article explained what "factory price" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "factory price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gift horse *(noun)*

A gift (usually of inferior quality) that should be accepted uncritically.

- *It wasn't much, but don't look a gift horse in the mouth.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gift horse."*

lay claim *(verb)*

Demand as being one's due or property; assert one's right or title to.

- *He claimed his suitcases at the airline counter.*
- *Mr. Smith claims special tax exemptions because he is a foreign resident.*

over-the-counter market *(noun)*

A stock exchange where securities transactions are made via telephone and computer rather than on the floor of an exchange.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "over-the-counter market."*
- *They discussed "over-the-counter market" during the group presentation.*

purchased *(verb)*

Obtain by purchase; acquire by means of a financial transaction.

- *The family purchased a new car.*
- *He did not know how to use "purchased" until he saw an example.*

service fee *(noun)*

A percentage of a bill (as at a hotel or restaurant) added in payment for service.

- *The article explained what "service fee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "service fee" to mean a percentage of a bill (as at a hotel or....*

small-cap *(adjective)*

Of stocks of companies with a market capitalization of less than one billion dollars.

- *Would you call this situation "small-cap"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "small-cap" when it is of stocks of companies with a market capitalization....*

two dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 2 dollars.

- *The article explained what "two dollar bill" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two dollar bill."*

war chest *(noun)*

A fund accumulated to finance a war (or a political campaign).

- *The article explained what "war chest" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war chest."*

cash advance *(noun)*

An amount paid before it is earned.

- *They discussed "cash advance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash advance."*

cheap-jack *(noun)*

A seller of shoddy goods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheap-jack."*
- *The article explained what "cheap-jack" means with a simple example.*

---

insurance coverage *(noun)*

The total amount and type of insurance carried.

- *Understanding "insurance coverage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "insurance coverage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

large-cap *(adjective)*

Of stocks of companies with a market capitalization of five billion dollars or more.

- *It is useful to describe something as "large-cap" when it is of stocks of companies with a market capitalization....*
- *The speaker chose "large-cap" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

loan application *(noun)*

An application to borrow money.

- *He looked up "loan application" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loan application."*

---

no fault insurance *(noun)*

A system of automobile insurance where a party who is injured in an automobile accident recovers damages up to a specific amount against his own insurance company regardless of who was responsible for the accident.

- *The amount of litigation resulting from minor accidents is reduced by no fault insurance.*
- *They discussed "no fault insurance" during the group presentation.*

---

over the counter security *(noun)*

A security traded in the over-the-counter market.

- *The article explained what "over the counter security" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "over the counter security."*

---

profit and loss account *(noun)*

An account compiled at the end of an accounting period to show gross and net profit or loss.

- *They discussed "profit and loss account" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "profit and loss account" because he had never seen it before.*

---

requirements contract *(noun)*

A contract in which you agree to purchase all your requirements of a particular sort from one party.

- *Understanding "requirements contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "requirements contract" to mean a contract in which you agree to purchase all your....*

---

retirement check *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who is retired from work.

- *The article explained what "retirement check" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retirement check" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who is retired....*

---

retirement plan *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *He looked up "retirement plan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "retirement plan" during the group presentation.*

---

retirement program *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retirement program."*
- *They discussed "retirement program" during the group presentation.*

---

sales finance company *(noun)*

A finance company that buys (at a discount) the installment sales contracts of retail merchants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales finance company."*
- *He looked up "sales finance company" because he had never seen it before.*

turn a nice dollar *(verb)*

Make a satisfactory profit.

- *The company turned a nice dime after a short time.*
- *He did not know how to use "turn a nice dollar" until he saw an example.*

auto company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells automobiles.

- *Understanding "auto company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "auto company" during the group presentation.*

bonus *(noun)*

An additional payment (or other remuneration) to employees as a means of increasing output.

- *They discussed "bonus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bonus" because he had never seen it before.*

demand loan *(noun)*

A loan that is repayable on demand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demand loan."*
- *He looked up "demand loan" because he had never seen it before.*

gross *(noun)*

The entire amount of income before any deductions are made.

- *In class, the teacher used "gross" to mean the entire amount of income before any deductions....*
- *They discussed "gross" during the group presentation.*

losses *(noun)*

Something lost (especially money lost at gambling).

- *They discussed "losses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "losses" means with a simple example.*

pocket money *(noun)*

Cash for day-to-day spending on incidental expenses.

- *In class, the teacher used "pocket money" to mean cash for day-to-day spending on incidental expenses.*
- *Understanding "pocket money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

retirement account *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *Understanding "retirement account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "retirement account" means with a simple example.*

voting stock *(noun)*

Shares in a corporation that entitle the shareholder to voting and proxy rights.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voting stock."*
- *He looked up "voting stock" because he had never seen it before.*

asks *(verb)*

Require or ask for as a price or condition.

- *This job asks a lot of patience and skill.*
- *She tried to use "asks" carefully so everyone would understand.*

distribution agreement *(noun)*

A contract governing the marketing of an item of merchandise.

- *He looked up "distribution agreement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "distribution agreement" during the group presentation.*

five dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 5 dollars.

- *They discussed "five dollar bill" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "five dollar bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

registered security *(noun)*

A security whose owner's name is recorded on the books of the issuer (or issuer's agent).

- *He looked up "registered security" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "registered security."*

---

sales representative *(noun)*

A person employed to represent a business and to sell its merchandise (as to customers in a store or to customers who are visited).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales representative."*
- *They discussed "sales representative" during the group presentation.*

---

savings *(noun)*

A fund of money put by as a reserve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savings."*
- *He looked up "savings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sight bill *(noun)*

A draft payable on presentation.

- *He looked up "sight bill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sight bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock purchase plan *(noun)*

An organized plan for employees of a company to buy shares of its stock.

- *Understanding "stock purchase plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stock purchase plan" means with a simple example.*

---

store cheese *(noun)*

Informal names for American cheddar.

- *He looked up "store cheese" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "store cheese."*

---

wage *(noun)*

Something that remunerates.

- *Wages were paid by check.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wage" to mean something that remunerates.*

---

australian dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Australia and Nauru.

- *In class, the teacher used "australian dollar" to mean the basic unit of money in australia and nauru.*
- *The article explained what "australian dollar" means with a simple example.*

---

commercial finance company *(noun)*

A finance company that makes loans to manufacturers and wholesalers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial finance company."*
- *They discussed "commercial finance company" during the group presentation.*

---

denied *(verb)*

Refuse to grant, as of a petition or request.

- *The dean denied the students' request for more physics courses.*
- *The prisoners were denied the right to exercise for more than 2 hours a day.*

---

hidden tax *(noun)*

A tax paid unwittingly by the consumer (such as ad valorem taxes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hidden tax."*

- *He looked up “hidden tax” because he had never seen it before.*

letter bond *(noun)*

A bond that has not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and cannot be sold to the general public.

- *The article explained what “letter bond” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “letter bond.”*

license tax *(noun)*

A fee paid to the government for the privilege of being licensed to do something (as selling liquor or practicing medicine).

- *In class, the teacher used “license tax” to mean a fee paid to the government for the privilege of....*
- *The article explained what “license tax” means with a simple example.*

net profit *(noun)*

The excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time (including depreciation and other non-cash expenses).

- *They discussed “net profit” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “net profit.”*

pay as you earn *(noun)*

The British system of withholding tax.

- *They discussed “pay as you earn” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pay as you earn.”*

special drawing rights *(noun)*

Reserve assets in the International Monetary Fund; designed to supplement reserves of gold and convertible currencies used to maintain stability in the foreign exchange market.

- *He looked up “special drawing rights” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “special drawing rights” during the group presentation.*

yard sale *(noun)*

An outdoor sale of used personal or household items held on the seller’s premises.

- *The article explained what “yard sale” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “yard sale” during the group presentation.*

blind trust *(noun)*

A trust that enables a person to avoid possible conflict of interest by transferring assets to a fiduciary; the person establishing the trust gives up the right to information about the assets.

- *The article explained what “blind trust” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blind trust” to mean a trust that enables a person to avoid possible....*

cash on delivery *(adverb)*

Collecting the charges upon delivery.

- *She spoke “cash on delivery,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using “cash on delivery” can make your explanation more exact.*

cash register *(noun)*

A cashbox with an adding machine to register transactions; used in shops to add up the bill.

- *Understanding “cash register” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cash register.”*

charge plate *(noun)*

A card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered.

- *Understanding “charge plate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “charge plate” because he had never seen it before.*

closed corporation *(noun)*

A corporation owned by a few people; shares have no public market.

- *In class, the teacher used “closed corporation” to mean a corporation owned by a few people; shares have no....*
- *The article explained what “closed corporation” means with a simple example.*

consumer credit *(noun)*

A line of credit extended for personal or household use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consumer credit."*
- *He looked up "consumer credit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grey market *(noun)*

An unofficial market in which goods are bought and sold at prices lower than the official price set by a regulatory agency.

- *They discussed "grey market" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "grey market" means with a simple example.*

---

poverty line *(noun)*

A level of personal income defining the state of poverty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poverty line."*
- *They discussed "poverty line" during the group presentation.*

---

quick assets *(noun)*

Assets in the form of cash (or easily convertible into cash).

- *Understanding "quick assets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quick assets" during the group presentation.*

---

retail store *(noun)*

A place of business for retailing goods.

- *In class, the teacher used "retail store" to mean a place of business for retailing goods.*
- *Understanding "retail store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sales resistance *(noun)*

Resistance by potential customers to aggressive selling practices.

- *The article explained what "sales resistance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sales resistance" to mean resistance by potential customers to aggressive....*

---

turn a trick *(verb)*

Have a customer, of a prostitute.

- *Can you use "turn a trick" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "turn a trick" until he saw an example.*

---

demands *(noun)*

The ability and desire to purchase goods and services.

- *His demands for attention were unceasing.*
- *There were many demands on his time.*

---

fee simple *(noun)*

A fee without limitation to any class of heirs; they can sell it or give it away.

- *Understanding "fee simple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fee simple."*

---

kit out *(verb)*

Supply with a set of articles or tools.

- *She tried to use "kit out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "kit out" and when to wait.*

---

kit up *(verb)*

Supply with a set of articles or tools.

- *Can you use "kit up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "kit up" until he saw an example.*

---

legal fee *(noun)*

A fee paid for legal service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal fee."*
- *He looked up "legal fee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medium of exchange *(noun)*

Anything that is generally accepted as a standard of value and a measure of wealth in a particular country or region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medium of exchange."*
- *He looked up "medium of exchange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poverty level *(noun)*

A level of personal income defining the state of poverty.

- *They discussed "poverty level" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "poverty level" because he had never seen it before.*

---

profit-and-loss statement *(noun)*

A financial statement that gives operating results for a specific period.

- *They discussed "profit-and-loss statement" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profit-and-loss statement."*

---

real estate loan *(noun)*

A loan on real estate that is usually secured by a mortgage.

- *Understanding "real estate loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "real estate loan."*

---

shop bell *(noun)*

A bell attached to the door of a small shop; warns the proprietor that a customer has entered the shop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shop bell."*
- *They discussed "shop bell" during the group presentation.*

---

special assessment *(noun)*

An additional tax levied on private property for public improvements that enhance the value of the property.

- *The article explained what "special assessment" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "special assessment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock index *(noun)*

Index based on a statistical compilation of the share prices of a number of representative stocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "stock index" to mean index based on a statistical compilation of the....*
- *The article explained what "stock index" means with a simple example.*

---

stolen *(verb)*

Take without the owner's consent.

- *Can you use "stolen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "stolen" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

by-bid *(verb)*

Bid on behalf of someone else.

- *In everyday English, people use "by-bid" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "by-bid" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

customer agent *(noun)*

A foreign purchaser who buys goods outright for resale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "customer agent."*
- *Understanding "customer agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decline *(noun)*

A gradual decrease; as of stored charge or current.

- *He looked up "decline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "decline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

european recovery program *(noun)*

A United States program of economic aid for the reconstruction of Europe (1948-1952); named after George Marshall.

- *He looked up "european recovery program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "european recovery program" during the group presentation.*

go dutch *(verb)*

Share expenses equally and split the cost of something.

- *My boyfriend and I always go Dutch.*
- *She tried to use "go dutch" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gold rush *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *He looked up "gold rush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gold rush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hire out *(verb)*

Grant the services of or the temporary use of, for a fee.

- *We rent out our apartment to tourists every year.*
- *He hired himself out as a cook.*

over the counter stock *(noun)*

Stock that is not listed and traded on an organized exchange.

- *They discussed "over the counter stock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "over the counter stock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

real estate investment trust *(noun)*

An investment trust that owns and manages a pool of commercial properties and mortgages and other real estate assets; shares can be bought and sold in the stock market.

- *The article explained what "real estate investment trust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "real estate investment trust" to mean an investment trust that owns and manages a pool of....*

short covering *(noun)*

The purchase of securities or commodities by a short seller to close out a short sale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "short covering."*
- *He looked up "short covering" because he had never seen it before.*

smooth out *(verb)*

Free from obstructions.

- *Smooth the way towards peace negotiations.*
- *The coach explained when to use "smooth out" and when to wait.*

closing price *(noun)*

(stock market) the price of the last transaction completed during a day's trading session.

- *In class, the teacher used "closing price" to mean (stock market) the price of the last transaction....*
- *The article explained what "closing price" means with a simple example.*

contributed *(verb)*

Contribute to some cause.

- *He did not know how to use "contributed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "contributed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

debt limit *(noun)*

The maximum borrowing power of a governmental entity.

- *In class, the teacher used "debt limit" to mean the maximum borrowing power of a governmental entity.*
- *Understanding "debt limit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gray market *(noun)*

An unofficial market in which goods are bought and sold at prices lower than the official price set by a regulatory agency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray market."*
- *Understanding "gray market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

money belt *(noun)*

Belt with a concealed section for holding money.

- *They discussed "money belt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "money belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reserve fund *(noun)*

Funds taken out of earnings to provide for anticipated future payments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reserve fund."*
- *He looked up "reserve fund" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resulting trust *(noun)*

A trust created by a court when it is judged that it was the intention of the parties to create a trust.

- *The article explained what "resulting trust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "resulting trust" to mean a trust created by a court when it is judged that....*

---

shell out *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Dole out some money.*
- *Shell out pocket money for the children.*

---

transfer payment *(noun)*

A public expenditure (as for unemployment compensation or veteran's benefits) that is not for goods and services.

- *They discussed "transfer payment" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "transfer payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advance death benefit *(noun)*

A percentage of death benefits paid directly to policy holders having a short life expectancy (usually 6 months).

- *The article explained what "advance death benefit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advance death benefit."*

---

cast aside *(verb)*

Throw or cast away.

- *He did not know how to use "cast aside" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "cast aside" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deep pocket *(noun)*

A source of substantial wealth (usually plural).

- *A patron of the arts should have deep pockets.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deep pocket" to mean a source of substantial wealth (usually plural).*

---

federal reserve note *(noun)*

A piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).

- *He peeled off five one-thousand-zloty notes.*
- *The article explained what "federal reserve note" means with a simple example.*

---

festival of lights *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *Understanding "festival of lights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "festival of lights" to mean (judaism) an eight-day jewish holiday commemorating....*

---

first mortgage *(noun)*

A mortgage that has priority over all mortgages and liens except those imposed by law.

- *He looked up "first mortgage" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “first mortgage.”*

fixed investment trust *(noun)*

An investment trust that can buy only those securities listed when the trust was organized.

- *The article explained what “fixed investment trust” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fixed investment trust” to mean an investment trust that can buy only those....*

gifts *(verb)*

Give as a present; make a gift of.

- *Can you use “gifts” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “gifts” carefully so everyone would understand.*

index fund *(noun)*

A mutual fund whose assets are stocks on a given list.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “index fund.”*
- *The article explained what “index fund” means with a simple example.*

living wage *(noun)*

A wage sufficient for a worker and family to subsist comfortably.

- *The article explained what “living wage” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “living wage” to mean a wage sufficient for a worker and family to....*

print shop *(noun)*

A workplace where printing is done.

- *They discussed “print shop” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “print shop” because he had never seen it before.*

profit sharing *(noun)*

A system in which employees receive a share of the net profits of the business.

- *In class, the teacher used “profit sharing” to mean a system in which employees receive a share of the....*
- *Understanding “profit sharing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

replacement cost *(noun)*

Current cost of replacing a fixed asset with a new one of equal effectiveness.

- *The article explained what “replacement cost” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “replacement cost” to mean current cost of replacing a fixed asset with a new....*

ten dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 10 dollars.

- *Understanding “ten dollar bill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ten dollar bill” means with a simple example.*

trade gap *(noun)*

The difference in value over a period of time of a country’s imports and exports of merchandise.

- *A nation’s balance of trade is favorable when its exports exceed its imports.*
- *Understanding “trade gap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entrance money *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *He looked up “entrance money” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “entrance money” to mean the fee charged for admission.*

hat shop *(noun)*

Shop selling women’s hats.

- *They discussed “hat shop” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hat shop” because he had never seen it before.*

lands *(noun)*

The land on which real estate is located.

- *Understanding "lands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lands" to mean the land on which real estate is located.*

---

legacy *(noun)*

(law) a gift of personal property by will.

- *They discussed "legacy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legacy."*

---

log in *(verb)*

Enter a computer.

- *Have you logged in lately?*
- *He did not know how to use "log in" until he saw an example.*

---

log on *(verb)*

Enter a computer.

- *Have you logged in lately?*
- *He did not know how to use "log on" until he saw an example.*

---

log out *(verb)*

Exit a computer.

- *Please log off before you go home.*
- *She tried to use "log out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

log-in *(verb)*

Enter a computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "log-in" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "log-in" and when to wait.*

---

price tag *(noun)*

A tag showing the price of the article it is attached to.

- *The article explained what "price tag" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "price tag" to mean a tag showing the price of the article it is....*

---

savings account *(noun)*

A bank account that accumulates interest.

- *Understanding "savings account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "savings account" because he had never seen it before.*

---

second mortgage *(noun)*

A mortgage that is subordinate to a first mortgage.

- *He looked up "second mortgage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second mortgage" to mean a mortgage that is subordinate to a first mortgage.*

---

south korean won *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in South Korea.

- *They discussed "south korean won" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "south korean won" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cash equivalent *(noun)*

A highly liquid debt instrument with maturities of less than three months.

- *The article explained what "cash equivalent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cash equivalent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cd *(noun)*

A debt instrument issued by a bank; usually pays interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cd."*
- *They discussed "cd" during the group presentation.*

---

checking account *(noun)*

A bank account against which the depositor can draw checks that are payable on demand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "checking account."*
- *They discussed "checking account" during the group presentation.*

---

clothing store *(noun)*

A store where men's clothes are sold.

- *They discussed "clothing store" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clothing store" means with a simple example.*

---

comparison-shop *(verb)*

Compare prices for a given item.

- *The coach explained when to use "comparison-shop" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "comparison-shop" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

engage *(verb)*

Engage for service under a term of contract.

- *They engaged in a discussion.*
- *Make sure the gear is engaged.*

---

free enterprise *(noun)*

An economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices.

- *The article explained what "free enterprise" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "free enterprise" to mean an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to....*

---

log off *(verb)*

Exit a computer.

- *Please log off before you go home.*
- *In everyday English, people use "log off" when talking about this idea.*

---

north korean won *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in North Korea.

- *The article explained what "north korean won" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north korean won" to mean the basic unit of money in north korea.*

---

profits *(noun)*

The excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time (including depreciation and other non-cash expenses).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profits."*
- *He looked up "profits" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rising prices *(noun)*

A general and progressive increase in prices.

- *He looked up "rising prices" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rising prices."*

---

steam-heat *(verb)*

Heat by means of steam.

- *He did not know how to use "steam-heat" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "steam-heat" and when to wait.*

---

stock market index *(noun)*

Index based on a statistical compilation of the share prices of a number of representative stocks.

- *He looked up "stock market index" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stock market index" to mean index based on a statistical compilation of the....*

awarded *(verb)*

Give as judged due or on the basis of merit.

- *The referee awarded a free kick to the team.*
- *The jury awarded a million dollars to the plaintiff.*

gross sales *(noun)*

Income (at invoice values) received for goods and services over some given period of time.

- *He looked up "gross sales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gross sales" during the group presentation.*

internal revenue *(noun)*

Government revenue from domestic sources (excluding customs).

- *They discussed "internal revenue" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "internal revenue" means with a simple example.*

package store *(noun)*

A store that sells alcoholic beverages for consumption elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "package store" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "package store" during the group presentation.*

retirement benefit *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who is retired from work.

- *He looked up "retirement benefit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retirement benefit" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who is retired....*

retirement fund *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who is retired from work.

- *In class, the teacher used "retirement fund" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who is retired....*
- *They discussed "retirement fund" during the group presentation.*

rob *(verb)*

Take something away by force or without the consent of the owner.

- *The burglars robbed him of all his money.*
- *He did not know how to use "rob" until he saw an example.*

seed money *(noun)*

Capital needed to set up a new business or enterprise.

- *They discussed "seed money" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seed money" because he had never seen it before.*

soil bank *(noun)*

Land retired from crop cultivation and planted with soil-building crops; government subsidies are paid to farmers for their retired land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soil bank."*
- *He looked up "soil bank" because he had never seen it before.*

bid price *(noun)*

(stock market) the price at which a broker is willing to buy a certain security.

- *Understanding "bid price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bid price."*

canadian dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Canada.

- *The Canadian dollar has the image of loon on one side of the coin.*
- *The article explained what "canadian dollar" means with a simple example.*

contribute *(verb)*

Contribute to some cause.

- *Can you use “contribute” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “contribute” when talking about this idea.*

---

deny *(verb)*

Refuse to grant, as of a petition or request.

- *Learners should practice how to use “deny” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “deny” and when to wait.*

---

hard currency *(noun)*

A currency that is not likely to depreciate suddenly in value.

- *The countries agreed to conduct their bilateral trade in hard currency, replacing previous barter arrangements.*
- *Germany once had a solid economy, good fiscal and monetary policies, and a hard currency.*

---

sale in gross *(noun)*

A sale of a tract of land as a whole without a warranty as to the acreage.

- *He looked up “sale in gross” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sale in gross.”*

---

banking company *(noun)*

A financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities.

- *The article explained what “banking company” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “banking company” to mean a financial institution that accepts deposits and....*

---

boom *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *The demand for testing has created a boom for those unregulated laboratories where boxes of specimen jars are processed like an assembly line.*
- *The article explained what “boom” means with a simple example.*

---

commit *(verb)*

Cause to be admitted; of persons to an institution.

- *After the second episode, she had to be committed.*
- *He was committed to prison.*

---

discount house *(noun)*

A sales outlet offering goods at a discounted price.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “discount house.”*
- *He looked up “discount house” because he had never seen it before.*

---

expenses *(noun)*

Money spent to perform work and usually reimbursed by an employer.

- *He kept a careful record of his expenses at the meeting.*
- *They discussed “expenses” during the group presentation.*

---

handling cost *(noun)*

The cost of handling (especially the cost of packaging and mailing an order).

- *Understanding “handling cost” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “handling cost” to mean the cost of handling (especially the cost of....*

---

lock-up option *(noun)*

An option to buy the crown jewels offered to a white knight in order to forestall a hostile takeover.

- *He looked up “lock-up option” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “lock-up option” during the group presentation.*

---

premium *(noun)*

The amount that something in scarce supply is valued above its nominal value.

- *They paid a premium for access to water.*

- *They encouraged customers with a premium for loyal patronage.*

---

price reduction *(noun)*

The act of reducing the selling price of merchandise.

- *In class, the teacher used "price reduction" to mean the act of reducing the selling price of merchandise.*
- *The article explained what "price reduction" means with a simple example.*

---

sales pitch *(noun)*

Promotion by means of an argument and demonstration.

- *In class, the teacher used "sales pitch" to mean promotion by means of an argument and demonstration.*
- *The article explained what "sales pitch" means with a simple example.*

---

stolen property *(noun)*

Property that has been stolen.

- *He looked up "stolen property" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stolen property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bureau de change *(noun)*

(French) an establishment where you can exchange foreign money.

- *They discussed "bureau de change" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureau de change" to mean (french) an establishment where you can exchange....*

---

discount business *(noun)*

The business of selling merchandise at a discount.

- *They discussed "discount business" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "discount business" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flower store *(noun)*

A shop where flowers and ornamental plants are sold.

- *Understanding "flower store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flower store" because he had never seen it before.*

---

post doc *(noun)*

A grant that funds postdoctoral study or research.

- *He looked up "post doc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "post doc" during the group presentation.*

---

private enterprise *(noun)*

An economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices.

- *In class, the teacher used "private enterprise" to mean an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to....*
- *The article explained what "private enterprise" means with a simple example.*

---

sum of money *(noun)*

A quantity of money.

- *He borrowed a large sum.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sum of money" to mean a quantity of money.*

---

checks *(noun)*

A written order directing a bank to pay money.

- *She wore a skirt with checks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "checks."*

---

chip in *(verb)*

Contribute to some cause.

- *Can you use "chip in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "chip in" when talking about this idea.*

---

consumer loan *(noun)*

A loan that establishes consumer credit that is granted for personal use; usually unsecured and based on the borrower's integrity and ability to pay.

- *Understanding "consumer loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "consumer loan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corporate bond *(noun)*

A bond issued by a corporation; carries no claim to ownership and pays no dividends but payments to bondholders have priority over payments to stockholders.

- *A corporate bond is a safer investment than common stock in the same company.*
- *He looked up "corporate bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

footage *(noun)*

A rate of charging by the linear foot of work done.

- *They had stock footage of lightning, tornados, and hurricanes.*
- *He edited the news footage.*

---

lay aside *(verb)*

Accumulate money for future use.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lay aside" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lay aside" when talking about this idea.*

---

natural resource *(noun)*

Resources (actual and potential) supplied by nature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural resource."*
- *He looked up "natural resource" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pet shop *(noun)*

A shop where pet animals can be purchased.

- *They discussed "pet shop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pet shop" to mean a shop where pet animals can be purchased.*

---

revenue bond *(noun)*

A bond issued by an agency that is commissioned to finance public works; revenue from the public property is used to pay off the bond.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revenue bond."*
- *He looked up "revenue bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sales promotion *(noun)*

Promotion that supplements or coordinates advertising.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales promotion."*
- *The article explained what "sales promotion" means with a simple example.*

---

balance of payments *(noun)*

A system of recording all of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world over a period of one year.

- *A favorable balance of payments exists when more payments are coming in than going out.*
- *Understanding "balance of payments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common stock equivalent *(noun)*

Preferred stock or convertible bonds or warrants that can be converted into common stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common stock equivalent."*
- *The article explained what "common stock equivalent" means with a simple example.*

---

equity *(noun)*

The ownership interest of shareholders in a corporation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equity."*
- *He looked up "equity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gross estate *(noun)*

The total valuation of the estate's assets at the time of the person's death.

- *In class, the teacher used "gross estate" to mean the total valuation of the estate's assets at the....*
- *The article explained what "gross estate" means with a simple example.*

---

gross national product *(noun)*

Former measure of the United States economy; the total market value of goods and services produced by all citizens and capital during a given period (usually 1 yr).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gross national product."*
- *He looked up "gross national product" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handling charge *(noun)*

The cost of handling (especially the cost of packaging and mailing an order).

- *They discussed "handling charge" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "handling charge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pizza shop *(noun)*

A shop where pizzas are made and sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "pizza shop" to mean a shop where pizzas are made and sold.*
- *He looked up "pizza shop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retail chain *(noun)*

A chain of retail stores.

- *In class, the teacher used "retail chain" to mean a chain of retail stores.*
- *They discussed "retail chain" during the group presentation.*

---

savings account trust *(noun)*

A savings account deposited by someone who makes themselves the trustee for a beneficiary and who controls it during their lifetime; afterward the balance is payable to the previously named beneficiary.

- *In class, the teacher used "savings account trust" to mean a savings account deposited by someone who makes....*
- *The article explained what "savings account trust" means with a simple example.*

---

bank discount *(noun)*

Interest on an annual basis deducted in advance on a loan.

- *The article explained what "bank discount" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank discount."*

---

bull market *(noun)*

A market characterized by rising prices for securities.

- *The article explained what "bull market" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bull market."*

---

certificate *(noun)*

A formal declaration that documents a fact of relevance to finance and investment; the holder has a right to receive interest or dividends.

- *The article explained what "certificate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "certificate" during the group presentation.*

---

default on *(verb)*

Fail to pay up.

- *The coach explained when to use "default on" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "default on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

discount rate *(noun)*

The rate of interest set by the Federal Reserve that member banks are charged when they borrow money through the Federal Reserve System.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discount rate."*
- *He looked up "discount rate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

franchise *(noun)*

An authorization to sell a company's goods or services in a particular place.

- *They discussed "franchise" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "franchise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ordinary life insurance *(noun)*

Insurance on the life of the insured for a fixed amount at a definite premium that is paid each year in the same amount during the entire lifetime of the insured.

- *He looked up "ordinary life insurance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ordinary life insurance."*

paper currency *(noun)*

Currency issued by a government or central bank and consisting of printed paper that can circulate as a substitute for specie.

- *The article explained what "paper currency" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paper currency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

political contribution *(noun)*

A contribution made to a politician or a political campaign or a political party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "political contribution."*
- *He looked up "political contribution" because he had never seen it before.*

poll tax *(noun)*

A tax of a fixed amount per person and payable as a requirement for the right to vote.

- *In class, the teacher used "poll tax" to mean a tax of a fixed amount per person and payable as a....*
- *The article explained what "poll tax" means with a simple example.*

public domain *(noun)*

Property rights that are held by the public at large.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public domain."*
- *He looked up "public domain" because he had never seen it before.*

sacrifice *(noun)*

A loss entailed by giving up or selling something at less than its value.

- *He had to sell his car at a considerable sacrifice.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacrifice."*

savings bank trust *(noun)*

A savings account deposited by someone who makes themselves the trustee for a beneficiary and who controls it during their lifetime; afterward the balance is payable to the previously named beneficiary.

- *They discussed "savings bank trust" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "savings bank trust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

transferred property *(noun)*

A possession whose ownership changes or lapses.

- *They discussed "transferred property" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "transferred property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hundred dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 100 dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hundred dollar bill."*
- *The article explained what "hundred dollar bill" means with a simple example.*

immediate payment *(noun)*

Prompt payment for goods or services in currency or by check.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immediate payment."*
- *Understanding "immediate payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

investors club *(noun)*

A club of small investors who buy and sell securities jointly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investors club."*
- *They discussed "investors club" during the group presentation.*

material possession *(noun)*

Property or belongings that are tangible.

- *The article explained what "material possession" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "material possession" to mean property or belongings that are tangible.*

---

material resource *(noun)*

Assets in the form of material possessions.

- *They discussed "material resource" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "material resource" because he had never seen it before.*

---

progressive tax *(noun)*

Any tax in which the rate increases as the amount subject to taxation increases.

- *Understanding "progressive tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "progressive tax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promoting *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *I am promoting the use of computers in the classroom.*
- *Can you use "promoting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

real gross national product *(noun)*

A version of the GNP that has been adjusted for the effects of inflation.

- *The article explained what "real gross national product" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "real gross national product."*

---

repair shop *(noun)*

A shop specializing in repairs and maintenance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "repair shop."*
- *The article explained what "repair shop" means with a simple example.*

---

reserve assets *(noun)*

Capital held back from investment in order to meet probable or possible demands.

- *The article explained what "reserve assets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reserve assets" during the group presentation.*

---

toy business *(noun)*

An industry that manufactures and sells toys for children.

- *Understanding "toy business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toy business."*

---

trade discount *(noun)*

A discount from the list price of a commodity allowed by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a merchant.

- *They discussed "trade discount" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trade discount" to mean a discount from the list price of a commodity....*

---

accounting system *(noun)*

A bookkeeper's chronological list of related debits and credits of a business; forms part of a ledger of accounts.

- *In class, the teacher used "accounting system" to mean a bookkeeper's chronological list of related debits....*
- *The article explained what "accounting system" means with a simple example.*

---

auto loan *(noun)*

A personal loan to purchase an automobile.

- *They discussed "auto loan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auto loan."*

---

earnings *(noun)*

The excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time (including depreciation and other non-cash expenses).

- *They saved a quarter of all their earnings.*

- *The article explained what "earnings" means with a simple example.*

---

furniture company *(noun)*

A company that sells furniture.

- *They discussed "furniture company" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "furniture company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sight draft *(noun)*

A draft payable on presentation.

- *In class, the teacher used "sight draft" to mean a draft payable on presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sight draft" means with a simple example.*

---

slave market *(noun)*

A marketplace where slaves were auctioned off (especially in the southern United States before the American Civil War).

- *The article explained what "slave market" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "slave market" during the group presentation.*

---

small fortune *(noun)*

A large sum of money.

- *He made a small fortune in the commodities market.*
- *Understanding "small fortune" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weed out *(verb)*

Remove unwanted elements.

- *The company weeded out the incompetent people.*
- *The new law weeds out the old inequities.*

---

auction off *(verb)*

Sell at an auction.

- *The coach explained when to use "auction off" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "auction off" in real sentences.*

---

balance of international payments *(noun)*

A system of recording all of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world over a period of one year.

- *A favorable balance of payments exists when more payments are coming in than going out.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balance of international payments" to mean a system of recording all of a country's economic....*

---

british pound *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; equal to 100 pence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "british pound."*
- *They discussed "british pound" during the group presentation.*

---

coins *(noun)*

A flat metal piece (usually a disc) used as money.

- *In class, the teacher used "coins" to mean a flat metal piece (usually a disc) used as money.*
- *Understanding "coins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discount store *(noun)*

A sales outlet offering goods at a discounted price.

- *He looked up "discount store" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discount store" to mean a sales outlet offering goods at a discounted price.*

---

gross profit *(noun)*

(finance) the net sales minus the cost of goods and services sold.

- *Understanding "gross profit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gross profit" to mean (finance) the net sales minus the cost of goods and....*

---

hidden reserve *(noun)*

Reserves that do not show up on the balance sheet (as by understating values).

- *In class, the teacher used "hidden reserve" to mean reserves that do not show up on the balance sheet....*
- *The article explained what "hidden reserve" means with a simple example.*

---

pays *(verb)*

Do or give something to somebody in return.

- *It pays to go through the trouble.*
- *Can you use "pays" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pin money *(noun)*

Cash for day-to-day spending on incidental expenses.

- *They discussed "pin money" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pin money" because he had never seen it before.*

---

private treaty *(noun)*

A sale of property at a price agreed on by the seller and buyer without an intervening agency.

- *Understanding "private treaty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "private treaty" to mean a sale of property at a price agreed on by the....*

---

sales rep *(noun)*

A person employed to represent a business and to sell its merchandise (as to customers in a store or to customers who are visited).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales rep."*
- *He looked up "sales rep" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seed stock *(noun)*

A supply of seeds (or tubers) reserved for planting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seed stock."*
- *The article explained what "seed stock" means with a simple example.*

---

twenty dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 20 dollars.

- *He looked up "twenty dollar bill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "twenty dollar bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venture *(noun)*

An investment that is very risky but could yield great profits.

- *The article explained what "venture" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venture."*

---

blue chip *(noun)*

A common stock of a nationally known company whose value and dividends are reliable; typically have high price and low yield.

- *Blue chips are usually safe investments.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue chip" to mean a common stock of a nationally known company whose....*

---

johnny cash *(noun)*

United States country music singer and songwriter (1932-2003).

- *They discussed "johnny cash" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johnny cash."*

---

margin call *(noun)*

A demand by a broker that a customer deposit enough to bring his margin up to the minimum requirement.

- *Understanding "margin call" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "margin call" during the group presentation.*

---

minimum wage *(noun)*

The lowest wage that an employer is allowed to pay; determined by contract or by law.

- *He looked up “minimum wage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “minimum wage” during the group presentation.*

---

preferred stock *(noun)*

Stock whose holders are guaranteed priority in the payment of dividends but whose holders have no voting rights.

- *The article explained what “preferred stock” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “preferred stock” to mean stock whose holders are guaranteed priority in the....*

---

registered bond *(noun)*

A bond whose owner is recorded on the books of the issuer; can be transferred to another owner only when endorsed by the registered owner.

- *The article explained what “registered bond” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “registered bond” to mean a bond whose owner is recorded on the books of the....*

---

toy industry *(noun)*

An industry that manufactures and sells toys for children.

- *In class, the teacher used “toy industry” to mean an industry that manufactures and sells toys for....*
- *They discussed “toy industry” during the group presentation.*

---

wear and tear *(noun)*

Decrease in value of an asset due to obsolescence or use.

- *In class, the teacher used “wear and tear” to mean decrease in value of an asset due to obsolescence....*
- *Understanding “wear and tear” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balance sheet *(noun)*

A record of the financial situation of an institution on a particular date by listing its assets and the claims against those assets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “balance sheet.”*
- *They discussed “balance sheet” during the group presentation.*

---

insurance premium *(noun)*

Payment for insurance.

- *The article explained what “insurance premium” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “insurance premium.”*

---

intellectual property *(noun)*

Intangible property that is the result of creativity (such as patents or trademarks or copyrights).

- *They discussed “intellectual property” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “intellectual property.”*

---

lighting industry *(noun)*

An industry devoted to manufacturing and selling and installing lighting.

- *Understanding “lighting industry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “lighting industry” because he had never seen it before.*

---

new zealand dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in New Zealand.

- *The article explained what “new zealand dollar” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “new zealand dollar.”*

---

time deposit *(noun)*

A certificate of deposit from which withdrawals can be made only after advance notice or at a specified future date.

- *They discussed “time deposit” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “time deposit” to mean a certificate of deposit from which withdrawals can....*

---

treasury *(noun)*

The funds of a government or institution or individual.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “treasury.”*
- *He looked up “treasury” because he had never seen it before.*

visible balance *(noun)*

The difference in value over a period of time of a country's imports and exports of merchandise.

- *A nation's balance of trade is favorable when its exports exceed its imports.*
- *He looked up "visible balance" because he had never seen it before.*

earning *(verb)*

Earn on some commercial or business transaction; earn as salary or wages.

- *She tried to use "earning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "earning" in real sentences.*

earnings report *(noun)*

A financial statement that gives operating results for a specific period.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earnings report."*
- *He looked up "earnings report" because he had never seen it before.*

franchise tax *(noun)*

A tax that is imposed by states on corporations; it depends both on the net worth of the corporation and on its net income attributable to activities within the state.

- *He looked up "franchise tax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "franchise tax" to mean a tax that is imposed by states on corporations; it....*

gross revenue *(noun)*

Income (at invoice values) received for goods and services over some given period of time.

- *Understanding "gross revenue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gross revenue" during the group presentation.*

hardware store *(noun)*

A store selling hardware.

- *In Great Britain they used to call a hardware store an ironmonger's shop.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardware store."*

hire-purchase *(noun)*

Installment plan.

- *Understanding "hire-purchase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hire-purchase" means with a simple example.*

hiring *(verb)*

Engage for service under a term of contract.

- *He did not know how to use "hiring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hiring" and when to wait.*

rolls *(noun)*

A roll of currency notes (often taken as the resources of a person or business etc.).

- *His name was struck off the rolls.*
- *He looked up "rolls" because he had never seen it before.*

sponsored *(verb)*

Assume responsibility for or leadership of.

- *He did not know how to use "sponsored" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sponsored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

consumer price index *(noun)*

An index of the cost of all goods and services to a typical consumer.

- *The article explained what "consumer price index" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consumer price index."*

margin account *(noun)*

An account with a securities brokerage in which the broker extends credit.

- *The article explained what "margin account" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margin account" to mean an account with a securities brokerage in which the....*

---

palm off *(verb)*

Sell as genuine, sell with the intention to deceive.

- *He did not know how to use "palm off" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "palm off" in real sentences.*

---

pension *(noun)*

A regular payment to a person that is intended to allow them to subsist without working.

- *Understanding "pension" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pension" because he had never seen it before.*

---

public treasury *(noun)*

A treasury for government funds.

- *In class, the teacher used "public treasury" to mean a treasury for government funds.*
- *The article explained what "public treasury" means with a simple example.*

---

business expense *(noun)*

Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in a taxpayer's business or trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "business expense" to mean ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in a....*
- *They discussed "business expense" during the group presentation.*

---

candy store *(noun)*

A confectioner's shop.

- *In class, the teacher used "candy store" to mean a confectioner's shop.*
- *The article explained what "candy store" means with a simple example.*

---

closely held corporation *(noun)*

Stock is publicly traded but most is held by a few shareholders who have no plans to sell.

- *He looked up "closely held corporation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closely held corporation."*

---

exchange premium *(noun)*

A fee charged for exchanging currencies.

- *Understanding "exchange premium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "exchange premium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

execution sale *(noun)*

A sale of property by the sheriff under authority of a court's writ of execution in order satisfy an unpaid obligation.

- *They discussed "execution sale" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "execution sale" to mean a sale of property by the sheriff under authority....*

---

federal national mortgage association *(noun)*

A federally chartered corporation that purchases mortgages.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal national mortgage association" to mean a federally chartered corporation that purchases....*
- *They discussed "federal national mortgage association" during the group presentation.*

---

home equity credit *(noun)*

A loan secured by equity value in the borrower's home.

- *The article explained what "home equity credit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home equity credit."*

---

license fee *(noun)*

A fee paid to the government for the privilege of being licensed to do something (as selling liquor or practicing medicine).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "license fee."*

- *He looked up “license fee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mortgage loan *(noun)*

A loan on real estate that is usually secured by a mortgage.

- *He looked up “mortgage loan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mortgage loan” to mean a loan on real estate that is usually secured by a....*

---

owns *(verb)*

Have ownership or possession of.

- *He owns three houses in Florida.*
- *He did not know how to use “owns” until he saw an example.*

---

pay dirt *(noun)*

A profitable success.

- *The inventor worked for years before hitting pay dirt.*
- *They discussed “pay dirt” during the group presentation.*

---

precious metal *(noun)*

Any of the less common and valuable metals often used to make coins or jewelry.

- *The article explained what “precious metal” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “precious metal.”*

---

retail price index *(noun)*

An index of changes in retail prices.

- *Understanding “retail price index” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “retail price index” during the group presentation.*

---

savings bond *(noun)*

Non-negotiable government bond; cannot be bought and sold once the original purchase is made.

- *Understanding “savings bond” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “savings bond” because he had never seen it before.*

---

snap up *(verb)*

Get hold of or seize quickly and easily.

- *I snapped up all the good buys during the garage sale.*
- *He did not know how to use “snap up” until he saw an example.*

---

certified check *(noun)*

A check containing certification that the person who issued the check has sufficient funds on deposit to cover payment.

- *The article explained what “certified check” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “certified check” during the group presentation.*

---

dealt *(verb)*

Distribute cards to the players in a game.

- *He dealt me the Queen of Spades.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “dealt” in real sentences.*

---

deposit account *(noun)*

A savings account in which the deposit is held for a fixed term or in which withdrawals can be made only after giving notice or with loss of interest.

- *They discussed “deposit account” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “deposit account” because he had never seen it before.*

---

equity credit line *(noun)*

A loan secured by equity value in the borrower’s home.

- *Understanding “equity credit line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “equity credit line.”*

---

marshall plan *(noun)*

A United States program of economic aid for the reconstruction of Europe (1948-1952); named after George Marshall.

- *The article explained what "marshall plan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marshall plan" to mean a united states program of economic aid for the....*

---

ordinary shares *(noun)*

Stock other than preferred stock; entitles the owner to a share of the corporation's profits and a share of the voting power in shareholder elections.

- *Understanding "ordinary shares" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ordinary shares" to mean stock other than preferred stock; entitles the....*

---

securities market *(noun)*

An exchange where security trading is conducted by professional stockbrokers.

- *In class, the teacher used "securities market" to mean an exchange where security trading is conducted by....*
- *The article explained what "securities market" means with a simple example.*

---

security deposit *(noun)*

The amount of collateral a customer deposits with a broker when borrowing from the broker to buy securities.

- *In class, the teacher used "security deposit" to mean the amount of collateral a customer deposits with a....*
- *Understanding "security deposit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock certificate *(noun)*

A certificate documenting the shareholder's ownership in the corporation.

- *The value of his stocks doubled during the past year.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock certificate."*

---

tax shelter *(noun)*

A way of organizing business to reduce the taxes it must pay on current earnings.

- *Understanding "tax shelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tax shelter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auction sale *(noun)*

The public sale of something to the highest bidder.

- *Understanding "auction sale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "auction sale" means with a simple example.*

---

bank deposit *(noun)*

Money deposited in a bank or some similar institution.

- *He looked up "bank deposit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bank deposit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expense account *(noun)*

An account to which salespersons or executives can charge travel and entertainment expenses.

- *They discussed "expense account" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "expense account" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expense record *(noun)*

A written record of money spent.

- *The article explained what "expense record" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expense record" to mean a written record of money spent.*

---

preserve *(verb)*

To keep up and reserve for personal or special use.

- *Preserve the peace in the family.*
- *We preserve these archeological findings.*

---

securities industry *(noun)*

The securities markets in the aggregate.

- *Understanding "securities industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "securities industry" means with a simple example.*

---

shoe industry *(noun)*

An industry that manufactures and sells shoes.

- *They discussed "shoe industry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shoe industry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

time deposit account *(noun)*

A savings account in which the deposit is held for a fixed term or in which withdrawals can be made only after giving notice or with loss of interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "time deposit account" to mean a savings account in which the deposit is held for....*
- *The article explained what "time deposit account" means with a simple example.*

---

treasury bill *(noun)*

A short-term obligation that is not interest-bearing (it is purchased at a discount); can be traded on a discount basis for 91 days.

- *Understanding "treasury bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treasury bill."*

---

venture capital *(noun)*

Wealth available for investment in new or speculative enterprises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venture capital."*
- *He looked up "venture capital" because he had never seen it before.*

---

banking concern *(noun)*

A financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "banking concern" to mean a financial institution that accepts deposits and....*
- *The article explained what "banking concern" means with a simple example.*

---

big bucks *(noun)*

A large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).

- *They sank megabucks into their new house.*
- *He looked up "big bucks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

classified stock *(noun)*

Common stock classified as A or B where A has certain advantages (e.g., voting power) that B does not.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classified stock."*
- *The article explained what "classified stock" means with a simple example.*

---

disability check *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who has become disabled and is unable to work.

- *He looked up "disability check" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disability check" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who has become....*

---

garage sale *(noun)*

An outdoor sale of used personal or household items held on the seller's premises.

- *In class, the teacher used "garage sale" to mean an outdoor sale of used personal or household items....*
- *They discussed "garage sale" during the group presentation.*

---

interest expense *(noun)*

Interest paid on loans.

- *Understanding "interest expense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interest expense" to mean interest paid on loans.*

---

medical expense *(noun)*

Amount spent for diagnosis or treatment or prevention of medical problems.

- *They discussed "medical expense" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "medical expense" because he had never seen it before.*

modified american plan *(noun)*

A hotel plan that includes breakfast and dinner (but not lunch).

- *Understanding "modified american plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modified american plan."*

money dealer *(noun)*

A person who receives or invests or pays out money.

- *They discussed "money dealer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "money dealer" means with a simple example.*

municipal note *(noun)*

A municipal debt instrument with a maturity of less than 2 years.

- *He looked up "municipal note" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "municipal note" to mean a municipal debt instrument with a maturity of less....*

old-age pension *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who is retired from work.

- *The article explained what "old-age pension" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old-age pension" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who is retired....*

pension account *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *The article explained what "pension account" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pension account" during the group presentation.*

pension plan *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *They discussed "pension plan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pension plan" to mean a plan for setting aside money to be spent after....*

personal expense *(noun)*

The cost of personal or family living.

- *Some personal expenses are tax deductible.*
- *He looked up "personal expense" because he had never seen it before.*

powder store *(noun)*

A storehouse (as a compartment on a warship) where weapons and ammunition are stored.

- *He looked up "powder store" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "powder store" during the group presentation.*

printing shop *(noun)*

A workplace where printing is done.

- *They discussed "printing shop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "printing shop."*

silver certificate *(noun)*

Formerly a bank note issued by the United States Treasury and redeemable in silver.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver certificate" to mean formerly a bank note issued by the united states....*
- *They discussed "silver certificate" during the group presentation.*

stored *(verb)*

Find a place for and put away for storage.

- *In everyday English, people use "stored" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "stored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

trade expense *(noun)*

Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in a taxpayer's business or trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "trade expense" to mean ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in a....*
- *Understanding "trade expense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

treasury note *(noun)*

Securities with maturities of 1 to 10 years; sold for cash or in exchange for maturing issues or at auction.

- *The article explained what "treasury note" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "treasury note" during the group presentation.*

---

acres *(noun)*

Extensive landed property (especially in the country) retained by the owner for his own use.

- *He looked up "acres" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acres" during the group presentation.*

---

blue-chip stock *(noun)*

A common stock of a nationally known company whose value and dividends are reliable; typically have high price and low yield.

- *They discussed "blue-chip stock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue-chip stock."*

---

copper-bottom *(verb)*

Provide with a copper bottom.

- *Copper-bottom a frying pan.*
- *He did not know how to use "copper-bottom" until he saw an example.*

---

departure tax *(noun)*

A tax that is levied when you are departing a country by land or sea or air.

- *They discussed "departure tax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "departure tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discount chain *(noun)*

A chain of discount stores.

- *He looked up "discount chain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discount chain."*

---

electronics company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells electronic instruments.

- *Understanding "electronics company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronics company" to mean a company that makes and sells electronic instruments.*

---

export credit *(noun)*

A credit opened by an importer with a bank in an exporter's country to finance an export operation.

- *The article explained what "export credit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "export credit" to mean a credit opened by an importer with a bank in an....*

---

financial backing *(noun)*

Financial resources provided to make some project possible.

- *He looked up "financial backing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "financial backing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gross domestic product *(noun)*

The measure of an economy adopted by the United States in 1991; the total market values of goods and services produced by workers and capital within a nation's borders during a given period (usually 1 year).

- *The article explained what "gross domestic product" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gross domestic product."*

---

lease *(verb)*

Engage for service under a term of contract.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lease" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use “lease” and when to wait.*

loan participation *(noun)*

A loan that is shared by a group of banks that join to make a loan too big for any one of them alone.

- *The article explained what “loan participation” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “loan participation.”*

method of accounting *(noun)*

A bookkeeper’s chronological list of related debits and credits of a business; forms part of a ledger of accounts.

- *They discussed “method of accounting” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “method of accounting” means with a simple example.*

participation loan *(noun)*

A loan that is shared by a group of banks that join to make a loan too big for any one of them alone.

- *The article explained what “participation loan” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “participation loan.”*

shoe store *(noun)*

A shop where shoes are sold.

- *In class, the teacher used “shoe store” to mean a shop where shoes are sold.*
- *Understanding “shoe store” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tip sheet *(noun)*

A publication containing the latest information or tips or predictions for a particular business or stock market information or horse racing results, etc.

- *Understanding “tip sheet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tip sheet” during the group presentation.*

annually *(adverb)*

By the year; every year (usually with reference to a sum of money paid or received).

- *They travel to China annually.*
- *Place “annually” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

earning per share *(noun)*

The portion of a company’s profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.

- *In class, the teacher used “earning per share” to mean the portion of a company’s profit allocated to each....*
- *He looked up “earning per share” because he had never seen it before.*

industrial psychology *(noun)*

Any of several branches of psychology that seek to apply psychological principles to practical problems of education or industry or marketing etc.

- *He looked up “industrial psychology” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “industrial psychology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liquid assets *(noun)*

Assets in the form of cash (or easily convertible into cash).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liquid assets.”*
- *They discussed “liquid assets” during the group presentation.*

moving expense *(noun)*

The cost of moving your residence from one location to another.

- *Understanding “moving expense” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “moving expense” means with a simple example.*

mutual fund *(noun)*

The pooled money that is invested in assets.

- *The article explained what “mutual fund” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “mutual fund” during the group presentation.*

preferred shares *(noun)*

Stock whose holders are guaranteed priority in the payment of dividends but whose holders have no voting rights.

- *They discussed "preferred shares" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "preferred shares" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

producer price index *(noun)*

An index of changes in wholesale prices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "producer price index."*
- *They discussed "producer price index" during the group presentation.*

---

retain *(verb)*

Secure and keep for possible future use or application.

- *The landlord retained the security deposit.*
- *This soil retains water.*

---

stock warrant *(noun)*

A type of security issued by a corporation (usually together with a bond or preferred stock) that gives the holder the right to purchase a certain amount of common stock at a stated price.

- *As a sweetener they offered warrants along with the fixed-income securities.*
- *The article explained what "stock warrant" means with a simple example.*

---

treasury stock *(noun)*

Stock that has been bought back by the issuing corporation and is available for retirement or resale; it is issued but not outstanding; it cannot vote and pays no dividends.

- *They discussed "treasury stock" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "treasury stock" means with a simple example.*

---

yield up *(verb)*

Surrender, as a result of pressure or force.

- *The coach explained when to use "yield up" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "yield up" until he saw an example.*

---

applied psychology *(noun)*

Any of several branches of psychology that seek to apply psychological principles to practical problems of education or industry or marketing etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "applied psychology" to mean any of several branches of psychology that seek to....*
- *He looked up "applied psychology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

entrance fee *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *Understanding "entrance fee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "entrance fee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

organization expense *(noun)*

The cost (over a period of five years) of organizing a new corporation or partnership.

- *They discussed "organization expense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organization expense" to mean the cost (over a period of five years) of....*

---

promoted *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *I got promoted after many years of hard work.*
- *The coach explained when to use "promoted" and when to wait.*

---

retirement savings plan *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retirement savings plan."*
- *Understanding "retirement savings plan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoe shop *(noun)*

A shop where shoes are sold.

- *They discussed "shoe shop" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shoe shop" means with a simple example.*

---

shoe-shop *(noun)*

A shop where shoes are sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoe-shop" to mean a shop where shoes are sold.*
- *They discussed "shoe-shop" during the group presentation.*

---

singapore dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Singapore.

- *In class, the teacher used "singapore dollar" to mean the basic unit of money in singapore.*
- *They discussed "singapore dollar" during the group presentation.*

---

store detective *(noun)*

A private detective employed by a merchant to stop pilferage.

- *He looked up "store detective" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "store detective" during the group presentation.*

---

stored program *(noun)*

A program that is stored in the memory of the computer that executes it.

- *The article explained what "stored program" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stored program" to mean a program that is stored in the memory of the....*

---

stored-program *(adjective)*

Of or concerning programs stored in the computer's own memory.

- *Students compared "stored-program" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stored-program" when it is of or concerning programs stored in the computer's....*

---

tobacco industry *(noun)*

An industry that manufactures and sells products containing tobacco.

- *They discussed "tobacco industry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tobacco industry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traded *(verb)*

Turn in as payment or part payment for a purchase.

- *The stock traded around $20 a share.*
- *The coach explained when to use "traded" and when to wait.*

---

accounting entry *(noun)*

A written record of a commercial transaction.

- *They discussed "accounting entry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "accounting entry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital gains tax *(noun)*

A tax on capital gains.

- *He avoided the capital gains tax by short selling.*
- *They discussed "capital gains tax" during the group presentation.*

---

compound interest *(noun)*

Interest calculated on both the principal and the accrued interest.

- *The article explained what "compound interest" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compound interest" to mean interest calculated on both the principal and the....*

---

demand deposit *(noun)*

A bank deposit from which withdrawals can be made without notice.

- *They discussed "demand deposit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demand deposit."*

home equity loan *(noun)*

A loan secured by equity value in the borrower's home.

- *He looked up "home equity loan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home equity loan."*

landed estate *(noun)*

Extensive landed property (especially in the country) retained by the owner for his own use.

- *The family owned a large estate on Long Island.*
- *He looked up "landed estate" because he had never seen it before.*

mutual fund company *(noun)*

A regulated investment company with a pool of assets that regularly sells and redeems its shares.

- *Understanding "mutual fund company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutual fund company."*

pile *(noun)*

A large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).

- *For uniform color and texture tailors cut velvet with the pile running the same direction.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pile" to mean a large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).*

premium bond *(noun)*

A government bond that bears no interest or capital gains but enters the holder into lotteries.

- *In class, the teacher used "premium bond" to mean a government bond that bears no interest or capital....*
- *They discussed "premium bond" during the group presentation.*

retirement savings account *(noun)*

A plan for setting aside money to be spent after retirement.

- *They discussed "retirement savings account" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retirement savings account" to mean a plan for setting aside money to be spent after....*

boot sale *(noun)*

An outdoor sale at which people sell things from the trunk of their car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boot sale."*
- *They discussed "boot sale" during the group presentation.*

controlling interest *(noun)*

Ownership of more than 50% of a corporation's voting shares.

- *They discussed "controlling interest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "controlling interest" means with a simple example.*

damages *(noun)*

A sum of money paid in compensation for loss or injury.

- *Understanding "damages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "damages" during the group presentation.*

margin of profit *(noun)*

The ratio gross profits divided by net sales.

- *The article explained what "margin of profit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "margin of profit" during the group presentation.*

profit margin *(noun)*

The ratio gross profits divided by net sales.

- *He looked up "profit margin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "profit margin."*

securities firm *(noun)*

A stock broker's business; charges a fee to act as intermediary between buyer and seller.

- *Understanding "securities firm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "securities firm" to mean a stock broker's business; charges a fee to act as....*

---

sterling *(noun)*

British money; especially the pound sterling as the basic monetary unit of the UK.

- *Understanding "sterling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sterling" during the group presentation.*

---

tongue-tie *(verb)*

Deprive of speech.

- *When he met his idol, the young man was tongue-tied.*
- *He did not know how to use "tongue-tie" until he saw an example.*

---

debt instrument *(noun)*

A written promise to repay a debt.

- *In class, the teacher used "debt instrument" to mean a written promise to repay a debt.*
- *Understanding "debt instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fee tail *(noun)*

A fee limited to a particular line of heirs; they are not free to sell it or give it away.

- *In class, the teacher used "fee tail" to mean a fee limited to a particular line of heirs; they....*
- *He looked up "fee tail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fee-tail *(verb)*

Limit the inheritance of property to a specific class of heirs.

- *Can you use "fee-tail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fee-tail" and when to wait.*

---

fifty-cent piece *(noun)*

A United States coin worth half of a dollar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fifty-cent piece."*
- *The article explained what "fifty-cent piece" means with a simple example.*

---

non-cash expense *(noun)*

An expense (such as depreciation) that is not paid for in cash.

- *They discussed "non-cash expense" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "non-cash expense" to mean an expense (such as depreciation) that is not paid....*

---

pension fund *(noun)*

A fund reserved to pay workers' pensions when they retire from service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pension fund."*
- *He looked up "pension fund" because he had never seen it before.*

---

principal sum *(noun)*

Capital as contrasted with the income derived from it.

- *The article explained what "principal sum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "principal sum" during the group presentation.*

---

tax liability *(noun)*

The amount of tax owed; calculated by applying the tax rate to the tax base.

- *Understanding "tax liability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tax liability" means with a simple example.*

---

admission price *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *In class, the teacher used "admission price" to mean the fee charged for admission.*

- *Understanding “admission price” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bishop of rome *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bishop of rome.”*
- *The article explained what “bishop of rome” means with a simple example.*

---

blank check *(noun)*

A check that has been signed but with the amount payable left blank.

- *In class, the teacher used “blank check” to mean a check that has been signed but with the amount....*
- *He looked up “blank check” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bond certificate *(noun)*

A certificate of debt (usually interest-bearing or discounted) that is issued by a government or corporation in order to raise money; the issuer is required to pay a fixed sum annually until maturity and then a fixed sum to repay the principal.

- *He looked up “bond certificate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bond certificate” during the group presentation.*

---

bring home the bacon *(verb)*

Supply means of subsistence; earn a living.

- *Women nowadays not only take care of the household but also bring home the bacon.*
- *The enterprise succeeded.*

---

car boot sale *(noun)*

An outdoor sale at which people sell things from the trunk of their car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “car boot sale.”*
- *Understanding “car boot sale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disability benefit *(noun)*

Insurance benefits paid in case of disability.

- *They discussed “disability benefit” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “disability benefit” means with a simple example.*

---

export duty *(noun)*

A duty imposed on exports.

- *Understanding “export duty” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “export duty” to mean a duty imposed on exports.*

---

general damages *(noun)*

(law) compensation for losses that can readily be proven to have occurred and for which the injured party has the right to be compensated.

- *In class, the teacher used “general damages” to mean (law) compensation for losses that can readily be....*
- *They discussed “general damages” during the group presentation.*

---

half eagle *(noun)*

A former gold coin in United States worth 5 dollars.

- *They discussed “half eagle” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “half eagle” to mean a former gold coin in united states worth 5 dollars.*

---

irish pound *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Ireland; equal to 100 pence.

- *The article explained what “irish pound” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “irish pound” during the group presentation.*

---

loses *(verb)*

Miss from one’s possessions; lose sight of.

- *The coach explained when to use “loses” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “loses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

operating expense *(noun)*

The expense of maintaining property (e.g., paying property taxes and utilities and insurance); it does not include depreciation or the cost of financing or income taxes.

- *The article explained what "operating expense" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "operating expense" to mean the expense of maintaining property (e.g., paying....*

par value *(noun)*

The value of a security that is set by the company issuing it; unrelated to market value.

- *Understanding "par value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "par value."*

price of admission *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *They discussed "price of admission" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "price of admission" means with a simple example.*

tobacco shop *(noun)*

A shop that sells pipes and pipe tobacco and cigars and cigarettes.

- *They discussed "tobacco shop" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tobacco shop" means with a simple example.*

trade acceptance *(noun)*

A bill of exchange for a specific purchase; drawn on the buyer by the seller and bearing the buyer's acceptance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade acceptance."*
- *Understanding "trade acceptance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

donations *(noun)*

A voluntary gift (as of money or service or ideas) made to some worthwhile cause.

- *The article explained what "donations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "donations" during the group presentation.*

graduated tax *(noun)*

Any tax in which the rate increases as the amount subject to taxation increases.

- *Understanding "graduated tax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graduated tax" to mean any tax in which the rate increases as the amount....*

inflation rate *(noun)*

The rate of change of prices (as indicated by a price index) calculated on a monthly or annual basis.

- *Understanding "inflation rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inflation rate" because he had never seen it before.*

installation charge *(noun)*

The charge for installing something.

- *He looked up "installation charge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "installation charge."*

limited liability *(noun)*

The liability of a firm's owners for no more than the capital they have invested in the firm.

- *They discussed "limited liability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limited liability."*

monetary *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving money.

- *Monetary rewards.*
- *The speaker chose "monetary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pour *(verb)*

Supply in large amounts or quantities.

- *We poured money into the education of our children.*
- *Pour water over the floor.*

rate of inflation *(noun)*

The rate of change of prices (as indicated by a price index) calculated on a monthly or annual basis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rate of inflation."*
- *They discussed "rate of inflation" during the group presentation.*

utility bond *(noun)*

A bond issued to finance the construction of public utility services.

- *The article explained what "utility bond" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "utility bond" to mean a bond issued to finance the construction of public....*

admission charge *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *The article explained what "admission charge" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "admission charge."*

balanced budget *(noun)*

A budget is balanced when current expenditures are equal to receipts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balanced budget."*
- *The article explained what "balanced budget" means with a simple example.*

coming attraction *(noun)*

A movie that is advertised to draw customers.

- *He looked up "coming attraction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coming attraction."*

delivering *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *In everyday English, people use "delivering" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "delivering" until he saw an example.*

emily price post *(noun)*

United States female author who wrote a book and a syndicated newspaper column on etiquette (1872-1960).

- *The article explained what "emily price post" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "emily price post" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liability insurance *(noun)*

Insurance that provides protection from claims arising from injuries or damage to other people or property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liability insurance."*
- *He looked up "liability insurance" because he had never seen it before.*

monetary system *(noun)*

Anything that is generally accepted as a standard of value and a measure of wealth in a particular country or region.

- *He looked up "monetary system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monetary system."*

sporting lady *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *In class, the teacher used "sporting lady" to mean a woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.*
- *The article explained what "sporting lady" means with a simple example.*

tender *(noun)*

A formal proposal to buy at a specified price.

- *In class, the teacher used "tender" to mean a formal proposal to buy at a specified price.*

- *He looked up "tender" because he had never seen it before.*

---

todd *(noun)*

Fictional character in a play by George Pitt; a barber who murdered his customers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "todd."*
- *The article explained what "todd" means with a simple example.*

---

cash crop *(noun)*

A readily salable crop that is grown and gathered for the market (as vegetables or cotton or tobacco).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash crop."*
- *He looked up "cash crop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

customs duty *(noun)*

Money collected under a tariff.

- *Understanding "customs duty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "customs duty" means with a simple example.*

---

disability payment *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who has become disabled and is unable to work.

- *Understanding "disability payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "disability payment" means with a simple example.*

---

double damages *(noun)*

Twice the amount that a court would normally find the injured party entitled to.

- *The article explained what "double damages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double damages" to mean twice the amount that a court would normally find....*

---

double eagle *(noun)*

A former gold coin in the United States worth 20 dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double eagle."*
- *The article explained what "double eagle" means with a simple example.*

---

fifty dollar bill *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 50 dollars.

- *They discussed "fifty dollar bill" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fifty dollar bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

judicial sale *(noun)*

A sale of property by the sheriff under authority of a court's writ of execution in order satisfy an unpaid obligation.

- *In class, the teacher used "judicial sale" to mean a sale of property by the sheriff under authority....*
- *Understanding "judicial sale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louisiana purchase *(noun)*

Territory in the western United States purchased from France in 1803 for $15 million; extends from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

- *Understanding "louisiana purchase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louisiana purchase."*

---

minor expense *(noun)*

(frequently plural) an expense not budgeted or not specified.

- *He requested reimbursement of $7 for incidental expenses.*
- *The article explained what "minor expense" means with a simple example.*

---

municipal bond *(noun)*

A bond issued by a state or local government.

- *The article explained what "municipal bond" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "municipal bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

no-par stock *(noun)*

Stock with no par value specified in the corporate charter or on the stock certificate.

- *They discussed "no-par stock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "no-par stock."*

---

price freeze *(noun)*

A freeze of prices at a given level.

- *He looked up "price freeze" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "price freeze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

treasury bond *(noun)*

A debt instrument with maturities of 10 years or longer.

- *Understanding "treasury bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treasury bond."*

---

treasury shares *(noun)*

Stock that has been bought back by the issuing corporation and is available for retirement or resale; it is issued but not outstanding; it cannot vote and pays no dividends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treasury shares."*
- *He looked up "treasury shares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cash cow *(noun)*

A project that generates a continuous flow of money.

- *Understanding "cash cow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash cow."*

---

jewelry store *(noun)*

A firm that sells and buys jewelry.

- *The article explained what "jewelry store" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jewelry store" to mean a firm that sells and buys jewelry.*

---

new penny *(noun)*

A coin used in Great Britain since 1971 worth one hundredth of a pound.

- *He looked up "new penny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "new penny" during the group presentation.*

---

partnership certificate *(noun)*

A certificate showing the interests of all parties in a business partnership.

- *They discussed "partnership certificate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "partnership certificate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penny *(noun)*

A coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the basic unit.

- *Understanding "penny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "penny" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert morris *(noun)*

Leader of the American Revolution who signed the Declaration of Independence and raised money for the Continental Army (1734-1806).

- *He looked up "robert morris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "robert morris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saves *(verb)*

To keep up and reserve for personal or special use.

- *He saves half his salary.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "saves" in real sentences.*

---

secured bond *(noun)*

A bond that is back by collateral.

- *He looked up "secured bond" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “secured bond.”*

stamp tax *(noun)*

A tax collected by requiring a stamp to be purchased and attached (usually on documents or publications).

- *Understanding “stamp tax” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “stamp tax” because he had never seen it before.*

transferred possession *(noun)*

A possession whose ownership changes or lapses.

- *He looked up “transferred possession” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “transferred possession” during the group presentation.*

authorized stock *(noun)*

The maximum number of shares authorized under the terms of a corporation’s articles of incorporation.

- *They discussed “authorized stock” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “authorized stock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

debt ceiling *(noun)*

The maximum borrowing power of a governmental entity.

- *Understanding “debt ceiling” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “debt ceiling” means with a simple example.*

donated *(verb)*

Give to a charity or good cause.

- *I donated blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.*
- *In everyday English, people use “donated” when talking about this idea.*

guinea *(noun)*

A former British gold coin worth 21 shillings.

- *The article explained what “guinea” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “guinea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hong kong dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Hong Kong.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hong kong dollar.”*
- *Understanding “hong kong dollar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

input routine *(noun)*

A routine that writes from an external source to an internal store.

- *He looked up “input routine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “input routine” during the group presentation.*

merit pay *(noun)*

Extra pay awarded to an employee on the basis of merit (especially to school teachers).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “merit pay.”*
- *The article explained what “merit pay” means with a simple example.*

price-fixing *(noun)*

Control (by agreement among producers or by government) of the price of a commodity in interstate commerce.

- *The article explained what “price-fixing” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “price-fixing” to mean control (by agreement among producers or by....*

revenues *(noun)*

The entire amount of income before any deductions are made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “revenues.”*
- *The article explained what “revenues” means with a simple example.*

truck dealer *(noun)*

A firm that sells and buys trucks.

- *In class, the teacher used "truck dealer" to mean a firm that sells and buys trucks.*
- *The article explained what "truck dealer" means with a simple example.*

---

white elephant *(noun)*

A valuable possession whose upkeep is excessively expensive.

- *He looked up "white elephant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "white elephant" during the group presentation.*

---

actual damages *(noun)*

(law) compensation for losses that can readily be proven to have occurred and for which the injured party has the right to be compensated.

- *Understanding "actual damages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "actual damages" means with a simple example.*

---

bride price *(noun)*

Money or property given (in some societies) by the bridegroom to the family of his bride.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bride price."*
- *Understanding "bride price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

financial forecast *(noun)*

A forecast of the expected financial position and the results of operations and cash flows based on expected conditions.

- *Understanding "financial forecast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "financial forecast" to mean a forecast of the expected financial position and....*

---

gross margin *(noun)*

The ratio gross profits divided by net sales.

- *He looked up "gross margin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gross margin."*

---

import credit *(noun)*

Credit opened by an importer at a bank in his own country upon which an exporter may draw.

- *Understanding "import credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "import credit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal tender *(noun)*

Something that can be used as an official medium of payment.

- *The article explained what "legal tender" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legal tender" to mean something that can be used as an official medium of....*

---

merchant bank *(noun)*

A credit card processing bank; merchants receive credit for credit card receipts less a processing fee.

- *He looked up "merchant bank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "merchant bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monetary standard *(noun)*

The value behind the money in a monetary system.

- *Understanding "monetary standard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetary standard" to mean the value behind the money in a monetary system.*

---

national debt ceiling *(noun)*

A limit set by Congress beyond which the national debt cannot rise; periodically raised by Congress.

- *In class, the teacher used "national debt ceiling" to mean a limit set by congress beyond which the national....*
- *The article explained what "national debt ceiling" means with a simple example.*

---

no-par-value stock *(noun)*

Stock with no par value specified in the corporate charter or on the stock certificate.

- *The article explained what "no-par-value stock" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "no-par-value stock" during the group presentation.*

---

proceeds *(noun)*

The income or profit arising from such transactions as the sale of land or other property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proceeds."*
- *He looked up "proceeds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red ink *(noun)*

The amount by which the cost of a business exceeds its revenue.

- *The company operated in the red last year.*
- *The article explained what "red ink" means with a simple example.*

---

rental income *(noun)*

Income received from rental properties.

- *They discussed "rental income" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rental income" to mean income received from rental properties.*

---

retire *(verb)*

Dispose of (something no longer useful or needed).

- *She finally retired that old coat.*
- *He retired at age 68.*

---

retirement pension *(noun)*

A monthly payment made to someone who is retired from work.

- *They discussed "retirement pension" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retirement pension" to mean a monthly payment made to someone who is retired....*

---

stock-purchase warrant *(noun)*

A type of security issued by a corporation (usually together with a bond or preferred stock) that gives the holder the right to purchase a certain amount of common stock at a stated price.

- *As a sweetener they offered warrants along with the fixed-income securities.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock-purchase warrant."*

---

subscription right *(noun)*

The right of a shareholder in a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is offered to the public.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subscription right."*
- *Understanding "subscription right" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tender offer *(noun)*

An offer to buy shares in a corporation (usually above the market price) for cash or securities or both.

- *He looked up "tender offer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tender offer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

donate *(verb)*

Give to a charity or good cause.

- *I donated blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.*
- *Donate money to the orphanage.*

---

financial crimes enforcement network *(noun)*

A law enforcement agency of the Treasury Department responsible for establishing and implementing policies to detect money laundering.

- *In class, the teacher used "financial crimes enforcement network" to mean a law enforcement agency of the treasury department....*
- *The article explained what "financial crimes enforcement network" means with a simple example.*

---

magnetic medium *(noun)*

Any storage medium in which different patterns of magnetization are used to represent stored bits or bytes of information.

- *The hard disk in you computer is magnetic storage.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic medium."*

monetary unit *(noun)*

A unit of money.

- *The article explained what "monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetary unit" to mean a unit of money.*

pricing *(noun)*

The evaluation of something in terms of its price.

- *He looked up "pricing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pricing."*

sponsor *(verb)*

Assume responsibility for or leadership of.

- *The senator announced that he would sponsor the health care plan.*
- *She tried to use "sponsor" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stack away *(verb)*

Keep or lay aside for future use.

- *The coach explained when to use "stack away" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "stack away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

defender of the faith *(noun)*

A title that Leo X bestowed on Henry VIII and later withdrew; parliament restored the title and it has been used by English sovereigns ever since.

- *The article explained what "defender of the faith" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "defender of the faith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fast of ab *(noun)*

(Judaism) a major fast day on the Jewish calendar commemorating the destruction of the temples in Jerusalem.

- *Understanding "fast of ab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fast of ab" during the group presentation.*

federal deficit *(noun)*

An excess of the federal government's spending over its revenue.

- *Federal deficits can cause inflation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal deficit."*

fork out *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Fork over the money.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fork out" in real sentences.*

fork over *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Fork over the money.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fork over" and when to wait.*

fork up *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Fork over the money.*
- *He did not know how to use "fork up" until he saw an example.*

magnetic storage *(noun)*

Any storage medium in which different patterns of magnetization are used to represent stored bits or bytes of information.

- *The hard disk in you computer is magnetic storage.*
- *The article explained what "magnetic storage" means with a simple example.*

monetary fund *(noun)*

A reserve of money set aside for some purpose.

- *Understanding "monetary fund" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetary fund" to mean a reserve of money set aside for some purpose.*

---

nicholas *(noun)*

A bishop in Asia Minor who is associated with Santa Claus (4th century).

- *The article explained what "nicholas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nicholas" to mean a bishop in asia minor who is associated with santa....*

---

pork *(noun)*

A legislative appropriation designed to ingratiate legislators with their constituents.

- *In class, the teacher used "pork" to mean a legislative appropriation designed to ingratiate....*
- *The article explained what "pork" means with a simple example.*

---

pricing system *(noun)*

A system for setting prices on goods or services.

- *They discussed "pricing system" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pricing system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purchasing department *(noun)*

The division of a business that is responsible for purchases.

- *In class, the teacher used "purchasing department" to mean the division of a business that is responsible for....*
- *The article explained what "purchasing department" means with a simple example.*

---

seized *(verb)*

Take possession of by force, as after an invasion.

- *The invaders seized the land and property of the inhabitants.*
- *The army seized the town.*

---

supplement *(verb)*

Add as a supplement to what seems insufficient.

- *Supplement your diet.*
- *Vitamins supplemented his meager diet.*

---

trade deficit *(noun)*

An excess of imports over exports.

- *He looked up "trade deficit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade deficit."*

---

turn a nice penny *(verb)*

Make a satisfactory profit.

- *The company turned a nice dime after a short time.*
- *He did not know how to use "turn a nice penny" until he saw an example.*

---

federal home loan mortgage corporation *(noun)*

A corporation authorized by Congress to provide a secondary market for residential mortgages.

- *In class, the teacher used "federal home loan mortgage corporation" to mean a corporation authorized by congress to provide a....*
- *The article explained what "federal home loan mortgage corporation" means with a simple example.*

---

graduates *(verb)*

Receive an academic degree upon completion of one's studies.

- *This school graduates 2,000 students each year.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "graduates" in real sentences.*

---

stakes *(noun)*

The money risked on a gamble.

- *The article explained what "stakes" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “stakes” to mean the money risked on a gamble.*

---

subscribe to *(verb)*

Receive or obtain regularly.

- *In everyday English, people use “subscribe to” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “subscribe to” in real sentences.*

---

bucket shop *(noun)*

An unethical or overly aggressive brokerage firm.

- *Understanding “bucket shop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “bucket shop” during the group presentation.*

---

dealers *(noun)*

A seller of illicit goods.

- *He looked up “dealers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “dealers” during the group presentation.*

---

grocery store *(noun)*

A marketplace where groceries are sold.

- *The grocery store included a meat market.*
- *Understanding “grocery store” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high-yield bond *(noun)*

A (speculative) bond with a credit rating of BB or lower; issued for leveraged buyouts and other takeovers by companies with questionable credit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “high-yield bond.”*
- *The article explained what “high-yield bond” means with a simple example.*

---

market analyst *(noun)*

An analyst of conditions affecting a market (especially the stock market).

- *In class, the teacher used “market analyst” to mean an analyst of conditions affecting a market....*
- *Understanding “market analyst” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

matching funds *(noun)*

Funds that will be supplied in an amount matching the funds available from other sources.

- *The article explained what “matching funds” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “matching funds” to mean funds that will be supplied in an amount matching....*

---

penny stock *(noun)*

A stock selling for less that $1/share.

- *In class, the teacher used “penny stock” to mean a stock selling for less that $1/share.*
- *The article explained what “penny stock” means with a simple example.*

---

petty cash *(noun)*

A small fund of cash that a firm keeps for the payment of incidental expenses.

- *They discussed “petty cash” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “petty cash” to mean a small fund of cash that a firm keeps for the....*

---

seller *(noun)*

Someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services for money.

- *They discussed “seller” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “seller” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoe string *(noun)*

A small amount of money.

- *He managed it on a shoestring.*
- *He looked up “shoe string” because he had never seen it before.*

---

single supplement *(noun)*

A surcharge added to the cost per person when traveling alone.

- *They discussed "single supplement" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "single supplement" means with a simple example.*

---

stamp duty *(noun)*

A tax collected by requiring a stamp to be purchased and attached (usually on documents or publications).

- *The article explained what "stamp duty" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stamp duty" during the group presentation.*

---

authorized shares *(noun)*

The maximum number of shares authorized under the terms of a corporation's articles of incorporation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "authorized shares."*
- *He looked up "authorized shares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

best seller *(noun)*

A book that has had a large and rapid sale.

- *They discussed "best seller" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "best seller."*

---

borrow *(verb)*

Take up and practice as one's own.

- *May I borrow your lawn mower?*
- *Can you use "borrow" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bride-gift *(noun)*

A wedding present to the bride.

- *They discussed "bride-gift" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bride-gift."*

---

cash surrender value *(noun)*

The amount that the insurance company will pay on a given life insurance policy if the policy is cancelled prior to the death of the insured.

- *Understanding "cash surrender value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cash surrender value."*

---

continental plan *(noun)*

A hotel plan that provides a continental breakfast daily.

- *He looked up "continental plan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "continental plan" to mean a hotel plan that provides a continental breakfast....*

---

donation *(noun)*

A voluntary gift (as of money or service or ideas) made to some worthwhile cause.

- *Understanding "donation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donation" to mean a voluntary gift (as of money or service or ideas)....*

---

exchange traded fund *(noun)*

A mutual fund that is traded on a stock exchange.

- *In class, the teacher used "exchange traded fund" to mean a mutual fund that is traded on a stock exchange.*
- *The article explained what "exchange traded fund" means with a simple example.*

---

gdp *(noun)*

The measure of an economy adopted by the United States in 1991; the total market values of goods and services produced by workers and capital within a nation's borders during a given period (usually 1 year).

- *The article explained what "gdp" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gdp" during the group presentation.*

---

holdings *(noun)*

Something owned; any tangible or intangible possession that is owned by someone.

- *He looked up "holdings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "holdings" during the group presentation.*

---

import duty *(noun)*

A duty imposed on imports.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "import duty."*
- *He looked up "import duty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invisible balance *(noun)*

The difference in value over a period of time of a country's imports and exports of services and payments of property incomes.

- *The article explained what "invisible balance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invisible balance."*

---

jefferson *(noun)*

3rd President of the United States; chief drafter of the Declaration of Independence; made the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and sent out the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore it (1743-1826).

- *Understanding "jefferson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jefferson" during the group presentation.*

---

limited audit *(noun)*

An audit of limited scope (limited in time span or confined to particular accounts etc.).

- *The article explained what "limited audit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limited audit" to mean an audit of limited scope (limited in time span or....*

---

loan shark *(noun)*

Someone who lends money at excessive rates of interest.

- *They discussed "loan shark" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "loan shark" means with a simple example.*

---

market keeper *(noun)*

A merchant who owns or manages a shop.

- *He looked up "market keeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "market keeper" to mean a merchant who owns or manages a shop.*

---

passive trust *(noun)*

A trust in which the trustee performs no active duties.

- *They discussed "passive trust" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "passive trust" to mean a trust in which the trustee performs no active duties.*

---

pledge *(noun)*

A deposit of personal property as security for a debt.

- *His saxophone was in pledge.*
- *Signed a pledge never to reveal the secret.*

---

subscribers *(noun)*

Someone who contributes (or promises to contribute) a sum of money.

- *The article explained what "subscribers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subscribers" to mean someone who contributes (or promises to contribute)....*

---

admission fee *(noun)*

The fee charged for admission.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "admission fee."*
- *He looked up "admission fee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

book seller *(noun)*

A dealer in books; a merchant who sells books.

- *Understanding "book seller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book seller."*

budget deficit *(noun)*

An excess of expenditures over revenues.

- *The article explained what "budget deficit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "budget deficit" during the group presentation.*

demand-pull inflation *(noun)*

Inflation caused by an increase in demand or in the supply of money.

- *The article explained what "demand-pull inflation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "demand-pull inflation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

freight *(noun)*

The charge for transporting something by common carrier.

- *We pay the freight.*
- *The freight rate is usually cheaper.*

preference shares *(noun)*

Stock whose holders are guaranteed priority in the payment of dividends but whose holders have no voting rights.

- *They discussed "preference shares" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preference shares" to mean stock whose holders are guaranteed priority in the....*

price-to-earnings ratio *(noun)*

(stock market) the price of a stock divided by its earnings.

- *He looked up "price-to-earnings ratio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "price-to-earnings ratio."*

purchasing agent *(noun)*

An agent who purchases goods or services for another.

- *The article explained what "purchasing agent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "purchasing agent" during the group presentation.*

speculation *(noun)*

An investment that is very risky but could yield great profits.

- *He knew the stock was a speculation when he bought it.*
- *Speculations about the outcome of the election.*

utility revenue bond *(noun)*

A bond issued to finance the construction of public utility services.

- *They discussed "utility revenue bond" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "utility revenue bond" to mean a bond issued to finance the construction of public....*

wine merchant *(noun)*

Someone who sells wine.

- *The article explained what "wine merchant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine merchant."*

convenience store *(noun)*

A store selling a limited variety of food and pharmaceutical items; open long hours for the convenience of customers.

- *Understanding "convenience store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "convenience store" because he had never seen it before.*

fast buck *(noun)*

Quick or easy earnings,.

- *They are traders out to make a fast buck.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fast buck."*

kitty *(noun)*

The cumulative amount involved in a game (such as poker).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitty."*
- *He looked up "kitty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mineral resources *(noun)*

Natural resources in the form of minerals.

- *They discussed "mineral resources" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mineral resources" to mean natural resources in the form of minerals.*

---

political donation *(noun)*

A contribution made to a politician or a political campaign or a political party.

- *They discussed "political donation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "political donation" to mean a contribution made to a politician or a political....*

---

president jefferson *(noun)*

3rd President of the United States; chief drafter of the Declaration of Independence; made the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and sent out the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore it (1743-1826).

- *In class, the teacher used "president jefferson" to mean 3rd president of the united states; chief drafter....*
- *They discussed "president jefferson" during the group presentation.*

---

push-down stack *(noun)*

A list in which the next item to be removed is the item most recently stored (LIFO).

- *They discussed "push-down stack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "push-down stack."*

---

recalled *(verb)*

Make unavailable; bar from sale or distribution.

- *The company recalled the product when it was found to be faulty.*
- *The ambassador was recalled to his country.*

---

session cookie *(noun)*

A cookie that is stored temporarily and is destroyed when you close the link.

- *He looked up "session cookie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "session cookie."*

---

touches *(noun)*

The act of soliciting money (as a gift or loan).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touches."*
- *He looked up "touches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whip-round *(noun)*

(British) solicitation of money usually for a benevolent purpose.

- *They discussed "whip-round" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "whip-round" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bank clerk *(noun)*

An employee of a bank who receives and pays out money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank clerk."*
- *He looked up "bank clerk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

buy-and-bust operation *(noun)*

An undercover operation by narcotics detectives to catch unsuspecting drug dealers.

- *He looked up "buy-and-bust operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buy-and-bust operation."*

---

incentive *(noun)*

An additional payment (or other remuneration) to employees as a means of increasing output.

- *They discussed "incentive" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "incentive" means with a simple example.*

---

indirect tax *(noun)*

A tax levied on goods or services rather than on persons or organizations.

- *The article explained what "indirect tax" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "indirect tax" during the group presentation.*

---

junk shop *(noun)*

A shop that sells cheap secondhand goods.

- *Understanding "junk shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "junk shop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liquor store *(noun)*

A store that sells alcoholic beverages for consumption elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "liquor store" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liquor store."*

---

priced *(verb)*

Ascertain or learn the price of.

- *Have you priced personal computers lately?*
- *The grocer priced his wares high.*

---

quick buck *(noun)*

Quick or easy earnings,.

- *They are traders out to make a fast buck.*
- *He looked up "quick buck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seed corn *(noun)*

Good quality seeds (as kernels of corn) that are reserved for planting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seed corn."*
- *He looked up "seed corn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

administered *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Can you use "administered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "administered" and when to wait.*

---

certificate of deposit *(noun)*

A debt instrument issued by a bank; usually pays interest.

- *Understanding "certificate of deposit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "certificate of deposit" during the group presentation.*

---

egyptian pound *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Egypt; equal to 100 piasters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egyptian pound."*
- *The article explained what "egyptian pound" means with a simple example.*

---

freight rate *(noun)*

The charge for transporting something by common carrier.

- *We pay the freight.*
- *The freight rate is usually cheaper.*

---

gross profit margin *(noun)*

(finance) the net sales minus the cost of goods and services sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "gross profit margin" to mean (finance) the net sales minus the cost of goods and....*
- *Understanding "gross profit margin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ken russell *(noun)*

English film director (born in 1927).

- *In class, the teacher used "ken russell" to mean english film director (born in 1927).*
- *They discussed "ken russell" during the group presentation.*

seed grain *(noun)*

Good quality seeds (as kernels of corn) that are reserved for planting.

- *In class, the teacher used "seed grain" to mean good quality seeds (as kernels of corn) that are....*
- *They discussed "seed grain" during the group presentation.*

betting shop *(noun)*

A licensed bookmaker's shop that is not at the race track.

- *They discussed "betting shop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "betting shop" to mean a licensed bookmaker's shop that is not at the race....*

conscience money *(noun)*

Payment made voluntarily to reduce guilt over dishonest dealings.

- *Understanding "conscience money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "conscience money" because he had never seen it before.*

denying *(verb)*

Refuse to grant, as of a petition or request.

- *Learners should practice how to use "denying" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "denying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

earl russell *(noun)*

English philosopher and mathematician who collaborated with Whitehead (1872-1970).

- *In class, the teacher used "earl russell" to mean english philosopher and mathematician who....*
- *Understanding "earl russell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ellen price wood *(noun)*

English writer of novels about murders and thefts and forgeries (1814-1887).

- *He looked up "ellen price wood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ellen price wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

incentive program *(noun)*

A formal scheme for inducing someone (as employees) to do something.

- *They discussed "incentive program" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "incentive program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

investment advisor *(noun)*

Someone who advises others how to invest their money.

- *The article explained what "investment advisor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "investment advisor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jerusalem warriors *(noun)*

Ethnic Turkish Sunni terrorists who are linked with the Turkish Hizballah; killed a United States Air Force sergeant in 1991.

- *They discussed "jerusalem warriors" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerusalem warriors."*

packaging company *(noun)*

A company that packages goods for sale or shipment or storage.

- *Understanding "packaging company" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "packaging company" because he had never seen it before.*

purse *(noun)*

A sum of money spoken of as the contents of a money purse.

- *He made the contribution out of his own purse.*
- *He and his wife shared a common purse.*

---

retail merchant *(noun)*

A merchant who sells goods at retail.

- *They discussed "retail merchant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retail merchant" to mean a merchant who sells goods at retail.*

---

shop clerk *(noun)*

A salesperson in a store.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shop clerk."*
- *He looked up "shop clerk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technical analyst *(noun)*

A stock market analyst who tries to predict market trends from graphs of recent prices of securities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technical analyst."*
- *He looked up "technical analyst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traders *(noun)*

Someone who purchases and maintains an inventory of goods to be sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traders."*
- *The article explained what "traders" means with a simple example.*

---

bargain down *(verb)*

Persuade the seller to accept a lower price.

- *She beat the merchant down $100.*
- *She tried to use "bargain down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cash in one's chips *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *In everyday English, people use "cash in one's chips" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "cash in one's chips" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disk file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file stored on a magnetic disk and identified by a unique label.

- *They discussed "disk file" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disk file" means with a simple example.*

---

hazard insurance *(noun)*

Insurance that provides protection against certain risks such as storms or fires.

- *Understanding "hazard insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hazard insurance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porn merchant *(noun)*

Someone who presents shows or sells writing or pictures that are sexually explicit in violation of the community mores.

- *The article explained what "porn merchant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "porn merchant" to mean someone who presents shows or sells writing or....*

---

seed pearl *(noun)*

A small imperfect pearl.

- *The article explained what "seed pearl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seed pearl" to mean a small imperfect pearl.*

---

squeeze for *(verb)*

Squeeze someone for money, information, etc.

- *Can you use "squeeze for" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "squeeze for" until he saw an example.*

swap *(verb)*

Exchange or give (something) in exchange for.

- *He did not know how to use "swap" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swap" in real sentences.*

themed *(verb)*

Provide with a particular theme or motive.

- *Can you use "themed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "themed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

thomas jefferson *(noun)*

3rd President of the United States; chief drafter of the Declaration of Independence; made the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and sent out the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore it (1743-1826).

- *Understanding "thomas jefferson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas jefferson."*

bundle *(noun)*

A large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).

- *She made a bundle selling real estate.*
- *He looked up "bundle" because he had never seen it before.*

buys *(verb)*

Acquire by trade or sacrifice or exchange.

- *She buys for the big department store.*
- *Can you use "buys" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

contract of hazard *(noun)*

A sale of a tract of land as a whole without a warranty as to the acreage.

- *The article explained what "contract of hazard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "contract of hazard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

for a bargain price *(adverb)*

For a relatively small amount of money.

- *We bought the house for a song.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "for a bargain price" in the final chapter.*

free lance *(noun)*

A writer or artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them.

- *They discussed "free lance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "free lance" means with a simple example.*

free-lance *(noun)*

A writer or artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them.

- *In class, the teacher used "free-lance" to mean a writer or artist who sells services to different....*
- *They discussed "free-lance" during the group presentation.*

freight agent *(noun)*

An employee of a freight carrier who directs the receipt and delivery of goods.

- *Understanding "freight agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "freight agent" because he had never seen it before.*

merchandise *(noun)*

Commodities offered for sale.

- *Good business depends on having good merchandise.*
- *The article explained what "merchandise" means with a simple example.*

pac *(noun)*

Committee formed by a special-interest group to raise money for their favorite political candidates.

- *Understanding “pac” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pac” means with a simple example.*

---

postal order *(noun)*

A written order for the payment of a sum to a named individual; obtainable and payable at a post office.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “postal order.”*
- *Understanding “postal order” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sales incentive *(noun)*

Remuneration offered to a salesperson for exceeding some predetermined sales goal.

- *The article explained what “sales incentive” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sales incentive” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taiwan dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Taiwan.

- *In class, the teacher used “taiwan dollar” to mean the basic unit of money in taiwan.*
- *The article explained what “taiwan dollar” means with a simple example.*

---

clearance sale *(noun)*

A sale to reduce inventory.

- *They discussed “clearance sale” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clearance sale.”*

---

junk bond *(noun)*

A (speculative) bond with a credit rating of BB or lower; issued for leveraged buyouts and other takeovers by companies with questionable credit.

- *The article explained what “junk bond” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “junk bond” to mean a (speculative) bond with a credit rating of bb or....*

---

lend *(verb)*

Give temporarily; let have for a limited time.

- *I will lend you my car.*
- *Her presence lends a certain cachet to the company.*

---

magnetic storage medium *(noun)*

Any storage medium in which different patterns of magnetization are used to represent stored bits or bytes of information.

- *The hard disk in you computer is magnetic storage.*
- *He looked up “magnetic storage medium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

medicare check *(noun)*

A check reimbursing an aged person for the expenses of health care.

- *In class, the teacher used “medicare check” to mean a check reimbursing an aged person for the expenses....*
- *They discussed “medicare check” during the group presentation.*

---

messenger boy *(noun)*

A boy who earns money by running errands.

- *They discussed “messenger boy” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “messenger boy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

monetary resource *(noun)*

Assets in the form of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monetary resource.”*
- *He looked up “monetary resource” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nest egg *(noun)*

A fund of money put by as a reserve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nest egg.”*

- *Understanding "nest egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

participation financing *(noun)*

A loan that is shared by a group of banks that join to make a loan too big for any one of them alone.

- *Understanding "participation financing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "participation financing" during the group presentation.*

retailers *(noun)*

A merchant who sells goods at retail.

- *They discussed "retailers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "retailers" because he had never seen it before.*

syrian pound *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Syria; equal to 100 piasters.

- *Understanding "syrian pound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "syrian pound" because he had never seen it before.*

uploaded *(verb)*

Transfer a file or program to a central computer from a smaller computer or a computer at a remote location.

- *Learners should practice how to use "uploaded" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "uploaded" when talking about this idea.*

bail bond *(noun)*

(criminal law) money that must be forfeited by the bondsman if an accused person fails to appear in court for trial.

- *The judge set bail at $10,000.*
- *A $10,000 bond was furnished by an alderman.*

borrowed *(verb)*

Take up and practice as one's own.

- *The coach explained when to use "borrowed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "borrowed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

frederick ii *(noun)*

The Holy Roman Emperor who led the Sixth Crusade and crowned himself king of Jerusalem (1194-1250).

- *The article explained what "frederick ii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "frederick ii" during the group presentation.*

land tenure *(noun)*

The right to hold property; part of an ancient hierarchical system of holding lands.

- *Understanding "land tenure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "land tenure."*

pound sterling *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; equal to 100 pence.

- *Understanding "pound sterling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pound sterling" because he had never seen it before.*

reds *(noun)*

The amount by which the cost of a business exceeds its revenue.

- *He looked up "reds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reds."*

sack up *(verb)*

Make as a net profit.

- *Can you use "sack up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sack up" until he saw an example.*

sponsors *(verb)*

Assume responsibility for or leadership of.

- *In everyday English, people use "sponsors" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "sponsors" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sweat equity *(noun)*

Interest in a building that a tenant earns by contributing to its renovation or maintenance.

- *They discussed "sweat equity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweat equity" to mean interest in a building that a tenant earns by....*

---

toss out *(verb)*

Throw or cast away.

- *He did not know how to use "toss out" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "toss out" in real sentences.*

---

automobile insurance *(noun)*

Insurance against loss due to theft or traffic accidents.

- *The article explained what "automobile insurance" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "automobile insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ditch *(verb)*

Sever all ties with, usually unceremoniously or irresponsibly.

- *Ditch a lover.*
- *Ditch a car.*

---

dump routine *(noun)*

A routine that writes from an internal store to some external medium.

- *Understanding "dump routine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dump routine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dumped *(verb)*

Sever all ties with, usually unceremoniously or irresponsibly.

- *The company dumped him after many years of service.*
- *She dumped her boyfriend when she fell in love with a rich man.*

---

finances *(noun)*

Assets in the form of money.

- *They discussed "finances" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finances."*

---

george berkeley *(noun)*

Irish philosopher and Anglican bishop who opposed the materialism of Thomas Hobbes (1685-1753).

- *He looked up "george berkeley" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "george berkeley" during the group presentation.*

---

implied trust *(noun)*

A trust inferred by operation of law.

- *In class, the teacher used "implied trust" to mean a trust inferred by operation of law.*
- *Understanding "implied trust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

line one's pockets *(verb)*

Make a lot of money.

- *In everyday English, people use "line one's pockets" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "line one's pockets" until he saw an example.*

---

print seller *(noun)*

Someone who sells etchings and engravings etc.

- *In class, the teacher used “print seller” to mean someone who sells etchings and engravings etc.*
- *The article explained what “print seller” means with a simple example.*

---

shopping cart *(noun)*

A handcart that holds groceries or other goods while shopping.

- *He looked up “shopping cart” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shopping cart.”*

---

susan b anthony dollar *(noun)*

A United States coin worth one dollar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “susan b anthony dollar.”*
- *He looked up “susan b anthony dollar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

toss away *(verb)*

Throw or cast away.

- *Put away your worries.*
- *He did not know how to use “toss away” until he saw an example.*

---

trafficking *(verb)*

Trade or deal a commodity.

- *She tried to use “trafficking” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “trafficking” in real sentences.*

---

accessed *(verb)*

Obtain or retrieve from a storage device; as of information on a computer.

- *He did not know how to use “accessed” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “accessed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

british pound sterling *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; equal to 100 pence.

- *They discussed “british pound sterling” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “british pound sterling” to mean the basic unit of money in great britain and....*

---

broker *(noun)*

A businessman who buys or sells for another in exchange for a commission.

- *The article explained what “broker” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “broker” during the group presentation.*

---

investment adviser *(noun)*

Someone who advises others how to invest their money.

- *They discussed “investment adviser” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “investment adviser” to mean someone who advises others how to invest their money.*

---

liquor license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the holder to sell alcoholic beverages.

- *They discussed “liquor license” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liquor license.”*

---

pharmaceutical company *(noun)*

A company that makes and sells pharmaceuticals.

- *He looked up “pharmaceutical company” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pharmaceutical company” during the group presentation.*

---

privately held corporation *(noun)*

A corporation owned by a few people; shares have no public market.

- *They discussed “privately held corporation” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “privately held corporation.”*

salaries *(noun)*

Something that remunerates.

- *In class, the teacher used "salaries" to mean something that remunerates.*
- *He looked up "salaries" because he had never seen it before.*

yields *(noun)*

The income or profit arising from such transactions as the sale of land or other property.

- *Understanding "yields" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yields" to mean the income or profit arising from such transactions....*

accepts *(verb)*

Receive willingly something given or offered.

- *Can you use "accepts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "accepts" until he saw an example.*

adjustment *(noun)*

An amount added or deducted on the basis of qualifying circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adjustment."*
- *The article explained what "adjustment" means with a simple example.*

charitable trust *(noun)*

A trust created for charitable or religious or educational or scientific purposes.

- *They discussed "charitable trust" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charitable trust."*

committing *(verb)*

Cause to be admitted; of persons to an institution.

- *In everyday English, people use "committing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "committing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

estates *(noun)*

Extensive landed property (especially in the country) retained by the owner for his own use.

- *They discussed "estates" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "estates" because he had never seen it before.*

incentives *(noun)*

An additional payment (or other remuneration) to employees as a means of increasing output.

- *In class, the teacher used "incentives" to mean an additional payment (or other remuneration) to....*
- *Understanding "incentives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

packaging concern *(noun)*

A company that packages goods for sale or shipment or storage.

- *They discussed "packaging concern" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packaging concern."*

parts catalog *(noun)*

A list advertising parts for machinery along with prices.

- *The article explained what "parts catalog" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parts catalog."*

parts catalogue *(noun)*

A list advertising parts for machinery along with prices.

- *They discussed "parts catalogue" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parts catalogue" means with a simple example.*

petroleum future *(noun)*

Petroleum bought or sold at an agreed price for delivery at a specified future date.

- *Understanding "petroleum future" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "petroleum future" means with a simple example.*

---

rendered *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *The shot rendered her immobile.*
- *The pianist rendered the Beethoven sonata beautifully.*

---

rented *(verb)*

Engage for service under a term of contract.

- *We rented our apartment to friends while we were abroad.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rented" in real sentences.*

---

robbed *(verb)*

Take something away by force or without the consent of the owner.

- *The burglars robbed him of all his money.*
- *The coach explained when to use "robbed" and when to wait.*

---

saint nicholas *(noun)*

A bishop in Asia Minor who is associated with Santa Claus (4th century).

- *Understanding "saint nicholas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "saint nicholas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thief *(noun)*

A criminal who takes property belonging to someone else with the intention of keeping it or selling it.

- *In class, the teacher used "thief" to mean a criminal who takes property belonging to someone....*
- *They discussed "thief" during the group presentation.*

---

automobile loan *(noun)*

A personal loan to purchase an automobile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automobile loan."*
- *Understanding "automobile loan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feast of lights *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feast of lights."*
- *They discussed "feast of lights" during the group presentation.*

---

incentive scheme *(noun)*

A formal scheme for inducing someone (as employees) to do something.

- *In class, the teacher used "incentive scheme" to mean a formal scheme for inducing someone (as employees)....*
- *The article explained what "incentive scheme" means with a simple example.*

---

processor *(noun)*

A business engaged in processing agricultural products and preparing them for market.

- *Understanding "processor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "processor" during the group presentation.*

---

salon *(noun)*

A shop where hairdressers and beauticians work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salon."*
- *Understanding "salon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atlantic salmon *(noun)*

Fatty pink flesh of fish from northern coastal Atlantic; usually marketed fresh.

- *In class, the teacher used "atlantic salmon" to mean fatty pink flesh of fish from northern coastal....*

- *Understanding "atlantic salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delivers *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Our local super market delivers.*
- *The coach explained when to use "delivers" and when to wait.*

---

medicare payment *(noun)*

A check reimbursing an aged person for the expenses of health care.

- *He looked up "medicare payment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "medicare payment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snack bar *(noun)*

Usually inexpensive bar.

- *They discussed "snack bar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snack bar."*

---

specialty store *(noun)*

A store that sells only one kind of merchandise.

- *The article explained what "specialty store" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "specialty store" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tuition fee *(noun)*

A fee paid for instruction (especially for higher education).

- *Tuition and room and board were more than $25,000.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tuition fee" to mean a fee paid for instruction (especially for higher....*

---

allowance *(noun)*

An amount allowed or granted (as during a given period).

- *Travel allowance.*
- *My weekly allowance of two eggs.*

---

insurance broker *(noun)*

An agent who sells insurance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insurance broker."*
- *He looked up "insurance broker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jewelry dealer *(noun)*

A firm that sells and buys jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewelry dealer."*
- *He looked up "jewelry dealer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magnetic disc *(noun)*

(computer science) a memory device consisting of a flat disk covered with a magnetic coating on which information is stored.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic disc."*
- *Understanding "magnetic disc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pay envelope *(noun)*

Wages enclosed in an envelope for distribution to the wage earner.

- *In class, the teacher used "pay envelope" to mean wages enclosed in an envelope for distribution to....*
- *The article explained what "pay envelope" means with a simple example.*

---

stamp dealer *(noun)*

A dealer in stamps (whose customers are stamp collectors).

- *Understanding "stamp dealer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stamp dealer" during the group presentation.*

---

wholesale price index *(noun)*

An index of changes in wholesale prices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wholesale price index."*
- *He looked up "wholesale price index" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dress rack *(noun)*

A rack used primarily to display dresses for sale in a store.

- *He looked up "dress rack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dress rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

licensing fee *(noun)*

A fee paid to the government for the privilege of being licensed to do something (as selling liquor or practicing medicine).

- *Understanding "licensing fee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "licensing fee" during the group presentation.*

---

owning *(verb)*

Have ownership or possession of.

- *The coach explained when to use "owning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "owning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sellers *(noun)*

English comic actor (1925-1980).

- *In class, the teacher used "sellers" to mean english comic actor (1925-1980).*
- *He looked up "sellers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subscription warrant *(noun)*

A warrant that expires on a stipulated date.

- *He looked up "subscription warrant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "subscription warrant" during the group presentation.*

---

allocated *(verb)*

Distribute according to a plan or set apart for a special purpose.

- *Can you use "allocated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "allocated" when talking about this idea.*

---

allowance account *(noun)*

A reserve fund created by a charge against profits in order to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets.

- *The article explained what "allowance account" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allowance account" to mean a reserve fund created by a charge against profits....*

---

downloaded *(verb)*

Transfer a file or program from a central computer to a smaller computer or to a computer at a remote location.

- *Can you use "downloaded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "downloaded" when talking about this idea.*

---

gasoline tax *(noun)*

A tax on every gallon of gasoline sold.

- *The article explained what "gasoline tax" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gasoline tax" during the group presentation.*

---

rand *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in South Africa; equal to 100 cents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rand."*
- *Understanding "rand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

real estate broker *(noun)*

A person who is authorized to act as an agent for the sale of land.

- *In England they call a real estate agent a land agent.*
- *They discussed "real estate broker" during the group presentation.*

---

thieves *(noun)*

A criminal who takes property belonging to someone else with the intention of keeping it or selling it.

- *He looked up "thieves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thieves."*

---

ticket collector *(noun)*

Someone who is paid to admit only those who have purchased tickets.

- *They discussed "ticket collector" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ticket collector" to mean someone who is paid to admit only those who have....*

---

adjustments *(noun)*

An amount added or deducted on the basis of qualifying circumstances.

- *Understanding "adjustments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "adjustments" during the group presentation.*

---

archbishop *(noun)*

A bishop of highest rank.

- *The article explained what "archbishop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archbishop" to mean a bishop of highest rank.*

---

beauty salon *(noun)*

A shop where hairdressers and beauticians work.

- *They discussed "beauty salon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beauty salon" to mean a shop where hairdressers and beauticians work.*

---

capital levy *(noun)*

A tax on capital or property.

- *Understanding "capital levy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital levy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commodity exchange *(noun)*

An exchange for buying and selling commodities for future delivery.

- *In class, the teacher used "commodity exchange" to mean an exchange for buying and selling commodities for....*
- *They discussed "commodity exchange" during the group presentation.*

---

cost-of-living allowance *(noun)*

An allowance for changes in the consumer price index.

- *They discussed "cost-of-living allowance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cost-of-living allowance" means with a simple example.*

---

futures market *(noun)*

A commodity exchange where futures contracts are traded.

- *In class, the teacher used "futures market" to mean a commodity exchange where futures contracts are traded.*
- *They discussed "futures market" during the group presentation.*

---

gasoline station *(noun)*

A service station that sells gasoline.

- *Understanding "gasoline station" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gasoline station" during the group presentation.*

---

nickel *(noun)*

A United States coin worth one twentieth of a dollar.

- *A nickel bag of drugs.*
- *A nickel deck of heroin.*

no fault automobile insurance *(noun)*

A system of automobile insurance where a party who is injured in an automobile accident recovers damages up to a specific amount against his own insurance company regardless of who was responsible for the accident.

- *The amount of litigation resulting from minor accidents is reduced by no fault insurance.*
- *In class, the teacher used "no fault automobile insurance" to mean a system of automobile insurance where a party who....*

poured *(verb)*

Supply in large amounts or quantities.

- *We poured money into the education of our children.*
- *Water poured all over the floor.*

price bracket *(noun)*

A category of merchandise based on their price.

- *They discussed "price bracket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "price bracket" means with a simple example.*

rack rent *(noun)*

An extortionate rent.

- *Understanding "rack rent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rack rent" to mean an extortionate rent.*

travel allowance *(noun)*

A sum allowed for travel.

- *He looked up "travel allowance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "travel allowance" during the group presentation.*

yacht *(noun)*

An expensive vessel propelled by sail or power and used for cruising or racing.

- *The article explained what "yacht" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yacht."*

bargain hunter *(noun)*

A shopper who hunts for bargains.

- *Understanding "bargain hunter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bargain hunter" means with a simple example.*

borough english *(noun)*

A former English custom by which the youngest son inherited land to the exclusion of his older brothers.

- *In class, the teacher used "borough english" to mean a former english custom by which the youngest son....*
- *The article explained what "borough english" means with a simple example.*

dye-works *(noun)*

A workshop where dyeing is done.

- *The article explained what "dye-works" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dye-works" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fringe benefit *(noun)*

An incidental benefit awarded for certain types of employment (especially if it is regarded as a right).

- *A limousine is one of the fringe benefits of the job.*
- *Understanding "fringe benefit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fundraising *(verb)*

Raise money for a cause or project.

- *We are fundraising for AIDS research.*
- *She tried to use "fundraising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

futures contract *(noun)*

An agreement to buy or sell a specific amount of a commodity or financial instrument at a particular price on a stipulated future date; the contract can be sold before the settlement date.

- *Understanding "futures contract" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "futures contract."*

---

inland bill *(noun)*

A bill of exchange that is both drawn and made payable in the same country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inland bill."*
- *Understanding "inland bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

life assurance *(noun)*

Insurance paid to named beneficiaries when the insured person dies.

- *In England they call life insurance life assurance.*
- *The article explained what "life assurance" means with a simple example.*

---

manor *(noun)*

The landed estate of a lord (including the house on it).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manor."*
- *Understanding "manor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poker chip *(noun)*

A small disk-shaped counter used to represent money when gambling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poker chip."*
- *The article explained what "poker chip" means with a simple example.*

---

pony up *(verb)*

Give reluctantly.

- *Can you use "pony up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pony up" and when to wait.*

---

snack counter *(noun)*

Usually inexpensive bar.

- *Understanding "snack counter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "snack counter" means with a simple example.*

---

token money *(noun)*

Coins of regular issue whose face value is greater than their intrinsic value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "token money."*
- *They discussed "token money" during the group presentation.*

---

triple frontier *(noun)*

The border area where Argentina and Brazil and Paraguay meet; an active South American center for contraband and drug trafficking and money laundering; a suspected locale for Islamic extremist groups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triple frontier."*
- *Understanding "triple frontier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bishop berkeley *(noun)*

Irish philosopher and Anglican bishop who opposed the materialism of Thomas Hobbes (1685-1753).

- *He looked up "bishop berkeley" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bishop berkeley."*

---

bishops *(noun)*

A senior member of the Christian clergy having spiritual and administrative authority; appointed in Christian churches to oversee priests or ministers; considered in some churches to be successors of the twelve Apostles of Christ.

- *He looked up "bishops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bishops."*

---

open-air marketplace *(noun)*

A public marketplace where food and merchandise is sold.

- *Understanding "open-air marketplace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "open-air marketplace" means with a simple example.*

---

optical disc *(noun)*

A disk coated with plastic that can store digital data as tiny pits etched in the surface; is read with a laser that scans the surface.

- *They discussed "optical disc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical disc."*

---

pensions *(noun)*

A regular payment to a person that is intended to allow them to subsist without working.

- *The article explained what "pensions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pensions" to mean a regular payment to a person that is intended to....*

---

peter sellers *(noun)*

English comic actor (1925-1980).

- *In class, the teacher used "peter sellers" to mean english comic actor (1925-1980).*
- *They discussed "peter sellers" during the group presentation.*

---

royalty *(noun)*

Payment to the holder of a patent or copyright or resource for the right to use their property.

- *The wedding was attended by royalty.*
- *Understanding "royalty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seize *(verb)*

Take possession of by force, as after an invasion.

- *The invaders seized the land and property of the inhabitants.*
- *The army seized the town.*

---

slate club *(noun)*

A group of people who save money in a common fund for a specific purpose (usually distributed at Christmas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slate club."*
- *Understanding "slate club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thrones *(noun)*

The chair of state for a monarch, bishop, etc.

- *The article explained what "thrones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thrones" to mean the chair of state for a monarch, bishop, etc.*

---

treasury obligations *(noun)*

Negotiable debt obligations of the United States government which guarantees that interest and principal payments will be paid on time.

- *In class, the teacher used "treasury obligations" to mean negotiable debt obligations of the united states....*
- *The article explained what "treasury obligations" means with a simple example.*

---

bonuses *(noun)*

An additional payment (or other remuneration) to employees as a means of increasing output.

- *They discussed "bonuses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bonuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coupon bond *(noun)*

A bond issued with detachable coupons that must be presented to the issuer for interest payments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coupon bond."*
- *Understanding "coupon bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discounts *(noun)*

A refund of some fraction of the amount paid.

- *He looked up "discounts" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discounts."*

---

dong *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Vietnam.

- *He looked up "dong" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

extra dividend *(noun)*

A dividend paid in addition to the regular dividend.

- *The article explained what "extra dividend" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extra dividend" to mean a dividend paid in addition to the regular dividend.*

---

nickel note *(noun)*

Five dollars worth of a drug.

- *A nickel bag of drugs.*
- *A nickel deck of heroin.*

---

pork barrel *(noun)*

A legislative appropriation designed to ingratiate legislators with their constituents.

- *He looked up "pork barrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pork barrel."*

---

promotes *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *Can you use "promotes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "promotes" until he saw an example.*

---

pump-and-dump scheme *(noun)*

An illegal scheme for making money by manipulating stock prices; the schemer persuades other people to buy the stock and then sells it himself as soon as the price of the stock rises.

- *Understanding "pump-and-dump scheme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pump-and-dump scheme."*

---

renewable resource *(noun)*

Any natural resource (as wood or solar energy) that can be replenished naturally with the passage of time.

- *They discussed "renewable resource" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "renewable resource" to mean any natural resource (as wood or solar energy) that....*

---

sickness benefit *(noun)*

Money paid (by the government) to someone who is too ill to work.

- *In class, the teacher used "sickness benefit" to mean money paid (by the government) to someone who is....*
- *He looked up "sickness benefit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinking fund *(noun)*

A fund accumulated regularly in a separate account and used to redeem debt securities.

- *He looked up "sinking fund" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sinking fund" during the group presentation.*

---

stock dividend *(noun)*

A dividend paid in stock rather than in cash.

- *The article explained what "stock dividend" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stock dividend" to mean a dividend paid in stock rather than in cash.*

---

vendor *(noun)*

Someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services for money.

- *In class, the teacher used "vendor" to mean someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services....*
- *The article explained what "vendor" means with a simple example.*

---

bait and switch *(noun)*

A deceptive way of selling that involves advertising a product at a very low price in order to attract customers who are then persuaded to switch to a more expensive product.

- *They discussed "bait and switch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bait and switch" means with a simple example.*

---

compensate *(verb)*

Do or give something to somebody in return.

- *She was compensated for the loss of her arm in the accident.*
- *In everyday English, people use "compensate" when talking about this idea.*

---

curb market *(noun)*

A stock market for trading in securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

- *In class, the teacher used "curb market" to mean a stock market for trading in securities not listed....*
- *The article explained what "curb market" means with a simple example.*

---

inheritance tax *(noun)*

A tax on the estate of the deceased person.

- *The article explained what "inheritance tax" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inheritance tax."*

---

magnetic disk *(noun)*

(computer science) a memory device consisting of a flat disk covered with a magnetic coating on which information is stored.

- *The article explained what "magnetic disk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic disk" to mean (computer science) a memory device consisting of a....*

---

packers *(noun)*

A wholesaler in the meat-packing business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packers."*
- *He looked up "packers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

per capita income *(noun)*

The total national income divided by the number of people in the nation.

- *Understanding "per capita income" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "per capita income" during the group presentation.*

---

render *(verb)*

To surrender someone or something to another.

- *Render up the prisoners.*
- *Render the town to the enemy.*

---

retaining *(verb)*

Secure and keep for possible future use or application.

- *Can you use "retaining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "retaining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

seed catalog *(noun)*

A list advertising seeds and their prices.

- *He looked up "seed catalog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seed catalog."*

---

seed catalogue *(noun)*

A list advertising seeds and their prices.

- *In class, the teacher used "seed catalogue" to mean a list advertising seeds and their prices.*
- *They discussed "seed catalogue" during the group presentation.*

---

state of the vatican city *(noun)*

The smallest sovereign state in the world; the see of the Pope (as the Bishop of Rome); home of the Pope and the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church; achieved independence from Italy in 1929.

- *Understanding "state of the vatican city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "state of the vatican city" to mean the smallest sovereign state in the world; the see....*

---

supermarket *(noun)*

A large self-service grocery store selling groceries and dairy products and household goods.

- *The article explained what "supermarket" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "supermarket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tooth fairy *(noun)*

A fairy that is said to leave money at night under a child's pillow to compensate for a baby tooth falling out.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tooth fairy."*
- *They discussed "tooth fairy" during the group presentation.*

---

zero coupon security *(noun)*

A security that makes no interest payments but instead is sold at a deep discount from its face value.

- *Understanding "zero coupon security" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zero coupon security" to mean a security that makes no interest payments but....*

---

zero-coupon security *(noun)*

A security that makes no interest payments but instead is sold at a deep discount from its face value.

- *The article explained what "zero-coupon security" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zero-coupon security" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

certificates *(noun)*

A formal declaration that documents a fact of relevance to finance and investment; the holder has a right to receive interest or dividends.

- *He looked up "certificates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "certificates."*

---

handing *(verb)*

Place into the hands or custody of.

- *In everyday English, people use "handing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handing" in real sentences.*

---

prohibition *(noun)*

A law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages.

- *In 1920 the 18th amendment to the Constitution established prohibition in the US.*
- *They were restrained by a prohibition in their charter.*

---

reproduction cost *(noun)*

Cost of reproducing physical property minus various allowances (especially depreciation).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reproduction cost."*
- *He looked up "reproduction cost" because he had never seen it before.*

---

second balcony *(noun)*

Rearmost or uppermost area in the balcony containing the least expensive seats.

- *Understanding "second balcony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "second balcony" during the group presentation.*

---

supplements *(verb)*

Add as a supplement to what seems insufficient.

- *The coach explained when to use "supplements" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "supplements" until he saw an example.*

---

trader *(noun)*

Someone who purchases and maintains an inventory of goods to be sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "trader" to mean someone who purchases and maintains an inventory of....*
- *He looked up "trader" because he had never seen it before.*

vendors *(noun)*

Someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services for money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vendors."*
- *They discussed "vendors" during the group presentation.*

barber chair *(noun)*

A large fixed adjustable chair in which barbers seat their customers.

- *The article explained what "barber chair" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "barber chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

buffer store *(noun)*

(computer science) a part of RAM used for temporary storage of data that is waiting to be sent to a device; used to compensate for differences in the rate of flow of data between components of a computer system.

- *They discussed "buffer store" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buffer store" to mean (computer science) a part of ram used for temporary....*

constructive trust *(noun)*

A trust created by a court (regardless of the intent of the parties) to benefit a party that has been wrongfully deprived of its rights.

- *They discussed "constructive trust" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "constructive trust" because he had never seen it before.*

graduating *(verb)*

Receive an academic degree upon completion of one's studies.

- *Learners should practice how to use "graduating" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "graduating" and when to wait.*

ninth of ab *(noun)*

(Judaism) a major fast day on the Jewish calendar commemorating the destruction of the temples in Jerusalem.

- *The article explained what "ninth of ab" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninth of ab."*

pay packet *(noun)*

Wages enclosed in an envelope for distribution to the wage earner.

- *He looked up "pay packet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pay packet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

payroll *(noun)*

A list of employees and their salaries.

- *The company had a long payroll.*
- *The company had a large payroll.*

prohibition party *(noun)*

A political party in the United States; formed in 1869 to oppose the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prohibition party."*
- *He looked up "prohibition party" because he had never seen it before.*

scholarships *(noun)*

Financial aid provided to a student on the basis of academic merit.

- *The article explained what "scholarships" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scholarships" to mean financial aid provided to a student on the basis of....*

shop mechanic *(noun)*

A craftsman skilled in operating machine tools.

- *Understanding "shop mechanic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shop mechanic" means with a simple example.*

tax-exempt *(noun)*

A security that is not subject to taxation.

- *They discussed "tax-exempt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tax-exempt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

token payment *(noun)*

A small payment made in acknowledgement of an obligation.

- *They discussed "token payment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "token payment" to mean a small payment made in acknowledgement of an....*

---

ventures *(noun)*

An investment that is very risky but could yield great profits.

- *He looked up "ventures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ventures" to mean an investment that is very risky but could yield....*

---

attach *(verb)*

Take temporary possession of as a security, by legal authority.

- *The spider's thread attached to the window sill.*
- *He did not know how to use "attach" until he saw an example.*

---

cheapest *(adjective)*

Relatively low in price or charging low prices.

- *A "cheapest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cheapest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clifford trust *(noun)*

A trust established to shift the income to someone who is taxed at a lower rate than the grantor for a period of 10 years or more.

- *They discussed "clifford trust" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clifford trust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coffee stall *(noun)*

A stand (usually movable) selling hot coffee and food (especially at night).

- *He looked up "coffee stall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coffee stall" to mean a stand (usually movable) selling hot coffee and....*

---

deed over *(verb)*

Transfer by deed.

- *She tried to use "deed over" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deed over" when talking about this idea.*

---

enlisted *(verb)*

Hire for work or assistance.

- *The coach explained when to use "enlisted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "enlisted" until he saw an example.*

---

payroll check *(noun)*

A check issued in payment of wages or salary.

- *They discussed "payroll check" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "payroll check" to mean a check issued in payment of wages or salary.*

---

premiums *(noun)*

The amount that something in scarce supply is valued above its nominal value.

- *In class, the teacher used "premiums" to mean the amount that something in scarce supply is....*
- *He looked up "premiums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retailer *(noun)*

A merchant who sells goods at retail.

- *He looked up "retailer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "retailer" during the group presentation.*

settlers *(noun)*

A clerk in a betting shop who calculates the winnings.

- *He looked up "settlers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "settlers" during the group presentation.*

tax-exempt security *(noun)*

A security that is not subject to taxation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax-exempt security."*
- *The article explained what "tax-exempt security" means with a simple example.*

taxi fare *(noun)*

The fare charged for riding in a taxicab.

- *Understanding "taxi fare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "taxi fare" because he had never seen it before.*

borrowing cost *(noun)*

The cost of borrowing something.

- *In class, the teacher used "borrowing cost" to mean the cost of borrowing something.*
- *They discussed "borrowing cost" during the group presentation.*

budgets *(noun)*

A sum of money allocated for a particular purpose.

- *In class, the teacher used "budgets" to mean a sum of money allocated for a particular purpose.*
- *Understanding "budgets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canterbury *(noun)*

A town in Kent in southeastern England; site of the cathedral where Thomas a Becket was martyred in 1170; seat of the archbishop and primate of the Anglican Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canterbury."*
- *The article explained what "canterbury" means with a simple example.*

chop shop *(noun)*

A place where stolen cars are disassembled for their parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "chop shop" to mean a place where stolen cars are disassembled for....*
- *Understanding "chop shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compact disc read-only memory *(noun)*

A compact disk that is used with a computer (rather than with an audio system); a large amount of digital information can be stored and accessed but it cannot be altered by the user.

- *He looked up "compact disc read-only memory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compact disc read-only memory."*

contributes *(verb)*

Contribute to some cause.

- *She tried to use "contributes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "contributes" until he saw an example.*

optical disk *(noun)*

A disk coated with plastic that can store digital data as tiny pits etched in the surface; is read with a laser that scans the surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical disk."*
- *The article explained what "optical disk" means with a simple example.*

racing yacht *(noun)*

An expensive vessel propelled by sail or power and used for cruising or racing.

- *The article explained what "racing yacht" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racing yacht."*

stock trader *(noun)*

Someone who buys and sells stock shares.

- *He looked up "stock trader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stock trader" to mean someone who buys and sells stock shares.*

---

stock-index futures *(noun)*

A futures contract based on a stock index; a bet on the future price of the indexed group of stocks.

- *They discussed "stock-index futures" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stock-index futures" to mean a futures contract based on a stock index; a bet on....*

---

subsidies *(noun)*

A grant paid by a government to an enterprise that benefits the public.

- *They discussed "subsidies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subsidies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arcade *(noun)*

A covered passageway with shops and stalls on either side.

- *Understanding "arcade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arcade" means with a simple example.*

---

coin collector *(noun)*

A collector and student of money (and coins in particular).

- *Understanding "coin collector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coin collector" because he had never seen it before.*

---

denies *(verb)*

Refuse to grant, as of a petition or request.

- *She denies me every pleasure.*
- *He denies her her weekly allowance.*

---

hq *(noun)*

The military installation from which a commander performs the functions of command.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hq."*
- *The article explained what "hq" means with a simple example.*

---

human ecology *(noun)*

The branch of sociology that studies the characteristics of human populations.

- *The article explained what "human ecology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "human ecology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impacted *(adjective)*

Wedged or packed in together.

- *An impacted tooth.*
- *A "impacted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

imposing *(adjective)*

Used of a person's appearance or behavior; befitting an eminent person.

- *The monarch's imposing presence.*
- *An imposing residence.*

---

in-line skate *(noun)*

A shoe with a line of rollers fixed to the sole.

- *He looked up "in-line skate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "in-line skate" to mean a shoe with a line of rollers fixed to the sole.*

---

inflammation *(noun)*

The state of being emotionally aroused and worked up.

- *He tried to calm those who were in a state of extreme inflammation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inflammation."*

---

iron mold *(noun)*

A spot caused the staining with rust or ink.

- *In class, the teacher used "iron mold" to mean a spot caused the staining with rust or ink.*
- *Understanding "iron mold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japan cedar *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of Japan and China yielding valuable soft wood.

- *The article explained what "japan cedar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "japan cedar" during the group presentation.*

---

junction barrier *(noun)*

A junction unit for connecting 2 cables without the need for plugs.

- *They discussed "junction barrier" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junction barrier."*

---

just-noticeable difference *(noun)*

(psychophysics) the difference between two stimuli that (under properly controlled experimental conditions) is detected as often as it is undetected.

- *Understanding "just-noticeable difference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "just-noticeable difference" during the group presentation.*

---

kai apple *(noun)*

South African fruit smelling and tasting like apricots; used for pickles and preserves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kai apple."*
- *Understanding "kai apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lady crab *(noun)*

Brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *Understanding "lady crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady crab."*

---

lambert *(noun)*

A cgs unit of illumination equal to the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that emits or reflects one lumen per square centimeter.

- *They discussed "lambert" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lambert" to mean a cgs unit of illumination equal to the brightness....*

---

lamps *(noun)*

An artificial source of visible illumination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamps."*
- *Understanding "lamps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lava *(noun)*

Rock that in its molten form (as magma) issues from volcanos; lava is what magma is called when it reaches the surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "lava" to mean rock that in its molten form (as magma) issues from....*
- *Understanding "lava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

life vest *(noun)*

Life preserver consisting of a sleeveless jacket of buoyant or inflatable design.

- *He looked up "life vest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life vest."*

---

logic diagram *(noun)*

A graphical representation of a program using formal logic.

- *They discussed "logic diagram" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "logic diagram" to mean a graphical representation of a program using....*

longtime *(adjective)*

Of long duration.

- *A longtime friend.*
- *A "longtime" approach may work better in this case.*

love vine *(noun)*

Leafless parasitic vine with dense clusters of small white bell-shaped flowers on orange-yellow stems that twine around clover or flax.

- *He looked up "love vine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "love vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

madonna *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *Understanding "madonna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "madonna" because he had never seen it before.*

magnet *(noun)*

A characteristic that provides pleasure and attracts.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnet" to mean a characteristic that provides pleasure and attracts.*
- *The article explained what "magnet" means with a simple example.*

mann *(noun)*

German writer concerned about the role of the artist in bourgeois society (1875-1955).

- *In class, the teacher used "mann" to mean german writer concerned about the role of the....*
- *The article explained what "mann" means with a simple example.*

marched upon *(adjective)*

Being or having been trodden or marched on.

- *It is useful to describe something as "marched upon" when it is being or having been trodden or marched on.*
- *The speaker chose "marched upon" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

marine glue *(noun)*

Glue that is not water soluble.

- *They discussed "marine glue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marine glue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

membrane bone *(noun)*

Any bone that develops within membranous tissue without previous cartilage formation; e.g. the clavicle and bones of the skull.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "membrane bone."*
- *Understanding "membrane bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

metallic element *(noun)*

Any of several chemical elements that are usually shiny solids that conduct heat or electricity and can be formed into sheets etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metallic element."*
- *Understanding "metallic element" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mickey mouse *(noun)*

A fictional mouse created in animated film strips by Walt Disney.

- *The article explained what "mickey mouse" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mickey mouse."*

military policeman *(noun)*

A member of the military police who polices soldiers and guards prisoners.

- *They discussed "military policeman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military policeman."*

millionaire *(noun)*

A person whose material wealth is valued at more than a million dollars.

- *The article explained what "millionaire" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "millionaire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mn *(noun)*

A hard brittle grey polyvalent metallic element that resembles iron but is not magnetic; used in making steel; occurs in many minerals.

- *The article explained what "mn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mn" to mean a hard brittle grey polyvalent metallic element....*

---

moon daisy *(noun)*

Tall leafy-stemmed Eurasian perennial with white flowers; widely naturalized; often placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what "moon daisy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moon daisy" to mean tall leafy-stemmed eurasian perennial with white....*

---

moral certainty *(noun)*

Certainty based on an inner conviction.

- *She believed in the importance of moral absolutes and moral certainty.*
- *The prosecutor had a moral certainty that the prisoner was guilty.*

---

most-favored-nation *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a commercial treaty where two nations agree to accord each other the same favorable terms that would be offered in treaties with any other nation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "most-favored-nation."*
- *Students compared "most-favored-nation" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

motives *(noun)*

A unifying idea that is a recurrent element in literary or artistic work.

- *He acted with the best of motives.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motives."*

---

mountain daisy *(noun)*

Boreal or alpine sandwort.

- *They discussed "mountain daisy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mountain daisy" means with a simple example.*

---

mysteries *(noun)*

Something that baffles understanding and cannot be explained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysteries."*
- *The article explained what "mysteries" means with a simple example.*

---

negro *(noun)*

A person with dark skin who comes from Africa (or whose ancestors came from Africa).

- *They discussed "negro" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negro."*

---

neural structure *(noun)*

A structure that is part of the nervous system.

- *Understanding "neural structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "neural structure" means with a simple example.*

---

nightmares *(noun)*

A situation resembling a terrifying dream.

- *In class, the teacher used "nightmares" to mean a situation resembling a terrifying dream.*
- *The article explained what "nightmares" means with a simple example.*

---

normal dwarf *(noun)*

An achondroplastic dwarf whose small size is the result of a genetic defect; body parts and mental and sexual development are normal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normal dwarf."*

- *He looked up “normal dwarf” because he had never seen it before.*

notify *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *He did not know how to use “notify” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “notify” when talking about this idea.*

null *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *They discussed “null” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “null” to mean a quantity of no importance.*

one hundred seventy *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred sixty.

- *It is useful to describe something as “one hundred seventy” when it is being ten more than one hundred sixty.*
- *The speaker chose “one hundred seventy” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

oregon maple *(noun)*

Maple of western North America having large 5-lobed leaves orange in autumn.

- *The article explained what “oregon maple” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “oregon maple” to mean maple of western north america having large 5-lobed....*

owing *(adjective)*

Owed as a debt.

- *Would you call this situation “owing”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “owing” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pact *(noun)*

A written agreement between two states or sovereigns.

- *He looked up “pact” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pact” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pakistani monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Pakistan.

- *The article explained what “pakistani monetary unit” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pakistani monetary unit” during the group presentation.*

paramount *(adjective)*

Having superior power and influence.

- *A “paramount” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “paramount” when it is having superior power and influence.*

paranoid *(noun)*

A person afflicted with paranoia.

- *In class, the teacher used “paranoid” to mean a person afflicted with paranoia.*
- *The article explained what “paranoid” means with a simple example.*

patriot *(noun)*

One who loves and defends his or her country.

- *The article explained what “patriot” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “patriot” to mean one who loves and defends his or her country.*

patron *(noun)*

Someone who supports or champions something.

- *In class, the teacher used “patron” to mean someone who supports or champions something.*
- *Understanding “patron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peach-wood *(noun)*

Tropical tree with prickly trunk; its heavy red wood yields a red dye and is used for cabinetry.

- *The article explained what "peach-wood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peach-wood" to mean tropical tree with prickly trunk; its heavy red....*

---

photographic camera *(noun)*

Equipment for taking photographs (usually consisting of a lightproof box with a lens at one end and light-sensitive film at the other).

- *They discussed "photographic camera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "photographic camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

photographic equipment *(noun)*

Equipment used by a photographer.

- *In class, the teacher used "photographic equipment" to mean equipment used by a photographer.*
- *The article explained what "photographic equipment" means with a simple example.*

---

photographic material *(noun)*

Light-sensitive paper on which photograph can be printed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photographic material."*
- *The article explained what "photographic material" means with a simple example.*

---

pier mirror *(noun)*

A large mirror between two windows.

- *The article explained what "pier mirror" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pier mirror" to mean a large mirror between two windows.*

---

pinch bar *(noun)*

A lever with a pointed projection that serves as a fulcrum; used to roll heavy wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinch bar."*
- *Understanding "pinch bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pink elephants *(noun)*

Any visual hallucination arising from heavy drinking.

- *Understanding "pink elephants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pink elephants" to mean any visual hallucination arising from heavy drinking.*

---

pitt the younger *(noun)*

English statesman and son of Pitt the Elder (1759-1806).

- *The article explained what "pitt the younger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pitt the younger" to mean english statesman and son of pitt the elder (1759-1806).*

---

platinum blonde *(noun)*

A blond whose hair is a pale silvery (often artificially colored) blond.

- *He looked up "platinum blonde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "platinum blonde" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

platinum-blonde *(adjective)*

Of hair color; whitish.

- *A "platinum-blonde" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "platinum-blonde"? Explain why.*

---

pole vault *(noun)*

A competition that involves jumping over a high crossbar with the aid of a long pole.

- *In class, the teacher used "pole vault" to mean a competition that involves jumping over a high....*
- *Understanding "pole vault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pond pine *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of sandy swamps of southeastern United States; needles longer than those of the northern pitch pine.

- *They discussed "pond pine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pond pine" to mean large three-needled pine of sandy swamps of....*

---

popcorn *(noun)*

Corn having small ears and kernels that burst when exposed to dry heat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "popcorn."*
- *They discussed "popcorn" during the group presentation.*

---

precious coral *(noun)*

The hard stony skeleton of a Mediterranean coral that has a delicate red or pink color and is used for jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precious coral."*
- *He looked up "precious coral" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preserving *(verb)*

To keep up and reserve for personal or special use.

- *Can you use "preserving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "preserving" and when to wait.*

---

proxy *(noun)*

A power of attorney document given by shareholders of a corporation authorizing a specific vote on their behalf at a corporate meeting.

- *Understanding "proxy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "proxy" means with a simple example.*

---

pure imaginary number *(noun)*

An imaginary number of the form a+bi where a is 0.

- *In class, the teacher used "pure imaginary number" to mean an imaginary number of the form a+bi where a is 0.*
- *They discussed "pure imaginary number" during the group presentation.*

---

quantitative *(adjective)*

Expressible as a quantity or relating to or susceptible of measurement.

- *Export wheat without quantitative limitations.*
- *Quantitative analysis determines the amounts and proportions of the chemical constituents of a substance or mixture.*

---

radio telescope *(noun)*

Astronomical telescope that picks up electromagnetic radiations in the radio-frequency range from extraterrestrial sources.

- *They discussed "radio telescope" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio telescope" to mean astronomical telescope that picks up....*

---

rainy season *(noun)*

One of the two seasons in tropical climates.

- *He looked up "rainy season" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rainy season."*

---

recycling plant *(noun)*

A plant for reprocessing used or abandoned materials.

- *They discussed "recycling plant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "recycling plant" means with a simple example.*

---

regain *(verb)*

Come upon after searching; find the location of something that was missed or lost.

- *She regained control of herself.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regain" in real sentences.*

---

reinforced concrete *(noun)*

Concrete with metal and/or mesh added to provide extra support against stresses.

- *Understanding "reinforced concrete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reinforced concrete" to mean concrete with metal and/or mesh added to provide....*

reminding *(verb)*

Put in the mind of someone.

- *In everyday English, people use "reminding" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "reminding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

renew *(verb)*

Reestablish on a new, usually improved, basis or make new or like new.

- *We renewed our friendship after a hiatus of twenty years.*
- *They renewed their membership.*

republic of iceland *(noun)*

An island republic on the island of Iceland; became independent of Denmark in 1944.

- *The article explained what "republic of iceland" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "republic of iceland" to mean an island republic on the island of iceland; became....*

resemble *(verb)*

Appear like; be similar or bear a likeness to.

- *She resembles her mother very much.*
- *This paper resembles my own work.*

resurrection plant *(noun)*

Small grey Asiatic desert plant bearing minute white flowers that rolls up when dry and expands when moist.

- *Understanding "resurrection plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "resurrection plant" during the group presentation.*

retarded *(noun)*

People collectively who are mentally retarded.

- *He started a school for the retarded.*
- *The article explained what "retarded" means with a simple example.*

retro *(noun)*

A fashion reminiscent of the past.

- *He looked up "retro" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "retro" during the group presentation.*

revolt *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *The people revolted when bread prices tripled again.*
- *She tried to use "revolt" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rightly *(adverb)*

With honesty.

- *He was rightly considered the greatest singer of his time.*
- *Using "rightly" can make your explanation more exact.*

roast beef *(noun)*

Cut of beef suitable for roasting.

- *The article explained what "roast beef" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roast beef."*

roasted *(adjective)*

(meat) cooked by dry heat in an oven.

- *Students compared "roasted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "roasted"? Explain why.*

rumor *(noun)*

Gossip (usually a mixture of truth and untruth) passed around by word of mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rumor."*
- *He looked up "rumor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rust-free *(adjective)*

Free of rust.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rust-free."*
- *Students compared "rust-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rust-red *(adjective)*

Of a red color tinged with rust.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rust-red" when it is of a red color tinged with rust.*
- *Students compared "rust-red" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sacked *(adjective)*

Having been robbed and destroyed by force and violence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sacked."*
- *A "sacked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saddle *(noun)*

A seat for the rider of a horse or camel.

- *The article explained what "saddle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saddle" to mean a seat for the rider of a horse or camel.*

---

sailor suit *(noun)*

A boy's ensemble; copied from a sailor's uniform.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sailor suit."*
- *He looked up "sailor suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sailors choice *(noun)*

A grunt found from Florida to Brazil and Gulf of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "sailors choice" to mean a grunt found from florida to brazil and gulf of mexico.*
- *The article explained what "sailors choice" means with a simple example.*

---

sampling rate *(noun)*

(telecommunication) the frequency of sampling per unit time.

- *They discussed "sampling rate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sampling rate."*

---

sampling station *(noun)*

An observation station that is set up to make sample observations of something.

- *They discussed "sampling station" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sampling station" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sand sage *(noun)*

Silver-haired shrub of central and southern United States and Mexico; a troublesome weed on rangelands.

- *In class, the teacher used "sand sage" to mean silver-haired shrub of central and southern united....*
- *Understanding "sand sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schmidt *(noun)*

German statesman who served as chancellor of Germany (born in 1918).

- *He looked up "schmidt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schmidt."*

---

schooling *(noun)*

The process of being formally educated at a school.

- *In class, the teacher used "schooling" to mean the process of being formally educated at a school.*

- *The article explained what "schooling" means with a simple example.*

---

scots english *(noun)*

The dialect of English used in Scotland.

- *Understanding "scots english" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scots english" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seize with teeth *(verb)*

To grip, cut off, or tear with or as if with the teeth or jaws.

- *Learners should practice how to use "seize with teeth" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "seize with teeth" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

self-enclosed *(adjective)*

Of self-imposed enclosure or confinement.

- *A self-enclosed Jewish cosmos.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-enclosed"? Explain why.*

---

sherlock *(noun)*

Someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sherlock."*
- *They discussed "sherlock" during the group presentation.*

---

shrine *(noun)*

A place of worship hallowed by association with some sacred thing or person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrine."*
- *They discussed "shrine" during the group presentation.*

---

shrink *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in psychiatry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrink."*
- *He looked up "shrink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shrink from *(verb)*

Avoid (one's assigned duties).

- *Can you use "shrink from" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "shrink from" and when to wait.*

---

single dwelling *(noun)*

A house that stands alone.

- *He looked up "single dwelling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single dwelling."*

---

singular form *(noun)*

The form of a word that is used to denote a singleton.

- *They discussed "singular form" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "singular form" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slate-gray *(adjective)*

Of the color of slate or granite.

- *The speaker chose "slate-gray" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slate-gray."*

---

slate-grey *(adjective)*

Of the color of slate or granite.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slate-grey."*
- *Would you call this situation "slate-grey"? Explain why.*

---

slave ant *(noun)*

Any of various ants captured as larvae and enslaved by another species.

- *In class, the teacher used "slave ant" to mean any of various ants captured as larvae and enslaved....*
- *The article explained what "slave ant" means with a simple example.*

slip clutch *(noun)*

A friction clutch that will slip when the torque is too great.

- *They discussed "slip clutch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "slip clutch" means with a simple example.*

sniper *(noun)*

A marksman who shoots at people from a concealed place.

- *The article explained what "sniper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sniper."*

solar eclipse *(noun)*

The moon interrupts light from the sun.

- *He looked up "solar eclipse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar eclipse."*

solitary *(noun)*

Confinement of a prisoner in isolation from other prisoners.

- *He was held in solitary.*
- *They discussed "solitary" during the group presentation.*

solomon islands *(noun)*

The southern Solomon Islands that since 1978 form an independent state in the British Commonwealth.

- *The article explained what "solomon islands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solomon islands."*

sonic barrier *(noun)*

The increase in aerodynamic drag as an airplane approaches the speed of sound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonic barrier."*
- *He looked up "sonic barrier" because he had never seen it before.*

sorrow *(noun)*

An emotion of great sadness associated with loss or bereavement.

- *He tried to express his sorrow at her loss.*
- *He drank to drown his sorrows.*

southern baptist convention *(noun)*

An association of Southern Baptists.

- *In class, the teacher used "southern baptist convention" to mean an association of southern baptists.*
- *He looked up "southern baptist convention" because he had never seen it before.*

spacecraft event time *(noun)*

The coordinated universal time on board the spacecraft.

- *They discussed "spacecraft event time" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spacecraft event time" to mean the coordinated universal time on board the spacecraft.*

spinal column *(noun)*

The series of vertebrae forming the axis of the skeleton and protecting the spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinal column."*
- *He looked up "spinal column" because he had never seen it before.*

spring heath *(noun)*

Dwarf European shrub with very early blooming bell-shaped red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spring heath."*
- *He looked up "spring heath" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square metre *(noun)*

A centare is 1/100th of an are.

- *In class, the teacher used "square metre" to mean a centare is 1/100th of an are.*
- *Understanding "square metre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squares *(noun)*

A hand tool consisting of two straight arms at right angles; used to construct or test right angles.

- *A checkerboard has 64 squares.*
- *He looked up "squares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stars and stripes *(noun)*

The national flag of the United States of America.

- *Understanding "stars and stripes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stars and stripes."*

---

stoke *(verb)*

Stir up or tend; of a fire.

- *The coach explained when to use "stoke" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "stoke" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

supervisor call instruction *(noun)*

An instruction that interrupts the program being executed and passes control to the supervisor.

- *Understanding "supervisor call instruction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supervisor call instruction."*

---

supper club *(noun)*

Usually a small luxurious nightclub.

- *The article explained what "supper club" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "supper club" during the group presentation.*

---

sweet alison *(noun)*

Perennial European plant having clusters of small fragrant usually white flowers; widely grown in gardens.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweet alison" to mean perennial european plant having clusters of small....*
- *Understanding "sweet alison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taller *(adjective)*

Great in vertical dimension; high in stature.

- *Would you call this situation "taller"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "taller" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

television antenna *(noun)*

An omnidirectional antenna tuned to the broadcast frequencies assigned to television.

- *The article explained what "television antenna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "television antenna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temple of apollo *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the oracle at Delphi where a priestess supposedly delivered messages from Apollo to those who sought advice; the messages were usually obscure or ambiguous.

- *They discussed "temple of apollo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "temple of apollo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

termination *(noun)*

The end of a word (a suffix or inflectional ending or final morpheme).

- *The termination of the agreement.*
- *In class, the teacher used "termination" to mean the end of a word (a suffix or inflectional ending....*

thames *(noun)*

The longest river in England; flows eastward through London to the North Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "thames" to mean the longest river in england; flows eastward....*
- *He looked up "thames" because he had never seen it before.*

thigh *(noun)*

The part of the leg between the hip and the knee.

- *He looked up "thigh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thigh" to mean the part of the leg between the hip and the knee.*

thrive *(verb)*

Make steady progress; be at the high point in one's career or reach a high point in historical significance or importance.

- *The coach explained when to use "thrive" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "thrive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

title deed *(noun)*

A legal document proving a person's right to property.

- *Understanding "title deed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "title deed" to mean a legal document proving a person's right to property.*

tomato juice *(noun)*

The juice of tomatoes (usually bottled or canned).

- *Understanding "tomato juice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomato juice" to mean the juice of tomatoes (usually bottled or canned).*

torch song *(noun)*

A popular song concerned with disappointment in love.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torch song."*
- *He looked up "torch song" because he had never seen it before.*

tree heath *(noun)*

Gaunt Tasmanian evergreen shrubby tree with slender tapering leaves 3 to 5 feet long.

- *Understanding "tree heath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree heath."*

troll *(noun)*

A fisherman's lure that is used in trolling.

- *He used a spinner as his troll.*
- *They discussed "troll" during the group presentation.*

trust deed *(noun)*

A written instrument legally conveying property to a trustee often used to secure an obligation such as a mortgage or promissory note.

- *He looked up "trust deed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trust deed" to mean a written instrument legally conveying property to....*

uncovered *(adjective)*

Not covered with clothing.

- *A "uncovered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "uncovered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

undercover agent *(noun)*

(military) a secret agent hired by a state to obtain information about its enemies or by a business to obtain industrial secrets from competitors.

- *In class, the teacher used "undercover agent" to mean (military) a secret agent hired by a state to....*
- *The article explained what "undercover agent" means with a simple example.*

undertake *(verb)*

Promise to do or accomplish.

- *In everyday English, people use "undertake" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "undertake" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unpaid *(adjective)*

Engaged in as a pastime.

- *Unpaid extras in the documentary.*
- *The soup kitchen was run primarily by unpaid helpers.*

---

unsuccessful *(adjective)*

Failing to accomplish an intended result.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsuccessful."*
- *Students compared "unsuccessful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

upper balcony *(noun)*

Rearmost or uppermost area in the balcony containing the least expensive seats.

- *In class, the teacher used "upper balcony" to mean rearmost or uppermost area in the balcony....*
- *He looked up "upper balcony" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valuation account *(noun)*

A reserve fund created by a charge against profits in order to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets.

- *Understanding "valuation account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valuation account" to mean a reserve fund created by a charge against profits....*

---

vegetable soup *(noun)*

Soup made with a variety of vegetables.

- *Understanding "vegetable soup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vegetable soup" to mean soup made with a variety of vegetables.*

---

vest *(noun)*

A man's sleeveless garment worn underneath a coat.

- *In class, the teacher used "vest" to mean a man's sleeveless garment worn underneath a coat.*
- *Understanding "vest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vine *(noun)*

A plant with a weak stem that derives support from climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface.

- *Understanding "vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

violating *(verb)*

Force (someone) to have sex against their will.

- *Can you use "violating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "violating" and when to wait.*

---

viruses *(noun)*

A software program capable of reproducing itself and usually capable of causing great harm to files or other programs on the same computer.

- *They discussed "viruses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "viruses" means with a simple example.*

---

warns *(verb)*

Notify of danger, potential harm, or risk.

- *In everyday English, people use "warns" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "warns" until he saw an example.*

---

warranty *(noun)*

A written assurance that some product or service will be provided or will meet certain specifications.

- *In class, the teacher used "warranty" to mean a written assurance that some product or service....*

- *They discussed "warranty" during the group presentation.*

---

weakened *(adjective)*

Damaged inanimate objects or their value.

- *Would you call this situation "weakened"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "weakened."*

---

western red cedar *(noun)*

Large valuable arborvitae of northwestern United States.

- *He looked up "western red cedar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "western red cedar" during the group presentation.*

---

whale shark *(noun)*

Large spotted shark of warm surface waters worldwide; resembles a whale and feeds chiefly on plankton.

- *In class, the teacher used "whale shark" to mean large spotted shark of warm surface waters....*
- *They discussed "whale shark" during the group presentation.*

---

white dwarf star *(noun)*

A faint star of enormous density.

- *They discussed "white dwarf star" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white dwarf star" to mean a faint star of enormous density.*

---

white rust *(noun)*

Fungus causing a disease characterized by a white powdery mass of conidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white rust."*
- *They discussed "white rust" during the group presentation.*

---

wild peach *(noun)*

Large much-branched shrub grown primarily for its evergreen foliage.

- *They discussed "wild peach" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wild peach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

windsor *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Ontario on the Detroit River opposite Detroit.

- *In class, the teacher used "windsor" to mean a city in southeastern ontario on the detroit river....*
- *The article explained what "windsor" means with a simple example.*

---

winter heath *(noun)*

Dwarf European shrub with very early blooming bell-shaped red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winter heath."*
- *They discussed "winter heath" during the group presentation.*

---

xxx *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and three.

- *In class, the teacher used "xxx" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and....*
- *Understanding "xxx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yellow globe lily *(noun)*

Globe lily having open branched clusters of clear yellow egg-shaped flowers; northern California.

- *The article explained what "yellow globe lily" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yellow globe lily" during the group presentation.*

---

yen *(noun)*

A yearning for something or to do something.

- *Understanding "yen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yen" during the group presentation.*

---

zero coupon bond *(noun)*

A bond that is issued at a deep discount from its value at maturity and pays no interest during the life of the bond; the commonest form of zero-coupon security.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zero coupon bond."*
- *Understanding "zero coupon bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zero-coupon bond *(noun)*

A bond that is issued at a deep discount from its value at maturity and pays no interest during the life of the bond; the commonest form of zero-coupon security.

- *Understanding "zero-coupon bond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zero-coupon bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zimbabwe *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in south central Africa formerly called Rhodesia; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1980.

- *The article explained what "zimbabwe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zimbabwe" to mean a landlocked republic in south central africa....*

---

admired *(adjective)*

Regarded with admiration.

- *It is useful to describe something as "admired" when it is regarded with admiration.*
- *The speaker chose "admired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

air hose *(noun)*

A hose that carries air under pressure.

- *They discussed "air hose" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air hose."*

---

airways *(noun)*

A duct that provides ventilation (as in mines).

- *In class, the teacher used "airways" to mean a duct that provides ventilation (as in mines).*
- *They discussed "airways" during the group presentation.*

---

aisle *(noun)*

A long narrow passage (as in a cave or woods).

- *He looked up "aisle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aisle" during the group presentation.*

---

almighty *(noun)*

Terms referring to the Judeo-Christian God.

- *They discussed "almighty" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "almighty" to mean terms referring to the judeo-christian god.*

---

amino *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or containing any of a group of organic compounds of nitrogen derived from ammonia.

- *Students compared "amino" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "amino" when it is pertaining to or containing any of a group of....*

---

amusement park *(noun)*

A commercially operated park with stalls and shows for amusement.

- *The article explained what "amusement park" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amusement park."*

---

analog watch *(noun)*

A watch that represents time by the position of hands on a dial.

- *They discussed "analog watch" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "analog watch" to mean a watch that represents time by the position of....*

---

ants *(noun)*

Social insect living in organized colonies; characteristically the males and fertile queen have wings during breeding season; wingless sterile females are the workers.

- *In class, the teacher used “ants” to mean social insect living in organized colonies;....*
- *They discussed “ants” during the group presentation.*

---

arising *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *He did not know how to use “arising” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “arising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

artifacts *(noun)*

A man-made object taken as a whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “artifacts.”*
- *Understanding “artifacts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ashton *(noun)*

British choreographer (1906-1988).

- *They discussed “ashton” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ashton” to mean british choreographer (1906-1988).*

---

atlas mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in northern Africa between the Mediterranean and the Sahara Desert; extends from southwestern Morocco to northern Tunisia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atlas mountains.”*
- *He looked up “atlas mountains” because he had never seen it before.*

---

atom *(noun)*

(nontechnical usage) a tiny piece of anything.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atom.”*
- *He looked up “atom” because he had never seen it before.*

---

auburn *(adjective)*

(of hair) colored a moderate reddish-brown.

- *Auburn hair.*
- *A “auburn” approach may work better in this case.*

---

bedrooms *(noun)*

A room used primarily for sleeping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bedrooms.”*
- *They discussed “bedrooms” during the group presentation.*

---

beta particle *(noun)*

A high-speed electron or positron emitted in the decay of a radioactive isotope.

- *In class, the teacher used “beta particle” to mean a high-speed electron or positron emitted in the....*
- *The article explained what “beta particle” means with a simple example.*

---

bilateral *(adjective)*

Affecting or undertaken by two parties.

- *A bilateral agreement between the United States and Japan.*
- *Would you call this situation “bilateral”? Explain why.*

---

bleed *(verb)*

Get or extort (money or other possessions) from someone.

- *Bleed the radiators.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bleed” and when to wait.*

---

blood serum *(noun)*

An amber, watery fluid, rich in proteins, that separates out when blood coagulates.

- *In class, the teacher used “blood serum” to mean an amber, watery fluid, rich in proteins, that....*
- *The article explained what “blood serum” means with a simple example.*

brake drum *(noun)*

A hollow cast-iron cylinder attached to the wheel that forms part of the brakes.

- *They discussed "brake drum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brake drum."*

brown onion sauce *(noun)*

Brown sauce with sauteed chopped onions and parsley and dry white wine or vinegar.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown onion sauce" to mean brown sauce with sauteed chopped onions and parsley....*
- *He looked up "brown onion sauce" because he had never seen it before.*

burgers *(noun)*

A sandwich consisting of a fried cake of minced beef served on a bun, often with other ingredients.

- *In class, the teacher used "burgers" to mean a sandwich consisting of a fried cake of minced....*
- *He looked up "burgers" because he had never seen it before.*

butcher block *(noun)*

A thick wooden slab formed by bonding together thick laminated strips of unpainted hardwood.

- *Understanding "butcher block" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "butcher block" because he had never seen it before.*

butcher shop *(noun)*

A shop in which meat and poultry (and sometimes fish) are sold.

- *They discussed "butcher shop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butcher shop" to mean a shop in which meat and poultry (and sometimes....*

butterfly valve *(noun)*

A valve in a carburetor that consists of a disc that turns and acts as a throttle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butterfly valve."*
- *The article explained what "butterfly valve" means with a simple example.*

capital expenditure *(noun)*

The cost of long-term improvements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital expenditure."*
- *He looked up "capital expenditure" because he had never seen it before.*

caption *(noun)*

Taking exception; especially a quibble based on a captious argument.

- *A mere caption unworthy of a reply.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caption" to mean taking exception; especially a quibble based on a....*

captures *(verb)*

Capture as if by hunting, snaring, or trapping.

- *Can you use "captures" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "captures" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cereal box *(noun)*

A paper box in which breakfast cereals are sold.

- *The article explained what "cereal box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cereal box" to mean a paper box in which breakfast cereals are sold.*

charles darwin *(noun)*

English natural scientist who formulated a theory of evolution by natural selection (1809-1882).

- *They discussed "charles darwin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "charles darwin" means with a simple example.*

choke *(verb)*

Become stultified, suppressed, or stifled.

- *She choked with emotion when she spoke about her deceased husband.*
- *The man choked his opponent.*

---

choke off *(verb)*

Become or cause to become obstructed.

- *He choked down his rage.*
- *He did not know how to use "choke off" until he saw an example.*

---

cholesterol *(noun)*

An animal sterol that is normally synthesized by the liver; the most abundant steroid in animal tissues.

- *In class, the teacher used "cholesterol" to mean an animal sterol that is normally synthesized by....*
- *They discussed "cholesterol" during the group presentation.*

---

christopher fry *(noun)*

English dramatist noted for his comic verse dramas (born 1907).

- *He looked up "christopher fry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "christopher fry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

classy *(adjective)*

Elegant and fashionable; ; ; ; - Julia Child.

- *Classy clothes.*
- *A classy dame.*

---

cliff brake *(noun)*

Any of several small lithophytic ferns of tropical and warm temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "cliff brake" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cliff brake" during the group presentation.*

---

cliff-brake *(noun)*

Any of several small lithophytic ferns of tropical and warm temperate regions.

- *He looked up "cliff-brake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cliff-brake."*

---

clinical psychologist *(noun)*

A therapist who deals with mental and emotional disorders.

- *They discussed "clinical psychologist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clinical psychologist" to mean a therapist who deals with mental and emotional....*

---

clyde *(noun)*

A river in western Scotland that flows from the southern uplands into the Firth of Clyde; navigable by oceangoing vessels as far as Glasgow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clyde."*
- *They discussed "clyde" during the group presentation.*

---

coast white cedar *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-sized cedar of east coast of the United States; resembles American arborvitae.

- *Understanding "coast white cedar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coast white cedar" means with a simple example.*

---

coconut palm *(noun)*

Tall palm tree bearing coconuts as fruits; widely planted throughout the tropics.

- *The article explained what "coconut palm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coconut palm" to mean tall palm tree bearing coconuts as fruits; widely....*

---

cold cereal *(noun)*

A cereal that is not heated before serving.

- *Understanding "cold cereal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “cold cereal” to mean a cereal that is not heated before serving.*

commodities market *(noun)*

An exchange for buying and selling commodities for future delivery.

- *The article explained what “commodities market” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commodities market.”*

compass card *(noun)*

Compass in the form of a card that rotates so that 0 degrees or North points to magnetic north.

- *In class, the teacher used “compass card” to mean compass in the form of a card that rotates so that....*
- *Understanding “compass card” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compelled *(verb)*

Force somebody to do something.

- *Can you use “compelled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “compelled” until he saw an example.*

concealed *(adjective)*

Hidden on any grounds for any motive.

- *A concealed weapon.*
- *A concealed compartment in his briefcase.*

condemn *(verb)*

Declare or judge unfit for use or habitation.

- *The building was condemned by the inspector.*
- *We condemn the racism in South Africa.*

cone-shaped *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a cone.

- *The speaker chose “cone-shaped” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “cone-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*

constitutes *(verb)*

Create and charge with a task or function.

- *In everyday English, people use “constitutes” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “constitutes” in real sentences.*

continental shelf *(noun)*

The relatively shallow (up to 200 meters) seabed surrounding a continent.

- *They discussed “continental shelf” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “continental shelf” means with a simple example.*

contributor *(noun)*

A writer whose work is published in a newspaper or magazine or as part of a book.

- *They discussed “contributor” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “contributor” because he had never seen it before.*

coordination compound *(noun)*

A compound described in terms of the central atom to which other atoms are bound or coordinated.

- *In class, the teacher used “coordination compound” to mean a compound described in terms of the central atom....*
- *Understanding “coordination compound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cottage tent *(noun)*

A tent providing shelter for a family.

- *In class, the teacher used “cottage tent” to mean a tent providing shelter for a family.*
- *They discussed “cottage tent” during the group presentation.*

cpu *(noun)*

(computer science) the part of a computer (a microprocessor chip) that does most of the data processing.

- *The CPU and the memory form the central part of a computer to which the peripherals are attached.*
- *He looked up "cpu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crab apple *(noun)*

Small sour apple; suitable for preserving.

- *Crabapples make a tangy jelly.*
- *He looked up "crab apple" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crab louis *(noun)*

Lettuce and crabmeat dressed with sauce Louis.

- *In class, the teacher used "crab louis" to mean lettuce and crabmeat dressed with sauce louis.*
- *The article explained what "crab louis" means with a simple example.*

---

cuban sandwich *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *He looked up "cuban sandwich" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuban sandwich" to mean a large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split....*

---

cube root *(noun)*

A number that when multiplied three times equals a given number.

- *They discussed "cube root" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cube root."*

---

curb roof *(noun)*

A roof with two or more slopes on each side of the ridge.

- *He looked up "curb roof" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curb roof."*

---

damon *(noun)*

The friend of Phintias who pledged his life that Phintias would return (4th century BC).

- *They discussed "damon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "damon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dead metaphor *(noun)*

A metaphor that has occurred so often that it has become a new meaning of the expression (e.g., 'he is a snake' may once have been a metaphor but after years of use it has died and become a new sense of the word 'snake').

- *He looked up "dead metaphor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dead metaphor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deluxe *(adjective)*

Rich and superior in quality.

- *A deluxe car.*
- *A "deluxe" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dental anatomy *(noun)*

The branch of gross anatomy concerning with the morphology of teeth.

- *The article explained what "dental anatomy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dental anatomy" during the group presentation.*

---

detention basin *(noun)*

A storage site (such as a small reservoir) that delays the flow of water downstream.

- *The article explained what "detention basin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detention basin."*

---

devastated *(verb)*

Cause extensive destruction or ruin utterly.

- *He was devastated by his grief when his son died.*
- *He did not know how to use "devastated" until he saw an example.*

---

dinosaurs *(noun)*

Any of numerous extinct terrestrial reptiles of the Mesozoic era.

- *In class, the teacher used "dinosaurs" to mean any of numerous extinct terrestrial reptiles of the....*
- *The article explained what "dinosaurs" means with a simple example.*

---

disguise *(noun)*

An outward semblance that misrepresents the true nature of something.

- *The theatrical notion of disguise is always associated with catastrophe in his stories.*
- *He is a master of disguise.*

---

doctor of sacred theology *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in theology.

- *STD is from the Latin Sanctae Theologiae Doctor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doctor of sacred theology."*

---

domains *(noun)*

A particular environment or walk of life.

- *The article explained what "domains" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domains."*

---

double pneumonia *(noun)*

Lobar pneumonia involving both lungs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double pneumonia."*
- *They discussed "double pneumonia" during the group presentation.*

---

downstairs *(adjective)*

On or of lower floors of a building.

- *The downstairs (or downstair) phone.*
- *Students compared "downstairs" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dressing sack *(noun)*

A woman's loose jacket; worn while dressing.

- *They discussed "dressing sack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dressing sack" to mean a woman's loose jacket; worn while dressing.*

---

drilling mud *(noun)*

A mixture of clays and chemicals and water; pumped down the drill pipe to lubricate and cool the drilling bit and to flush out the cuttings and to strengthen the sides of the hole.

- *They discussed "drilling mud" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "drilling mud" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drum brake *(noun)*

Hydraulic brake in which friction is applied to the inside of a spinning drum by the brake shoe.

- *They discussed "drum brake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drum brake."*

---

drying oil *(noun)*

An oil that hardens in air due to oxidation and is often used as a paint or varnish base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drying oil."*
- *They discussed "drying oil" during the group presentation.*

---

egyptian onion *(noun)*

Type of perennial onion grown chiefly as a curiosity or for early salad onions; having bulbils that replace the flowers.

- *He looked up "egyptian onion" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “egyptian onion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eighty-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than eighty.

- *A “eighty-nine” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “eighty-nine” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

electron shell *(noun)*

A grouping of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom.

- *The chemical properties of an atom are determined by the outermost electron shell.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electron shell” to mean a grouping of electrons surrounding the nucleus of....*

eleven-sided *(adjective)*

Having eleven sides.

- *A “eleven-sided” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “eleven-sided” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

english lady crab *(noun)*

Crab of the English coasts.

- *In class, the teacher used “english lady crab” to mean crab of the english coasts.*
- *The article explained what “english lady crab” means with a simple example.*

english saddle *(noun)*

A saddle having a steel cantle and pommel and no horn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “english saddle.”*
- *They discussed “english saddle” during the group presentation.*

evening gown *(noun)*

A gown for evening wear.

- *They discussed “evening gown” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “evening gown” to mean a gown for evening wear.*

feasible *(adjective)*

Capable of being done with means at hand and circumstances as they are.

- *A “feasible” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “feasible”? Explain why.*

field coil *(noun)*

The electric coil around a field magnet that produces the magneto motive force to set up the flux in an electric machine.

- *They discussed “field coil” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “field coil” because he had never seen it before.*

field magnet *(noun)*

A magnet that provides a magnetic field in a dynamo or electric motor.

- *Understanding “field magnet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “field magnet” because he had never seen it before.*

figure skate *(noun)*

An ice skate worn for figure skating; has a slightly curved blade and a row of jagged points at the front of the blade.

- *He looked up “figure skate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “figure skate.”*

filing clerk *(noun)*

A clerk who is employed to maintain the files of an organization.

- *In class, the teacher used “filing clerk” to mean a clerk who is employed to maintain the files of an....*
- *The article explained what “filing clerk” means with a simple example.*

fire hose *(noun)*

A large hose that carries water from a fire hydrant to the site of the fire.

- *The article explained what "fire hose" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fire hose" during the group presentation.*

---

flawed *(adjective)*

Having a blemish or flaw.

- *A flawed diamond.*
- *The speaker chose "flawed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forged *(adjective)*

Reproduced fraudulently.

- *A forged twenty dollar bill.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forged."*

---

form genus *(noun)*

An artificial taxonomic category established on the basis of morphological resemblance for organisms of obscure true relationships especially fossil forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "form genus" to mean an artificial taxonomic category established on the....*
- *The article explained what "form genus" means with a simple example.*

---

frame buffer *(noun)*

(computer science) a buffer that stores the contents of an image pixel by pixel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frame buffer."*
- *They discussed "frame buffer" during the group presentation.*

---

franco-american *(noun)*

An American who was born in France or whose ancestors were French.

- *He looked up "franco-american" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franco-american."*

---

franklin roosevelt *(noun)*

32nd President of the United States; elected four times; instituted New Deal to counter the Great Depression and led country during World War II (1882-1945).

- *Understanding "franklin roosevelt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "franklin roosevelt" to mean 32nd president of the united states; elected four....*

---

garbage collector *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *Understanding "garbage collector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "garbage collector" during the group presentation.*

---

gem clip *(noun)*

A wire or plastic clip for holding sheets of paper together.

- *The paper clip was invented in 1900.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gem clip."*

---

general franco *(noun)*

Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (1892-1975).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general franco."*
- *They discussed "general franco" during the group presentation.*

---

generals *(noun)*

A fact about the whole (as opposed to particular).

- *The article explained what "generals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "generals" to mean a fact about the whole (as opposed to particular).*

---

genres *(noun)*

A style of expressing yourself in writing.

- *Understanding “genres” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genres” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gi *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the stomach and intestines.

- *Students compared “gi” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “gi.”*

---

goats *(noun)*

The tenth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about December 22 to January 19.

- *Understanding “goats” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “goats” during the group presentation.*

---

gram-negative *(adjective)*

(of bacteria) being of or relating to a bacterium that does not retain the violet stain used in Gram’s method.

- *A “gram-negative” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “gram-negative.”*

---

grease *(noun)*

The state of being covered with unclean things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grease.”*
- *Understanding “grease” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greeks *(noun)*

The Hellenic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

- *They discussed “greeks” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “greeks” because he had never seen it before.*

---

guessed *(verb)*

Put forward, of a guess, in spite of possible refutation.

- *He guessed the right number of beans in the jar and won the prize.*
- *She tried to use “guessed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gum ridge *(noun)*

A ridge that forms the borders of the upper and lower jaws and contains the sockets of the teeth.

- *Understanding “gum ridge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “gum ridge” because he had never seen it before.*

---

haiti *(noun)*

A republic in the West Indies on the western part of the island of Hispaniola; achieved independence from France in 1804; the poorest and most illiterate nation in the western hemisphere.

- *They discussed “haiti” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “haiti” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hallway *(noun)*

An interior passage or corridor onto which rooms open.

- *He looked up “hallway” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “hallway” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halo spot *(noun)*

A blight of bean plants.

- *In class, the teacher used “halo spot” to mean a blight of bean plants.*
- *The article explained what “halo spot” means with a simple example.*

---

hand and glove *(adverb)*

In close cooperation.

- *They work hand in glove.*
- *Using “hand and glove” can make your explanation more exact.*

hand in glove *(adverb)*

In close cooperation.

- *They work hand in glove.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hand in glove" naturally.*

heavens *(noun)*

The apparent surface of the imaginary sphere on which celestial bodies appear to be projected.

- *Understanding "heavens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavens."*

helicopters *(noun)*

An aircraft without wings that obtains its lift from the rotation of overhead blades.

- *He looked up "helicopters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "helicopters" during the group presentation.*

hero of alexandria *(noun)*

Greek mathematician and inventor who devised a way to determine the area of a triangle and who described various mechanical devices (first century).

- *He looked up "hero of alexandria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hero of alexandria" during the group presentation.*

heroin addiction *(noun)*

An addiction to heroin.

- *In class, the teacher used "heroin addiction" to mean an addiction to heroin.*
- *Understanding "heroin addiction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

homosexual *(noun)*

Someone who practices homosexuality; having a sexual attraction to persons of the same sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homosexual."*
- *He looked up "homosexual" because he had never seen it before.*

horse gram *(noun)*

Twining herb of Old World tropics cultivated in India for food and fodder; sometimes placed in genus Dolichos.

- *He looked up "horse gram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse gram."*

hot cereal *(noun)*

A cereal that is served hot.

- *They discussed "hot cereal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hot cereal" to mean a cereal that is served hot.*

house of prostitution *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house of prostitution."*
- *He looked up "house of prostitution" because he had never seen it before.*

hulk *(noun)*

A ship that has been wrecked and abandoned.

- *He looked up "hulk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hulk" during the group presentation.*

hydraulic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of hydraulics.

- *Hydraulic engineer.*
- *Hydraulic erosion.*

ice skate *(noun)*

Skate consisting of a boot with a steel blade fitted to the sole.

- *The article explained what "ice skate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ice skate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

identification particle *(noun)*

A tiny particle of material that can be added to a product to indicate the source of manufacture.

- *Understanding "identification particle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "identification particle."*

ill-favored *(adjective)*

Usually used of a face.

- *An ill-favored countenance.*
- *A "ill-favored" approach may work better in this case.*

incapable *(adjective)*

(followed by 'of') lacking capacity or ability.

- *Incapable of carrying a tune.*
- *He is incapable of understanding the matter.*

indies *(noun)*

A pop group not affiliated with a major record company.

- *In class, the teacher used "indies" to mean a pop group not affiliated with a major record company.*
- *The article explained what "indies" means with a simple example.*

inflammatory *(adjective)*

Characterized or caused by inflammation.

- *An inflammatory process.*
- *An inflammatory response.*

insanity *(noun)*

Relatively permanent disorder of the mind.

- *The article explained what "insanity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insanity" to mean relatively permanent disorder of the mind.*

insecure *(adjective)*

Not firm or firmly fixed; likely to fail or give way.

- *The hinge is insecure.*
- *His fortune was increasingly insecure.*

institutes *(noun)*

An association organized to promote art or science or education.

- *In class, the teacher used "institutes" to mean an association organized to promote art or science....*
- *The article explained what "institutes" means with a simple example.*

integrate *(verb)*

Make into a whole or make part of a whole.

- *The students at this school integrate immediately, despite their different backgrounds.*
- *In everyday English, people use "integrate" when talking about this idea.*

intentional *(adjective)*

Done or made or performed with purpose and intent; - Havelock Ellis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intentional."*
- *A "intentional" approach may work better in this case.*

inventory-clearance sale *(noun)*

A sale to reduce inventory.

- *In class, the teacher used "inventory-clearance sale" to mean a sale to reduce inventory.*

- *Understanding "inventory-clearance sale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japanese cedar *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of Japan and China yielding valuable soft wood.

- *Understanding "japanese cedar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "japanese cedar" during the group presentation.*

---

japanese crab *(noun)*

Crabmeat usually canned; from Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese crab."*
- *They discussed "japanese crab" during the group presentation.*

---

japanese iris *(noun)*

Iris native to Japan having large showy flowers.

- *Understanding "japanese iris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japanese iris" to mean iris native to japan having large showy flowers.*

---

jeep *(noun)*

A car suitable for traveling over rough terrain.

- *In class, the teacher used "jeep" to mean a car suitable for traveling over rough terrain.*
- *Understanding "jeep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knot *(noun)*

A hard cross-grained round piece of wood in a board where a branch emerged.

- *The saw buckled when it hit a knot.*
- *A small knot of women listened to his sermon.*

---

laboratories *(noun)*

A region resembling a laboratory inasmuch as it offers opportunities for observation and practice and experimentation.

- *The article explained what "laboratories" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laboratories."*

---

landscapes *(noun)*

An extensive mental viewpoint.

- *He looked up "landscapes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "landscapes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laundry cart *(noun)*

Handcart for moving a load of laundry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laundry cart."*
- *He looked up "laundry cart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leaf node *(noun)*

(botany) the small swelling that is the part of a plant stem from which one or more leaves emerge.

- *He looked up "leaf node" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leaf node" to mean (botany) the small swelling that is the part of a....*

---

least squares *(noun)*

A method of fitting a curve to data points so as to minimize the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the curve.

- *The article explained what "least squares" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "least squares" to mean a method of fitting a curve to data points so as to....*

---

lebanese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Lebanon or its people.

- *Lebanese mountains.*
- *The speaker chose "lebanese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lecturer *(noun)*

A public lecturer at certain universities.

- *In class, the teacher used "lecturer" to mean a public lecturer at certain universities.*
- *Understanding "lecturer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lemon lily *(noun)*

A day lily with yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "lemon lily" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemon lily" to mean a day lily with yellow flowers.*

lewis carroll *(noun)*

English author; Charles Dodgson was an Oxford don of mathematics who is remembered for the children's stories he wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll (1832-1898).

- *They discussed "lewis carroll" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lewis carroll" because he had never seen it before.*

liner train *(noun)*

A long-distance express freight train between industrial centers and seaports with facilities for rapid loading and unloading of goods.

- *Understanding "liner train" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "liner train" during the group presentation.*

love knot *(noun)*

A stylized or decorative knot used as an emblem of love.

- *Understanding "love knot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "love knot" because he had never seen it before.*

lust *(verb)*

Have a craving, appetite, or great desire for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lust" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lust" when talking about this idea.*

lust after *(verb)*

Have a strong sexual desire for.

- *He is lusting after his secretary.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lust after" and when to wait.*

markers *(noun)*

Some conspicuous object used to distinguish or mark something.

- *The buoys were markers for the channel.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "markers."*

mason jar *(noun)*

A glass jar with an air-tight screw top; used in home canning.

- *The article explained what "mason jar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mason jar" to mean a glass jar with an air-tight screw top; used in....*

mayo *(noun)*

Egg yolks and oil and vinegar.

- *In class, the teacher used "mayo" to mean egg yolks and oil and vinegar.*
- *They discussed "mayo" during the group presentation.*

microphone *(noun)*

Device for converting sound waves into electrical energy.

- *Understanding "microphone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microphone."*

miles per gallon *(noun)*

The distance traveled in a vehicle powered by one gallon of gasoline or diesel fuel.

- *In class, the teacher used "miles per gallon" to mean the distance traveled in a vehicle powered by one....*
- *The article explained what "miles per gallon" means with a simple example.*

---

miniature *(noun)*

A copy that reproduces a person or thing in greatly reduced size.

- *Understanding "miniature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "miniature" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moderate breeze *(noun)*

Wind moving 13-18 knots; 4 on the Beaufort scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "moderate breeze" to mean wind moving 13-18 knots; 4 on the beaufort scale.*
- *They discussed "moderate breeze" during the group presentation.*

---

moment of a magnet *(noun)*

The torque exerted on a magnet or dipole when it is placed in a magnetic field.

- *In class, the teacher used "moment of a magnet" to mean the torque exerted on a magnet or dipole when it is....*
- *They discussed "moment of a magnet" during the group presentation.*

---

monks *(noun)*

A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work.

- *In class, the teacher used "monks" to mean a male religious living in a cloister and devoting....*
- *He looked up "monks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

motto *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *They discussed "motto" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motto" to mean a favorite saying of a sect or political group.*

---

mount communism *(noun)*

The highest mountain peak in the Pamir Mountains; near the Chinese border in northeastern Tajikistan (24,590 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount communism."*
- *They discussed "mount communism" during the group presentation.*

---

mountain heath *(noun)*

Small shrub with tiny evergreen leaves and pink or purple flowers; Alpine summits and high ground in Asia and Europe and United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain heath."*
- *They discussed "mountain heath" during the group presentation.*

---

mouths *(noun)*

A person conceived as a consumer of food.

- *He has four mouths to feed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mouths" to mean a person conceived as a consumer of food.*

---

murdering *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Can you use "murdering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "murdering" and when to wait.*

---

nationality *(noun)*

People having common origins or traditions and often comprising a nation.

- *Immigrants of the same nationality often seek each other out.*
- *Such images define their sense of nationality.*

---

native peach *(noun)*

Red Australian fruit; used for dessert or in jam.

- *He looked up "native peach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "native peach" to mean red australian fruit; used for dessert or in jam.*

natives *(noun)*

A person born in a particular place or country.

- *The art of the natives of the northwest coast.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natives" to mean a person born in a particular place or country.*

neural net *(noun)*

Any network of neurons or nuclei that function together to perform some function in the body.

- *He looked up "neural net" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "neural net" during the group presentation.*

nitrogen balance *(noun)*

The balance between the amount of nitrogen taken in (to the soil or the body) and the amount given off (lost or excreted).

- *He looked up "nitrogen balance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nitrogen balance" to mean the balance between the amount of nitrogen taken in....*

norfolk jacket *(noun)*

Loose-fitting single-breasted jacket.

- *They discussed "norfolk jacket" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "norfolk jacket" because he had never seen it before.*

northern white cedar *(noun)*

Small evergreen of eastern North America having tiny scalelike leaves on flattened branchlets.

- *Understanding "northern white cedar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern white cedar" to mean small evergreen of eastern north america having....*

notebook computer *(noun)*

A small compact portable computer.

- *In class, the teacher used "notebook computer" to mean a small compact portable computer.*
- *The article explained what "notebook computer" means with a simple example.*

null set *(noun)*

A set that is empty; a set with no members.

- *The article explained what "null set" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "null set."*

null space *(noun)*

A space that contains no points; and empty space.

- *The article explained what "null space" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "null space" to mean a space that contains no points; and empty space.*

nw *(noun)*

The compass point midway between north and west; at 315 degrees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nw."*
- *They discussed "nw" during the group presentation.*

obstacle *(noun)*

Something immaterial that stands in the way and must be circumvented or surmounted.

- *Lack of imagination is an obstacle to one's advancement.*
- *The poverty of a district is an obstacle to good education.*

occupational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the activity or business for which you are trained.

- *Occupational hazard.*
- *Students compared "occupational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

one hundred seventy-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred seventy.

- *The speaker chose "one hundred seventy-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "one hundred seventy-five" approach may work better in this case.*

---

onset *(noun)*

The beginning or early stages.

- *The onset of pneumonia.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onset."*

---

orange daisy *(noun)*

Mat-forming herb of Turkestan with nearly double orange-yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange daisy" to mean mat-forming herb of turkestan with nearly double....*
- *The article explained what "orange daisy" means with a simple example.*

---

organ donor *(noun)*

Someone from whom an organ is taken for transplantation.

- *The article explained what "organ donor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "organ donor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

owes *(verb)*

Be indebted to, in an abstract or intellectual sense.

- *This new theory owes much to Einstein's Relativity Theory.*
- *She owes me $200.*

---

packet boat *(noun)*

A boat for carrying mail.

- *In class, the teacher used "packet boat" to mean a boat for carrying mail.*
- *The article explained what "packet boat" means with a simple example.*

---

packing needle *(noun)*

A large needle used to sew up canvas packages.

- *In class, the teacher used "packing needle" to mean a large needle used to sew up canvas packages.*
- *The article explained what "packing needle" means with a simple example.*

---

palmer peninsula *(noun)*

A large peninsula of Antarctica that extends some 1200 miles north toward South America; separates the Weddell Sea from the South Pacific.

- *He looked up "palmer peninsula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palmer peninsula."*

---

paramount issue *(noun)*

An issue whose settlement is more important than anything else; and issue that must be settled before anything else can be settled.

- *Understanding "paramount issue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "paramount issue" means with a simple example.*

---

pasta salad *(noun)*

A salad having any of various pastas as the base.

- *In class, the teacher used "pasta salad" to mean a salad having any of various pastas as the base.*
- *The article explained what "pasta salad" means with a simple example.*

---

pe *(noun)*

The 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *The article explained what "pe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perceive *(verb)*

To become aware of through the senses.

- *I could perceive the ship coming over the horizon.*

- *She finally perceived the futility of her protest.*

---

petrol *(noun)*

A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

- *Understanding "petrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "petrol" during the group presentation.*

---

philosopher *(noun)*

A wise person who is calm and rational; someone who lives a life of reason with equanimity.

- *The article explained what "philosopher" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philosopher."*

---

photographed *(verb)*

Undergo being photographed in a certain way.

- *I photographed the scene of the accident.*
- *Can you use "photographed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

picnic shoulder *(noun)*

Shoulder of a hog usually smoked.

- *Understanding "picnic shoulder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "picnic shoulder" during the group presentation.*

---

pine lily *(noun)*

Lily of southeastern United States having cup-shaped flowers with deep yellow to scarlet recurved petals.

- *Understanding "pine lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pine lily" during the group presentation.*

---

pits *(noun)*

A surface excavation for extracting stone or slate.

- *He looked up "pits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pits."*

---

pixel *(noun)*

(computer science) the smallest discrete component of an image or picture on a CRT screen (usually a colored dot).

- *The greater the number of pixels per inch the greater the resolution.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pixel" to mean (computer science) the smallest discrete component....*

---

plantation *(noun)*

A newly established colony (especially in the colonization of North America).

- *The practice of sending convicted criminals to serve on the Plantations was common in the 17th century.*
- *Understanding "plantation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

poison-berry *(noun)*

Eurasian herb naturalized in America having white flowers and poisonous hairy foliage and bearing black berries that are sometimes poisonous but sometimes edible.

- *The article explained what "poison-berry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poison-berry."*

---

presently *(adverb)*

At this time or period; now.

- *He is presently our ambassador to the United Nations.*
- *She will arrive presently.*

---

press stud *(noun)*

A fastener used on clothing; fastens with a snapping sound.

- *They discussed "press stud" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "press stud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prohibition era *(noun)*

The period from 1920 to 1933 when the sale of alcoholic beverages was prohibited in the United States by a constitutional amendment.

- *They discussed "prohibition era" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prohibition era" means with a simple example.*

---

prose *(noun)*

Ordinary writing as distinguished from verse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prose."*
- *He looked up "prose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

proxy war *(noun)*

A war instigated by a major power that does not itself participate.

- *He looked up "proxy war" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proxy war."*

---

pumpkin seed *(noun)*

The edible seed of a pumpkin.

- *The article explained what "pumpkin seed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pumpkin seed" to mean the edible seed of a pumpkin.*

---

pumpkin-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the equatorial diameter greater than the polar diameter; being flattened at the poles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pumpkin-shaped" when it is having the equatorial diameter greater than the....*
- *The speaker chose "pumpkin-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyramid plant *(noun)*

Any of various tall perennial herbs constituting the genus Frasera; widely distributed in warm dry upland areas of California, Oregon, and Washington.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyramid plant."*
- *He looked up "pyramid plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quick-drying *(adjective)*

Of a liquid substance that dries quickly.

- *The speaker chose "quick-drying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "quick-drying" when it is of a liquid substance that dries quickly.*

---

quoting *(verb)*

Refer to for illustration or proof.

- *Here the author is quoting his colleague.*
- *Can you use "quoting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

radar dome *(noun)*

A housing for a radar antenna; transparent to radio waves.

- *The article explained what "radar dome" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "radar dome" during the group presentation.*

---

radio beacon *(noun)*

A characteristic signal emitted by a transmitter used for navigation.

- *They discussed "radio beacon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "radio beacon" means with a simple example.*

---

radio compass *(noun)*

A direction finder that gives a bearing by determining the direction of incoming radio signals.

- *The article explained what "radio compass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radio compass."*

---

radioactive *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or caused by radioactivity.

- *Radioactive isotope.*
- *Radioactive decay.*

---

raining *(adjective)*

Falling in drops or as if falling like rain.

- *Watched the raining apple blossoms.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "raining" when it is falling in drops or as if falling like rain.*

---

rang *(verb)*

Extend on all sides of simultaneously; encircle.

- *The bells rang.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rang" and when to wait.*

---

razor *(noun)*

Edge tool used in shaving.

- *In class, the teacher used "razor" to mean edge tool used in shaving.*
- *They discussed "razor" during the group presentation.*

---

realization *(noun)*

Coming to understand something clearly and distinctly.

- *A growing realization of the risk involved.*
- *The victory was the realization of a whole year's work.*

---

red dwarf star *(noun)*

A small, old, relatively cool star; approximately 100 times the mass of Jupiter.

- *The article explained what "red dwarf star" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red dwarf star" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

removes *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Can you use "removes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "removes" until he saw an example.*

---

republic of uganda *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1962.

- *The article explained what "republic of uganda" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "republic of uganda" during the group presentation.*

---

restoring *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *He did not know how to use "restoring" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "restoring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

resurrection of christ *(noun)*

(New Testament) the rising of Christ on the third day after the Crucifixion.

- *The article explained what "resurrection of christ" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resurrection of christ."*

---

reunited *(verb)*

Unify again, as of a country.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reunited" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reunited" when talking about this idea.*

---

royals *(noun)*

A sail set next above the topgallant on a royal mast.

- *In class, the teacher used "royals" to mean a sail set next above the topgallant on a royal mast.*
- *The article explained what "royals" means with a simple example.*

rug *(noun)*

Floor covering consisting of a piece of thick heavy fabric (usually with nap or pile).

- *He looked up "rug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rust-brown *(adjective)*

Of the brown color of rust.

- *The speaker chose "rust-brown" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rust-brown" when it is of the brown color of rust.*

sacrifices *(noun)*

A loss entailed by giving up or selling something at less than its value.

- *Understanding "sacrifices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sacrifices" during the group presentation.*

saint johns river *(noun)*

A river in northeastern Florida that flows northward to Jacksonville and then eastward to empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint johns river."*
- *He looked up "saint johns river" because he had never seen it before.*

salvador *(noun)*

A republic on the Pacific coast of Central America.

- *Understanding "salvador" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salvador" to mean a republic on the pacific coast of central america.*

santa clara *(noun)*

A city of west central California; residential area with light industry.

- *Understanding "santa clara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "santa clara" during the group presentation.*

scale insect *(noun)*

Small homopterous insect that usually lives and feeds on plants and secretes a protective waxy covering.

- *He looked up "scale insect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scale insect."*

scanning *(noun)*

The process of translating photographs into a digital form that can be recognized by a computer.

- *The article explained what "scanning" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scanning" to mean the process of translating photographs into a....*

screamed *(verb)*

Make a loud, piercing sound.

- *She tried to use "screamed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "screamed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

seating capacity *(noun)*

The number of people that can be seated in a vehicle or auditorium or stadium etc.

- *They discussed "seating capacity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seating capacity" means with a simple example.*

self-confessed *(adjective)*

Owned up to.

- *A self-confessed plagiarist.*
- *The speaker chose "self-confessed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sensible horizon *(noun)*

The line at which the sky and Earth appear to meet.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensible horizon" to mean the line at which the sky and earth appear to meet.*
- *He looked up "sensible horizon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ship chandler *(noun)*

A dealer in equipment and supplies for ships.

- *They discussed "ship chandler" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ship chandler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinking spell *(noun)*

A temporary decline in health or value.

- *They discussed "sinking spell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sinking spell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sketch pad *(noun)*

A book containing sheets of paper on which sketches can be drawn.

- *They discussed "sketch pad" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sketch pad" to mean a book containing sheets of paper on which sketches....*

---

slave-making ant *(noun)*

An ant that attacks colonies of other ant species and carries off the young to be reared as slave ants.

- *He looked up "slave-making ant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slave-making ant."*

---

slogan *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *Understanding "slogan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "slogan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

small-particle pollution *(noun)*

Air pollution caused by fine particles of soot (as from power plants or diesel engines).

- *He looked up "small-particle pollution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "small-particle pollution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soda jerk *(noun)*

Someone who works at a soda fountain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soda jerk."*
- *He looked up "soda jerk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

southern white cedar *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-sized cedar of east coast of the United States; resembles American arborvitae.

- *He looked up "southern white cedar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southern white cedar."*

---

spanish cedar *(noun)*

Tropical American tree yielding fragrant wood used especially for boxes.

- *They discussed "spanish cedar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spanish cedar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spanish heath *(noun)*

Erect dense shrub native to western Iberian peninsula having profuse white or pink flowers; naturalized in southwestern England.

- *He looked up "spanish heath" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spanish heath" to mean erect dense shrub native to western iberian....*

---

spanish iris *(noun)*

Bulbous iris of western Mediterranean region having usually violet-purple flowers.

- *They discussed "spanish iris" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spanish iris.”*

---

specimen *(noun)*

A bit of tissue or blood or urine that is taken for diagnostic purposes.

- *They collected a urine specimen for urinalysis.*
- *In class, the teacher used “specimen” to mean a bit of tissue or blood or urine that is taken for....*

---

speed skate *(noun)*

An ice skate with a long blade; worn for racing.

- *They discussed “speed skate” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “speed skate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spit and polish *(noun)*

Careful attention to order and appearance (as in the military).

- *He looked up “spit and polish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “spit and polish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stage whisper *(noun)*

A loud whisper that can be overheard; on the stage it is heard by the audience but it supposed to be inaudible to the rest of the cast.

- *Understanding “stage whisper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “stage whisper” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stained-glass window *(noun)*

A window made of stained glass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stained-glass window.”*
- *He looked up “stained-glass window” because he had never seen it before.*

---

steer *(noun)*

An indication of potential opportunity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steer.”*
- *The article explained what “steer” means with a simple example.*

---

stick insect *(noun)*

Any of various mostly tropical insects having long twiglike bodies.

- *Understanding “stick insect” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stick insect” to mean any of various mostly tropical insects having long....*

---

stone crab *(noun)*

Pale flesh with delicate texture and flavor; found in Florida but now very rare.

- *The article explained what “stone crab” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “stone crab” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strains *(noun)*

The general meaning or substance of an utterance.

- *She endured the stresses and strains of life.*
- *He looked up “strains” because he had never seen it before.*

---

strawberry *(noun)*

Any of various low perennial herbs with many runners and bearing white flowers followed by edible fruits having many small achenes scattered on the surface of an enlarged red pulpy berry.

- *They discussed “strawberry” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strawberry.”*

---

strive *(verb)*

To exert much effort or energy.

- *In everyday English, people use “strive” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “strive” in real sentences.*

---

sub-interval *(noun)*

An interval that is included in another interval.

- *Understanding "sub-interval" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sub-interval" because he had never seen it before.*

sunglasses *(noun)*

Spectacles that are darkened or polarized to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun.

- *He looked up "sunglasses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sunglasses" during the group presentation.*

support hose *(noun)*

Elasticized stocking intended to reduce pressure on the veins of the leg (as in case of varicose veins).

- *In class, the teacher used "support hose" to mean elasticized stocking intended to reduce pressure on....*
- *Understanding "support hose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tate *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1899-1979).

- *He looked up "tate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tate."*

tennis elbow *(noun)*

Painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer border of the elbow resulting from overuse of lower arm muscles (as in twisting of the hand).

- *Understanding "tennis elbow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis elbow."*

textile machine *(noun)*

A machine for making textiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "textile machine" to mean a machine for making textiles.*
- *The article explained what "textile machine" means with a simple example.*

the indies *(noun)*

The string of islands between North America and South America; a popular resort area.

- *They discussed "the indies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "the indies."*

the pits *(noun)*

Any place of pain and turmoil.

- *The hell of battle.*
- *The inferno of the engine room.*

thrill *(noun)*

An almost pleasurable sensation of fright.

- *The thrills of space travel.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrill."*

tile *(noun)*

A thin flat slab of fired clay used for roofing.

- *He looked up "tile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tile."*

tissue typing *(noun)*

A series of diagnostic tests before an organ transplant to determine whether the tissues of a donor and recipient are compatible.

- *In class, the teacher used "tissue typing" to mean a series of diagnostic tests before an organ....*
- *They discussed "tissue typing" during the group presentation.*

tomato sauce *(noun)*

Sauce made with a puree of tomatoes (or strained tomatoes) with savory vegetables and other seasonings; can be used on pasta.

- *The article explained what "tomato sauce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomato sauce" to mean sauce made with a puree of tomatoes (or strained....*

---

tonnes *(noun)*

A unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.

- *The article explained what "tonnes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tonnes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trainers *(noun)*

Simulator consisting of a machine on the ground that simulates the conditions of flying a plane.

- *Understanding "trainers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trainers" during the group presentation.*

---

trusting *(adjective)*

Inclined to believe or confide readily; full of trust; - Nordhoff & Hall.

- *Would you call this situation "trusting"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trusting."*

---

truth serum *(noun)*

An intravenous anesthetic drug that has a hypnotic effect; induces relaxation and weakens inhibitions; is believed to induce people to talk freely.

- *The article explained what "truth serum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "truth serum" during the group presentation.*

---

turtles *(noun)*

A sweater or jersey with a high close-fitting collar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turtles."*
- *The article explained what "turtles" means with a simple example.*

---

twilight of the gods *(noun)*

Myth about the ultimate destruction of the gods in a battle with evil.

- *The article explained what "twilight of the gods" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "twilight of the gods" during the group presentation.*

---

type genus *(noun)*

(biology) genus from which the name of a family or subfamily is formed; it is not necessarily the most representative genus but often the largest or best known or earliest described.

- *Understanding "type genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "type genus" means with a simple example.*

---

type i allergic reaction *(noun)*

An allergic reaction that becomes apparent in a sensitized person only minutes after contact.

- *They discussed "type i allergic reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "type i allergic reaction."*

---

unarmed *(adjective)*

(used of persons or the military) not having or using arms.

- *Went alone and unarmed.*
- *Unarmed peasants were shot down.*

---

unfinished *(adjective)*

Not brought to an end or conclusion.

- *Unfinished business.*
- *The building is still unfinished.*

---

unhealthy *(adjective)*

Not in or exhibiting good health in body or mind.

- *Unhealthy ulcers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unhealthy" when it is not in or exhibiting good health in body or mind.*

unlawful *(adjective)*

Contrary to or prohibited by or defiant of law.

- *Unlawful measures.*
- *Unlawful money.*

unpopular *(adjective)*

Regarded with disfavor or lacking general approval.

- *Unpopular ideas.*
- *An unpopular war.*

unsuccessful person *(noun)*

A person with a record of failing; someone who loses consistently.

- *In class, the teacher used "unsuccessful person" to mean a person with a record of failing; someone who....*
- *Understanding "unsuccessful person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

us postal inspection service *(noun)*

The primary law enforcement arm of the United States Postal Service.

- *He looked up "us postal inspection service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "us postal inspection service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ut *(noun)*

The syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any major scale in solmization.

- *They discussed "ut" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ut" to mean the syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any....*

vanessa *(noun)*

Painted beauty and red admiral.

- *The article explained what "vanessa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vanessa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vanished *(adjective)*

Having passed out of existence.

- *Vanished civilizations.*
- *Students compared "vanished" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

vanity fair *(noun)*

A vain and frivolous lifestyle especially in large cities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanity fair."*
- *The article explained what "vanity fair" means with a simple example.*

vegetable silk *(noun)*

A plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for stuffing and insulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "vegetable silk" to mean a plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for....*
- *Understanding "vegetable silk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

verb *(noun)*

The word class that serves as the predicate of a sentence.

- *They discussed "verb" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "verb" because he had never seen it before.*

viii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viii."*
- *He looked up "viii" because he had never seen it before.*

violet-purple *(adjective)*

Light violet and dark purple.

- *It is useful to describe something as "violet-purple" when it is light violet and dark purple.*
- *A "violet-purple" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vitamin pill *(noun)*

A pill containing one or more vitamins; taken as a dietary supplement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitamin pill."*
- *He looked up "vitamin pill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vladimir putin *(noun)*

Russian statesman chosen as president of the Russian Federation in 2000; formerly director of the Federal Security Bureau (born in 1952).

- *Understanding "vladimir putin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vladimir putin" means with a simple example.*

---

volatile *(noun)*

A volatile substance; a substance that changes readily from solid or liquid to a vapor.

- *It was heated to evaporate the volatiles.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volatile" to mean a volatile substance; a substance that changes....*

---

voluntarily *(adverb)*

Out of your own free will.

- *He voluntarily submitted to the fingerprinting.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "voluntarily" naturally.*

---

wagon-lit *(noun)*

A passenger car that has berths for sleeping.

- *Understanding "wagon-lit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wagon-lit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wallace stevens *(noun)*

United States poet (1879-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wallace stevens."*
- *The article explained what "wallace stevens" means with a simple example.*

---

wedding gown *(noun)*

A gown worn by the bride at a wedding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wedding gown."*
- *He looked up "wedding gown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whitney *(noun)*

The highest peak in the Sierra Nevada range in California (14,494 feet high).

- *Understanding "whitney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitney."*

---

wild crab *(noun)*

Wild crab apple native to Europe; a chief ancestor of cultivated apples.

- *Understanding "wild crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wild crab" during the group presentation.*

---

william bradford *(noun)*

United States printer (born in England) whose press produced the first American prayer book and the New York City's first newspaper (1663-1752).

- *They discussed "william bradford" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william bradford."*

---

withdrew *(verb)*

Remove (a commodity) from (a supply source).

- *The enemy withdrew.*

- *She tried to use "withdrew" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

abnormal *(adjective)*

Departing from the normal in e.g. intelligence and development.

- *They were heartbroken when they learned their child was abnormal.*
- *An abnormal personality.*

---

acceleration unit *(noun)*

A unit for measuring acceleration.

- *He looked up "acceleration unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acceleration unit."*

---

accredited *(adjective)*

Given official approval to act.

- *An accredited college.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accredited" when it is given official approval to act.*

---

accuse *(verb)*

Bring an accusation against; level a charge against.

- *The neighbors accused the man of spousal abuse.*
- *The coach explained when to use "accuse" and when to wait.*

---

ad lib *(adverb)*

Without advance preparation.

- *He spoke ad lib.*
- *He answered "ad lib," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ad-lib *(noun)*

Remark made spontaneously without prior preparation.

- *His ad-libs got him in trouble with the politicians.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ad-lib."*

---

ada *(noun)*

An enzyme found in mammals that can catalyze the deamination of adenosine into inosine and ammonia.

- *ADA deficiency can lead to one form of severe combined immunodeficiency disease.*
- *The gene encoding ADA was one of the earlier human genes to be isolated and cloned for study.*

---

adjusting *(verb)*

Adapt or conform oneself to new or different conditions.

- *In everyday English, people use "adjusting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "adjusting" in real sentences.*

---

alaska cod *(noun)*

Closely related to Atlantic cod.

- *The article explained what "alaska cod" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alaska cod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allocation unit *(noun)*

A group of sectors on a magnetic disk that can be reserved for the use of a particular file.

- *In class, the teacher used "allocation unit" to mean a group of sectors on a magnetic disk that can be....*
- *He looked up "allocation unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american crab apple *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of the eastern United States having pink blossoms and small yellow fruit.

- *He looked up "american crab apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "american crab apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amino group *(noun)*

The radical -NH2.

- *They discussed "amino group" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amino group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ample *(adjective)*

More than enough in size or scope or capacity.

- *Had ample food for the party.*
- *An ample supply.*

---

analog computer *(noun)*

A computer that represents information by variable quantities (e.g., positions or voltages).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analog computer."*
- *The article explained what "analog computer" means with a simple example.*

---

analytical review *(noun)*

An auditing procedure based on ratios among accounts and tries to identify significant changes.

- *Understanding "analytical review" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "analytical review" means with a simple example.*

---

analyzing *(verb)*

Break down into components or essential features.

- *Can you use "analyzing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "analyzing" and when to wait.*

---

ant lion *(noun)*

The larva of any of several insects.

- *The article explained what "ant lion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ant lion" to mean the larva of any of several insects.*

---

apex *(noun)*

The highest point (of something).

- *He looked up "apex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apex."*

---

apocalypse *(noun)*

A cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil.

- *They discussed "apocalypse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apocalypse" to mean a cosmic cataclysm in which god destroys the ruling....*

---

apparel industry *(noun)*

Makers and sellers of fashionable clothing.

- *The article explained what "apparel industry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apparel industry" to mean makers and sellers of fashionable clothing.*

---

appliances *(noun)*

A device or control that is very useful for a particular job.

- *In class, the teacher used "appliances" to mean a device or control that is very useful for a....*
- *The article explained what "appliances" means with a simple example.*

---

arnold palmer *(noun)*

United States golfer (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "arnold palmer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arnold palmer" to mean united states golfer (born in 1929).*

---

assholes *(noun)*

Insulting terms of address for people who are stupid or irritating or ridiculous.

- *Understanding "assholes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assholes."*

---

asthma attack *(noun)*

Respiratory disorder characterized by wheezing; usually of allergic origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "asthma attack" to mean respiratory disorder characterized by wheezing;....*
- *He looked up "asthma attack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auto-mechanic *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is repairing and maintaining automobiles.

- *Understanding "auto-mechanic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auto-mechanic" to mean someone whose occupation is repairing and....*

---

auxiliary cell *(noun)*

A terrorist cell responsible for logistics; usually large and less compartmentalized than other terrorist cells.

- *He looked up "auxiliary cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auxiliary cell" to mean a terrorist cell responsible for logistics; usually....*

---

auxiliary engine *(noun)*

(nautical) a small engine (as one used on board ships to operate a windlass).

- *Understanding "auxiliary engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auxiliary engine."*

---

auxiliary equipment *(noun)*

Electronic equipment not in direct communication (or under the control of) the central processing unit.

- *Understanding "auxiliary equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auxiliary equipment" to mean electronic equipment not in direct communication....*

---

auxiliary operation *(noun)*

A operation performed by off-line equipment not under the control of the central processing unit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auxiliary operation."*
- *He looked up "auxiliary operation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backward *(adjective)*

Directed or facing toward the back or rear.

- *A backward view.*
- *A backward lover.*

---

baggage claim *(noun)*

An area in an airport where arriving passengers can collect the luggage that has been carried in the hold of the aircraft.

- *He looked up "baggage claim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baggage claim" to mean an area in an airport where arriving passengers can....*

---

barred *(adjective)*

Preventing entry or exit or a course of action.

- *Barred doors.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "barred" when it is preventing entry or exit or a course of action.*

---

barrel vault *(noun)*

The simplest form of vault; a single continuous arch.

- *Understanding "barrel vault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barrel vault" to mean the simplest form of vault; a single continuous arch.*

---

basket-handle arch *(noun)*

A round arch whose inner curve is drawn with circles having three centers.

- *They discussed "basket-handle arch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "basket-handle arch" means with a simple example.*

beacon hill *(noun)*

A fashionable section of Boston; site of the Massachusetts capital building.

- *They discussed "beacon hill" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beacon hill" to mean a fashionable section of boston; site of the....*

bean dip *(noun)*

A dip made of cooked beans.

- *They discussed "bean dip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bean dip" means with a simple example.*

beck *(noun)*

A beckoning gesture.

- *The article explained what "beck" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beck" during the group presentation.*

black knot *(noun)*

Disease of plum and cherry trees characterized by black excrescences on the branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black knot."*
- *He looked up "black knot" because he had never seen it before.*

blink of an eye *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *They discussed "blink of an eye" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blink of an eye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blue ribbon jury *(noun)*

A jury whose members are selected for special knowledge for a case involving complicated issues.

- *He looked up "blue ribbon jury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue ribbon jury" to mean a jury whose members are selected for special....*

boiler *(noun)*

A metal pot for stewing or boiling; usually has a lid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boiler."*
- *The article explained what "boiler" means with a simple example.*

bottom-dwelling *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fish and marine life that dwell on the bottom of a body of water.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bottom-dwelling" when it is of or relating to fish and marine life that dwell....*
- *Would you call this situation "bottom-dwelling"? Explain why.*

boulder *(noun)*

A large smooth mass of rock detached from its place of origin.

- *They discussed "boulder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boulder."*

brass buttons *(noun)*

South African herb with golden-yellow globose flower heads; naturalized in moist areas along coast of California; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "brass buttons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brass buttons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

broker-dealer *(noun)*

A financial specialist who trades for his own account and so acts both as a broker and principal.

- *The article explained what "broker-dealer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broker-dealer" to mean a financial specialist who trades for his own....*

buffer storage *(noun)*

(computer science) a part of RAM used for temporary storage of data that is waiting to be sent to a device; used to compensate for differences in the rate of flow of data between components of a computer system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buffer storage."*
- *He looked up "buffer storage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calf *(noun)*

The muscular back part of the shank.

- *He looked up "calf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "calf" during the group presentation.*

---

calf love *(noun)*

Temporary love of an adolescent.

- *In class, the teacher used "calf love" to mean temporary love of an adolescent.*
- *The article explained what "calf love" means with a simple example.*

---

cambodia *(noun)*

A nation in southeastern Asia; was part of Indochina under French rule until 1946.

- *In class, the teacher used "cambodia" to mean a nation in southeastern asia; was part of....*
- *The article explained what "cambodia" means with a simple example.*

---

candle holder *(noun)*

A holder with sockets for candles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candle holder."*
- *He looked up "candle holder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cane sugar *(noun)*

Sugar from sugarcane used as sweetening agent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cane sugar."*
- *He looked up "cane sugar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capital of ethiopia *(noun)*

The capital of Ethiopia and the country's largest city; located in central Ethiopia.

- *Understanding "capital of ethiopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of ethiopia" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of zimbabwe *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Zimbabwe.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of zimbabwe" to mean the capital and largest city of zimbabwe.*
- *Understanding "capital of zimbabwe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cherry-tree gum *(noun)*

Exudation from trees of the Prunus genus; resembles gum arabic.

- *The article explained what "cherry-tree gum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cherry-tree gum" to mean exudation from trees of the prunus genus; resembles....*

---

chili dog *(noun)*

A hotdog with chili con carne on it.

- *The article explained what "chili dog" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chili dog."*

---

choke-full *(adjective)*

Packed full to capacity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "choke-full" when it is packed full to capacity.*
- *Students compared "choke-full" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chuck wagon *(noun)*

A wagon equipped with a cookstove and provisions (for cowboys).

- *In class, the teacher used "chuck wagon" to mean a wagon equipped with a cookstove and provisions....*

- *They discussed "chuck wagon" during the group presentation.*

---

circus tent *(noun)*

A canvas tent to house the audience at a circus performance.

- *He was afraid of a fire in the circus tent.*
- *Understanding "circus tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clarence *(noun)*

A closed carriage with four wheels and seats for four passengers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clarence."*
- *They discussed "clarence" during the group presentation.*

---

clarence day *(noun)*

United States writer best known for his autobiographical works (1874-1935).

- *The article explained what "clarence day" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clarence day" to mean united states writer best known for his....*

---

coating *(noun)*

A decorative texture or appearance of a surface (or the substance that gives it that appearance).

- *The surface was ready for a coating of paint.*
- *The article explained what "coating" means with a simple example.*

---

commentators *(noun)*

An expert who observes and comments on something.

- *In class, the teacher used "commentators" to mean an expert who observes and comments on something.*
- *They discussed "commentators" during the group presentation.*

---

comparative literature *(noun)*

Study of literary works from different cultures (often in translation).

- *Understanding "comparative literature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comparative literature" to mean study of literary works from different cultures....*

---

compass plant *(noun)*

North American annual with red or rose-colored flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compass plant."*
- *He looked up "compass plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consent decree *(noun)*

An agreement between two parties that is sanctioned by the court; for example, a company might agree to stop certain questionable practices without admitting guilt.

- *In class, the teacher used "consent decree" to mean an agreement between two parties that is sanctioned....*
- *Understanding "consent decree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

continuation *(noun)*

The consequence of being lengthened in duration.

- *They discussed "continuation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "continuation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convictions *(noun)*

An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence.

- *They discussed "convictions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convictions."*

---

convoy *(noun)*

A procession of land vehicles traveling together.

- *He looked up "convoy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convoy."*

---

coordinated universal time *(noun)*

Greenwich Mean Time updated with leap seconds.

- *He looked up "coordinated universal time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coordinated universal time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coral snake *(noun)*

Any of various venomous elapid snakes of Asia and Africa and Australia.

- *They discussed "coral snake" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coral snake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cork *(noun)*

The plug in the mouth of a bottle (especially a wine bottle).

- *They discussed "cork" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cork" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cork up *(verb)*

Close a bottle with a cork.

- *She tried to use "cork up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "cork up" until he saw an example.*

---

cosmetic *(noun)*

A toiletry designed to beautify the body.

- *The article explained what "cosmetic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cosmetic" during the group presentation.*

---

cpu board *(noun)*

The main circuit board for a computer.

- *He looked up "cpu board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cpu board."*

---

crab legs *(noun)*

Legs of especially Alaska king crabs.

- *The article explained what "crab legs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crab legs."*

---

crab-eating dog *(noun)*

Wild dog of northern South America.

- *The article explained what "crab-eating dog" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crab-eating dog" to mean wild dog of northern south america.*

---

crack of doom *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *In class, the teacher used "crack of doom" to mean (new testament) day at the end of time following....*
- *The article explained what "crack of doom" means with a simple example.*

---

cross vine *(noun)*

Woody flowering vine of southern United States; stems show a cross in transverse section.

- *In class, the teacher used "cross vine" to mean woody flowering vine of southern united states;....*
- *Understanding "cross vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crown daisy *(noun)*

Shrubby annual of the Mediterranean region with yellowish-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown daisy."*
- *He looked up "crown daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cube-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cube.

- *The speaker chose "cube-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cube-shaped" when it is shaped like a cube.*

---

cubic *(adjective)*

Having three dimensions.

- *Would you call this situation "cubic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cubic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cyprus *(noun)*

A country on the island of Cyprus; 80% of the people are of Greek origin and 20% or Turkish origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyprus" to mean a country on the island of cyprus; 80% of the....*
- *They discussed "cyprus" during the group presentation.*

---

declares *(verb)*

Proclaim one's support, sympathy, or opinion for or against.

- *Can you use "declares" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "declares" and when to wait.*

---

defeats *(noun)*

An unsuccessful ending to a struggle or contest.

- *In class, the teacher used "defeats" to mean an unsuccessful ending to a struggle or contest.*
- *He looked up "defeats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defenses *(noun)*

The justification for some act or belief.

- *The artillery battered down the defenses.*
- *They discussed "defenses" during the group presentation.*

---

depicted object *(noun)*

Something (a person or object or scene) selected by an artist or photographer for graphic representation.

- *The article explained what "depicted object" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depicted object."*

---

deputies *(noun)*

An assistant with power to act when his superior is absent.

- *The article explained what "deputies" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deputies."*

---

descendants *(noun)*

All of the offspring of a given progenitor.

- *In class, the teacher used "descendants" to mean all of the offspring of a given progenitor.*
- *The article explained what "descendants" means with a simple example.*

---

detector *(noun)*

Rectifier that extracts modulation from a radio carrier wave.

- *In class, the teacher used "detector" to mean rectifier that extracts modulation from a radio....*
- *They discussed "detector" during the group presentation.*

---

differential psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that studies measurable differences between individuals.

- *He looked up "differential psychology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differential psychology."*

---

digest *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *I cannot digest milk products.*
- *I cannot digest all this information.*

dinner gown *(noun)*

A gown for evening wear.

- *They discussed "dinner gown" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dinner gown" means with a simple example.*

directive *(noun)*

A pronouncement encouraging or banning some activity.

- *The boss loves to send us directives.*
- *They discussed "directive" during the group presentation.*

disadvantage *(noun)*

The quality of having an inferior or less favorable position.

- *They discussed "disadvantage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disadvantage."*

distract *(verb)*

Draw someone's attention away from something.

- *The thief distracted the bystanders.*
- *The coach explained when to use "distract" and when to wait.*

downward *(adverb)*

Spatially or metaphorically from a higher to a lower level or position.

- *Prices plunged downward.*
- *He answered "downward," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

driver's license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to drive a motor vehicle.

- *They discussed "driver's license" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "driver's license" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drum printer *(noun)*

A line printer in which the type is mounted on a rotating drum that contains a full character set for each printing position.

- *Understanding "drum printer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drum printer" because he had never seen it before.*

east african cedar *(noun)*

Tropical African timber tree with fragrant wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "east african cedar" to mean tropical african timber tree with fragrant wood.*
- *They discussed "east african cedar" during the group presentation.*

eastern red cedar *(noun)*

Small juniper found east of Rocky Mountains having a conic crown, brown bark that peels in shreds, and small sharp needles.

- *In class, the teacher used "eastern red cedar" to mean small juniper found east of rocky mountains having....*
- *The article explained what "eastern red cedar" means with a simple example.*

eighty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of eighty-five in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eighty-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of eighty-five in counting order.*
- *The speaker chose "eighty-fifth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

electron tube *(noun)*

Electronic device consisting of a system of electrodes arranged in an evacuated glass or metal envelope.

- *He looked up "electron tube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "electron tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electronic bulletin board *(noun)*

A computer that is running software that allows users to leave messages and access information of general interest.

- *The article explained what "electronic bulletin board" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronic bulletin board" to mean a computer that is running software that allows....*

---

emphasized *(adjective)*

Spoken with emphasis.

- *Students compared "emphasized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "emphasized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

engineered *(verb)*

Plan and direct (a complex undertaking).

- *He engineered the water supply project.*
- *She tried to use "engineered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

explosive detection system *(noun)*

A rapid automatic system to detect plastic explosives in passengers' luggage using X-ray technology and computers; designed for use in airports.

- *The article explained what "explosive detection system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "explosive detection system" to mean a rapid automatic system to detect plastic....*

---

false vocal cord *(noun)*

Either of the upper two vocal cords that are not involved in vocalization.

- *Understanding "false vocal cord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "false vocal cord" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fatty acid *(noun)*

Any of a class of aliphatic monocarboxylic acids that form part of a lipid molecule and can be derived from fat by hydrolysis; fatty acids are simple molecules built around a series of carbon atoms linked together in a chain of 12 to 22 carbon atoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fatty acid."*
- *He looked up "fatty acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

federal bureau of prisons *(noun)*

The law enforcement agency of the Justice Department that operates a nationwide system of prisons and detention facilities to incarcerate inmates sentenced to imprisonment for federal crimes.

- *He looked up "federal bureau of prisons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal bureau of prisons."*

---

fills *(noun)*

A quantity sufficient to satisfy.

- *He looked up "fills" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fills."*

---

floating-moss *(noun)*

Free-floating aquatic ferns.

- *The article explained what "floating-moss" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floating-moss."*

---

forensic medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medical science that uses medical knowledge for legal purposes.

- *Forensic pathology provided the evidence that convicted the murderer.*
- *The article explained what "forensic medicine" means with a simple example.*

---

friction *(noun)*

The resistance encountered when one body is moved in contact with another.

- *He looked up "friction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friction" to mean the resistance encountered when one body is moved....*

---

frozen dessert *(noun)*

Any of various desserts prepared by freezing.

- *Understanding "frozen dessert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “frozen dessert” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fulfilling *(verb)*

Meet the requirements or expectations of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “fulfilling” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “fulfilling” until he saw an example.*

---

funk *(noun)*

A state of nervous depression.

- *He was in a funk.*
- *He looked up “funk” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gasoline pump *(noun)*

A pump in a service station that draws gasoline from underground storage tanks.

- *In class, the teacher used “gasoline pump” to mean a pump in a service station that draws gasoline....*
- *He looked up “gasoline pump” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gi series *(noun)*

Diagnostic tests of the alimentary canal; usually involves inserting a contrast medium (such as barium sulfate) and taking an X-ray.

- *The article explained what “gi series” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gi series” to mean diagnostic tests of the alimentary canal; usually....*

---

god almighty *(noun)*

Terms referring to the Judeo-Christian God.

- *The article explained what “god almighty” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “god almighty” to mean terms referring to the judeo-christian god.*

---

golden gram *(noun)*

Erect bushy annual widely cultivated in warm regions of India and Indonesia and United States for forage and especially its edible seeds; chief source of bean sprouts used in Chinese cookery; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *Understanding “golden gram” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “golden gram” means with a simple example.*

---

golden syrup *(noun)*

A pale cane syrup.

- *Understanding “golden syrup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “golden syrup” because he had never seen it before.*

---

good continuation *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that there is an innate tendency to perceive a line as continuing its established direction.

- *In class, the teacher used “good continuation” to mean a gestalt principle of organization holding that....*
- *The article explained what “good continuation” means with a simple example.*

---

good ole boy *(noun)*

A white male Southerner with an unpretentious convivial manner and conservative or intolerant attitudes and a strong sense of fellowship with and loyalty to other members of his peer group.

- *They discussed “good ole boy” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “good ole boy.”*

---

greatness *(noun)*

The property possessed by something or someone of outstanding importance or eminence.

- *In class, the teacher used “greatness” to mean the property possessed by something or someone of....*
- *He looked up “greatness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

grilled *(adjective)*

Cooked by radiant heat (as over a grill).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “grilled.”*
- *A “grilled” approach may work better in this case.*

guiding *(adjective)*

Showing the way by conducting or leading; imposing direction on.

- *A guiding principle.*
- *A "guiding" approach may work better in this case.*

hackers *(noun)*

A programmer for whom computing is its own reward; may enjoy the challenge of breaking into other computers but does no harm.

- *True hackers subscribe to a code of ethics and look down upon crackers.*
- *They discussed "hackers" during the group presentation.*

hairy root *(noun)*

A phase of crown gall (especially in apples) during which there is abnormal development of fine fibrous roots.

- *They discussed "hairy root" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hairy root" means with a simple example.*

harley street *(noun)*

A street in central London where the consulting rooms of many physicians and surgeons are located.

- *Understanding "harley street" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harley street" to mean a street in central london where the consulting....*

hazardous *(adjective)*

Involving risk or danger.

- *Skydiving is a hazardous sport.*
- *A "hazardous" approach may work better in this case.*

heavier-than-air craft *(noun)*

A non-buoyant aircraft that requires a source of power to hold it aloft and to propel it.

- *The article explained what "heavier-than-air craft" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heavier-than-air craft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heavy-laden *(adjective)*

Bearing a physically heavy weight or load.

- *A heavy-laden cart.*
- *All ye that labor and are heavy-laden.*

hedge fund *(noun)*

A flexible investment company for a small number of large investors (usually the minimum investment is $1 million); can use high-risk techniques (not allowed for mutual funds) such as short-selling and heavy leveraging.

- *He looked up "hedge fund" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hedge fund."*

heroic tale *(noun)*

A story of an adventure.

- *Understanding "heroic tale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heroic tale" means with a simple example.*

hooker *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *In class, the teacher used "hooker" to mean a prostitute who attracts customers by walking the....*
- *They discussed "hooker" during the group presentation.*

hopeless *(adjective)*

Of a person unable to do something skillfully.

- *I'm hopeless at mathematics.*
- *The situation is hopeless.*

hourly *(adjective)*

Occurring every hour or payable by the hour.

- *Hourly chimes.*
- *Hourly pay.*

hydraulic system *(noun)*

A mechanism operated by the resistance offered or the pressure transmitted when a liquid is forced through a small opening or tube.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydraulic system" to mean a mechanism operated by the resistance offered or....*
- *The article explained what "hydraulic system" means with a simple example.*

illustrate *(verb)*

Supply with illustrations.

- *Illustrate a book with drawings.*
- *He did not know how to use "illustrate" until he saw an example.*

imo *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with international maritime activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imo."*
- *He looked up "imo" because he had never seen it before.*

impulse-buy *(verb)*

Buy on impulse without proper reflection.

- *She tried to use "impulse-buy" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "impulse-buy" when talking about this idea.*

in vogue *(adjective)*

In the current fashion or style.

- *A "in vogue" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "in vogue"? Explain why.*

indirectly *(adverb)*

Not in a forthright manner.

- *He answered very indirectly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "indirectly" in the final chapter.*

induction *(noun)*

A formal entry into an organization or position or office.

- *He was ordered to report for induction into the army.*
- *The induction of an anesthetic state.*

infrared *(noun)*

The infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic wave frequencies below the visible range.

- *They could sense radiation in the infrared.*
- *The article explained what "infrared" means with a simple example.*

insists *(verb)*

Be emphatic or resolute and refuse to budge.

- *Can you use "insists" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "insists" carefully so everyone would understand.*

instability *(noun)*

A lack of balance or state of disequilibrium.

- *Understanding "instability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instability."*

invites *(noun)*

A colloquial expression for invitation.

- *Understanding "invites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invites" to mean a colloquial expression for invitation.*

---

irish whiskey *(noun)*

Whiskey made in Ireland chiefly from barley.

- *The article explained what "irish whiskey" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irish whiskey."*

---

irving *(noun)*

United States writer remembered for his stories (1783-1859).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irving."*
- *He looked up "irving" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jack-by-the-hedge *(noun)*

European herb that smells like garlic.

- *The article explained what "jack-by-the-hedge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jack-by-the-hedge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jerry-builder *(noun)*

Someone who builds cheap buildings out of poor materials on speculation for a quick profit.

- *In class, the teacher used "jerry-builder" to mean someone who builds cheap buildings out of poor....*
- *The article explained what "jerry-builder" means with a simple example.*

---

jong *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1942).

- *He looked up "jong" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jong."*

---

kenneth roberts *(noun)*

United States writer remembered for his historical novels about colonial America (1885-1957).

- *Understanding "kenneth roberts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kenneth roberts" to mean united states writer remembered for his historical....*

---

kid glove *(noun)*

A glove made of fine soft leather (as kidskin).

- *The article explained what "kid glove" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kid glove" during the group presentation.*

---

kid-glove *(adjective)*

Showing skill and sensitivity in dealing with people.

- *The agency got the kid-glove treatment on Capitol Hill.*
- *Students compared "kid-glove" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

klein *(noun)*

German mathematician who created the Klein bottle (1849-1925).

- *The article explained what "klein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "klein" to mean german mathematician who created the klein bottle....*

---

lake dwelling *(noun)*

Dwelling built on piles in or near a lake; specifically in prehistoric villages.

- *The article explained what "lake dwelling" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake dwelling" to mean dwelling built on piles in or near a lake;....*

---

lawyer cane *(noun)*

Tall scrambling spiny palm of northeastern Queensland, Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawyer cane."*
- *They discussed "lawyer cane" during the group presentation.*

lemon grove *(noun)*

A grove of lemon trees.

- *Understanding "lemon grove" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lemon grove" means with a simple example.*

limitation *(noun)*

The quality of being limited or restricted.

- *It is a good plan but it has serious limitations.*
- *It is growing rapidly with no limitation in sight.*

linguistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the scientific study of language.

- *Linguistic theory.*
- *Linguistic behavior.*

listeners *(noun)*

Someone who listens attentively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "listeners."*
- *He looked up "listeners" because he had never seen it before.*

litter *(noun)*

The offspring at one birth of a multiparous mammal.

- *In class, the teacher used "litter" to mean the offspring at one birth of a multiparous mammal.*
- *Understanding "litter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

look backward *(verb)*

Look towards one's back.

- *Don't look back while you walk.*
- *The coach explained when to use "look backward" and when to wait.*

ls *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and five.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ls."*
- *He looked up "ls" because he had never seen it before.*

lump *(noun)*

A large piece of something without definite shape.

- *A lump of coal.*
- *Understanding "lump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

macro *(noun)*

A single computer instruction that results in a series of instructions in machine language.

- *Understanding "macro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macro" to mean a single computer instruction that results in a....*

mag *(noun)*

A periodic publication containing pictures and stories and articles of interest to those who purchase it or subscribe to it.

- *It takes several years before a magazine starts to break even or make money.*
- *The article explained what "mag" means with a simple example.*

magistrate *(noun)*

A lay judge or civil authority who administers the law (especially one who conducts a court dealing with minor offenses).

- *They discussed "magistrate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magistrate" to mean a lay judge or civil authority who administers the....*

marginal *(adjective)*

Of questionable or minimal quality.

- *Marginal writing ability.*
- *The marginal strip of beach.*

---

marking ink *(noun)*

An indelible ink for marking clothes or linens etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marking ink."*
- *They discussed "marking ink" during the group presentation.*

---

masculine *(noun)*

A gender that refers chiefly (but not exclusively) to males or to objects classified as male.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masculine."*
- *Understanding "masculine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milestone *(noun)*

A significant event in your life (or in a project).

- *He looked up "milestone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "milestone" during the group presentation.*

---

monkey puzzle *(noun)*

Large Chilean evergreen conifer having intertwined branches and bearing edible nuts.

- *They discussed "monkey puzzle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monkey puzzle" to mean large chilean evergreen conifer having intertwined....*

---

mud turtle *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling freshwater turtle inhabiting muddy rivers of North America and Central America.

- *He looked up "mud turtle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mud turtle."*

---

mug *(verb)*

Rob at gunpoint or with the threat of violence.

- *I was mugged in the streets of New York last night.*
- *He did not know how to use "mug" until he saw an example.*

---

mug up *(verb)*

Study intensively, as before an exam.

- *She tried to use "mug up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mug up" in real sentences.*

---

municipality *(noun)*

An urban district having corporate status and powers of self-government.

- *Understanding "municipality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "municipality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mushrooms *(noun)*

A large cloud of rubble and dust shaped like a mushroom and rising into the sky after an explosion (especially of a nuclear bomb).

- *The article explained what "mushrooms" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mushrooms" during the group presentation.*

---

napoleon iii *(noun)*

Nephew of Napoleon I and emperor of the French from 1852 to 1871 (1808-1873).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "napoleon iii."*
- *The article explained what "napoleon iii" means with a simple example.*

---

national institutes of health *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Health and Human Services whose mission is to employ science in the pursuit of knowledge to improve human health; is the principal biomedical research agency of the federal government.

- *They discussed "national institutes of health" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national institutes of health."*

nd *(noun)*

A state of north central United States bordering on Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "nd" to mean a state of north central united states bordering on....*
- *Understanding "nd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neil armstrong *(noun)*

United States astronaut; the first man to set foot on the Moon (July 20, 1969) (1930-).

- *They discussed "neil armstrong" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "neil armstrong" means with a simple example.*

neurons *(noun)*

A cell that is specialized to conduct nerve impulses.

- *He looked up "neurons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurons."*

ninety *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and nine.

- *The article explained what "ninety" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ninety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ninety-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than ninety.

- *Students compared "ninety-one" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ninety-one."*

ninety-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than ninety.

- *Would you call this situation "ninety-three"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "ninety-three" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ninety-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than ninety.

- *Students compared "ninety-two" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ninety-two"? Explain why.*

nutrients *(noun)*

Any substance that can be metabolized by an animal to give energy and build tissue.

- *Understanding "nutrients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nutrients" because he had never seen it before.*

observatory *(noun)*

A structure commanding a wide view of its surroundings.

- *He looked up "observatory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "observatory" during the group presentation.*

occupational group *(noun)*

A body of people doing the same kind of work.

- *They discussed "occupational group" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "occupational group" because he had never seen it before.*

openings *(noun)*

An open or empty space in or between things.

- *He memorized all the important chess openings.*
- *The article explained what "openings" means with a simple example.*

oriental studies *(noun)*

The scholarly knowledge of Asian cultures and languages and people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oriental studies."*
- *He looked up "oriental studies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outdoors *(noun)*

Where the air is unconfined.

- *He wanted to get outdoors a little.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outdoors."*

---

pcs *(noun)*

A small digital computer based on a microprocessor and designed to be used by one person at a time.

- *Understanding "pcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pcs."*

---

pedestrian *(noun)*

A person who travels by foot.

- *The article explained what "pedestrian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pedestrian" to mean a person who travels by foot.*

---

petrol line *(noun)*

A pipe that carries gasoline from a tank to a gasoline engine.

- *The car wouldn't start because dirt clogged the gas line.*
- *Understanding "petrol line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pill roller *(noun)*

A health professional trained in the art of preparing and dispensing drugs.

- *They discussed "pill roller" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pill roller" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pistol grip *(noun)*

A handle (as of a gun or saw) shaped like the butt of a pistol.

- *They discussed "pistol grip" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pistol grip" to mean a handle (as of a gun or saw) shaped like the butt....*

---

pod *(noun)*

A detachable container of fuel on an airplane.

- *They discussed "pod" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pod" to mean a detachable container of fuel on an airplane.*

---

polo shirt *(noun)*

A shirt with short sleeves designed for comfort and casual wear.

- *Understanding "polo shirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "polo shirt" means with a simple example.*

---

polo-neck *(noun)*

A sweater or jersey with a high close-fitting collar.

- *He looked up "polo-neck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "polo-neck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

predator *(noun)*

Any animal that lives by preying on other animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predator."*
- *He looked up "predator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preferably *(adverb)*

More readily or willingly.

- *Clean it well, preferably with warm water.*
- *He answered "preferably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

president franklin roosevelt *(noun)*

32nd President of the United States; elected four times; instituted New Deal to counter the Great Depression and led country during World War II (1882-1945).

- *In class, the teacher used "president franklin roosevelt" to mean 32nd president of the united states; elected four....*
- *The article explained what "president franklin roosevelt" means with a simple example.*

---

print buffer *(noun)*

A buffer that stores data until the printer is ready.

- *They discussed "print buffer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "print buffer" to mean a buffer that stores data until the printer is ready.*

---

programmed *(verb)*

Arrange a program of or for.

- *She tried to use "programmed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "programmed" in real sentences.*

---

projections *(noun)*

The acoustic phenomenon that gives sound a penetrating quality.

- *In class, the teacher used "projections" to mean the acoustic phenomenon that gives sound a....*
- *Understanding "projections" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

promotional expense *(noun)*

The cost of promoting a product.

- *He looked up "promotional expense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "promotional expense" during the group presentation.*

---

prophecy *(noun)*

A prediction uttered under divine inspiration.

- *He looked up "prophecy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prophecy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

proudly *(adverb)*

With pride; in a proud manner.

- *He walked proudly into town.*
- *Using "proudly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pull the wool over someone's eyes *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *He bamboozled his professors into thinking that he knew the subject well.*
- *Can you use "pull the wool over someone's eyes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

purple sage *(noun)*

Silvery-leaved California herb with purple flowers.

- *Understanding "purple sage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "purple sage" during the group presentation.*

---

queer bird *(noun)*

Someone regarded as eccentric or crazy and standing out from a group.

- *They discussed "queer bird" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "queer bird" means with a simple example.*

---

rachel carson *(noun)*

United States biologist remembered for her opposition to the use of pesticides that were hazardous to wildlife (1907-1964).

- *They discussed "rachel carson" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rachel carson" because he had never seen it before.*

radiation diagram *(noun)*

Graphical representation (in polar or Cartesian coordinates) of the spatial distribution of radiation from an antenna as a function of angle.

- *Understanding "radiation diagram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "radiation diagram" during the group presentation.*

recorder *(noun)*

A tubular wind instrument with 8 finger holes and a fipple mouthpiece.

- *Understanding "recorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "recorder" because he had never seen it before.*

recurring *(adjective)*

Coming back.

- *A "recurring" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "recurring"? Explain why.*

relaxation *(noun)*

An occurrence of control or strength weakening.

- *The relaxation of requirements.*
- *They discussed "relaxation" during the group presentation.*

relaxation time *(noun)*

The time constant of an exponential return of a system to equilibrium after a disturbance.

- *In class, the teacher used "relaxation time" to mean the time constant of an exponential return of a....*
- *He looked up "relaxation time" because he had never seen it before.*

resembles *(verb)*

Appear like; be similar or bear a likeness to.

- *She resembles her mother very much.*
- *This paper resembles my own work.*

respectable *(adjective)*

Characterized by socially or conventionally acceptable morals.

- *A respectable woman.*
- *Students compared "respectable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

respectful *(adjective)*

Full of or exhibiting respect.

- *Respectful behavior.*
- *A respectful glance.*

respiratory illness *(noun)*

A disease affecting the respiratory system.

- *He looked up "respiratory illness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "respiratory illness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ribbon grass *(noun)*

Perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches having broad leaves; Europe and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "ribbon grass" to mean perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches....*
- *He looked up "ribbon grass" because he had never seen it before.*

ribbon-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a ribbon.

- *Would you call this situation "ribbon-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ribbon-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a ribbon.*

richer *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or characterized by great expense.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "richer."*
- *The speaker chose "richer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ring armour *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *He looked up "ring armour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ring armour" during the group presentation.*

---

river thames *(noun)*

The longest river in England; flows eastward through London to the North Sea.

- *Understanding "river thames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river thames."*

---

rn *(noun)*

A graduate nurse who has passed examinations for registration.

- *Understanding "rn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert penn warren *(noun)*

United States writer and poet (1905-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert penn warren" to mean united states writer and poet (1905-1989).*
- *The article explained what "robert penn warren" means with a simple example.*

---

romeo *(noun)*

An ardent male lover.

- *In class, the teacher used "romeo" to mean an ardent male lover.*
- *The article explained what "romeo" means with a simple example.*

---

routinely *(adverb)*

According to routine or established practice.

- *He routinely parked in a no-parking zone.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "routinely" naturally.*

---

royal velvet plant *(noun)*

Javanese foliage plant grown for their handsome velvety leaves with violet-purple hairs.

- *Understanding "royal velvet plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "royal velvet plant" to mean javanese foliage plant grown for their handsome....*

---

rubbing *(noun)*

The resistance encountered when one body is moved in contact with another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubbing."*
- *He looked up "rubbing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sailor cap *(noun)*

A cap worn by sailors.

- *In class, the teacher used "sailor cap" to mean a cap worn by sailors.*
- *Understanding "sailor cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saint bruno *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a French cleric (born in Germany) who founded the Carthusian order in 1084 (1032-1101).

- *The article explained what "saint bruno" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saint bruno" during the group presentation.*

---

salt lick *(noun)*

A salt deposit that animals regularly lick.

- *They discussed "salt lick" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "salt lick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salute *(noun)*

An act of honor or courteous recognition.

- *A musical salute to the composer on his birthday.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salute" to mean an act of honor or courteous recognition.*

---

santa fe trail *(noun)*

A trail that extends from Missouri to New Mexico; an important route for settlers moving west in the 19th century.

- *He looked up "santa fe trail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa fe trail" to mean a trail that extends from missouri to new mexico;....*

---

sausage pizza *(noun)*

Tomato and cheese pizza with sausage.

- *The article explained what "sausage pizza" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sausage pizza" during the group presentation.*

---

scripts *(noun)*

A particular orthography or writing system.

- *Understanding "scripts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scripts."*

---

scum *(noun)*

A film of impurities or vegetation that can form on the surface of a liquid.

- *Understanding "scum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scum" to mean a film of impurities or vegetation that can form on....*

---

semi-detached house *(noun)*

A dwelling that is attached to something on only one side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semi-detached house."*
- *He looked up "semi-detached house" because he had never seen it before.*

---

serbia *(noun)*

A historical region in central and northern Yugoslavia; Serbs settled the region in the 6th and 7th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "serbia" to mean a historical region in central and northern....*
- *Understanding "serbia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serum disease *(noun)*

A delayed allergic reaction to the injection of an antiserum caused by an antibody reaction to an antigen in the donor serum.

- *Understanding "serum disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "serum disease" during the group presentation.*

---

severity *(noun)*

Used of the degree of something undesirable e.g. pain or weather.

- *Severity of character.*
- *The article explained what "severity" means with a simple example.*

---

shady *(adjective)*

Of questionable taste or morality.

- *A shady operation.*
- *A shady deal.*

---

sheep frog *(noun)*

Mostly of Central America.

- *They discussed "sheep frog" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sheep frog" means with a simple example.*

---

shotgun shell *(noun)*

A shell containing lead shot; used in shotguns.

- *In class, the teacher used "shotgun shell" to mean a shell containing lead shot; used in shotguns.*
- *The article explained what "shotgun shell" means with a simple example.*

shoulder strap *(noun)*

A band that goes over the shoulder and supports a garment or bag.

- *He looked up "shoulder strap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shoulder strap" during the group presentation.*

shower stall *(noun)*

Booth for washing yourself, usually in a bathroom.

- *He looked up "shower stall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shower stall."*

sketches *(noun)*

Preliminary drawing for later elaboration.

- *In class, the teacher used "sketches" to mean preliminary drawing for later elaboration.*
- *They discussed "sketches" during the group presentation.*

ski wax *(noun)*

Wax used on the bottom of skis.

- *They discussed "ski wax" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ski wax" means with a simple example.*

slack *(noun)*

A stretch of water without current or movement.

- *Suddenly they were in a slack and the water was motionless.*
- *A gradual slack in output.*

slack off *(verb)*

Become less in amount or intensity.

- *In everyday English, people use "slack off" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "slack off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

slack up *(verb)*

Make less active or fast.

- *He slackened his pace as he got tired.*
- *Can you use "slack up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sleeps *(noun)*

A natural and periodic state of rest during which consciousness of the world is suspended.

- *He looked up "sleeps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sleeps" to mean a natural and periodic state of rest during which....*

slick *(noun)*

A magazine printed on good quality paper.

- *He could feel the slickness of the tiller.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slick" to mean a magazine printed on good quality paper.*

slip carriage *(noun)*

A railway car at the end of the train; it can be detached without stopping the train.

- *In class, the teacher used "slip carriage" to mean a railway car at the end of the train; it can be....*
- *He looked up "slip carriage" because he had never seen it before.*

slowed *(verb)*

Cause to proceed more slowly.

- *The illness slowed him down.*
- *Production slowed.*

---

slowing *(noun)*

A decrease in rate of change.

- *The article explained what "slowing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slowing" to mean a decrease in rate of change.*

---

sm *(noun)*

A grey lustrous metallic element of the rare earth group; is used in special alloys; occurs in monazite and bastnasite.

- *Understanding "sm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

southern red cedar *(noun)*

Juniper of swampy coastal regions of southeastern United States; similar to eastern red cedar.

- *Understanding "southern red cedar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "southern red cedar" means with a simple example.*

---

spiral galaxy *(noun)*

A galaxy having a spiral structure; arms containing younger stars spiral out from old stars at the center.

- *The article explained what "spiral galaxy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiral galaxy" to mean a galaxy having a spiral structure; arms containing....*

---

spontaneous *(adjective)*

Happening or arising without apparent external cause.

- *Spontaneous laughter.*
- *Spontaneous combustion.*

---

st john's day *(noun)*

A quarter day in England, Wales, and Ireland.

- *He looked up "st john's day" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "st john's day."*

---

st john's night *(noun)*

The night before Midsummer Day.

- *Understanding "st john's night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "st john's night" means with a simple example.*

---

staff vine *(noun)*

Twining shrub of North America having yellow capsules enclosing scarlet seeds.

- *Understanding "staff vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "staff vine" means with a simple example.*

---

stainless steel *(noun)*

Steel containing chromium that makes it resistant to corrosion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stainless steel."*
- *He looked up "stainless steel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stall-fed *(adjective)*

(of livestock) kept and fed in a stall in order to fatten for the market.

- *Students compared "stall-fed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stall-fed" when it is (of livestock) kept and fed in a stall in order to....*

---

starred *(adjective)*

Marked with an asterisk.

- *The starred items.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "starred."*

stationed *(verb)*

Assign to a station.

- *He did not know how to use "stationed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stationed" and when to wait.*

stephen arnold douglas *(noun)*

United States politician who proposed that individual territories be allowed to decide whether they would have slavery; he engaged in a famous series of debates with Abraham Lincoln (1813-1861).

- *In class, the teacher used "stephen arnold douglas" to mean united states politician who proposed that....*
- *The article explained what "stephen arnold douglas" means with a simple example.*

sticker *(noun)*

A particularly difficult or baffling question or problem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sticker."*
- *The article explained what "sticker" means with a simple example.*

stove *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *Dinner was already on the stove.*
- *The article explained what "stove" means with a simple example.*

submissions *(noun)*

The condition of having submitted to control by someone or something else.

- *Several of his submissions were rejected by publishers.*
- *The article explained what "submissions" means with a simple example.*

sugar cane *(noun)*

Tall tropical southeast Asian grass having stout fibrous jointed stalks; sap is a chief source of sugar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar cane."*
- *He looked up "sugar cane" because he had never seen it before.*

sugar syrup *(noun)*

Sugar and water and sometimes corn syrup boiled together; used as sweetening especially in drinks.

- *They discussed "sugar syrup" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sugar syrup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sympathetic nervous system *(noun)*

Originates in the thoracic regions of the spinal cord; opposes physiological effects of the parasympathetic: reduces digestive secretions; speeds the heart; contracts blood vessels.

- *He looked up "sympathetic nervous system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sympathetic nervous system" to mean originates in the thoracic regions of the spinal....*

tactic *(noun)*

A plan for attaining a particular goal.

- *Understanding "tactic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tactic" during the group presentation.*

tb *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 gigabits or 10^12 (1,000,000,000,000) bits.

- *He looked up "tb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tea gown *(noun)*

A long loose-fitting gown formerly popular for wear at afternoon tea.

- *The article explained what "tea gown" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tea gown" to mean a long loose-fitting gown formerly popular for wear....*

tea tray *(noun)*

A tray that accommodates a tea service.

- *Understanding “tea tray” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tea tray” because he had never seen it before.*

---

template *(noun)*

A model or standard for making comparisons.

- *Understanding “template” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “template” to mean a model or standard for making comparisons.*

---

teresa *(noun)*

Indian nun and missionary in the Roman Catholic Church (born of Albanian parents in what is now Macedonia); dedicated to helping the poor in India (1910-1997).

- *Understanding “teresa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “teresa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thames river *(noun)*

The longest river in England; flows eastward through London to the North Sea.

- *Understanding “thames river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thames river.”*

---

theorem *(noun)*

An idea accepted as a demonstrable truth.

- *In class, the teacher used “theorem” to mean an idea accepted as a demonstrable truth.*
- *The article explained what “theorem” means with a simple example.*

---

theresa *(noun)*

Indian nun and missionary in the Roman Catholic Church (born of Albanian parents in what is now Macedonia); dedicated to helping the poor in India (1910-1997).

- *He looked up “theresa” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “theresa.”*

---

tiles *(noun)*

A thin flat slab of fired clay used for roofing.

- *They discussed “tiles” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “tiles” means with a simple example.*

---

tn *(noun)*

A state in east central United States.

- *He looked up “tn” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tn” during the group presentation.*

---

tore *(noun)*

Commonly the lowest molding at the base of a column.

- *He looked up “tore” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tore” to mean commonly the lowest molding at the base of a column.*

---

tow car *(noun)*

A truck equipped to hoist and pull wrecked cars (or to remove cars from no-parking zones).

- *He looked up “tow car” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tow car.”*

---

tract *(noun)*

A system of body parts that together serve some particular purpose.

- *Understanding “tract” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tract” during the group presentation.*

---

tract house *(noun)*

One of many houses of similar design constructed together on a tract of land.

- *In class, the teacher used “tract house” to mean one of many houses of similar design constructed....*

- *He looked up “tract house” because he had never seen it before.*

trans-alaska pipeline *(noun)*

An oil pipeline that runs 800 miles from wells at Prudhoe Bay to the port of Valdez.

- *He looked up “trans-alaska pipeline” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “trans-alaska pipeline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

treaties *(noun)*

A written agreement between two states or sovereigns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “treaties.”*
- *He looked up “treaties” because he had never seen it before.*

tribune *(noun)*

The apse of a Christian church that contains the bishop’s throne.

- *They discussed “tribune” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tribune” because he had never seen it before.*

turtle soup *(noun)*

Soup usually made of the flesh of green turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “turtle soup.”*
- *They discussed “turtle soup” during the group presentation.*

type specimen *(noun)*

The original specimen from which the description of a new species is made.

- *Understanding “type specimen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “type specimen” because he had never seen it before.*

undergoing *(verb)*

Pass through.

- *Learners should practice how to use “undergoing” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “undergoing” when talking about this idea.*

unexpectedly *(adverb)*

In a way that was not expected.

- *Place “unexpectedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “unexpectedly” in the final chapter.*

united states postal inspection service *(noun)*

The primary law enforcement arm of the United States Postal Service.

- *The article explained what “united states postal inspection service” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “united states postal inspection service” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upward *(adverb)*

Spatially or metaphorically from a lower to a higher position.

- *The fragments flew upwards.*
- *Prices soared upwards.*

veterinary medicine *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of animals (especially domestic animals).

- *The article explained what “veterinary medicine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “veterinary medicine” to mean the branch of medicine that deals with the....*

vista *(noun)*

The visual percept of a region.

- *They discussed “vista” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “vista” because he had never seen it before.*

vogue *(noun)*

The popular taste at a given time.

- *Leather is the latest vogue.*
- *He looked up "vogue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volcanic *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by or consisting of volcanoes.

- *Volcanic steam.*
- *Volcanic islands such as Iceland.*

---

wagner *(noun)*

Austrian architect and pioneer of modern architecture (1841-1918).

- *They say that Hitler listened only to Wagner.*
- *Understanding "wagner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

west indies *(noun)*

The string of islands between North America and South America; a popular resort area.

- *The article explained what "west indies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west indies" to mean the string of islands between north america and....*

---

western saddle *(noun)*

An ornamented saddle used by cowboys; has a high horn to hold the lariat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western saddle."*
- *They discussed "western saddle" during the group presentation.*

---

whiskey bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding whiskey.

- *Understanding "whiskey bottle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "whiskey bottle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whitney young *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader (1921-1971).

- *Understanding "whitney young" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitney young" to mean united states civil rights leader (1921-1971).*

---

wildly *(adverb)*

To an extreme or greatly exaggerated degree.

- *The storyline is wildly unrealistic.*
- *He gesticulated wildly.*

---

windsor green *(noun)*

A light chrome green pigment.

- *The article explained what "windsor green" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "windsor green" during the group presentation.*

---

woody allen *(noun)*

United States filmmaker and comic actor (1935-).

- *Understanding "woody allen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "woody allen" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow cedar *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of the Pacific coast of North America often cultivated for ornament.

- *They discussed "yellow cedar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow cedar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow iris *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered iris of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in United States and often cultivated.

- *They discussed "yellow iris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow iris."*

---

yellow paper daisy *(noun)*

Australian plant naturalized in Spain having flowers of lemon yellow to deep gold; the frequent choice of those who love dried flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow paper daisy" to mean australian plant naturalized in spain having....*
- *The article explained what "yellow paper daisy" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow pitcher plant *(noun)*

Pitcher plant of southeastern United States having erect yellow trumpet-shaped pitchers with wide mouths and erect lids.

- *He looked up "yellow pitcher plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yellow pitcher plant" during the group presentation.*

---

acclaimed *(verb)*

Clap one's hands or shout after performances to indicate approval.

- *In everyday English, people use "acclaimed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "acclaimed" until he saw an example.*

---

accumulated *(adjective)*

Periodically accumulated over time.

- *Would you call this situation "accumulated"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accumulated" when it is periodically accumulated over time.*

---

adore *(verb)*

Love intensely.

- *He just adored his wife.*
- *Can you use "adore" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

akin *(adjective)*

Similar in quality or character.

- *A feeling akin to terror.*
- *A "akin" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alphabet *(noun)*

The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).

- *They discussed "alphabet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alphabet" to mean the elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).*

---

announcements *(noun)*

A public statement containing information about an event that has happened or is going to happen.

- *Understanding "announcements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "announcements."*

---

anti-inflammatory *(noun)*

A medicine intended to reduce inflammation.

- *Understanding "anti-inflammatory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anti-inflammatory" during the group presentation.*

---

apple rust *(noun)*

Rust fungus causing rust spots on apples and pears etc.

- *He looked up "apple rust" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apple rust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appoint *(verb)*

Create and charge with a task or function.

- *He was appointed deputy manager.*
- *A beautifully appointed house.*

apprentice *(verb)*

Be or work as an apprentice.

- *She apprenticed with the great master.*
- *He did not know how to use "apprentice" until he saw an example.*

auckland *(noun)*

The largest city and principal port of New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auckland."*
- *He looked up "auckland" because he had never seen it before.*

baby's room *(noun)*

A child's room for a baby.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby's room."*
- *He looked up "baby's room" because he had never seen it before.*

baked potato *(noun)*

Potato that has been cooked by baking it in an oven.

- *He looked up "baked potato" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baked potato."*

bananas *(noun)*

Elongated crescent-shaped yellow fruit with soft sweet flesh.

- *He looked up "bananas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bananas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bar magnet *(noun)*

A magnet in the form of a bar with magnetic poles at each end.

- *They discussed "bar magnet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bar magnet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baseline *(noun)*

An imaginary line or standard by which things are measured or compared.

- *The established a baseline for the budget.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseline."*

beasts *(noun)*

A living organism characterized by voluntary movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "beasts" to mean a living organism characterized by voluntary movement.*
- *He looked up "beasts" because he had never seen it before.*

benedict *(noun)*

A newly married man (especially one who has long been a bachelor).

- *Understanding "benedict" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benedict" to mean a newly married man (especially one who has long....*

beware *(verb)*

Be on one's guard; be cautious or wary about; be alert to.

- *Beware of telephone salesmen.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beware" in real sentences.*

big sur *(noun)*

A picturesque coastal region of California to the south of San Francisco.

- *In class, the teacher used "big sur" to mean a picturesque coastal region of california to the....*
- *The article explained what "big sur" means with a simple example.*

big-leaf maple *(noun)*

Maple of western North America having large 5-lobed leaves orange in autumn.

- *He looked up "big-leaf maple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big-leaf maple."*

---

bikini *(noun)*

An atoll in the Marshall Islands; formerly used by the United States as a site for testing nuclear weapons.

- *In class, the teacher used "bikini" to mean an atoll in the marshall islands; formerly used by....*
- *Understanding "bikini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bisexual *(noun)*

A person who is sexually attracted to both sexes.

- *The article explained what "bisexual" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bisexual" to mean a person who is sexually attracted to both sexes.*

---

black-barred *(adjective)*

Having a pattern consisting of black bars.

- *Would you call this situation "black-barred"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "black-barred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blade roast *(noun)*

A roast cut from the blade.

- *The article explained what "blade roast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blade roast" to mean a roast cut from the blade.*

---

blood knot *(noun)*

A knot used for tying fishing leaders together; the ends of the two leaders are wrapped around each other two or three times.

- *Understanding "blood knot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blood knot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blunt trauma *(noun)*

Injury incurred when the human body hits or is hit by a large outside object (as a car).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blunt trauma."*
- *Understanding "blunt trauma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boulevard *(noun)*

A wide street or thoroughfare.

- *He looked up "boulevard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boulevard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bread mold *(noun)*

A mold of the genus Rhizopus.

- *He looked up "bread mold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bread mold."*

---

bruno walter *(noun)*

German conductor (1876-1962).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruno walter."*
- *The article explained what "bruno walter" means with a simple example.*

---

canvas tent *(noun)*

A tent made of canvas fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canvas tent."*
- *Understanding "canvas tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cape cod bay *(noun)*

The southern part of Massachusetts Bay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape cod bay."*

- *They discussed “cape cod bay” during the group presentation.*

capsule *(verb)*

Put in a short or concise form; reduce in volume.

- *He did not know how to use “capsule” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “capsule” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

captive *(noun)*

A person who is confined; especially a prisoner of war.

- *He looked up “captive” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “captive.”*

cattle plague *(noun)*

An acute infectious viral disease of cattle (usually fatal); characterized by fever and diarrhea and inflammation of mucous membranes.

- *They discussed “cattle plague” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cattle plague” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cavalry sword *(noun)*

A stout sword with a curved blade and thick back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cavalry sword.”*
- *He looked up “cavalry sword” because he had never seen it before.*

chain armour *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *The article explained what “chain armour” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chain armour” to mean (middle ages) flexible armor made of interlinked....*

christie *(noun)*

Prolific English writer of detective stories (1890-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “christie.”*
- *They discussed “christie” during the group presentation.*

chronicle *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *The article explained what “chronicle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chronicle” to mean a record or narrative description of past events.*

cinnamon *(noun)*

Tropical Asian tree with aromatic yellowish-brown bark; source of the spice cinnamon.

- *They discussed “cinnamon” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cinnamon” because he had never seen it before.*

classified advertisement *(noun)*

A short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in small print) and appearing along with other ads of the same type.

- *He looked up “classified advertisement” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “classified advertisement” to mean a short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in....*

coil spring *(noun)*

A spring in the shape of a coil.

- *He looked up “coil spring” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “coil spring” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commodities exchange *(noun)*

An exchange for buying and selling commodities for future delivery.

- *Understanding “commodities exchange” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “commodities exchange” means with a simple example.*

compass plane *(noun)*

A plane with a flexible face that can plane concave or convex surfaces.

- *He looked up "compass plane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compass plane."*

---

comprehend *(verb)*

To become aware of through the senses.

- *Do you comprehend the meaning of this letter?*
- *He did not know how to use "comprehend" until he saw an example.*

---

compulsory *(adjective)*

Required by rule.

- *In most schools physical education is compulsory.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "compulsory."*

---

computer-aided design *(noun)*

Software used in art and architecture and engineering and manufacturing to assist in precision drawing.

- *They discussed "computer-aided design" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer-aided design" to mean software used in art and architecture and....*

---

confederate *(noun)*

A supporter of the Confederate States of America.

- *In class, the teacher used "confederate" to mean a supporter of the confederate states of america.*
- *He looked up "confederate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

contaminated *(adjective)*

Rendered unwholesome by contaminants and pollution.

- *Had to boil the contaminated water.*
- *A "contaminated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

contests *(verb)*

To make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation.

- *Can you use "contests" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "contests" and when to wait.*

---

coping *(noun)*

Brick that is laid sideways at the top of a wall.

- *He looked up "coping" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coping."*

---

counterpart *(noun)*

A person or thing having the same function or characteristics as another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterpart."*
- *The article explained what "counterpart" means with a simple example.*

---

cracked wheat *(noun)*

Grains of wheat that have been crushed into small pieces.

- *Understanding "cracked wheat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cracked wheat."*

---

creed *(noun)*

The written body of teachings of a religious group that are generally accepted by that group.

- *They discussed "creed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "creed" means with a simple example.*

---

crisp *(noun)*

A thin crisp slice of potato fried in deep fat.

- *They discussed “crisp” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “crisp” means with a simple example.*

---

crust *(noun)*

A hard outer layer that covers something.

- *The article explained what “crust” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “crust” to mean a hard outer layer that covers something.*

---

cutter *(noun)*

A boat for communication between ship and shore.

- *The article explained what “cutter” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cutter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daisy bush *(noun)*

Any of various mostly Australian attractively shaped shrubs of the genus Olearia grown for their handsome and sometimes fragrant evergreen foliage and profusion of daisy flowers with white or purple or blue rays.

- *Understanding “daisy bush” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “daisy bush” because he had never seen it before.*

---

daisy wheel *(noun)*

A wheel around which is a set of print characters that make a typing impression on paper.

- *They discussed “daisy wheel” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “daisy wheel” to mean a wheel around which is a set of print characters....*

---

daisy-bush *(noun)*

Any of various mostly Australian attractively shaped shrubs of the genus Olearia grown for their handsome and sometimes fragrant evergreen foliage and profusion of daisy flowers with white or purple or blue rays.

- *The article explained what “daisy-bush” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daisy-bush.”*

---

daniel webster *(noun)*

United States politician and orator (1782-1817).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daniel webster.”*
- *The article explained what “daniel webster” means with a simple example.*

---

daring *(noun)*

A challenge to do something dangerous or foolhardy.

- *They discussed “daring” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daring.”*

---

david herbert lawrence *(noun)*

English novelist and poet and essayist whose work condemned industrial society and explored sexual relationships (1885-1930).

- *The article explained what “david herbert lawrence” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “david herbert lawrence” to mean english novelist and poet and essayist whose work....*

---

delegate *(noun)*

A person appointed or elected to represent others.

- *They discussed “delegate” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “delegate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delhi boil *(noun)*

Leishmaniasis of the skin; characterized by ulcerative skin lesions.

- *In class, the teacher used “delhi boil” to mean leishmaniasis of the skin; characterized by....*
- *He looked up “delhi boil” because he had never seen it before.*

---

deploy *(verb)*

To distribute systematically or strategically.

- *The U.S. deploys its weapons in the Middle East.*

- *He did not know how to use “deploy” until he saw an example.*

dietary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the diet.

- *Dietary restrictions.*
- *Students compared “dietary” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

diplomatic immunity *(noun)*

Exemption from taxation or normal processes of law that is offered to diplomatic personnel in a foreign country.

- *In class, the teacher used “diplomatic immunity” to mean exemption from taxation or normal processes of law....*
- *The article explained what “diplomatic immunity” means with a simple example.*

dissertation *(noun)*

A treatise advancing a new point of view resulting from research; usually a requirement for an advanced academic degree.

- *The article explained what “dissertation” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “dissertation” during the group presentation.*

dividends *(noun)*

A number to be divided by another number.

- *In class, the teacher used “dividends” to mean a number to be divided by another number.*
- *The article explained what “dividends” means with a simple example.*

domination *(noun)*

Power to dominate or defeat.

- *In class, the teacher used “domination” to mean power to dominate or defeat.*
- *The article explained what “domination” means with a simple example.*

downloading *(verb)*

Transfer a file or program from a central computer to a smaller computer or to a computer at a remote location.

- *The coach explained when to use “downloading” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “downloading” carefully so everyone would understand.*

dry cereal *(noun)*

A cereal that is not heated before serving.

- *The article explained what “dry cereal” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dry cereal.”*

drying agent *(noun)*

A substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture).

- *In class, the teacher used “drying agent” to mean a substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium....*
- *He looked up “drying agent” because he had never seen it before.*

duke of lancaster *(noun)*

The fourth son of Edward III who was the effective ruler of England during the close of his father’s reign and during the minority of Richard II; his son was Henry Bolingbroke (1340-1399).

- *The article explained what “duke of lancaster” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “duke of lancaster” to mean the fourth son of edward iii who was the effective....*

earl marshal *(noun)*

An officer of the English peerage who organizes royal processions and other ceremonies.

- *Understanding “earl marshal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “earl marshal.”*

east indies *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans between Asia and Australia.

- *They discussed “east indies” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “east indies” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ec *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *Understanding "ec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ec" to mean an international organization of european countries....*

---

employee turnover *(noun)*

The ratio of the number of workers that had to be replaced in a given time period to the average number of workers.

- *The article explained what "employee turnover" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "employee turnover."*

---

ethical motive *(noun)*

Motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethical motive" to mean motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.*
- *He looked up "ethical motive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

evaluating *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *The coach explained when to use "evaluating" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "evaluating" in real sentences.*

---

expelled *(verb)*

Force to leave or move out.

- *He was expelled from his native country.*
- *He did not know how to use "expelled" until he saw an example.*

---

favorable reception *(noun)*

Acceptance as satisfactory.

- *The article explained what "favorable reception" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "favorable reception."*

---

field winding *(noun)*

The electric coil around a field magnet that produces the magneto motive force to set up the flux in an electric machine.

- *He looked up "field winding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field winding."*

---

fig wax *(noun)*

A hard cream-colored wax obtained from a Javanese fig tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "fig wax" to mean a hard cream-colored wax obtained from a javanese....*
- *They discussed "fig wax" during the group presentation.*

---

file folder *(noun)*

Folder that holds papers together in a filing cabinet.

- *He looked up "file folder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "file folder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fined *(verb)*

Issue a ticket or a fine to as a penalty.

- *I was fined for parking on the wrong side of the street.*
- *She tried to use "fined" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

first offender *(noun)*

Someone convicted for the first time.

- *The article explained what "first offender" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "first offender" during the group presentation.*

---

fish genus *(noun)*

Any of various genus of fish.

- *Understanding "fish genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fish genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flora *(noun)*

All the plant life in a particular region or period.

- *The flora of southern California.*
- *He looked up "flora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

folding *(noun)*

The process whereby a protein molecule assumes its intricate three-dimensional shape.

- *Understanding protein folding is the next step in deciphering the genetic code.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folding."*

---

foot-lambert *(noun)*

A former luminance unit equal to one lumen per square foot.

- *He looked up "foot-lambert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot-lambert."*

---

four-centered arch *(noun)*

A low elliptical or pointed arch; usually drawn from four centers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-centered arch."*
- *The article explained what "four-centered arch" means with a simple example.*

---

fracture *(noun)*

(geology) a crack in the earth's crust resulting from the displacement of one side with respect to the other.

- *It was a nasty fracture.*
- *Understanding "fracture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frances *(noun)*

A republic in western Europe; the largest country wholly in Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "frances" to mean a republic in western europe; the largest country....*
- *They discussed "frances" during the group presentation.*

---

french knot *(noun)*

A stitch made by looping the thread several times around the needle before inserting it into the fabric.

- *Understanding "french knot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french knot."*

---

functionality *(noun)*

Capable of serving a purpose well.

- *Software with greater functionality.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "functionality."*

---

gamma *(noun)*

A unit of magnetic field strength equal to one-hundred-thousandth of an oersted.

- *They discussed "gamma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gamma" means with a simple example.*

---

gays *(noun)*

Someone who practices homosexuality; having a sexual attraction to persons of the same sex.

- *He looked up "gays" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gays" during the group presentation.*

---

gaze *(verb)*

Look at with fixed eyes.

- *In everyday English, people use "gaze" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "gaze" carefully so everyone would understand.*

genus cancer *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cancridae.

- *He looked up "genus cancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cancer."*

genus paris *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in subfamily Trilliaceae.

- *They discussed "genus paris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus paris" because he had never seen it before.*

giant cane *(noun)*

Tall grass of southern United States growing in thickets.

- *He looked up "giant cane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant cane."*

giant crab *(noun)*

Very large deep-water Japanese crab.

- *They discussed "giant crab" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "giant crab" because he had never seen it before.*

gilbert stuart *(noun)*

United States painter best known for his portraits of George Washington (1755-1828).

- *In class, the teacher used "gilbert stuart" to mean united states painter best known for his portraits....*
- *He looked up "gilbert stuart" because he had never seen it before.*

global positioning system *(noun)*

A navigational system involving satellites and computers that can determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by computing the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "global positioning system."*
- *They discussed "global positioning system" during the group presentation.*

grains *(noun)*

A relatively small granular particle of a substance.

- *Understanding "grains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grains" because he had never seen it before.*

grape *(noun)*

A cluster of small projectiles fired together from a cannon to produce a hail of shot.

- *They discussed "grape" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gravel *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *We gravelled the driveway.*
- *He did not know how to use "gravel" until he saw an example.*

grease-gun *(noun)*

A hand-operated pump that resembles a revolver; forces grease into parts of a machine.

- *He looked up "grease-gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grease-gun" during the group presentation.*

green turtle soup *(noun)*

Soup usually made of the flesh of green turtles.

- *He looked up "green turtle soup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green turtle soup."*

guiding light *(noun)*

A celebrity who is an inspiration to others.

- *The article explained what "guiding light" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guiding light" to mean a celebrity who is an inspiration to others.*

---

hair grease *(noun)*

A toiletry for the hair.

- *The article explained what "hair grease" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hair grease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haired *(adjective)*

Having or covered with hair.

- *The speaker chose "haired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "haired" when it is having or covered with hair.*

---

hairy tongue *(noun)*

A benign side effect of some antibiotics; dark overgrowth of the papillae of the tongue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairy tongue."*
- *Understanding "hairy tongue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half-hourly *(adverb)*

Every thirty minutes, every half hour.

- *Using "half-hourly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "half-hourly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

hangs *(noun)*

A special way of doing something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hangs."*
- *They discussed "hangs" during the group presentation.*

---

hastings *(noun)*

A town in East Sussex just to the south of the place where the battle of Hastings took place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hastings."*
- *He looked up "hastings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heather mixture *(noun)*

Interwoven yarns of mixed colors producing muted greyish shades with flecks of color.

- *The article explained what "heather mixture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heather mixture" to mean interwoven yarns of mixed colors producing muted....*

---

helen hayes *(noun)*

Acclaimed actress of stage and screen (1900-1993).

- *Understanding "helen hayes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "helen hayes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heroic poem *(noun)*

A long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heroic poem."*
- *They discussed "heroic poem" during the group presentation.*

---

highland *(noun)*

Elevated (e.g., mountainous) land.

- *The article explained what "highland" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highland" to mean elevated (e.g., mountainous) land.*

---

histories *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *Understanding "histories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “histories.”*

home ec *(noun)*

Theory and practice of homemaking.

- *The article explained what “home ec” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “home ec.”*

honoured *(verb)*

Bestow honor or rewards upon.

- *The coach explained when to use “honoured” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “honoured” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hydraulic press *(noun)*

Press in which a force applied by a piston to a small area is transmitted through water to another piston having a large area.

- *In class, the teacher used “hydraulic press” to mean press in which a force applied by a piston to a....*
- *The article explained what “hydraulic press” means with a simple example.*

ia *(noun)*

A state in midwestern United States.

- *He looked up “ia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ia” to mean a state in midwestern united states.*

idle *(noun)*

The state of an engine or other mechanism that is idling.

- *The car engine was running at idle.*
- *In class, the teacher used “idle” to mean the state of an engine or other mechanism that is....*

indictment *(noun)*

An accusation of wrongdoing.

- *The book is an indictment of modern philosophy.*
- *The article explained what “indictment” means with a simple example.*

infrared light *(noun)*

Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than visible light but shorter than radio waves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “infrared light.”*
- *Understanding “infrared light” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inland passage *(noun)*

A naturally protected waterway from Seattle to Skagway in southeastern Alaska.

- *He looked up “inland passage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inland passage” to mean a naturally protected waterway from seattle to....*

insulting *(adjective)*

Expressing extreme contempt.

- *A “insulting” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “insulting.”*

irregular *(noun)*

A member of an irregular armed force that fights a stronger force by sabotage and harassment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “irregular.”*
- *He looked up “irregular” because he had never seen it before.*

ivory palm *(noun)*

A stemless palm tree of Brazil and Peru bearing ivory nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ivory palm.”*
- *The article explained what “ivory palm” means with a simple example.*

john irving *(noun)*

United States writer of darkly humorous novels (born in 1942).

- *Understanding "john irving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "john irving" means with a simple example.*

joseph john thomson *(noun)*

English physicist who experimented with the conduction of electricity through gases and who discovered the electron and determined its charge and mass (1856-1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph john thomson" to mean english physicist who experimented with the....*
- *Understanding "joseph john thomson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

juicy *(adjective)*

Having strong sexual appeal.

- *Juicy barmaids.*
- *A juicy contract.*

junior lightweight *(noun)*

Weighs no more than 130 pounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "junior lightweight."*
- *They discussed "junior lightweight" during the group presentation.*

justices *(noun)*

A public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court of justice.

- *He looked up "justices" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "justices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

juvenile diabetes *(noun)*

Severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset; characterized by polyuria and excessive thirst and increased appetite and weight loss and episodic ketoacidosis; diet and insulin injections are required to control the disease.

- *The article explained what "juvenile diabetes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juvenile diabetes" to mean severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset;....*

kidney bean *(noun)*

The common bean plant grown for the beans rather than the pods (especially a variety with large red kidney-shaped beans).

- *Understanding "kidney bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kidney bean" during the group presentation.*

launching pad *(noun)*

A platform from which rockets or space craft are launched.

- *He looked up "launching pad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "launching pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

law of continuation *(noun)*

A Gestalt principle of organization holding that there is an innate tendency to perceive a line as continuing its established direction.

- *In class, the teacher used "law of continuation" to mean a gestalt principle of organization holding that....*
- *They discussed "law of continuation" during the group presentation.*

leaking *(verb)*

Enter or escape as through a hole or crack or fissure.

- *He did not know how to use "leaking" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "leaking" and when to wait.*

lemon mint *(noun)*

An annual horsemint of central and western United States and northern Mexico.

- *The article explained what "lemon mint" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemon mint" to mean an annual horsemint of central and western united....*

lethal dose *(noun)*

The size dose that will cause death.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lethal dose."*
- *He looked up "lethal dose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limb *(noun)*

The graduated arc that is attached to an instrument for measuring angles.

- *The limb of the sextant.*
- *The upper limb of the bow.*

---

linguistic process *(noun)*

The cognitive processes involved in producing and understanding linguistic communication.

- *He looked up "linguistic process" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linguistic process" to mean the cognitive processes involved in producing and....*

---

literal error *(noun)*

A mistake in printed matter resulting from mechanical failures of some kind.

- *The article explained what "literal error" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "literal error" during the group presentation.*

---

long trousers *(noun)*

Trousers reaching to the foot.

- *They discussed "long trousers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "long trousers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long-haired *(adjective)*

With long hair.

- *Long-haired hippies.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "long-haired" when it is with long hair.*

---

lucy in the sky with diamonds *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *The article explained what "lucy in the sky with diamonds" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lucy in the sky with diamonds" during the group presentation.*

---

mack *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *He looked up "mack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mack" to mean a waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.*

---

mammals *(noun)*

Any warm-blooded vertebrate having the skin more or less covered with hair; young are born alive except for the small subclass of monotremes and nourished with milk.

- *In class, the teacher used "mammals" to mean any warm-blooded vertebrate having the skin more or....*
- *The article explained what "mammals" means with a simple example.*

---

maple-leaf *(noun)*

The emblem of Canada.

- *Understanding "maple-leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maple-leaf" to mean the emblem of canada.*

---

marginal cost *(noun)*

The increase or decrease in costs as a result of one more or one less unit of output.

- *Understanding "marginal cost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marginal cost."*

---

market penetration *(noun)*

The extent to which a product is recognized and bought by customers in a particular market.

- *The article explained what "market penetration" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "market penetration" to mean the extent to which a product is recognized and....*

marvel-of-peru *(noun)*

Common garden plant of North America having fragrant red or purple or yellow or white flowers that open in late afternoon.

- *Understanding "marvel-of-peru" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marvel-of-peru" because he had never seen it before.*

mary mccarthy *(noun)*

United States satirical novelist and literary critic (1912-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "mary mccarthy" to mean united states satirical novelist and literary....*
- *He looked up "mary mccarthy" because he had never seen it before.*

master of ceremonies *(noun)*

A person who acts as host at formal occasions (makes an introductory speech and introduces other speakers).

- *The article explained what "master of ceremonies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "master of ceremonies" during the group presentation.*

meaningless *(adjective)*

Having no meaning or direction or purpose.

- *A meaningless endeavor.*
- *A meaningless life.*

medicaid funds *(noun)*

Public funds used to pay for Medicaid.

- *In class, the teacher used "medicaid funds" to mean public funds used to pay for medicaid.*
- *He looked up "medicaid funds" because he had never seen it before.*

metal glove *(noun)*

A glove of armored leather; protects the hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "metal glove" to mean a glove of armored leather; protects the hand.*
- *The article explained what "metal glove" means with a simple example.*

metric grain *(noun)*

A weight unit used for pearls or diamonds: 50 mg or 1/4 carat.

- *They discussed "metric grain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "metric grain" means with a simple example.*

millennium *(noun)*

The 1000th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *Understanding "millennium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "millennium" during the group presentation.*

mining geology *(noun)*

The branch of economic geology that deals with the applications of geology to mining.

- *He looked up "mining geology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mining geology" to mean the branch of economic geology that deals with the....*

misunderstanding *(noun)*

An understanding of something that is not correct.

- *There must be some misunderstanding–I don't have a sister.*
- *They discussed "misunderstanding" during the group presentation.*

modules *(noun)*

A self-contained component (unit or item) that is used in combination with other components.

- *They discussed "modules" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "modules" because he had never seen it before.*

moody *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *He sat in moody silence.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "moody" when it is showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - bruce bliven.*

---

mother teresa *(noun)*

Indian nun and missionary in the Roman Catholic Church (born of Albanian parents in what is now Macedonia); dedicated to helping the poor in India (1910-1997).

- *They discussed "mother teresa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mother teresa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mother theresa *(noun)*

Indian nun and missionary in the Roman Catholic Church (born of Albanian parents in what is now Macedonia); dedicated to helping the poor in India (1910-1997).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother theresa."*
- *He looked up "mother theresa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mount vernon *(noun)*

The former residence of George Washington in northeastern Virginia overlooking the Potomac river.

- *They discussed "mount vernon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount vernon."*

---

mug book *(noun)*

A file of mug shots (pictures of criminals that are kept on file by the police).

- *Understanding "mug book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mug book" means with a simple example.*

---

mug shot *(noun)*

A photograph of someone's face (especially one made for police records).

- *The article explained what "mug shot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mug shot."*

---

needles *(verb)*

Goad or provoke,as by constant criticism.

- *The coach explained when to use "needles" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "needles" until he saw an example.*

---

new world coral snake *(noun)*

Any of several venomous New World snakes brilliantly banded in red and black and either yellow or white; widely distributed in South America and Central America.

- *The article explained what "new world coral snake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new world coral snake."*

---

ni-resist iron *(noun)*

Cast iron consisting of graphite in a matrix of austenite.

- *In class, the teacher used "ni-resist iron" to mean cast iron consisting of graphite in a matrix of....*
- *They discussed "ni-resist iron" during the group presentation.*

---

nickel-iron battery *(noun)*

A storage battery having a nickel oxide cathode and an iron anode with an electrolyte of potassium hydroxide; each cell gives about 1.2 volts.

- *Understanding "nickel-iron battery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nickel-iron battery" to mean a storage battery having a nickel oxide cathode and....*

---

ninety-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than ninety.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ninety-five" when it is being five more than ninety.*
- *The speaker chose "ninety-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ninety-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than ninety.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ninety-four" when it is being four more than ninety.*

- *Students compared “ninety-four” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ninety-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than ninety.

- *Students compared “ninety-six” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ninety-six.”*

---

nitrogen cycle *(noun)*

The circulation of nitrogen; nitrates from the soil are absorbed by plants which are eaten by animals that die and decay returning the nitrogen back to the soil.

- *Understanding “nitrogen cycle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nitrogen cycle” to mean the circulation of nitrogen; nitrates from the soil....*

---

noodles *(noun)*

A ribbonlike strip of pasta.

- *In class, the teacher used “noodles” to mean a ribbonlike strip of pasta.*
- *The article explained what “noodles” means with a simple example.*

---

observation dome *(noun)*

Lookout consisting of a dome-shaped observatory.

- *They discussed “observation dome” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “observation dome.”*

---

ocean liner *(noun)*

A large commercial ship (especially one that carries passengers on a regular schedule).

- *Understanding “ocean liner” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ocean liner” means with a simple example.*

---

offender *(noun)*

A person who transgresses moral or civil law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “offender.”*
- *Understanding “offender” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old world coral snake *(noun)*

Any of various venomous elapid snakes of Asia and Africa and Australia.

- *He looked up “old world coral snake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “old world coral snake” during the group presentation.*

---

olive-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of green olives.

- *The speaker chose “olive-coloured” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “olive-coloured” when it is having the color of green olives.*

---

one hundred eighty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred seventy.

- *It is useful to describe something as “one hundred eighty” when it is being ten more than one hundred seventy.*
- *Students compared “one hundred eighty” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

optical illusion *(noun)*

An optical phenomenon that results in a false or deceptive visual impression.

- *The article explained what “optical illusion” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “optical illusion” to mean an optical phenomenon that results in a false or....*

---

oracle *(noun)*

A shrine where an oracular god is consulted.

- *In class, the teacher used “oracle” to mean a shrine where an oracular god is consulted.*
- *Understanding “oracle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overlap *(noun)*

A representation of common ground between theories or phenomena.

- *There was no overlap between their proposals.*
- *They discussed "overlap" during the group presentation.*

---

panama canal *(noun)*

A ship canal 40 miles long across the Isthmus of Panama built by the United States (1904-1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panama canal."*
- *He looked up "panama canal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

para rubber *(noun)*

A type of natural rubber obtained from tropical South American trees.

- *Understanding "para rubber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "para rubber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

particle beam *(noun)*

A collimated flow of particles (atoms or electrons or molecules).

- *They discussed "particle beam" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "particle beam."*

---

patrons *(noun)*

Someone who supports or champions something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patrons."*
- *He looked up "patrons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pd *(noun)*

A silver-white metallic element of the platinum group that resembles platinum; occurs in some copper and nickel ores; does not tarnish at ordinary temperatures and is used (alloyed with gold) in jewelry.

- *Understanding "pd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pd" during the group presentation.*

---

peek *(verb)*

Throw a glance at; take a brief look at.

- *I only peeked–I didn't see anything interesting.*
- *Can you use "peek" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pentagon *(noun)*

The United States military establishment.

- *Understanding "pentagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pentagon" to mean the united states military establishment.*

---

persian gulf *(noun)*

A shallow arm of the Arabian Sea between Iran and the Arabian peninsula; the Persian Gulf oil fields are among the most productive in the world.

- *He looked up "persian gulf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "persian gulf" during the group presentation.*

---

peters *(noun)*

Disciple of Jesus and leader of the Apostles; regarded by Catholics as the vicar of Christ on earth and first Pope.

- *They discussed "peters" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peters."*

---

petersburg *(noun)*

A town in southeastern Virginia (south of Richmond); scene of heavy fighting during the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "petersburg" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "petersburg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petrol station *(noun)*

A service station that sells gasoline.

- *In class, the teacher used "petrol station" to mean a service station that sells gasoline.*
- *The article explained what "petrol station" means with a simple example.*

---

plant genus *(noun)*

A genus of plants.

- *They discussed "plant genus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plant genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pos *(noun)*

A European river; flows into the Adriatic Sea.

- *Understanding "pos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pos" means with a simple example.*

---

power-assisted steering *(noun)*

Automotive steering where engineer power amplifies the torque applied to the steering wheel.

- *They discussed "power-assisted steering" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power-assisted steering" to mean automotive steering where engineer power amplifies....*

---

prairie *(noun)*

A treeless grassy plain.

- *He looked up "prairie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prairie."*

---

prairie state *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north-central United States.

- *They discussed "prairie state" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prairie state" means with a simple example.*

---

premature *(adjective)*

Born after a gestation period of less than the normal time.

- *A premature infant.*
- *The speaker chose "premature" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

primary coil *(noun)*

Coil forming the part of an electrical circuit such that changing current in it induces a current in a neighboring circuit.

- *Current through the primary coil induces current in the secondary coil.*
- *The article explained what "primary coil" means with a simple example.*

---

psychiatrist *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in psychiatry.

- *They discussed "psychiatrist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychiatrist."*

---

puerto rico *(noun)*

The smallest and easternmost of the Greater Antilles in the Caribbean.

- *He looked up "puerto rico" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "puerto rico" to mean the smallest and easternmost of the greater....*

---

quad *(noun)*

A muscle of the thigh that extends the leg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quad."*
- *The article explained what "quad" means with a simple example.*

---

quantum leap *(noun)*

A sudden large increase or advance.

- *This may not insure success but it will represent a quantum leap from last summer.*
- *They discussed "quantum leap" during the group presentation.*

quartz *(noun)*

A hard glossy mineral consisting of silicon dioxide in crystal form; present in most rocks (especially sandstone and granite); yellow sand is quartz with iron oxide impurities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartz."*
- *They discussed "quartz" during the group presentation.*

quitting *(verb)*

Give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat.

- *In everyday English, people use "quitting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "quitting" until he saw an example.*

radioactive material *(noun)*

Material that is radioactive.

- *Understanding "radioactive material" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "radioactive material" during the group presentation.*

rb *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the alkali metal group; burns in air and reacts violently in water; occurs in carnallite and lepidolite and pollucite.

- *Understanding "rb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rb" during the group presentation.*

respiratory infection *(noun)*

Any infection of the respiratory tract.

- *The article explained what "respiratory infection" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "respiratory infection" to mean any infection of the respiratory tract.*

responsive *(adjective)*

Containing or using responses; alternating.

- *Responsive reading.*
- *Children are often the quickest and most responsive members of the audience.*

richest *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or characterized by great expense.

- *Students compared "richest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "richest"? Explain why.*

roar *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *He looked up "roar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "roar" during the group presentation.*

roast beef plant *(noun)*

Iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves; southern and western Europe and North Africa.

- *Understanding "roast beef plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "roast beef plant" during the group presentation.*

rot *(noun)*

A state of decay usually accompanied by an offensive odor.

- *They discussed "rot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rot" because he had never seen it before.*

rulers *(noun)*

A person who rules or commands.

- *The article explained what "rulers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rulers" to mean a person who rules or commands.*

saddle seat *(noun)*

A chair seat that is slightly concave and sometimes has a thickened ridge in the center.

- *The saddle seat fitted his buttocks nicely.*
- *Understanding "saddle seat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

safety razor *(noun)*

A razor with a guard to prevent deep cuts in the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "safety razor" to mean a razor with a guard to prevent deep cuts in the skin.*
- *He looked up "safety razor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salem *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Massachusetts; site of the witchcraft trials in 1692.

- *Understanding "salem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salem" to mean a city in northeastern massachusetts; site of the....*

---

salmon portland chase *(noun)*

United States politician and jurist who served as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1808-1873).

- *He looked up "salmon portland chase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salmon portland chase."*

---

san salvador *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of El Salvador; has suffered from recurrent earthquakes.

- *Understanding "san salvador" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "san salvador" because he had never seen it before.*

---

santos *(noun)*

A port city in southwestern Brazil on an offshore island near Sao Paulo.

- *He looked up "santos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "santos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sausage-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sausage.

- *The speaker chose "sausage-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sausage-shaped" when it is shaped like a sausage.*

---

sb *(noun)*

A metallic element having four allotropic forms; used in a wide variety of alloys; found in stibnite.

- *The article explained what "sb" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schmidt camera *(noun)*

Reflecting telescope that has plate that corrects for aberration so a wide area of sky can be photographed.

- *They discussed "schmidt camera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "schmidt camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-induction *(noun)*

Generation of an electromotive force (EMF) in a circuit by changing the current in that circuit; usually measured in henries.

- *He looked up "self-induction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "self-induction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-respectful *(adjective)*

Having or showing self-esteem.

- *Would you call this situation "self-respectful"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-respectful."*

---

self-winding *(adjective)*

Designed so that manual winding is unnecessary.

- *A self-winding watch.*

- *A "self-winding" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shutting post *(noun)*

The gatepost against which the gate closes.

- *He looked up "shutting post" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shutting post" to mean the gatepost against which the gate closes.*

---

shuttle helicopter *(noun)*

A helicopter that shuttles back and forth.

- *Understanding "shuttle helicopter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shuttle helicopter" to mean a helicopter that shuttles back and forth.*

---

sidney *(noun)*

English poet (1554-1586).

- *He looked up "sidney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sidney" to mean english poet (1554-1586).*

---

silver vine *(noun)*

Ornamental vine of eastern Asia having yellow edible fruit and leaves with silver-white markings.

- *They discussed "silver vine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "silver vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ski rack *(noun)*

A carrier for holding skis on top of a vehicle.

- *Understanding "ski rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski rack."*

---

ski slope *(noun)*

A snow-covered slope for skiing.

- *In class, the teacher used "ski slope" to mean a snow-covered slope for skiing.*
- *The article explained what "ski slope" means with a simple example.*

---

slack water *(noun)*

A stretch of water without current or movement.

- *Suddenly they were in a slack and the water was motionless.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slack water."*

---

sleeves *(noun)*

The part of a garment that is attached at the armhole and that provides a cloth covering for the arm.

- *The article explained what "sleeves" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sleeves" to mean the part of a garment that is attached at the....*

---

sour cherry *(noun)*

Acid cherries used for pies and preserves.

- *Understanding "sour cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sour cherry" during the group presentation.*

---

spear *(noun)*

A long pointed rod used as a tool or weapon.

- *They discussed "spear" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spear."*

---

spear up *(verb)*

Thrust up like a spear.

- *The branch speared up into the air.*
- *She tried to use "spear up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

spice cookie *(noun)*

Cookie flavored with spices.

- *He looked up "spice cookie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spice cookie."*

---

spies *(noun)*

A secret watcher; someone who secretly watches other people.

- *My spies tell me that you had a good time last night.*
- *Understanding "spies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinal canal *(noun)*

The canal in successive vertebrae through which the spinal cord passes.

- *Understanding "spinal canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinal canal" to mean the canal in successive vertebrae through which the....*

---

spinal fluid *(noun)*

Clear liquid produced in the ventricles of the brain; fills and protects cavities in the brain and spinal cord.

- *They discussed "spinal fluid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spinal fluid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spotted owl *(noun)*

A large owl of North America found in forests from British Columbia to central Mexico; has dark brown plumage and a heavily spotted chest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spotted owl."*
- *Understanding "spotted owl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stamp collector *(noun)*

A collector and student of postage stamps.

- *In class, the teacher used "stamp collector" to mean a collector and student of postage stamps.*
- *They discussed "stamp collector" during the group presentation.*

---

stella *(noun)*

United States minimalist painter (born in 1936).

- *The article explained what "stella" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stella" during the group presentation.*

---

stock saddle *(noun)*

An ornamented saddle used by cowboys; has a high horn to hold the lariat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock saddle."*
- *Understanding "stock saddle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storm-tossed *(adjective)*

Pounded or hit repeatedly by storms or adversities.

- *Would you call this situation "storm-tossed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "storm-tossed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

straight razor *(noun)*

A razor with a straight cutting edge enclosed in a case that forms a handle when the razor is opened for use.

- *Understanding "straight razor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "straight razor" to mean a razor with a straight cutting edge enclosed in a....*

---

stranded *(adjective)*

Cut off or left behind.

- *Several stranded fish in a tide pool.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stranded."*

---

strawberry mark *(noun)*

A soft red birthmark.

- *Understanding “strawberry mark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “strawberry mark” means with a simple example.*

---

stretches *(noun)*

A large and unbroken expanse or distance.

- *There were stretches of boredom.*
- *The article explained what “stretches” means with a simple example.*

---

stud farm *(noun)*

A farm where horses are bred.

- *Understanding “stud farm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “stud farm” during the group presentation.*

---

subs *(noun)*

A submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “subs.”*
- *He looked up “subs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

suit of armour *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer’s whole body.

- *In class, the teacher used “suit of armour” to mean armor that protects the wearer’s whole body.*
- *He looked up “suit of armour” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sur *(noun)*

A port in southern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea; formerly a major Phoenician seaport famous for silks.

- *He looked up “sur” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sur” during the group presentation.*

---

switch cane *(noun)*

Small cane of watery or moist areas in southern United States.

- *They discussed “switch cane” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “switch cane” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synthetic fiber *(noun)*

Fiber created from natural materials or by chemical processes.

- *The article explained what “synthetic fiber” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “synthetic fiber” to mean fiber created from natural materials or by chemical....*

---

tasted *(verb)*

Have a distinctive or characteristic taste.

- *We tasted wines last night.*
- *The ex-slave tasted freedom shortly before she died.*

---

technician *(noun)*

Someone known for high skill in some intellectual or artistic technique.

- *Understanding “technician” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “technician.”*

---

television pickup tube *(noun)*

A tube that rapidly scans an optical image and converts it into electronic signals.

- *In class, the teacher used “television pickup tube” to mean a tube that rapidly scans an optical image and....*
- *They discussed “television pickup tube” during the group presentation.*

---

temples *(noun)*

The flat area on either side of the forehead.

- *In class, the teacher used “temples” to mean the flat area on either side of the forehead.*
- *He looked up “temples” because he had never seen it before.*

thomas mann *(noun)*

German writer concerned about the role of the artist in bourgeois society (1875-1955).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas mann" to mean german writer concerned about the role of the....*
- *Understanding "thomas mann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

three-centered arch *(noun)*

A round arch whose inner curve is drawn with circles having three centers.

- *The article explained what "three-centered arch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "three-centered arch" to mean a round arch whose inner curve is drawn with....*

thrust bearing *(noun)*

A bearing designed to take thrusts parallel to the axis of revolution.

- *Understanding "thrust bearing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thrust bearing" during the group presentation.*

tidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by tides.

- *Tidal wave.*
- *Students compared "tidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

time capsule *(noun)*

Container for preserving historical records to be discovered at some future time.

- *In class, the teacher used "time capsule" to mean container for preserving historical records to be....*
- *He looked up "time capsule" because he had never seen it before.*

time-honoured *(adjective)*

Acceptable for a long time.

- *It is useful to describe something as "time-honoured" when it is acceptable for a long time.*
- *The speaker chose "time-honoured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

transcript *(noun)*

A reproduction of a written record (e.g. of a legal or school record).

- *He read a transcript of the interrogation.*
- *You can obtain a transcript of this radio program by sending a self-addressed envelope to the station.*

treasures *(noun)*

A collection of precious things.

- *The trunk held all her meager treasures.*
- *The children returned from the seashore with their shells and other treasures.*

trench *(noun)*

A long steep-sided depression in the ocean floor.

- *Understanding "trench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trench" because he had never seen it before.*

trousers *(noun)*

A garment (or part of a garment) designed for or relating to trousers.

- *He had a sharp crease in his trousers.*
- *The article explained what "trousers" means with a simple example.*

unwilling *(adjective)*

Not disposed or inclined toward.

- *An unwilling assistant.*
- *Unwilling to face facts.*

uruguay *(noun)*

A South American republic on the southeast coast of South America; achieved independence from Brazil in 1825.

- *In class, the teacher used "uruguay" to mean a south american republic on the southeast coast of....*
- *The article explained what "uruguay" means with a simple example.*

---

utc *(noun)*

Greenwich Mean Time updated with leap seconds.

- *Understanding "utc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "utc" during the group presentation.*

---

validity *(noun)*

The quality of having legal force or effectiveness.

- *In class, the teacher used "validity" to mean the quality of having legal force or effectiveness.*
- *Understanding "validity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

variants *(noun)*

Something a little different from others of the same type.

- *Understanding "variants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "variants" during the group presentation.*

---

vatican palace *(noun)*

The residence of the Catholic Pope in the Vatican City.

- *Understanding "vatican palace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vatican palace" means with a simple example.*

---

verification *(noun)*

Additional proof that something that was believed (some fact or hypothesis or theory) is correct.

- *They discussed "verification" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verification" to mean additional proof that something that was believed....*

---

volatile oil *(noun)*

An oil having the odor or flavor of the plant from which it comes; used in perfume and flavorings.

- *Understanding "volatile oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volatile oil" to mean an oil having the odor or flavor of the plant from....*

---

vows *(noun)*

A solemn pledge (to oneself or to another or to a deity) to do something or to behave in a certain manner.

- *They took vows of poverty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vows."*

---

vulnerability *(noun)*

The state of being vulnerable or exposed.

- *His vulnerability to litigation.*
- *Understanding "vulnerability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weigh anchor *(verb)*

Heave up an anchor in preparation for sailing.

- *He did not know how to use "weigh anchor" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "weigh anchor" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

weigh the anchor *(verb)*

Heave up an anchor in preparation for sailing.

- *The coach explained when to use "weigh the anchor" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "weigh the anchor" in real sentences.*

---

welsh onion *(noun)*

Asiatic onion with slender bulbs; used as early green onions.

- *He looked up "welsh onion" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "welsh onion" during the group presentation.*

---

wesley *(noun)*

English clergyman and founder of Methodism (1703-1791).

- *They discussed "wesley" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wesley" means with a simple example.*

---

western crab apple *(noun)*

Wild crab apple of western United States with fragrant pink flowers.

- *Understanding "western crab apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "western crab apple" means with a simple example.*

---

wheat flour *(noun)*

Flour prepared from wheat.

- *They discussed "wheat flour" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wheat flour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wheeler peak *(noun)*

A mountain peak in northeastern New Mexico in the Rocky Mountains.

- *The article explained what "wheeler peak" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheeler peak."*

---

whole wheat flour *(noun)*

Flour made by grinding the entire wheat berry including the bran; ('whole meal flour' is British usage).

- *He looked up "whole wheat flour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "whole wheat flour" during the group presentation.*

---

worm wheel *(noun)*

Gear with the thread of a worm.

- *He looked up "worm wheel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worm wheel."*

---

wrath *(noun)*

Intense anger (usually on an epic scale).

- *He looked up "wrath" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrath."*

---

yellow dwarf *(noun)*

Any of several virus diseases of plants characterized by stunting and yellowing of the leaves.

- *Understanding "yellow dwarf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yellow dwarf" during the group presentation.*

---

yuan *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 1279 to 1368.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yuan."*
- *He looked up "yuan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zen *(noun)*

A Buddhist doctrine that enlightenment can be attained through direct intuitive insight.

- *The article explained what "zen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abuses *(noun)*

A rude expression intended to offend or hurt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abuses."*
- *He looked up "abuses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

academic gown *(noun)*

A gown worn by academics or judges.

- *He looked up "academic gown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "academic gown" to mean a gown worn by academics or judges.*

---

accomplishment *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accomplishment."*
- *He looked up "accomplishment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acquisitions *(noun)*

The cognitive process of acquiring skill or knowledge.

- *In class, the teacher used "acquisitions" to mean the cognitive process of acquiring skill or knowledge.*
- *They discussed "acquisitions" during the group presentation.*

---

aerospace medicine *(noun)*

The study and treatment of disorders associated with flight (especially with space flight).

- *The article explained what "aerospace medicine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerospace medicine" to mean the study and treatment of disorders associated....*

---

age of mammals *(noun)*

Approximately the last 63 million years.

- *Understanding "age of mammals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "age of mammals" during the group presentation.*

---

aide *(noun)*

An officer who acts as military assistant to a more senior officer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aide."*
- *He looked up "aide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpha decay *(noun)*

Radioactive decay of an atomic nucleus that is accompanied by the emission of an alpha particle.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha decay" to mean radioactive decay of an atomic nucleus that is....*
- *They discussed "alpha decay" during the group presentation.*

---

analytical balance *(noun)*

A beam balance of great precision used in quantitative chemical analysis.

- *In class, the teacher used "analytical balance" to mean a beam balance of great precision used in....*
- *Understanding "analytical balance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apt *(adjective)*

Mentally quick and resourceful; ; -Bram Stoker.

- *An apt pupil.*
- *He is apt to ignore matters he considers unimportant.*

---

armour plate *(noun)*

Specially hardened steel plate used to protect fortifications or vehicles from enemy fire.

- *He looked up "armour plate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armour plate."*

---

attracting *(verb)*

Exert a force on (a body) causing it to approach or prevent it from moving away.

- *He did not know how to use "attracting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "attracting" in real sentences.*

---

autumn pumpkin *(noun)*

A coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy round orange fruit with firm orange skin and numerous seeds; subspecies of Cucurbita pepo include the summer squashes and a few autumn squashes.

- *In class, the teacher used “autumn pumpkin” to mean a coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy....*
- *Understanding “autumn pumpkin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avatar *(noun)*

A new personification of a familiar idea.

- *The very avatar of cunning.*
- *The Buddha is considered an avatar of the god Vishnu.*

---

baby’s bed *(noun)*

A small bed for babies; enclosed by sides to prevent the baby from falling.

- *They discussed “baby’s bed” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baby’s bed.”*

---

backward and forward *(adverb)*

Moving from one place to another and back again.

- *He traveled back and forth between Los Angeles and New York.*
- *The treetops whipped to and fro in a frightening manner.*

---

bangalore *(noun)*

An industrial city in south central India (west of Chennai).

- *The article explained what “bangalore” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bangalore” to mean an industrial city in south central india (west of....*

---

bans *(noun)*

An official prohibition or edict against something.

- *In class, the teacher used “bans” to mean an official prohibition or edict against something.*
- *Understanding “bans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battling *(verb)*

Battle or contend against in or as if in a battle.

- *Can you use “battling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “battling” and when to wait.*

---

beach strawberry *(noun)*

Wild strawberry of western United States and South America; source of many varieties of cultivated strawberries.

- *Understanding “beach strawberry” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beach strawberry” to mean wild strawberry of western united states and south....*

---

beads *(noun)*

Several beads threaded together on a string.

- *Beads of sweat on his forehead.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beads.”*

---

beef wellington *(noun)*

Rare-roasted beef tenderloin coated with mushroom paste in puff pastry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beef wellington.”*
- *He looked up “beef wellington” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bilateral contract *(noun)*

A contract involving mutual promises (each party is both promisor and promisee).

- *Understanding “bilateral contract” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bilateral contract” means with a simple example.*

---

bill sticker *(noun)*

Someone who pastes up bills or placards on walls or billboards.

- *Understanding “bill sticker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bill sticker” means with a simple example.*

bisexual person *(noun)*

A person who is sexually attracted to both sexes.

- *Understanding "bisexual person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bisexual person."*

bitter-bark *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub or small tree of swampy areas in southwestern United States having large pink or white sepals and yielding Georgia bark for treating fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter-bark."*
- *Understanding "bitter-bark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black rot *(noun)*

A fungous disease causing darkening and decay of the leaves of fruits and vegetables.

- *In class, the teacher used "black rot" to mean a fungous disease causing darkening and decay of....*
- *He looked up "black rot" because he had never seen it before.*

black-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair of a dark color.

- *A "black-haired" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "black-haired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

blaze *(noun)*

A light within the field of vision that is brighter than the brightness to which the eyes are adapted.

- *The blaze spread rapidly.*
- *Go to blazes.*

blaze up *(verb)*

Burn brightly.

- *Can you use "blaze up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "blaze up" when talking about this idea.*

blue funk *(noun)*

A state of nervous depression.

- *He was in a funk.*
- *He looked up "blue funk" because he had never seen it before.*

box calf *(noun)*

Black calfskin leather tanned with chromium salts.

- *They discussed "box calf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "box calf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brent *(noun)*

Small dark geese that breed in the north and migrate southward.

- *They discussed "brent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brent."*

british west indies *(noun)*

The islands in the West Indies that were formerly under British control, including the Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Grenada, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad.

- *In class, the teacher used "british west indies" to mean the islands in the west indies that were formerly....*
- *They discussed "british west indies" during the group presentation.*

broadband *(adjective)*

Responding to or operating at a wide band of frequencies.

- *A broadband antenna.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "broadband."*

bullied *(verb)*

Discourage or frighten with threats or a domineering manner; intimidate.

- *Her big brother always bullied her when she was young.*
- *He did not know how to use "bullied" until he saw an example.*

---

bumper *(noun)*

A glass filled to the brim (especially as a toast).

- *We quaffed a bumper of ale.*
- *The article explained what "bumper" means with a simple example.*

---

butter daisy *(noun)*

Coarse greyish-green annual yellow-flowered herb; southwestern United States to Mexico.

- *Understanding "butter daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "butter daisy" during the group presentation.*

---

butterflies *(verb)*

Cut and spread open, as in preparation for cooking.

- *He did not know how to use "butterflies" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "butterflies" in real sentences.*

---

capital of cyprus *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Cyprus.

- *The article explained what "capital of cyprus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of cyprus" to mean the capital and largest city of cyprus.*

---

cattle thief *(noun)*

Someone who steals livestock (especially cattle).

- *The article explained what "cattle thief" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cattle thief."*

---

caves *(verb)*

Hollow out as if making a cave or opening.

- *She tried to use "caves" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "caves" in real sentences.*

---

cedar chest *(noun)*

A chest made of cedar.

- *He looked up "cedar chest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedar chest."*

---

cereal bowl *(noun)*

A bowl for holding breakfast cereal.

- *Understanding "cereal bowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cereal bowl" means with a simple example.*

---

chalk *(noun)*

A pure flat white with little reflectance.

- *They discussed "chalk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chalk" means with a simple example.*

---

chalk out *(verb)*

Make a sketch of.

- *In everyday English, people use "chalk out" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chalk out" in real sentences.*

---

chalk up *(verb)*

Accumulate as a debt.

- *He chalked up $100 in the course of the evening.*

- *She tried to use “chalk up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

charles robert darwin *(noun)*

English natural scientist who formulated a theory of evolution by natural selection (1809-1882).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “charles robert darwin.”*
- *Understanding “charles robert darwin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cheese tray *(noun)*

Tray on which cheeses are served.

- *The article explained what “cheese tray” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cheese tray” to mean tray on which cheeses are served.*

---

chilling *(noun)*

The process of becoming cooler; a falling temperature.

- *Understanding “chilling” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “chilling” during the group presentation.*

---

chocolate syrup *(noun)*

Sauce made with unsweetened chocolate or cocoa and sugar and water.

- *The article explained what “chocolate syrup” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chocolate syrup.”*

---

cinnamon-red *(adjective)*

Red tinged with cinnamon.

- *A “cinnamon-red” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “cinnamon-red” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

climbing onion *(noun)*

Much-branched leafless twining South African herb cultivated as an ornamental for its bright green stems growing from large aboveground bulbs.

- *In class, the teacher used “climbing onion” to mean much-branched leafless twining south african herb....*
- *The article explained what “climbing onion” means with a simple example.*

---

coaster *(noun)*

A covering (plate or mat) that protects the surface of a table (i.e., from the condensation on a cold glass or bottle).

- *The article explained what “coaster” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “coaster” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coated *(adjective)*

Having a coating; covered with an outer layer or film; often used in combination.

- *Coated paper has a smooth polished coating especially suitable for halftone printing.*
- *Sugar-coated pills.*

---

cod liver oil *(noun)*

An oil obtained from the livers of cod and similar fishes; taken orally as a source of vitamins A and D.

- *Understanding “cod liver oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “cod liver oil” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cod-liver oil *(noun)*

An oil obtained from the livers of cod and similar fishes; taken orally as a source of vitamins A and D.

- *The article explained what “cod-liver oil” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cod-liver oil.”*

---

columbia tiger lily *(noun)*

Lily of western North America with showy orange-red purple-spotted flowers.

- *They discussed “columbia tiger lily” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “columbia tiger lily.”*

---

compulsory process *(noun)*

The right of a defendant to have a court use its subpoena power to compel the appearance of material witnesses before the court.

- *Understanding "compulsory process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compulsory process."*

---

confederate states *(noun)*

The southern states that seceded from the United States in 1861.

- *Understanding "confederate states" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "confederate states" because he had never seen it before.*

---

contingent on *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *Arms sales contingent on the approval of congress.*
- *Would you call this situation "contingent on"? Explain why.*

---

cookie jar *(noun)*

A jar in which cookies are kept (and sometimes money is hidden).

- *They discussed "cookie jar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cookie jar" to mean a jar in which cookies are kept (and sometimes....*

---

coping saw *(noun)*

A handsaw with a taut thin blade; used for cutting small curves in wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coping saw."*
- *He looked up "coping saw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corrections *(noun)*

The department of local government that is responsible for managing the treatment of convicted offenders.

- *For a career in corrections turn to the web site of the New Jersey Department of Corrections.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corrections."*

---

cosmic dust *(noun)*

Clouds of particles or gases occurring throughout interstellar space.

- *Understanding "cosmic dust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cosmic dust" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmic string *(noun)*

(cosmology) a hypothetical one-dimensional subatomic particle having a concentration of energy and the dynamic properties of a flexible loop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosmic string."*
- *He looked up "cosmic string" because he had never seen it before.*

---

councillor *(noun)*

A member of a council.

- *Understanding "councillor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "councillor" during the group presentation.*

---

cowboy boot *(noun)*

A boot with a high arch and fancy stitching; worn by American cowboys.

- *They discussed "cowboy boot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cowboy boot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cross-linguistic *(adjective)*

Relating to different languages.

- *Cross-linguistic evidence.*
- *Would you call this situation "cross-linguistic"? Explain why.*

---

cyclists *(noun)*

A person who rides a bicycle.

- *Understanding “cyclists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “cyclists” means with a simple example.*

---

czech monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Czech Republic.

- *Understanding “czech monetary unit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “czech monetary unit.”*

---

daniels *(noun)*

A wise and upright judge; – Shakespeare.

- *He looked up “daniels” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “daniels” during the group presentation.*

---

deprived *(adjective)*

Marked by deprivation especially of the necessities of life or healthful environmental influences.

- *A childhood that was unhappy and deprived, the family living off charity.*
- *Boys from a deprived environment, wherein the family life revealed a pattern of neglect, moral degradation, and disregard for law.*

---

diplomat *(noun)*

A person who deals tactfully with others.

- *In class, the teacher used “diplomat” to mean a person who deals tactfully with others.*
- *They discussed “diplomat” during the group presentation.*

---

disciplines *(noun)*

A system of rules of conduct or method of practice.

- *They discussed “disciplines” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “disciplines” means with a simple example.*

---

doctor’s bill *(noun)*

Statement of charges for medical services.

- *Understanding “doctor’s bill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “doctor’s bill.”*

---

dos *(noun)*

The federal department in the United States that sets and maintains foreign policies.

- *Understanding “dos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dos.”*

---

double boiler *(noun)*

Two saucepans, one fitting inside the other.

- *Understanding “double boiler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “double boiler” because he had never seen it before.*

---

down feather *(noun)*

Soft fine feathers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “down feather.”*
- *The article explained what “down feather” means with a simple example.*

---

drained *(adjective)*

Emptied or exhausted of (as by drawing off e.g. water or other liquid).

- *A drained marsh.*
- *A drained tank.*

---

dumb cane *(noun)*

An evergreen plant with large showy dark green leaves; contains a poison that swells the tongue and throat hence the name.

- *They discussed “dumb cane” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dumb cane” to mean an evergreen plant with large showy dark green....*

eldest *(noun)*

The offspring who came first in the order of birth.

- *They discussed "eldest" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eldest" because he had never seen it before.*

electron radiation *(noun)*

Radiation of beta particles during radioactive decay.

- *They discussed "electron radiation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "electron radiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

emphasize *(verb)*

To stress, single out as important.

- *Dr. Jones emphasizes exercise in addition to a change in diet.*
- *Her gesture emphasized her words.*

entirety *(noun)*

The state of being total and complete.

- *He read the article in its entirety.*
- *Understanding "entirety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

equal-area map projection *(noun)*

A map projection in which quadrilaterals formed by meridians and parallels have an area on the map proportional to their area on the globe.

- *The article explained what "equal-area map projection" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equal-area map projection."*

facial gesture *(noun)*

A gesture executed with the facial muscles.

- *The article explained what "facial gesture" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "facial gesture."*

fallout *(noun)*

Any adverse and unwanted secondary effect.

- *A strategy to contain the fallout from the accounting scandal.*
- *The article explained what "fallout" means with a simple example.*

fatty tissue *(noun)*

A kind of body tissue containing stored fat that serves as a source of energy; it also cushions and insulates vital organs.

- *Fatty tissue protected them from the severe cold.*
- *They discussed "fatty tissue" during the group presentation.*

feather *(noun)*

The light horny waterproof structure forming the external covering of birds.

- *The article explained what "feather" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "feather" during the group presentation.*

fiber bundle *(noun)*

A bundle of fibers (especially nerve fibers).

- *He looked up "fiber bundle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fiber bundle" during the group presentation.*

field emission *(noun)*

The emission of electrons that are stripped from parent atoms by a high electric field.

- *The article explained what "field emission" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field emission" to mean the emission of electrons that are stripped from....*

figuring *(noun)*

Problem solving that involves numbers or quantities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “figuring.”*
- *They discussed “figuring” during the group presentation.*

---

financed *(verb)*

Obtain or provide money for.

- *She tried to use “financed” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “financed” and when to wait.*

---

fire trench *(noun)*

A trench especially constructed for the delivery of small-arms fire.

- *In class, the teacher used “fire trench” to mean a trench especially constructed for the delivery of....*
- *They discussed “fire trench” during the group presentation.*

---

firearm *(noun)*

A portable gun.

- *He wore his firearm in a shoulder holster.*
- *He looked up “firearm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fisheries *(noun)*

A workplace where fish are caught and processed and sold.

- *Understanding “fisheries” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “fisheries” during the group presentation.*

---

fishing worm *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *They discussed “fishing worm” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fishing worm.”*

---

flag waving *(noun)*

An appeal intended to arouse patriotic emotions.

- *Understanding “flag waving” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “flag waving” because he had never seen it before.*

---

flag-waving *(adjective)*

Fanatically patriotic.

- *The speaker chose “flag-waving” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “flag-waving.”*

---

flame-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the brilliant orange-red color of flames.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “flame-coloured.”*
- *Students compared “flame-coloured” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

flock *(noun)*

A church congregation guided by a pastor.

- *They discussed “flock” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “flock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flyers *(noun)*

An advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flyers.”*
- *Understanding “flyers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folding money *(noun)*

Currency issued by a government or central bank and consisting of printed paper that can circulate as a substitute for specie.

- *The article explained what “folding money” means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “folding money” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

folding saw *(noun)*

A saw with a toothed blade that folds into a handle (the way a pocketknife folds).

- *He looked up “folding saw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “folding saw” to mean a saw with a toothed blade that folds into a handle....*

footsteps *(noun)*

The distance covered by a step.

- *He heard footsteps on the porch.*
- *The article explained what “footsteps” means with a simple example.*

forestry *(noun)*

The science of planting and caring for forests and the management of growing timber.

- *In class, the teacher used “forestry” to mean the science of planting and caring for forests and....*
- *The article explained what “forestry” means with a simple example.*

frederick jackson turner *(noun)*

United States historian who stressed the role of the western frontier in American history (1861-1951).

- *In class, the teacher used “frederick jackson turner” to mean united states historian who stressed the role of....*
- *The article explained what “frederick jackson turner” means with a simple example.*

french west indies *(noun)*

The islands in the Lesser Antilles that are administered by France.

- *They discussed “french west indies” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “french west indies” because he had never seen it before.*

garden hose *(noun)*

A hose used for watering a lawn or garden.

- *Understanding “garden hose” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “garden hose” means with a simple example.*

gas stove *(noun)*

A range with gas rings and an oven for cooking with gas.

- *Understanding “gas stove” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gas stove” means with a simple example.*

gentle breeze *(noun)*

Wind moving 8-12 knots; 3 on the Beaufort scale.

- *In class, the teacher used “gentle breeze” to mean wind moving 8-12 knots; 3 on the beaufort scale.*
- *They discussed “gentle breeze” during the group presentation.*

gerald ford *(noun)*

38th President of the United States; appointed vice president and succeeded Nixon when Nixon resigned (1913-).

- *Understanding “gerald ford” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “gerald ford” during the group presentation.*

ghetto *(noun)*

Any segregated mode of living or working that results from bias or stereotyping.

- *The relative security of the gay ghetto.*
- *No escape from the ghetto of the typing pool.*

grim *(adjective)*

Not to be placated or appeased or moved by entreaty.

- *Grim determination.*
- *Grim necessity.*

helpless *(adjective)*

Lacking in or deprived of strength or power.

- *Lying ill and helpless.*
- *Helpless with laughter.*

---

hemisphere *(noun)*

Either half of the cerebrum.

- *He looked up "hemisphere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hemisphere" during the group presentation.*

---

herb simon *(noun)*

United States economist and psychologist who pioneered in the development of cognitive science (1916-2001).

- *The article explained what "herb simon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herb simon" to mean united states economist and psychologist who....*

---

hides *(noun)*

The dressed skin of an animal (especially a large animal).

- *The article explained what "hides" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hides" during the group presentation.*

---

horny layer *(noun)*

The outermost layer of the epidermis consisting of dead cells that slough off.

- *They discussed "horny layer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horny layer" to mean the outermost layer of the epidermis consisting of....*

---

housed *(verb)*

Contain or cover.

- *The immigrants were housed in a new development outside the town.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "housed" in real sentences.*

---

hs *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *The article explained what "hs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hs" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*

---

hundred-and-seventy-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred seventy-five in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "hundred-and-seventy-fifth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hundred-and-seventy-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of one hundred seventy-five in....*

---

hungarian grass *(noun)*

Coarse drought-resistant annual grass grown for grain, hay, and forage in Europe and Asia and chiefly for forage and hay in United States.

- *The article explained what "hungarian grass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hungarian grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydraulic engineering *(noun)*

The branch of civil engineering dealing with the use and control of water in motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydraulic engineering" to mean the branch of civil engineering dealing with the....*
- *Understanding "hydraulic engineering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idle talk *(noun)*

Idle or foolish and irrelevant talk.

- *He looked up "idle talk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "idle talk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idle words *(noun)*

Empty rhetoric or insincere or exaggerated talk.

- *The article explained what "idle words" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "idle words" during the group presentation.*

---

inconvenience *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inconvenience" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "inconvenience" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

incorporating *(verb)*

Make into a whole or make part of a whole.

- *In everyday English, people use "incorporating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "incorporating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

inflammatory disease *(noun)*

A disease characterized by inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inflammatory disease."*
- *He looked up "inflammatory disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

injected *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *We injected the glucose into the patient's vein.*
- *He injected new life into the performance.*

---

insured *(noun)*

A person whose interests are protected by an insurance policy; a person who contracts for an insurance policy that indemnifies him against loss of property or life or health etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "insured" to mean a person whose interests are protected by an....*
- *He looked up "insured" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intends *(verb)*

Have in mind as a purpose.

- *Can you use "intends" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "intends" when talking about this idea.*

---

intervals *(noun)*

The distance between things.

- *In class, the teacher used "intervals" to mean the distance between things.*
- *The article explained what "intervals" means with a simple example.*

---

intriguing *(adjective)*

Capable of arousing interest or curiosity.

- *Our team came up with some most intriguing finds.*
- *An intriguing smile.*

---

invasive *(adjective)*

Marked by a tendency to spread especially into healthy tissue.

- *Invasive cancer cells.*
- *A "invasive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

iq *(noun)*

A measure of a person's intelligence as indicated by an intelligence test; the ratio of a person's mental age to their chronological age (multiplied by 100).

- *Understanding "iq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iq" means with a simple example.*

---

iraqi monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Iraq.

- *They discussed "iraqi monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iraqi monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

isaac hull *(noun)*

United States naval officer who commanded the 'Constitution' during the War of 1812 and won a series of brilliant victories against the British (1773-1843).

- *He looked up "isaac hull" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isaac hull" to mean united states naval officer who commanded the....*

ix *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *The article explained what "ix" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ix" during the group presentation.*

jamaica shorts *(noun)*

Short pants that end at the knee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jamaica shorts."*
- *The article explained what "jamaica shorts" means with a simple example.*

james douglas morrison *(noun)*

United States rock singer (1943-1971).

- *In class, the teacher used "james douglas morrison" to mean united states rock singer (1943-1971).*
- *He looked up "james douglas morrison" because he had never seen it before.*

jeffrey pine *(noun)*

Tall symmetrical pine of western North America having long blue-green needles in bunches of 3 and elongated cones on spreading somewhat pendulous branches; sometimes classified as a variety of ponderosa pine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeffrey pine."*
- *The article explained what "jeffrey pine" means with a simple example.*

jelly egg *(noun)*

Sugar-glazed jellied candy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jelly egg."*
- *He looked up "jelly egg" because he had never seen it before.*

john wesley *(noun)*

English clergyman and founder of Methodism (1703-1791).

- *In class, the teacher used "john wesley" to mean english clergyman and founder of methodism (1703-1791).*
- *They discussed "john wesley" during the group presentation.*

jumper lead *(noun)*

A jumper that consists of a short piece of wire.

- *It was a tangle of jumper cables and clip leads.*
- *They discussed "jumper lead" during the group presentation.*

king of beasts *(noun)*

Large gregarious predatory feline of Africa and India having a tawny coat with a shaggy mane in the male.

- *In class, the teacher used "king of beasts" to mean large gregarious predatory feline of africa and....*
- *The article explained what "king of beasts" means with a simple example.*

lamb curry *(noun)*

Curry made with lamb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamb curry."*
- *They discussed "lamb curry" during the group presentation.*

lastly *(adverb)*

The item at the end.

- *The narrator describes the scene "lastly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "lastly" can make your explanation more exact.*

law offender *(noun)*

Someone who violates the law.

- *The article explained what "law offender" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law offender."*

liberties *(noun)*

Leave granted to a sailor or naval officer.

- *The article explained what "liberties" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liberties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

light-haired *(adjective)*

Being or having light colored skin and hair and usually blue or grey eyes.

- *A house full of light-haired children.*
- *Would you call this situation "light-haired"? Explain why.*

linguistic unit *(noun)*

One of the natural units into which linguistic messages can be analyzed.

- *The article explained what "linguistic unit" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "linguistic unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lipstick *(verb)*

Form by tracing with lipstick.

- *The clown had lipsticked circles on his cheeks.*
- *She lipsticked her mouth.*

liquid metal reactor *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor using liquid metal as a coolant.

- *The article explained what "liquid metal reactor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "liquid metal reactor" during the group presentation.*

liquor licence *(noun)*

A license authorizing the holder to sell alcoholic beverages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liquor licence."*
- *He looked up "liquor licence" because he had never seen it before.*

lose one's temper *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *She tried to use "lose one's temper" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lose one's temper" when talking about this idea.*

loud-voiced *(adjective)*

Having an unusually loud voice.

- *A "loud-voiced" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "loud-voiced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

louis viii *(noun)*

King of France who increased the power of the Crown over the feudal lords (1187-1226).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis viii."*
- *Understanding "louis viii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lust for learning *(noun)*

Curiosity that motivates investigation and study.

- *The article explained what "lust for learning" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lust for learning" during the group presentation.*

manipulate *(verb)*

Influence or control shrewdly or deviously.

- *He manipulated public opinion in his favor.*
- *She manipulates her boss.*

---

maritime provinces *(noun)*

The collective name for the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maritime provinces."*
- *He looked up "maritime provinces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mart *(noun)*

An area in a town where a public mercantile establishment is set up.

- *He looked up "mart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mart" during the group presentation.*

---

matrix printer *(noun)*

A printer that represents each character as a pattern of dots from a dot matrix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrix printer."*
- *He looked up "matrix printer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

method of least squares *(noun)*

A method of fitting a curve to data points so as to minimize the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the curve.

- *The article explained what "method of least squares" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "method of least squares" to mean a method of fitting a curve to data points so as to....*

---

mexican jumping bean *(noun)*

Seed of Mexican shrubs of the genus Sebastiana containing the larva of a moth whose movements cause the bean to jerk or tumble.

- *They discussed "mexican jumping bean" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mexican jumping bean" to mean seed of mexican shrubs of the genus sebastiana....*

---

midlands *(noun)*

A town in west central Texas.

- *He looked up "midlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "midlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

midway *(noun)*

The place at a fair or carnival where sideshows and similar amusements are located.

- *The article explained what "midway" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midway" to mean the place at a fair or carnival where sideshows and....*

---

mine detector *(noun)*

Detector consisting of an electromagnetic device; used to locate explosive mines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mine detector."*
- *He looked up "mine detector" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moist *(adjective)*

Slightly wet.

- *A moist breeze.*
- *Eyes moist with tears.*

---

monarch *(noun)*

A nation's ruler or head of state usually by hereditary right.

- *In class, the teacher used "monarch" to mean a nation's ruler or head of state usually by....*
- *The article explained what "monarch" means with a simple example.*

---

monuments *(noun)*

A burial vault (usually for some famous person).

- *Understanding "monuments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monuments" means with a simple example.*

mortgages *(noun)*

A conditional conveyance of property as security for the repayment of a loan.

- *The article explained what "mortgages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mortgages" to mean a conditional conveyance of property as security....*

mu *(noun)*

The 12th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *He looked up "mu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mu" during the group presentation.*

multi-billionaire *(noun)*

A very rich person whose material wealth is valued at many billions of dollars.

- *He looked up "multi-billionaire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multi-billionaire" to mean a very rich person whose material wealth is valued....*

mustard *(noun)*

Any of several cruciferous plants of the genus Brassica.

- *In class, the teacher used "mustard" to mean any of several cruciferous plants of the genus brassica.*
- *They discussed "mustard" during the group presentation.*

mustard family *(noun)*

A large family of plants with four-petaled flowers; includes mustards, cabbages, broccoli, turnips, cresses, and their many relatives.

- *Understanding "mustard family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mustard family" during the group presentation.*

negatively *(adverb)*

In a negative way.

- *He was negatively inclined.*
- *He was negatively affected.*

neighbour *(noun)*

A nearby object of the same kind.

- *The article explained what "neighbour" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "neighbour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ninety-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than ninety.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ninety-eight."*
- *The speaker chose "ninety-eight" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ninety-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than ninety.

- *A "ninety-seven" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ninety-seven" when it is being seven more than ninety.*

nissan *(noun)*

The seventh month of the civil year; the first month of the ecclesiastic year (in March and April).

- *He looked up "nissan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nissan" to mean the seventh month of the civil year; the first....*

norwegian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Norway.

- *The article explained what "norwegian monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norwegian monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in norway.*

notebook entry *(noun)*

An entry in a notebook.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notebook entry."*
- *They discussed "notebook entry" during the group presentation.*

---

objections *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *He looked up "objections" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "objections" to mean the act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.*

---

occupational disease *(noun)*

Disease or disability resulting from conditions of employment (usually from long exposure to a noxious substance or from continuous repetition of certain acts).

- *Understanding "occupational disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "occupational disease" means with a simple example.*

---

oil slick *(noun)*

A thin film of oil floating on top of water (especially crude oil spilled from a ship).

- *Understanding "oil slick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oil slick" to mean a thin film of oil floating on top of water....*

---

open fracture *(noun)*

Bone fracture associated with lacerated soft tissue or an open wound.

- *In class, the teacher used "open fracture" to mean bone fracture associated with lacerated soft tissue....*
- *The article explained what "open fracture" means with a simple example.*

---

oriental plane *(noun)*

Large tree of southeastern Europe to Asia Minor.

- *In class, the teacher used "oriental plane" to mean large tree of southeastern europe to asia minor.*
- *He looked up "oriental plane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

partial correlation *(noun)*

A correlation between two variables when the effects of one or more related variables are removed.

- *They discussed "partial correlation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "partial correlation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peach ice cream *(noun)*

Ice cream flavored with fresh peaches.

- *He looked up "peach ice cream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peach ice cream" to mean ice cream flavored with fresh peaches.*

---

petrol engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine that burns gasoline; most automobiles are driven by gasoline engines.

- *He looked up "petrol engine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "petrol engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

philippine islands *(noun)*

An archipelago in the southwestern Pacific including some 7000 islands.

- *Understanding "philippine islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philippine islands."*

---

photographic plate *(noun)*

A flat sheet of metal or glass on which a photographic image can be recorded.

- *In class, the teacher used "photographic plate" to mean a flat sheet of metal or glass on which a....*
- *The article explained what "photographic plate" means with a simple example.*

---

photographic print *(noun)*

A printed picture produced from a photographic negative.

- *They discussed "photographic print" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "photographic print" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pink paper daisy *(noun)*

Flower of southwestern Australia having bright pink daisylike papery flowers; grown for drying.

- *In class, the teacher used "pink paper daisy" to mean flower of southwestern australia having bright pink....*
- *He looked up "pink paper daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

pitcher-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a pitcher.

- *The speaker chose "pitcher-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "pitcher-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

plantation owner *(noun)*

The owner or manager of a plantation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantation owner."*
- *They discussed "plantation owner" during the group presentation.*

plaque *(noun)*

(pathology) a small abnormal patch on or inside the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "plaque" to mean (pathology) a small abnormal patch on or inside the....*
- *They discussed "plaque" during the group presentation.*

plate armour *(noun)*

Specially hardened steel plate used to protect fortifications or vehicles from enemy fire.

- *He looked up "plate armour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plate armour."*

plymouth *(noun)*

A town in Massachusetts founded by Pilgrims in 1620.

- *He looked up "plymouth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plymouth."*

poetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to poets.

- *Poetic insight.*
- *Poetic works.*

policeman bird *(noun)*

Large mostly white Australian stork.

- *The article explained what "policeman bird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "policeman bird" to mean large mostly white australian stork.*

polished rice *(noun)*

Having husk or outer brown layers removed.

- *They discussed "polished rice" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polished rice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

politically incorrect *(adjective)*

Exhibiting political incorrectness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "politically incorrect."*
- *Would you call this situation "politically incorrect"? Explain why.*

prairie fire *(noun)*

An uncontrolled fire in a grassy area.

- *Understanding "prairie fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prairie fire" during the group presentation.*

preach *(verb)*

Speak, plead, or argue in favor of.

- *The minister is not preaching this Sunday.*
- *In everyday English, people use "preach" when talking about this idea.*

---

preaching *(noun)*

An address of a religious nature (usually delivered during a church service).

- *Your preaching is wasted on him.*
- *The article explained what "preaching" means with a simple example.*

---

premature baby *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *They discussed "premature baby" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "premature baby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

princes *(noun)*

A male member of a royal family other than the sovereign (especially the son of a sovereign).

- *In class, the teacher used "princes" to mean a male member of a royal family other than the....*
- *The article explained what "princes" means with a simple example.*

---

pro-inflammatory *(adjective)*

Tending to cause inflammation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pro-inflammatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "pro-inflammatory"? Explain why.*

---

proposing *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *In everyday English, people use "proposing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "proposing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pulse generator *(noun)*

A generator of single or multiple voltage pulses; usually adjustable for pulse rate.

- *He looked up "pulse generator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulse generator" to mean a generator of single or multiple voltage pulses;....*

---

punjab *(noun)*

A historical region on northwestern India and northern Pakistan.

- *He looked up "punjab" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "punjab."*

---

purity *(noun)*

The state of being unsullied by sin or moral wrong; lacking a knowledge of evil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purity."*
- *He looked up "purity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quarter-vine *(noun)*

Woody flowering vine of southern United States; stems show a cross in transverse section.

- *The article explained what "quarter-vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quarter-vine" to mean woody flowering vine of southern united states;....*

---

rabbi *(noun)*

A Hebrew title of respect for a Jewish scholar or teacher.

- *Understanding "rabbi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rabbi" during the group presentation.*

---

radioactive waste *(noun)*

Useless radioactive materials that are left after some laboratory or commercial process is completed.

- *The article explained what "radioactive waste" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "radioactive waste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rare-roasted *(adjective)*

(meat) roasted with the meat inside still rare.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rare-roasted."*
- *Students compared "rare-roasted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rational motive *(noun)*

A motive that can be defended by reasoning or logical argument.

- *Understanding "rational motive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rational motive" to mean a motive that can be defended by reasoning or....*

---

razor fish *(noun)*

Any of several small wrasses with compressed sharp-edged heads of the West Indies and Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "razor fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "razor fish."*

---

razor-fish *(noun)*

Any of several small wrasses with compressed sharp-edged heads of the West Indies and Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what "razor-fish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "razor-fish" to mean any of several small wrasses with compressed....*

---

realism *(noun)*

The state of being actual or real.

- *They discussed "realism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "realism."*

---

receipts *(noun)*

The entire amount of income before any deductions are made.

- *They discussed "receipts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "receipts" to mean the entire amount of income before any deductions....*

---

republic of the congo *(noun)*

A republic in west-central Africa; achieved independence from France in 1960.

- *Understanding "republic of the congo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "republic of the congo" means with a simple example.*

---

respiratory disorder *(noun)*

A disease affecting the respiratory system.

- *In class, the teacher used "respiratory disorder" to mean a disease affecting the respiratory system.*
- *He looked up "respiratory disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retrieve *(verb)*

Run after, pick up, and bring to the master.

- *Train the dog to retrieve.*
- *Retrieve the car from the parking garage.*

---

rhodes *(noun)*

A Greek island in the southeast Aegean Sea 10 miles off the Turkish coast; the largest of the Dodecanese; it was colonized before 1000 BC by Dorians from Argos; site of the Colossus of Rhodes.

- *The article explained what "rhodes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rhodes" during the group presentation.*

---

ri *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies; the smallest state.

- *The article explained what "ri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ri" to mean a state in new england; one of the original 13....*

right hemisphere *(noun)*

The cerebral hemisphere to the right of the corpus callosum that controls the left half of the body.

- *Understanding "right hemisphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "right hemisphere" to mean the cerebral hemisphere to the right of the corpus....*

river boulder *(noun)*

A boulder that has been carried by a river to a place remote from its place of origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river boulder."*
- *He looked up "river boulder" because he had never seen it before.*

rosa parks *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery (Alabama) and so triggered the national Civil Rights movement (born in 1913).

- *In class, the teacher used "rosa parks" to mean united states civil rights leader who refused to....*
- *The article explained what "rosa parks" means with a simple example.*

saddle horse *(noun)*

A lightweight horse kept for riding only.

- *He looked up "saddle horse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saddle horse."*

saint valentine's day *(noun)*

A day for the exchange of tokens of affection.

- *They discussed "saint valentine's day" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "saint valentine's day" means with a simple example.*

salmon berry *(noun)*

White-flowered raspberry of western North America and northern Mexico with thimble-shaped orange berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "salmon berry" to mean white-flowered raspberry of western north america....*
- *Understanding "salmon berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scoop out *(verb)*

Take out or up with or as if with a scoop.

- *Scoop the sugar out of the container.*
- *Scoop out a melon.*

scoop up *(verb)*

Take out or up with or as if with a scoop.

- *Scoop the sugar out of the container.*
- *He did not know how to use "scoop up" until he saw an example.*

scotch *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Scotland or its people or culture or its English dialect or Gaelic language.

- *'Scotch' is in disfavor with Scottish people and is used primarily outside Scotland except in such frozen phrases as 'Scotch broth' or 'Scotch whiskey' or 'Scotch plaid'.*
- *Would you call this situation "scotch"? Explain why.*

scrub *(verb)*

Postpone indefinitely or annul something that was scheduled.

- *We had to scrub our vacation plans.*
- *She scrubbed his back.*

seed shrimp *(noun)*

Tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a shrimp-like body enclosed in a bivalve shell.

- *He looked up "seed shrimp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seed shrimp."*

separating *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *She tried to use "separating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "separating" in real sentences.*

---

sewing *(noun)*

Needlework on which you are working with needle and thread.

- *She put her sewing back in the basket.*
- *They discussed "sewing" during the group presentation.*

---

sex offender *(noun)*

Someone who has been convicted of a sex crime.

- *The article explained what "sex offender" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sex offender" to mean someone who has been convicted of a sex crime.*

---

shale *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock formed by the deposition of successive layers of clay.

- *The article explained what "shale" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shale" during the group presentation.*

---

shaping machine *(noun)*

A machine tool for shaping metal or wood.

- *The article explained what "shaping machine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shaping machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shin *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the lower part of the leg.

- *Understanding "shin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

short-haired *(adjective)*

With short hair.

- *A short-haired dog.*
- *Would you call this situation "short-haired"? Explain why.*

---

shrimp butter *(noun)*

Butter blended with chopped shrimp or seasoned with essence from shrimp shells.

- *The article explained what "shrimp butter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shrimp butter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simplified *(adjective)*

Made easy or uncomplicated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "simplified" when it is made easy or uncomplicated.*
- *Students compared "simplified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

single-stranded *(adjective)*

Having a single strand.

- *Single-stranded RNA.*
- *Students compared "single-stranded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

slipping *(adjective)*

Moving as on a slippery surface.

- *His slipping and slithering progress over the ice.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "slipping" when it is moving as on a slippery surface.*

---

smoke-cured *(adjective)*

(used especially of meats and fish) dried and cured by hanging in wood smoke.

- *The speaker chose "smoke-cured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "smoke-cured" when it is (used especially of meats and fish) dried and cured....*

---

solicitor *(noun)*

A petitioner who solicits contributions or trade or votes.

- *In class, the teacher used "solicitor" to mean a petitioner who solicits contributions or trade or....*
- *The article explained what "solicitor" means with a simple example.*

---

sophomore *(noun)*

A second-year undergraduate.

- *He looked up "sophomore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sophomore."*

---

soup spoon *(noun)*

A spoon with a rounded bowl for eating soup.

- *Understanding "soup spoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soup spoon."*

---

southern crab apple *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of southeastern United States; cultivated as an ornamental for its rose-colored blossoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "southern crab apple" to mean small tree or shrub of southeastern united states;....*
- *Understanding "southern crab apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spear-point *(noun)*

The head and sharpened point of a spear.

- *He looked up "spear-point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spear-point."*

---

spinal nerve *(noun)*

Any of the 31 pairs of nerves emerging from each side of the spinal cord (each attached to the cord by two roots: ventral and dorsal).

- *They discussed "spinal nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinal nerve" to mean any of the 31 pairs of nerves emerging from each....*

---

spreads *(noun)*

A meal that is well prepared and greatly enjoyed.

- *He looked up "spreads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spreads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squadron *(noun)*

An air force unit larger than a flight and smaller than a group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squadron."*
- *The article explained what "squadron" means with a simple example.*

---

square knot *(noun)*

A double knot made of two half hitches and used to join the ends of two cords.

- *They discussed "square knot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "square knot" to mean a double knot made of two half hitches and used to....*

---

squirrel *(noun)*

A kind of arboreal rodent having a long bushy tail.

- *They discussed "squirrel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sri lanka *(noun)*

A republic on the island of Ceylon; became independent of the United Kingdom in 1948.

- *The article explained what "sri lanka" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sri lanka" during the group presentation.*

---

stalin *(noun)*

Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953).

- *The article explained what "stalin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stalin" to mean russian leader who succeeded lenin as head of the....*

---

stickers *(noun)*

A particularly difficult or baffling question or problem.

- *Understanding "stickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stickers" during the group presentation.*

---

strawberry tree *(noun)*

Small evergreen European shrubby tree bearing many-seeded scarlet berries that are edible but bland; of Ireland, southern Europe, Asia Minor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strawberry tree."*
- *He looked up "strawberry tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strengthened *(adjective)*

Given added strength or support.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "strengthened."*
- *Would you call this situation "strengthened"? Explain why.*

---

subway fare *(noun)*

The fare charged for riding a subway train.

- *The article explained what "subway fare" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "subway fare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sucking pig *(noun)*

An unweaned piglet.

- *He looked up "sucking pig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sucking pig."*

---

sudden infant death syndrome *(noun)*

Sudden and unexpected death of an apparently healthy infant during sleep.

- *In class, the teacher used "sudden infant death syndrome" to mean sudden and unexpected death of an apparently....*
- *They discussed "sudden infant death syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

swamp fever *(noun)*

An infectious disease cause by leptospira and transmitted to humans from domestic animals; characterized by jaundice and fever.

- *He looked up "swamp fever" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swamp fever."*

---

taco *(noun)*

A tortilla rolled cupped around a filling.

- *The article explained what "taco" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "taco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take the bull by the horns *(verb)*

Face a difficulty and grapple with it without avoiding it.

- *In everyday English, people use "take the bull by the horns" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "take the bull by the horns" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

taliban *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic militia; in 1995 the Taliban militia took over Afghanistan and in 1996 took Kabul and set up an Islamic government.

- *The Taliban enforced a strict Muslim code of behavior.*
- *They discussed "taliban" during the group presentation.*

---

tapped *(adjective)*

In a condition for letting out liquid drawn out as by piercing or drawing a plug.

- *Latex from tapped rubber trees.*
- *Would you call this situation "tapped"? Explain why.*

---

thor *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of thunder and rain and farming; pictured as wielding a hammer emblematic of the thunderbolt; identified with Teutonic Donar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thor."*
- *He looked up "thor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

throw rug *(noun)*

A small rug; several can be used in a room.

- *In class, the teacher used "throw rug" to mean a small rug; several can be used in a room.*
- *Understanding "throw rug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thumbs *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *He did not know how to use "thumbs" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "thumbs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tidal current *(noun)*

The water current caused by the tides.

- *The article explained what "tidal current" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tidal current" to mean the water current caused by the tides.*

---

tinder *(noun)*

Material for starting a fire.

- *He looked up "tinder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tinder" during the group presentation.*

---

titan *(noun)*

A person of exceptional importance and reputation.

- *He looked up "titan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "titan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toll collector *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect tolls.

- *Understanding "toll collector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "toll collector" during the group presentation.*

---

toll plaza *(noun)*

An area where tollbooths are located.

- *The article explained what "toll plaza" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toll plaza" to mean an area where tollbooths are located.*

---

trait *(noun)*

A distinguishing feature of your personal nature.

- *Understanding "trait" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trait" means with a simple example.*

---

traitor *(noun)*

A person who says one thing and does another.

- *They discussed "traitor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traitor" to mean a person who says one thing and does another.*

---

troop *(noun)*

A cavalry unit corresponding to an infantry company.

- *A troop of children.*
- *In class, the teacher used "troop" to mean a cavalry unit corresponding to an infantry company.*

truths *(noun)*

The quality of being near to the true value.

- *He looked up "truths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "truths" to mean the quality of being near to the true value.*

underestimate *(noun)*

An estimation that is too low; an estimate that is less than the true or actual value.

- *He looked up "underestimate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "underestimate" to mean an estimation that is too low; an estimate that is....*

urges *(verb)*

Force or impel in an indicated direction.

- *The coach explained when to use "urges" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "urges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

valuation reserve *(noun)*

A reserve fund created by a charge against profits in order to provide for changes in the value of a company's assets.

- *They discussed "valuation reserve" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "valuation reserve" means with a simple example.*

volcanic rock *(noun)*

Extrusive igneous rock solidified near or on the surface of the Earth.

- *Understanding "volcanic rock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volcanic rock" to mean extrusive igneous rock solidified near or on the....*

volcano islands *(noun)*

A group of Japanese Islands in the northwestern Pacific Ocean to the north of the Marianas.

- *In class, the teacher used "volcano islands" to mean a group of japanese islands in the northwestern....*
- *The article explained what "volcano islands" means with a simple example.*

waist anchor *(noun)*

Spare anchor for use in emergency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waist anchor."*
- *They discussed "waist anchor" during the group presentation.*

wallpaper *(noun)*

A decorative paper for the walls of rooms.

- *Understanding "wallpaper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wallpaper" means with a simple example.*

warren earl burger *(noun)*

United States jurist appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court by Richard Nixon (1907-1995).

- *He looked up "warren earl burger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "warren earl burger" during the group presentation.*

washington irving *(noun)*

United States writer remembered for his stories (1783-1859).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washington irving."*
- *The article explained what "washington irving" means with a simple example.*

watt *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to 1 joule per second; the power dissipated by a current of 1 ampere flowing across a resistance of 1 ohm.

- *He looked up "watt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watt."*

wearing apparel *(noun)*

Clothing in general.

- *She was refined in her choice of apparel.*
- *He looked up "wearing apparel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weighs *(verb)*

To be oppressive or burdensome; ,.

- *He did not know how to use "weighs" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "weighs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wheat berry *(noun)*

Grains of common wheat; sometimes cooked whole or cracked as cereal; usually ground into flour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheat berry."*
- *The article explained what "wheat berry" means with a simple example.*

---

white cinnamon *(noun)*

Highly aromatic inner bark of the Canella winterana used as a condiment and a tonic.

- *In class, the teacher used "white cinnamon" to mean highly aromatic inner bark of the canella winterana....*
- *They discussed "white cinnamon" during the group presentation.*

---

white-haired *(adjective)*

Showing characteristics of age, especially having grey or white hair; -Coleridge.

- *A "white-haired" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "white-haired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

willis *(noun)*

English physician who was a pioneer in the study of the brain (1621-1675).

- *In class, the teacher used "willis" to mean english physician who was a pioneer in the study of....*
- *Understanding "willis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

willow *(noun)*

A textile machine having a system of revolving spikes for opening and cleaning raw textile fibers.

- *He looked up "willow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "willow."*

---

willow family *(noun)*

Two genera of trees or shrubs having hairy catkins: Salix; Populus.

- *In class, the teacher used "willow family" to mean two genera of trees or shrubs having hairy catkins:....*
- *The article explained what "willow family" means with a simple example.*

---

wisdom of solomon *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book consisting mainly of a meditation on wisdom; although ascribed to Solomon it was probably written in the first century BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisdom of solomon."*
- *Understanding "wisdom of solomon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

worm gear *(noun)*

Gear consisting of a shaft with screw thread (the worm) that meshes with a toothed wheel (the worm wheel); changes the direction of the axis of rotary motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "worm gear" to mean gear consisting of a shaft with screw thread (the....*
- *Understanding "worm gear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wound tumor virus *(noun)*

A tumor virus transmitted by leafhoppers.

- *They discussed "wound tumor virus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wound tumor virus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acute organic brain syndrome *(noun)*

Any disorder (as sudden confusion or disorientation) in an otherwise normal person that is due to reversible (temporary) impairment of brain tissues (as by head injuries or drugs or infection).

- *He looked up "acute organic brain syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acute organic brain syndrome."*

---

addict *(noun)*

Someone who is so ardently devoted to something that it resembles an addiction.

- *A golf addict.*
- *They discussed "addict" during the group presentation.*

---

alaska fur seal *(noun)*

Of Pacific coast from Alaska southward to California.

- *They discussed "alaska fur seal" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alaska fur seal."*

---

ale *(noun)*

A general name for beer made with a top fermenting yeast; in some of the United States an ale is (by law) a brew of more than 4% alcohol by volume.

- *In class, the teacher used "ale" to mean a general name for beer made with a top fermenting....*
- *The article explained what "ale" means with a simple example.*

---

alpha-beta brass *(noun)*

A brass that has more zinc and is stronger than alpha brass; used in making castings and hot-worked products.

- *He looked up "alpha-beta brass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alpha-beta brass" during the group presentation.*

---

american saddle horse *(noun)*

A high-stepping horse originating in Kentucky.

- *He looked up "american saddle horse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american saddle horse" to mean a high-stepping horse originating in kentucky.*

---

ant cow *(noun)*

Excretes a honeylike substance eaten by ants.

- *In class, the teacher used "ant cow" to mean excretes a honeylike substance eaten by ants.*
- *The article explained what "ant cow" means with a simple example.*

---

archaeological *(adjective)*

Related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology.

- *An archaeological dig.*
- *A dramatic archaeological discovery.*

---

assistants *(noun)*

A person who contributes to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *The article explained what "assistants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assistants" to mean a person who contributes to the fulfillment of a....*

---

australian coral snake *(noun)*

Small venomous but harmless snake marked with black-and-white on red.

- *The article explained what "australian coral snake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australian coral snake" to mean small venomous but harmless snake marked with....*

---

austria-hungary *(noun)*

A geographical area in central and eastern Europe; broken into separate countries at the end of World War I.

- *In class, the teacher used "austria-hungary" to mean a geographical area in central and eastern europe;....*
- *He looked up "austria-hungary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

automobile tire *(noun)*

A tire consisting of a rubber ring around the rim of an automobile wheel.

- *They discussed "automobile tire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "automobile tire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

automobile trunk *(noun)*

Compartment in an automobile that carries luggage or shopping or tools.

- *He put his golf bag in the trunk.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automobile trunk."*

---

auxiliary storage *(noun)*

A data storage device that is not the main memory of a computer.

- *The article explained what "auxiliary storage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "auxiliary storage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

az *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States; site of the Grand Canyon.

- *The article explained what "az" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "az" to mean a state in southwestern united states; site of the....*

---

banging *(noun)*

A continuing very loud noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "banging" to mean a continuing very loud noise.*
- *The article explained what "banging" means with a simple example.*

---

bank gravel *(noun)*

Gravel as found in natural deposits.

- *They discussed "bank gravel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bank gravel" means with a simple example.*

---

bengal *(noun)*

A region whose eastern part is now Bangladesh and whose western part is included in India.

- *They discussed "bengal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bengal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beta decay *(noun)*

Radioactive decay of an atomic nucleus that is accompanied by the emission of a beta particle.

- *Understanding "beta decay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beta decay" during the group presentation.*

---

bill of indictment *(noun)*

A formal document written for a prosecuting attorney charging a person with some offense.

- *The article explained what "bill of indictment" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bill of indictment."*

---

bird genus *(noun)*

A genus of birds.

- *They discussed "bird genus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bird genus" means with a simple example.*

---

black mustard *(noun)*

Widespread Eurasian annual plant cultivated for its pungent seeds; a principal source of table mustard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black mustard."*
- *They discussed "black mustard" during the group presentation.*

---

black squirrel *(noun)*

Fox squirrel or grey squirrel in the black color phase.

- *In class, the teacher used "black squirrel" to mean fox squirrel or grey squirrel in the black color phase.*
- *They discussed "black squirrel" during the group presentation.*

---

black willow *(noun)*

North American shrubby willow having dark bark and linear leaves growing close to streams and lakes.

- *They discussed "black willow" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "black willow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black-coated *(adjective)*

Coated with black.

- *Would you call this situation "black-coated"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "black-coated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blaze away *(verb)*

Perform (an acting passage) brilliantly and rapidly.

- *Mr. Jones blazed away in one passage after another to loud applause.*
- *He blazed away at the men.*

---

boiled *(adjective)*

Cooked in hot water.

- *A "boiled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "boiled" when it is cooked in hot water.*

---

bonding *(noun)*

A close personal relationship that forms between people (as between husband and wife or parent and child).

- *They discussed "bonding" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bonding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

book of exodus *(noun)*

The second book of the Old Testament: tells of the departure of the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt led by Moses; God gave them the Ten Commandments and the rest of Mosaic law on Mount Sinai during the Exodus.

- *In class, the teacher used "book of exodus" to mean the second book of the old testament: tells of the....*
- *They discussed "book of exodus" during the group presentation.*

---

bounds *(noun)*

The line or plane indicating the limit or extent of something.

- *What he did was beyond the bounds of acceptable behavior.*
- *The article explained what "bounds" means with a simple example.*

---

brake disk *(noun)*

A disk or plate that is fixed to the wheel; pressure is applied to it by the brake pads.

- *He looked up "brake disk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brake disk" during the group presentation.*

---

brake pad *(noun)*

One of the pads that apply friction to both sides of the brake disk.

- *In class, the teacher used "brake pad" to mean one of the pads that apply friction to both sides....*
- *They discussed "brake pad" during the group presentation.*

---

breeds *(noun)*

A special variety of domesticated animals within a species.

- *They discussed "breeds" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breeds."*

---

brown rot *(noun)*

Any of certain fungous diseases of plants characterized by browning and decay of tissues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown rot."*
- *He looked up "brown rot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brown-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair of a dark color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "brown-haired" when it is having hair of a dark color.*
- *A "brown-haired" approach may work better in this case.*

bumper car *(noun)*

A small low-powered electrically powered vehicle driven on a special platform where there are many others to be dodged.

- *The article explained what "bumper car" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bumper car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

butterfly nut *(noun)*

A threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb and forefinger leverage in turning.

- *In class, the teacher used "butterfly nut" to mean a threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb....*
- *They discussed "butterfly nut" during the group presentation.*

byron *(noun)*

English romantic poet notorious for his rebellious and unconventional lifestyle (1788-1824).

- *Understanding "byron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "byron" because he had never seen it before.*

canterbury bell *(noun)*

Herb of Colombia to Peru having pale purple flowers.

- *He looked up "canterbury bell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "canterbury bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capital of uruguay *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Uruguay; a cosmopolitan city and one of the busiest ports in South America.

- *The article explained what "capital of uruguay" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of uruguay."*

cardiovascular *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or involving the heart and blood vessels.

- *Cardiovascular conditioning.*
- *The speaker chose "cardiovascular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

chalk line *(noun)*

A chalked string used in the building trades to make a straight line on a vertical surface.

- *They discussed "chalk line" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chalk line" because he had never seen it before.*

cherry tomato *(noun)*

Small red to yellow tomatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cherry tomato."*
- *He looked up "cherry tomato" because he had never seen it before.*

chic *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of being fashionable.

- *They discussed "chic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chinese cinnamon *(noun)*

Aromatic bark of the cassia-bark tree; less desirable as a spice than Ceylon cinnamon bark.

- *He looked up "chinese cinnamon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese cinnamon."*

claim jumper *(noun)*

One who illegally occupies property to which another has a legal claim.

- *The article explained what "claim jumper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "claim jumper" to mean one who illegally occupies property to which....*

clone *(noun)*

A person who is almost identical to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clone."*
- *They discussed "clone" during the group presentation.*

---

cluster bean *(noun)*

Drought-tolerant herb grown for forage and for its seed which yield a gum used as a thickening agent or sizing material.

- *Understanding "cluster bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cluster bean" means with a simple example.*

---

cluster headache *(noun)*

A painful recurring headache associated with the release of histamine from cells.

- *The article explained what "cluster headache" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cluster headache" during the group presentation.*

---

clusters *(noun)*

A grouping of a number of similar things.

- *The article explained what "clusters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clusters" during the group presentation.*

---

coffee mug *(noun)*

A mug intended for serving coffee.

- *They discussed "coffee mug" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coffee mug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colin powell *(noun)*

United States general who was the first African American to serve as chief of staff; later served as Secretary of State under President George W. Bush (born 1937).

- *In class, the teacher used "colin powell" to mean united states general who was the first african....*
- *The article explained what "colin powell" means with a simple example.*

---

communal *(adjective)*

Relating to a small administrative district or community.

- *Communal elections in several European countries.*
- *Would you call this situation "communal"? Explain why.*

---

complete fracture *(noun)*

Break involving the entire width of the bone.

- *The article explained what "complete fracture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "complete fracture" to mean break involving the entire width of the bone.*

---

compliments *(noun)*

(usually plural) a polite expression of desire for someone's welfare.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compliments."*
- *He looked up "compliments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cone-bearing *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or part of trees or shrubs bearing cones and evergreen leaves.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cone-bearing" when it is of or relating to or part of trees or shrubs....*
- *The speaker chose "cone-bearing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

confederate army *(noun)*

The southern army during the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "confederate army" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "confederate army" means with a simple example.*

---

confederate states of america *(noun)*

The southern states that seceded from the United States in 1861.

- *They discussed "confederate states of america" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “confederate states of america” to mean the southern states that seceded from the united....*

---

consortium *(noun)*

An association of companies for some definite purpose.

- *The article explained what “consortium” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “consortium.”*

---

controllers *(noun)*

A mechanism that controls the operation of a machine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “controllers.”*
- *The article explained what “controllers” means with a simple example.*

---

cork tree *(noun)*

Prickly Australian coral tree having soft spongy wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cork tree.”*
- *He looked up “cork tree” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cornell university *(noun)*

A university in Ithaca, New York.

- *The article explained what “cornell university” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cornell university” during the group presentation.*

---

courier *(noun)*

A person who carries a message.

- *They discussed “courier” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “courier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crab-eating fox *(noun)*

Wild dog of northern South America.

- *He looked up “crab-eating fox” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crab-eating fox.”*

---

cuban monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Cuba.

- *He looked up “cuban monetary unit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cuban monetary unit” to mean monetary unit in cuba.*

---

cubic foot *(noun)*

The volume equal to a cube one foot on each side.

- *In class, the teacher used “cubic foot” to mean the volume equal to a cube one foot on each side.*
- *Understanding “cubic foot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curtain lecture *(noun)*

A private lecture to a husband by his wife.

- *He looked up “curtain lecture” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “curtain lecture” during the group presentation.*

---

dark-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair of a dark color.

- *A dark-haired beauty.*
- *Students compared “dark-haired” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dd *(noun)*

A doctor’s degree in religion.

- *Understanding “dd” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dd” to mean a doctor’s degree in religion.*

---

de-emphasize *(verb)*

Reduce the emphasis.

- *Learners should practice how to use “de-emphasize” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “de-emphasize” and when to wait.*

---

debating *(verb)*

Think about carefully; weigh.

- *She tried to use “debating” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “debating” in real sentences.*

---

decreasing *(adjective)*

Becoming less or smaller.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “decreasing.”*
- *Students compared “decreasing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

defect *(noun)*

A mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of something (especially on a person’s body).

- *Visual defects.*
- *This device permits detection of defects in the lungs.*

---

department of corrections *(noun)*

The department of local government that is responsible for managing the treatment of convicted offenders.

- *For a career in corrections turn to the web site of the New Jersey Department of Corrections.*
- *He looked up “department of corrections” because he had never seen it before.*

---

disastrous *(adjective)*

(of events) having extremely unfortunate or dire consequences; bringing ruin; ; ; ; - Charles Darwin; - Douglas MacArthur.

- *The battle was a disastrous end to a disastrous campaign.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “disastrous.”*

---

discharge lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that generates light by a discharge between two electrodes in a gas.

- *He looked up “discharge lamp” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “discharge lamp” during the group presentation.*

---

disk brake *(noun)*

Hydraulic brake in which friction is applied to both sides of a spinning disk by the brake pads.

- *He looked up “disk brake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “disk brake” during the group presentation.*

---

ditch reed *(noun)*

Tall North American reed having relative wide leaves and large plumelike panicles; widely distributed in moist areas; used for mats, screens and arrow shafts.

- *In class, the teacher used “ditch reed” to mean tall north american reed having relative wide....*
- *He looked up “ditch reed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dive bomber *(noun)*

A bomber that releases its bombs during a steep dive toward the target.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dive bomber.”*
- *The article explained what “dive bomber” means with a simple example.*

---

dividend warrant *(noun)*

An order of payment (such as a check payable to a shareholder) in which a dividend is paid.

- *In class, the teacher used “dividend warrant” to mean an order of payment (such as a check payable to a....*
- *They discussed “dividend warrant” during the group presentation.*

---

doctor’s degree *(noun)*

One of the highest earned academic degrees conferred by a university.

- *They discussed “doctor’s degree” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “doctor’s degree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dot printer *(noun)*

A printer that represents each character as a pattern of dots from a dot matrix.

- *The article explained what “dot printer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dot printer” to mean a printer that represents each character as a....*

---

drown *(verb)*

Be covered with or submerged in a liquid.

- *I was drowned in work.*
- *The noise drowned out her speech.*

---

drown out *(verb)*

Make imperceptible.

- *The noise from the ice machine drowned out the music.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “drown out” in real sentences.*

---

durable *(adjective)*

Capable of withstanding wear and tear and decay.

- *Durable denim jeans.*
- *Hopes for a durable peace.*

---

easter bunny *(noun)*

A rabbit that delivers Easter eggs.

- *Understanding “easter bunny” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “easter bunny” during the group presentation.*

---

efficacy *(noun)*

Capacity or power to produce a desired effect.

- *Concern about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine.*
- *He looked up “efficacy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric razor *(noun)*

A razor powered by an electric motor.

- *They discussed “electric razor” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electric razor” to mean a razor powered by an electric motor.*

---

erin *(noun)*

An early name of Ireland that is now used in poetry.

- *He looked up “erin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “erin.”*

---

exaggerated *(adjective)*

Represented as greater than is true or reasonable.

- *An exaggerated opinion of oneself.*
- *Thick lenses exaggerated the size of her eyes.*

---

exhaust pipe *(noun)*

A pipe through which burned gases travel from the exhaust manifold to the muffler.

- *Understanding “exhaust pipe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “exhaust pipe” during the group presentation.*

---

exploited *(adjective)*

Of persons; taken advantage of.

- *Would you call this situation “exploited”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “exploited” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

extracted *(verb)*

Deduce (a principle) or construe (a meaning).

- *I extracted a promise from the Dean for two new positions.*
- *The coach explained when to use "extracted" and when to wait.*

factor analytical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or the product of factor analysis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "factor analytical."*
- *A "factor analytical" approach may work better in this case.*

fare-thee-well *(noun)*

State of perfection; the utmost degree.

- *They polished the furniture to a fare-thee-well.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fare-thee-well" to mean state of perfection; the utmost degree.*

faults *(noun)*

The quality of being inadequate or falling short of perfection.

- *He knew his own faults much better than she did.*
- *I could understand his English in spite of his grammatical faults.*

field mustard *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *Understanding "field mustard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field mustard."*

file allocation table *(noun)*

The part of a floppy disk or hard disk where information is stored about the location of each piece of information on the disk (and about the location of unusable areas of the disk).

- *He looked up "file allocation table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "file allocation table" to mean the part of a floppy disk or hard disk where....*

filipino *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Philippines or its people or customs.

- *Our Filipino cook.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "filipino" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the....*

flashing *(noun)*

A short vivid experience.

- *The flashings of pain were a warning.*
- *He looked up "flashing" because he had never seen it before.*

flat knot *(noun)*

A square knot used in a reef line.

- *They discussed "flat knot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flat knot."*

flush toilet *(noun)*

A toilet that is cleaned of waste by the flow of water through it.

- *They discussed "flush toilet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flush toilet" means with a simple example.*

folding door *(noun)*

An interior door that opens by folding back in sections (rather than by swinging on hinges).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folding door."*
- *The article explained what "folding door" means with a simple example.*

four-lined leaf bug *(noun)*

Yellow or orange leaf bug with four black stripes down the back; widespread in central and eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "four-lined leaf bug" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "four-lined leaf bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freddie mac *(noun)*

A corporation authorized by Congress to provide a secondary market for residential mortgages.

- *He looked up "freddie mac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freddie mac."*

---

freedom from search and seizure *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the 4th amendment to the US Constitution.

- *Understanding "freedom from search and seizure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "freedom from search and seizure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

garden strawberry *(noun)*

Widely cultivated.

- *Understanding "garden strawberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garden strawberry."*

---

gin *(noun)*

A trap for birds or small mammals; often has a slip noose.

- *In class, the teacher used "gin" to mean a trap for birds or small mammals; often has a slip....*
- *They discussed "gin" during the group presentation.*

---

gin and it *(noun)*

A cocktail made of gin and sweet vermouth.

- *He looked up "gin and it" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gin and it."*

---

ginger nut *(noun)*

A crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.

- *The article explained what "ginger nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ginger nut" to mean a crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.*

---

girlfriends *(noun)*

A girl or young woman with whom a man is romantically involved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girlfriends."*
- *The article explained what "girlfriends" means with a simple example.*

---

goose liver *(noun)*

Liver of a goose used as meat.

- *The article explained what "goose liver" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goose liver" to mean liver of a goose used as meat.*

---

granting *(verb)*

Give as judged due or on the basis of merit.

- *Learners should practice how to use "granting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "granting" until he saw an example.*

---

greeting *(noun)*

(usually plural) an acknowledgment or expression of good will (especially on meeting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greeting."*
- *He looked up "greeting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gum arabic *(noun)*

Gum from an acacia tree; used as a thickener (especially in candies and pharmaceuticals).

- *They discussed "gum arabic" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “gum arabic” because he had never seen it before.*

hank williams *(noun)*

United States country singer and songwriter (1923-1953).

- *Understanding “hank williams” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hank williams.”*

hawaiian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the state or island of Hawaii or to the people or culture or language.

- *It is useful to describe something as “hawaiian” when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the state or....*
- *The speaker chose “hawaiian” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

headaches *(noun)*

Something or someone that causes anxiety; a source of unhappiness.

- *In class, the teacher used “headaches” to mean something or someone that causes anxiety; a source....*
- *They discussed “headaches” during the group presentation.*

henry viii *(noun)*

Son of Henry VII and King of England from 1509 to 1547; his divorce from Catherine of Aragon resulted in his break with the Catholic Church in 1534 and his excommunication 1538, leading to the start of the Reformation in England (1491-1547).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “henry viii.”*
- *He looked up “henry viii” because he had never seen it before.*

herbert george wells *(noun)*

Prolific English writer best known for his science-fiction novels; he also wrote on contemporary social problems and wrote popular accounts of history and science (1866-1946).

- *He looked up “herbert george wells” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “herbert george wells” during the group presentation.*

heroic verse *(noun)*

A verse form suited to the treatment of heroic or elevated themes; dactylic hexameter or iambic pentameter.

- *The article explained what “heroic verse” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “heroic verse” during the group presentation.*

honeymoon *(noun)*

A holiday taken by a newly married couple.

- *He looked up “honeymoon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “honeymoon.”*

ignition *(noun)*

The process of initiating combustion or catching fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ignition.”*
- *He looked up “ignition” because he had never seen it before.*

impaired *(adjective)*

Diminished in strength, quality, or utility.

- *Impaired eyesight.*
- *The speaker chose “impaired” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

in-bounds *(adjective)*

Between the first and third base lines.

- *A “in-bounds” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “in-bounds” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

incomes *(noun)*

The financial gain (earned or unearned) accruing over a given period of time.

- *In class, the teacher used “incomes” to mean the financial gain (earned or unearned) accruing....*
- *Understanding “incomes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indicator lamp *(noun)*

Indicator consisting of a light to indicate whether power is on or a motor is in operation.

- *They discussed "indicator lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "indicator lamp" means with a simple example.*

insured person *(noun)*

A person whose interests are protected by an insurance policy; a person who contracts for an insurance policy that indemnifies him against loss of property or life or health etc.

- *They discussed "insured person" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "insured person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

investigative *(adjective)*

Designed to find information or ascertain facts.

- *Investigative reporting.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "investigative" when it is designed to find information or ascertain facts.*

ir *(noun)*

A board of the British government that administers and collects major direct taxes.

- *The article explained what "ir" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ir" to mean a board of the british government that administers....*

james arthur baldwin *(noun)*

United States author who was an outspoken critic of racism (1924-1987).

- *They discussed "james arthur baldwin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "james arthur baldwin" because he had never seen it before.*

jerusalem sage *(noun)*

A spreading subshrub of Mediterranean regions cultivated for dense axillary whorls of purple or yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "jerusalem sage" to mean a spreading subshrub of mediterranean regions....*
- *The article explained what "jerusalem sage" means with a simple example.*

jewel *(noun)*

A person who is as brilliant and precious as a piece of jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewel."*
- *He looked up "jewel" because he had never seen it before.*

jupiter *(noun)*

The largest planet and the 5th from the sun; has many satellites and is one of the brightest objects in the night sky.

- *The article explained what "jupiter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jupiter" to mean the largest planet and the 5th from the sun; has....*

kick downstairs *(verb)*

Assign to a lower position; reduce in rank.

- *The coach explained when to use "kick downstairs" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "kick downstairs" in real sentences.*

lawn cart *(noun)*

A cart for carrying small loads; has handles and one or more wheels.

- *He looked up "lawn cart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawn cart" to mean a cart for carrying small loads; has handles and....*

left hemisphere *(noun)*

The cerebral hemisphere to the left of the corpus callosum that controls the right half of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left hemisphere."*
- *He looked up "left hemisphere" because he had never seen it before.*

leigh hunt *(noun)*

British writer who defended the Romanticism of Keats and Shelley (1784-1859).

- *He looked up "leigh hunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leigh hunt."*

---

leonardo *(noun)*

Italian painter and sculptor and engineer and scientist and architect; the most versatile genius of the Italian Renaissance (1452-1519).

- *In class, the teacher used "leonardo" to mean italian painter and sculptor and engineer and....*
- *He looked up "leonardo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letter of the alphabet *(noun)*

The conventional characters of the alphabet used to represent speech.

- *His grandmother taught him his letters.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letter of the alphabet."*

---

lie detector *(noun)*

A polygraph that records bodily changes sometimes associated with lying.

- *He looked up "lie detector" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lie detector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lily pad *(noun)*

Floating leaves of a water lily.

- *The article explained what "lily pad" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lily pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linguistic rule *(noun)*

(linguistics) a rule describing (or prescribing) a linguistic practice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linguistic rule."*
- *He looked up "linguistic rule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

long-staple *(adjective)*

Having relatively long fibers.

- *Long-staple cotton.*
- *Students compared "long-staple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lower respiratory infection *(noun)*

Infection of the lower respiratory tract.

- *In class, the teacher used "lower respiratory infection" to mean infection of the lower respiratory tract.*
- *The article explained what "lower respiratory infection" means with a simple example.*

---

luggage carrier *(noun)*

Carrier (as behind a bicycle seat) for luggage.

- *Understanding "luggage carrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "luggage carrier" means with a simple example.*

---

lynch mob *(noun)*

A mob that kills a person for some presumed offense without legal authority.

- *He looked up "lynch mob" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lynch mob" to mean a mob that kills a person for some presumed offense....*

---

manifest *(verb)*

Reveal its presence or make an appearance.

- *The ghost manifests each year on the same day.*
- *The buildings in Rome manifest a high level of architectural sophistication.*

---

mans *(noun)*

An adult person who is male (as opposed to a woman).

- *They discussed "mans" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “mans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

marx *(noun)*

United States comedian; one of four brothers who made motion pictures together (1901-1979).

- *Understanding “marx” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “marx” to mean united states comedian; one of four brothers who....*

---

metal detector *(noun)*

Detector that gives a signal when it detects the presence of metal; used to detect the presence of stray bits of metal in food products or to find buried metal.

- *They discussed “metal detector” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “metal detector” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mexican nut pine *(noun)*

A small two-needled or three-needled pinon of Mexico and southern Texas.

- *He looked up “mexican nut pine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “mexican nut pine” during the group presentation.*

---

mid-calf *(noun)*

The middle of the calf; half way between the knee and ankle.

- *The article explained what “mid-calf” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “mid-calf” during the group presentation.*

---

mixed metaphor *(noun)*

A combination of two or more metaphors that together produce a ridiculous effect.

- *The article explained what “mixed metaphor” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mixed metaphor” to mean a combination of two or more metaphors that....*

---

mutually *(adverb)*

In a mutual or shared manner.

- *The agreement was mutually satisfactory.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “mutually” in the final chapter.*

---

ninety-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than ninety.

- *It is useful to describe something as “ninety-nine” when it is being nine more than ninety.*
- *The speaker chose “ninety-nine” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

norway maple *(noun)*

A large Eurasian maple tree naturalized in North America; five-lobed leaves yellow in autumn; cultivated in many varieties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “norway maple.”*
- *Understanding “norway maple” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obese *(adjective)*

Excessively fat.

- *Students compared “obese” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “obese” approach may work better in this case.*

---

occupational safety and health act *(noun)*

A law passed by the United States Congress that created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to prevent employees from being injured or contracting diseases in the course of their employment.

- *They discussed “occupational safety and health act” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “occupational safety and health act” because he had never seen it before.*

---

oil stain *(noun)*

A stain produced by oil.

- *They discussed “oil stain” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oil stain.”*

---

old-timer *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *The article explained what "old-timer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old-timer" to mean an experienced person who has been through many....*

---

out-of-bounds *(adjective)*

Barred to a designated group.

- *Would you call this situation "out-of-bounds"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "out-of-bounds" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overlooking *(adjective)*

Used of a height or viewpoint.

- *The balcony overlooking the ballroom.*
- *A "overlooking" approach may work better in this case.*

---

painted daisy *(noun)*

Spring-flowering garden perennial of Asiatic origin having finely divided aromatic leaves and white to pink-purple flowers; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what "painted daisy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "painted daisy" to mean spring-flowering garden perennial of asiatic origin....*

---

pandemic *(noun)*

An epidemic that is geographically widespread; occurring throughout a region or even throughout the world.

- *They discussed "pandemic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pandemic" to mean an epidemic that is geographically widespread;....*

---

paper cutter *(noun)*

A cutting implement for cutting sheets of paper to the desired size.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper cutter."*
- *Understanding "paper cutter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

part-timer *(noun)*

Someone who works less than the customary or standard time.

- *The article explained what "part-timer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "part-timer" to mean someone who works less than the customary or....*

---

passages *(noun)*

The motion of one object relative to another.

- *The nasal passages.*
- *The article explained what "passages" means with a simple example.*

---

pedestrian traffic *(noun)*

People coming and going on foot.

- *Understanding "pedestrian traffic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pedestrian traffic" means with a simple example.*

---

perceptions *(noun)*

A way of conceiving something.

- *Understanding "perceptions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perceptions."*

---

perimeter *(noun)*

The size of something as given by the distance around it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perimeter."*
- *He looked up "perimeter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pike *(noun)*

A sharp point (as on the end of a spear).

- *They discussed “pike” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pike” means with a simple example.*

---

plains pocket mouse *(noun)*

Small rodent of open areas of United States plains states.

- *Understanding “plains pocket mouse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plains pocket mouse” to mean small rodent of open areas of united states plains....*

---

prairie dog *(noun)*

Any of several rodents of North American prairies living in large complex burrows having a barking cry.

- *Understanding “prairie dog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “prairie dog” because he had never seen it before.*

---

preacher *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.

- *Understanding “preacher” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “preacher” during the group presentation.*

---

preacher man *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.

- *Understanding “preacher man” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “preacher man” to mean someone whose occupation is preaching the gospel.*

---

preceded *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *Bill preceded John in the long line of Susan’s husbands.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “preceded” in real sentences.*

---

primary winding *(noun)*

Coil forming the part of an electrical circuit such that changing current in it induces a current in a neighboring circuit.

- *Current through the primary coil induces current in the secondary coil.*
- *Understanding “primary winding” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prop root *(noun)*

A root that grows from and supports the stem above the ground in plants such as mangroves.

- *The article explained what “prop root” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “prop root” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protector *(noun)*

A person who cares for persons or property.

- *He looked up “protector” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “protector” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulp *(noun)*

An inexpensive magazine printed on poor quality paper.

- *He pounded it to a pulp.*
- *They discussed “pulp” during the group presentation.*

---

queensland grass-cloth plant *(noun)*

Australian plant of genus Pipturus whose fiber is used in making cloth.

- *He looked up “queensland grass-cloth plant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “queensland grass-cloth plant” during the group presentation.*

---

rabbits *(noun)*

Flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or domesticated) eaten as food.

- *They discussed “rabbits” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rabbits” to mean flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or....*

radio emission *(noun)*

An electromagnetic wave with a wavelength between 0.5 cm to 30,000 m.

- *Understanding "radio emission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio emission" to mean an electromagnetic wave with a wavelength between....*

razor edge *(noun)*

An edge that is as sharp as the cutting side of a razor.

- *They discussed "razor edge" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "razor edge" means with a simple example.*

re-emphasize *(verb)*

Emphasize anew.

- *The director re-emphasized the need for greater productivity.*
- *She tried to use "re-emphasize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

recruits *(verb)*

Cause to assemble or enlist in the military.

- *He did not know how to use "recruits" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "recruits" and when to wait.*

red squirrel *(noun)*

Of northern United States and Canada.

- *He looked up "red squirrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "red squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

red willow *(noun)*

Eurasian osier having reddish or purple twigs and bark rich in tannin.

- *The article explained what "red willow" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red willow."*

red-coated *(adjective)*

Used of British soldiers during the American Revolutionary War because of their red coats.

- *It is useful to describe something as "red-coated" when it is used of british soldiers during the american....*
- *The speaker chose "red-coated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

reel off *(verb)*

Recite volubly or extravagantly.

- *Unreel the tape.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reel off" when talking about this idea.*

reinforce *(verb)*

Strengthen and support with rewards.

- *Let's reinforce good behavior.*
- *He reinforced the concrete.*

republic of croatia *(noun)*

A republic in the western Balkans in south-central Europe in the eastern Adriatic coastal area; formerly part of the Habsburg monarchy and Yugoslavia; became independent in 1991.

- *He looked up "republic of croatia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of croatia."*

restart *(verb)*

Take up or begin anew.

- *He did not know how to use "restart" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "restart" in real sentences.*

revelation of saint john the divine *(noun)*

The last book of the New Testament; contains visionary descriptions of heaven and of conflicts between good and evil and of the end of the world; attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *He looked up "revelation of saint john the divine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revelation of saint john the divine."*

---

revive *(verb)*

Be brought back to life, consciousness, or strength.

- *Interest in ESP revived.*
- *The doctors revived the comatose man.*

---

rigorous *(adjective)*

Demanding strict attention to rules and procedures.

- *Rigorous discipline.*
- *Rigorous application of the law.*

---

ringing *(noun)*

The sound of a bell ringing; ; ; –E. A. Poe.

- *The ringing of the telephone.*
- *The tintinnabulation that so voluminously swells from the ringing and the dinging of the bells.*

---

rocking chair *(noun)*

A chair mounted on rockers.

- *He looked up "rocking chair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocking chair."*

---

sage brush *(noun)*

Any of several North American composite subshrubs of the genera Artemis or Seriphidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "sage brush" to mean any of several north american composite subshrubs....*
- *The article explained what "sage brush" means with a simple example.*

---

salad greens *(noun)*

Greens suitable for eating uncooked as in salads.

- *They discussed "salad greens" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salad greens" to mean greens suitable for eating uncooked as in salads.*

---

salt-cured *(adjective)*

(used especially of meats) preserved in salt.

- *Students compared "salt-cured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "salt-cured" when it is (used especially of meats) preserved in salt.*

---

scarf *(noun)*

A garment worn around the head or neck or shoulders for warmth or decoration.

- *They discussed "scarf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scarf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarf out *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *In everyday English, people use "scarf out" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "scarf out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

scenery *(noun)*

The painted structures of a stage set that are intended to suggest a particular locale.

- *They worked all night painting the scenery.*
- *They discussed "scenery" during the group presentation.*

---

selections *(noun)*

An assortment of things from which a choice can be made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selections."*

- *Understanding "selections" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensory *(adjective)*

Of a nerve fiber or impulse originating outside and passing toward the central nervous system.

- *Sensory neurons.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sensory."*

---

serial murderer *(noun)*

Someone who murders more than three victims one at a time in a relatively short interval.

- *In class, the teacher used "serial murderer" to mean someone who murders more than three victims one at....*
- *He looked up "serial murderer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sewing room *(noun)*

A room set aside for sewing.

- *Understanding "sewing room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sewing room" to mean a room set aside for sewing.*

---

shelters *(noun)*

The condition of being protected.

- *He looked up "shelters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shelters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoe lace *(noun)*

A lace used for fastening shoes.

- *He looked up "shoe lace" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoe lace."*

---

sidewalk *(noun)*

Walk consisting of a paved area for pedestrians; usually beside a street or roadway.

- *In class, the teacher used "sidewalk" to mean walk consisting of a paved area for pedestrians;....*
- *He looked up "sidewalk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sierra nevada mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in eastern California; contains Mount Whitney.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sierra nevada mountains."*
- *He looked up "sierra nevada mountains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simple fracture *(noun)*

An uncomplicated fracture in which the broken bones to not pierce the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "simple fracture" to mean an uncomplicated fracture in which the broken bones....*
- *He looked up "simple fracture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir joseph john thomson *(noun)*

English physicist who experimented with the conduction of electricity through gases and who discovered the electron and determined its charge and mass (1856-1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir joseph john thomson" to mean english physicist who experimented with the....*
- *The article explained what "sir joseph john thomson" means with a simple example.*

---

sleepy *(adjective)*

Ready to fall asleep.

- *Beginning to feel sleepy.*
- *A sleepy-eyed child with drooping eyelids.*

---

smoothly *(adverb)*

With no problems or difficulties.

- *Put the plans into effect quickly and smoothly.*
- *'And now,' he said smoothly, 'we will continue the conversation'.*

---

solar halo *(noun)*

A luminous halo parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun; caused by ice crystals in the atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar halo."*
- *The article explained what "solar halo" means with a simple example.*

---

solar telescope *(noun)*

A telescope designed to make observations of the sun.

- *They discussed "solar telescope" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "solar telescope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solicitor general *(noun)*

A law officer appointed to assist an attorney general.

- *He looked up "solicitor general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solicitor general."*

---

solitary wave *(noun)*

(physics) a quantum of energy or quasiparticle that can be propagated as a traveling wave in nonlinear systems and is neither preceded nor followed by another such disturbance; does not obey the superposition principle and does not dissipate.

- *Soliton waves can travel long distances with little loss of energy or structure.*
- *He looked up "solitary wave" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sophomore class *(noun)*

The second class in a four-year college or high school.

- *In class, the teacher used "sophomore class" to mean the second class in a four-year college or high school.*
- *The article explained what "sophomore class" means with a simple example.*

---

sound alphabet *(noun)*

An alphabet of characters intended to represent specific sounds of speech.

- *Understanding "sound alphabet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sound alphabet" means with a simple example.*

---

spanish cedar tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree yielding fragrant wood used especially for boxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish cedar tree."*
- *He looked up "spanish cedar tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spontaneous generation *(noun)*

A hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.

- *They discussed "spontaneous generation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spontaneous generation" means with a simple example.*

---

squirrel away *(verb)*

Save up as for future use.

- *In everyday English, people use "squirrel away" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "squirrel away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stage technician *(noun)*

An employee of a theater who performs work involved in putting on a theatrical production.

- *Understanding "stage technician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stage technician" to mean an employee of a theater who performs work involved....*

---

staple *(noun)*

A natural fiber (raw cotton, wool, hemp, flax) that can be twisted to form yarn.

- *Staple fibers vary widely in length.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staple."*

---

stereotypes *(noun)*

A conventional or formulaic conception or image.

- *Regional stereotypes have been part of America since its founding.*
- *They discussed "stereotypes" during the group presentation.*

---

strand *(noun)*

A necklace made by a stringing objects together.

- *A strand of pearls.*
- *He tried to pick up the strands of his former life.*

---

stretch receptor *(noun)*

A receptor in a muscle that responds to stretching of the muscle tissue.

- *The article explained what "stretch receptor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stretch receptor" during the group presentation.*

---

stunned *(adjective)*

In a state of mental numbness especially as resulting from shock.

- *Lay semiconscious, stunned (or stupefied) by the blow.*
- *Stood in stunned silence.*

---

suicide pact *(noun)*

An agreement by two or more people to commit suicide together at a given place and time.

- *The two lovers killed themselves in a suicide pact.*
- *He looked up "suicide pact" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superior vocal cord *(noun)*

Either of the upper two vocal cords that are not involved in vocalization.

- *Understanding "superior vocal cord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superior vocal cord" to mean either of the upper two vocal cords that are not....*

---

sushi *(noun)*

Rice (with raw fish) wrapped in seaweed.

- *He looked up "sushi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sushi" during the group presentation.*

---

suspend *(verb)*

Cause to be held in suspension in a fluid.

- *Suspend the particles.*
- *The secret police suspended their victims from the ceiling and beat them.*

---

sw *(noun)*

The compass point midway between south and west; at 225 degrees.

- *In class, the teacher used "sw" to mean the compass point midway between south and west; at....*
- *The article explained what "sw" means with a simple example.*

---

swamp oak *(noun)*

Australian leafless shrub resembling broom and having small yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "swamp oak" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swamp oak."*

---

swelling *(noun)*

An abnormal protuberance or localized enlargement.

- *They discussed "swelling" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swelling."*

---

tails *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tails."*
- *Understanding "tails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telescope sight *(noun)*

Gunsight consisting of a telescope on a firearm for use as a sight.

- *The article explained what "telescope sight" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telescope sight" to mean gunsight consisting of a telescope on a firearm for....*

terminology *(noun)*

A system of words used to name things in a particular discipline.

- *Legal terminology.*
- *The article explained what "terminology" means with a simple example.*

theatrical *(adjective)*

Suited to or characteristic of the stage or theater.

- *A theatrical pose.*
- *One of the most theatrical figures in public life.*

thermal printer *(noun)*

A printer that produces characters by applying heat to special paper that is sensitive to heat.

- *They discussed "thermal printer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermal printer" to mean a printer that produces characters by applying heat....*

tidal river *(noun)*

A stream in which the effects of the tide extend far upstream.

- *In class, the teacher used "tidal river" to mean a stream in which the effects of the tide extend....*
- *Understanding "tidal river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

timer *(noun)*

A timepiece that measures a time interval and signals its end.

- *They discussed "timer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "timer" means with a simple example.*

travellers *(noun)*

A person who changes location.

- *In class, the teacher used "travellers" to mean a person who changes location.*
- *He looked up "travellers" because he had never seen it before.*

trustee *(noun)*

A person (or institution) to whom legal title to property is entrusted to use for another's benefit.

- *In class, the teacher used "trustee" to mean a person (or institution) to whom legal title to....*
- *Understanding "trustee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turn thumbs down *(verb)*

Vote against.

- *The faculty turned thumbs down on the candidate for the Dean position.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "turn thumbs down" in real sentences.*

two-timer *(noun)*

A person who says one thing and does another.

- *In class, the teacher used "two-timer" to mean a person who says one thing and does another.*
- *The article explained what "two-timer" means with a simple example.*

umbrella pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized two-needled pine of southern Europe having a spreading crown; widely cultivated for its sweet seeds that resemble almonds.

- *He looked up "umbrella pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "umbrella pine" to mean medium-sized two-needled pine of southern europe....*

unanimous *(adjective)*

Acting together as a single undiversified whole.

- *A unanimous decision.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unanimous."*

---

unpredictable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being foretold.

- *Students compared "unpredictable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpredictable."*

---

urging *(noun)*

A verbalization that encourages you to attempt something.

- *He looked up "urging" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urging" to mean a verbalization that encourages you to attempt....*

---

uruguay river *(noun)*

A South American river that arises in southern Brazil and flows south to the Rio de la Plata; the northern section forms the boundary between Argentina and Brazil and the southern section forms the boundary between Argentina and Uruguay.

- *Understanding "uruguay river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uruguay river" to mean a south american river that arises in southern....*

---

vacuum cleaner *(noun)*

An electrical home appliance that cleans by suction.

- *The article explained what "vacuum cleaner" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacuum cleaner" to mean an electrical home appliance that cleans by suction.*

---

validation *(noun)*

The cognitive process of establishing a valid proof.

- *They discussed "validation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "validation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

velvet flower *(noun)*

Young leaves widely used as leaf vegetables; seeds used as cereal.

- *They discussed "velvet flower" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velvet flower."*

---

vice versa *(adverb)*

With the order reversed.

- *She hates him and vice versa.*
- *Place "vice versa" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

violet-colored *(adjective)*

Having a violet color.

- *Would you call this situation "violet-colored"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "violet-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

visually *(adverb)*

With respect to vision.

- *Visually distorted.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "visually" naturally.*

---

volcanic glass *(noun)*

A kind of natural glass produced when molten lava cools very rapidly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volcanic glass."*
- *The article explained what "volcanic glass" means with a simple example.*

---

watt second *(noun)*

A unit of electrical energy equal to the work done when a current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm for one second.

- *In class, the teacher used "watt second" to mean a unit of electrical energy equal to the work done....*

- *The article explained what "watt second" means with a simple example.*

watt-hour *(noun)*

A unit of energy equal to the power of one watt operating for one hour.

- *The article explained what "watt-hour" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "watt-hour" to mean a unit of energy equal to the power of one watt....*

weighted *(adjective)*

Made heavy or weighted down with weariness.

- *Weighted eyelids.*
- *Votes weighted according to the size of constituencies.*

western coral snake *(noun)*

Ranges from Central America to southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "western coral snake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "western coral snake" to mean ranges from central america to southwestern united....*

whiskey on the rocks *(noun)*

Whiskey with ice.

- *In class, the teacher used "whiskey on the rocks" to mean whiskey with ice.*
- *The article explained what "whiskey on the rocks" means with a simple example.*

white feather *(noun)*

A symbol of cowardice.

- *He looked up "white feather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white feather" to mean a symbol of cowardice.*

white mustard *(noun)*

Eurasian mustard cultivated for its pungent seeds; a source of table mustard and mustard oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white mustard."*
- *He looked up "white mustard" because he had never seen it before.*

white willow *(noun)*

Large willow tree of Eurasia and North Africa having greyish canescent leaves and grey bark.

- *They discussed "white willow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "white willow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

windsor chair *(noun)*

Straight chair having a shaped seat and a back of many spindles.

- *They discussed "windsor chair" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "windsor chair" means with a simple example.*

xl *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and four.

- *In class, the teacher used "xl" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and four.*
- *They discussed "xl" during the group presentation.*

acc *(noun)*

A command that is the primary provider of air combat weapon systems to the United States Air Force; operates fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, battle-management, and rescue aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acc."*
- *He looked up "acc" because he had never seen it before.*

activism *(noun)*

A policy of taking direct and militant action to achieve a political or social goal.

- *In class, the teacher used "activism" to mean a policy of taking direct and militant action to....*
- *The article explained what "activism" means with a simple example.*

acute kidney failure *(noun)*

Renal failure associated with burns or other trauma or with acute infection or obstruction of the urinary tract.

- *Understanding "acute kidney failure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "acute kidney failure" during the group presentation.*

---

ad val *(adverb)*

In proportion to the estimated value of the goods taxed.

- *The goods were taxed ad valorem.*
- *He answered "ad val," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

advent *(noun)*

The season including the four Sundays preceding Christmas.

- *The advent of the computer.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advent" to mean the season including the four sundays preceding....*

---

african coral snake *(noun)*

Small widely distributed arboreal snake of southern Africa banded in black and orange.

- *They discussed "african coral snake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "african coral snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airborne *(adjective)*

Moved or conveyed by or through air.

- *Students compared "airborne" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "airborne."*

---

alas *(adverb)*

By bad luck.

- *Alas, I cannot stay.*
- *Using "alas" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

all-embracing *(adjective)*

Broad in scope or content; ; ; ; ; - T.G.Winner.

- *An all-embracing definition.*
- *Students compared "all-embracing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

american red squirrel *(noun)*

Of northern United States and Canada.

- *He looked up "american red squirrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american red squirrel."*

---

angle of extinction *(noun)*

The angle from its axis that a crystal must be rotated before appearing maximally dark when viewed in polarized light.

- *They discussed "angle of extinction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angle of extinction."*

---

anti-inflammatory drug *(noun)*

A medicine intended to reduce inflammation.

- *In class, the teacher used "anti-inflammatory drug" to mean a medicine intended to reduce inflammation.*
- *They discussed "anti-inflammatory drug" during the group presentation.*

---

anti-submarine rocket *(noun)*

A shipboard system to fire rockets at submarines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anti-submarine rocket."*
- *They discussed "anti-submarine rocket" during the group presentation.*

---

apparel chain *(noun)*

A chain of clothing stores.

- *He looked up “apparel chain” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apparel chain.”*

---

approach trench *(noun)*

A trench that provides protected passage between the rear and front lines of a defensive position.

- *He looked up “approach trench” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “approach trench” to mean a trench that provides protected passage between....*

---

astonishing *(adjective)*

So surprisingly impressive as to stun or overwhelm.

- *Such an enormous response was astonishing.*
- *The dog was capable of astonishing tricks.*

---

atom bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon in which enormous energy is released by nuclear fission (splitting the nuclei of a heavy element like uranium 235 or plutonium 239).

- *They discussed “atom bomb” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “atom bomb” because he had never seen it before.*

---

atom-bomb *(verb)*

Bomb with atomic weapons.

- *Learners should practice how to use “atom-bomb” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “atom-bomb” when talking about this idea.*

---

bakery *(noun)*

A workplace where baked goods (breads and cakes and pastries) are produced or sold.

- *Understanding “bakery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bakery” means with a simple example.*

---

baking soda *(noun)*

A white soluble compound (NaHCO3) used in effervescent drinks and in baking powders and as an antacid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baking soda.”*
- *He looked up “baking soda” because he had never seen it before.*

---

barracks *(verb)*

Spur on or encourage especially by cheers and shouts.

- *Can you use “barracks” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “barracks” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bart *(noun)*

A member of the British order of honor; ranks below a baron but above a knight.

- *Since he was a baronet he had to be addressed as Sir Henry Jones, Bart.*
- *They discussed “bart” during the group presentation.*

---

bathrooms *(noun)*

A room or building equipped with one or more toilets.

- *The article explained what “bathrooms” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bathrooms” during the group presentation.*

---

baths *(noun)*

A vessel containing liquid in which something is immersed (as to process it or to maintain it at a constant temperature or to lubricate it).

- *Understanding “baths” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “baths” to mean a vessel containing liquid in which something is....*

---

beard moss *(noun)*

Greenish grey pendulous lichen growing on trees.

- *Understanding “beard moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “beard moss” during the group presentation.*

beer mug *(noun)*

A mug intended for serving beer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beer mug."*
- *He looked up "beer mug" because he had never seen it before.*

believer *(noun)*

A supporter who accepts something as true.

- *In class, the teacher used "believer" to mean a supporter who accepts something as true.*
- *The article explained what "believer" means with a simple example.*

benefited *(verb)*

Derive a benefit from.

- *The coach explained when to use "benefited" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "benefited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bengal light *(noun)*

A steady bright blue light; formerly used as a signal but now a firework.

- *The article explained what "bengal light" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bengal light" during the group presentation.*

blankets *(noun)*

A layer of lead surrounding the highly reactive core of a nuclear reactor.

- *In class, the teacher used "blankets" to mean a layer of lead surrounding the highly reactive....*
- *He looked up "blankets" because he had never seen it before.*

borne *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Learners should practice how to use "borne" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "borne" when talking about this idea.*

boston baked beans *(noun)*

Dried navy beans baked slowly with molasses and salt pork.

- *The article explained what "boston baked beans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boston baked beans" to mean dried navy beans baked slowly with molasses and....*

bottom rot *(noun)*

Fungous disease of lettuce that first rots lower leaves and spreads upward.

- *Understanding "bottom rot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bottom rot" because he had never seen it before.*

brake cylinder *(noun)*

A cylinder that contains brake fluid that is compressed by a piston.

- *The article explained what "brake cylinder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brake cylinder."*

brokers *(noun)*

A businessman who buys or sells for another in exchange for a commission.

- *He looked up "brokers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brokers."*

bunker *(noun)*

A large container for storing fuel.

- *The ship's bunkers were full of coal.*
- *They discussed "bunker" during the group presentation.*

caffeine *(noun)*

A bitter alkaloid found in coffee and tea that is responsible for their stimulating effects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caffeine."*
- *The article explained what "caffeine" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of sri lanka *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Sri Lanka; has one of the largest harbors in the world; is located on the western coast of the island of Ceylon.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of sri lanka" to mean the capital and largest city of sri lanka; has one....*
- *The article explained what "capital of sri lanka" means with a simple example.*

---

capped *(adjective)*

Used especially of front teeth having (artificial) crowns.

- *Capped teeth gave her a beautiful smile.*
- *Cloud-capped mountains.*

---

cardiovascular system *(noun)*

The organs and tissues involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body.

- *He looked up "cardiovascular system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiovascular system."*

---

cargo hatch *(noun)*

Hatch opening into the cargo compartment.

- *Understanding "cargo hatch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cargo hatch."*

---

chaotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a sensitive dependence on initial conditions.

- *A "chaotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "chaotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chargers *(noun)*

A device for charging or recharging batteries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chargers."*
- *The article explained what "chargers" means with a simple example.*

---

chinese mustard *(noun)*

Very hot prepared mustard.

- *They discussed "chinese mustard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chinese mustard" means with a simple example.*

---

cinnamon stone *(noun)*

A garnet ranging in color from yellow to brown.

- *Understanding "cinnamon stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinnamon stone."*

---

cite *(noun)*

A short note recognizing a source of information or of a quoted passage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cite."*
- *Understanding "cite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

classrooms *(noun)*

A room in a school where lessons take place.

- *Understanding "classrooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "classrooms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cliff swallow *(noun)*

North American swallow that lives in colonies and builds bottle-shaped mud nests on cliffs and walls.

- *They discussed "cliff swallow" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "cliff swallow" means with a simple example.*

---

closed fracture *(noun)*

An uncomplicated fracture in which the broken bones to not pierce the skin.

- *Understanding "closed fracture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closed fracture."*

---

commentator *(noun)*

An expert who observes and comments on something.

- *They discussed "commentator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commentator" to mean an expert who observes and comments on something.*

---

commercially *(adverb)*

In a commercial manner.

- *The product is commercially available.*
- *Using "commercially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

confederate rose *(noun)*

Chinese shrub or small tree having white or pink flowers becoming deep red at night; widely cultivated; naturalized in southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "confederate rose" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "confederate rose" means with a simple example.*

---

confirming *(adjective)*

Indicating existence or presence of a suspected condition or pathogen.

- *It is useful to describe something as "confirming" when it is indicating existence or presence of a suspected....*
- *A "confirming" approach may work better in this case.*

---

confuse *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *These questions confuse even the experts.*
- *The constant attention of the young man confused her.*

---

constant lambert *(noun)*

English composer and conductor (1905-1951).

- *They discussed "constant lambert" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constant lambert."*

---

contingent upon *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *Arms sales contingent on the approval of congress.*
- *The speaker chose "contingent upon" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

contributors *(noun)*

A writer whose work is published in a newspaper or magazine or as part of a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "contributors" to mean a writer whose work is published in a newspaper or....*
- *The article explained what "contributors" means with a simple example.*

---

copenhagen *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Denmark; located on the island of Zealand.

- *Copenhagen is sometimes called the Paris of the North.*
- *He looked up "copenhagen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coping stone *(noun)*

A stone that forms the top of wall or building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coping stone."*
- *He looked up "coping stone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cosmetics *(noun)*

A toiletry designed to beautify the body.

- *He looked up "cosmetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosmetics."*

---

coward *(noun)*

A person who shows fear or timidity.

- *He looked up "coward" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coward."*

---

crab grass *(noun)*

Grasses with creeping stems that root freely; a pest in lawns.

- *In class, the teacher used "crab grass" to mean grasses with creeping stems that root freely; a....*
- *The article explained what "crab grass" means with a simple example.*

---

crow-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a crow.

- *A "crow-sized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "crow-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cubic content unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

- *They discussed "cubic content unit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cubic content unit" to mean a unit of measurement of volume or capacity.*

---

danish monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Denmark.

- *In class, the teacher used "danish monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in denmark.*
- *He looked up "danish monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dark-coated *(adjective)*

Covered with dark hair.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dark-coated."*
- *The speaker chose "dark-coated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dell *(noun)*

A small wooded hollow.

- *The article explained what "dell" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dell."*

---

dent *(noun)*

An appreciable consequence (especially a lessening).

- *It made a dent in my bank account.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dent."*

---

destroys *(verb)*

Do away with, cause the destruction or undoing of.

- *He did not know how to use "destroys" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "destroys" in real sentences.*

---

detectives *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *He looked up "detectives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detectives" to mean a police officer who investigates crimes.*

---

developmental psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that studies the social and mental development of children.

- *The article explained what "developmental psychology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "developmental psychology" to mean the branch of psychology that studies the social....*

---

diminished *(adjective)*

(of an organ or body part) diminished in size or strength as a result of disease or injury or lack of use.

- *Students compared "diminished" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "diminished"? Explain why.*

---

disappears *(verb)*

Get lost, as without warning or explanation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disappears" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "disappears" until he saw an example.*

---

disappoint *(verb)*

Fail to meet the hopes or expectations of.

- *In everyday English, people use "disappoint" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "disappoint" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disk overhead *(noun)*

(computer science) the disk space required for information that is not data but is used for location and timing.

- *The article explained what "disk overhead" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disk overhead" during the group presentation.*

---

dl *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one tenth of a liter.

- *He looked up "dl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dl."*

---

dolphin *(noun)*

Any of various small toothed whales with a beaklike snout; larger than porpoises.

- *In class, the teacher used "dolphin" to mean any of various small toothed whales with a beaklike....*
- *Understanding "dolphin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dove *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Puppis and Caelum.

- *He looked up "dove" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dove."*

---

dumping *(noun)*

Selling goods abroad at a price below that charged in the domestic market.

- *In class, the teacher used "dumping" to mean selling goods abroad at a price below that charged....*
- *The article explained what "dumping" means with a simple example.*

---

durable press *(noun)*

A fabric that has been chemically processed to resist wrinkles and hold its shape.

- *He looked up "durable press" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "durable press" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dusty *(adjective)*

Lacking originality or spontaneity; no longer new.

- *A dusty pile of books.*
- *A "dusty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dutch iris *(noun)*

Bulbous Spanish iris having blue flowers.

- *They discussed "dutch iris" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dutch iris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eastern coral snake *(noun)*

Ranges from Central America to southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "eastern coral snake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eastern coral snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enduring *(adjective)*

Patiently bearing continual wrongs or trouble.

- *An enduring disposition.*
- *Would you call this situation "enduring"? Explain why.*

enlightenment *(noun)*

A movement in Europe from about 1650 until 1800 that advocated the use of reason and individualism instead of tradition and established doctrine.

- *The Enlightenment brought about many humanitarian reforms.*
- *Understanding "enlightenment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

extinction angle *(noun)*

The angle from its axis that a crystal must be rotated before appearing maximally dark when viewed in polarized light.

- *In class, the teacher used "extinction angle" to mean the angle from its axis that a crystal must be....*
- *The article explained what "extinction angle" means with a simple example.*

factor viii *(noun)*

A coagulation factor (trade name Hemofil) whose absence is associated with hemophilia A.

- *In class, the teacher used "factor viii" to mean a coagulation factor (trade name hemofil) whose....*
- *The article explained what "factor viii" means with a simple example.*

feather bed *(noun)*

A mattress stuffed with feathers.

- *He looked up "feather bed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "feather bed" during the group presentation.*

female monarch *(noun)*

A female sovereign ruler.

- *Understanding "female monarch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "female monarch" because he had never seen it before.*

fibre *(noun)*

The inherent complex of attributes that determines a persons moral and ethical actions and reactions; - Herbert Spencer.

- *He looked up "fibre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibre."*

finnish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Finland or the people of Finland.

- *Finnish architecture.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "finnish."*

focal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a focus.

- *Focal length.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "focal."*

foot rot *(noun)*

Plant disease in which the stem or trunk rots at the base.

- *The article explained what "foot rot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "foot rot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

francisco franco *(noun)*

Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (1892-1975).

- *The article explained what "francisco franco" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francisco franco."*

---

freight elevator *(noun)*

An elevator designed for carrying freight.

- *They discussed "freight elevator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freight elevator" to mean an elevator designed for carrying freight.*

---

french chalk *(noun)*

A soft white compact talc used to mark cloth or to remove grease stains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french chalk."*
- *The article explained what "french chalk" means with a simple example.*

---

friendships *(noun)*

The state of being friends (or friendly).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friendships."*
- *He looked up "friendships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fucker *(noun)*

Someone who engages in sexual intercourse.

- *He looked up "fucker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fucker."*

---

fuel pod *(noun)*

A detachable container of fuel on an airplane.

- *The article explained what "fuel pod" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fuel pod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garrison *(noun)*

The troops who maintain and guard a fortified place.

- *They discussed "garrison" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garrison."*

---

gears *(noun)*

A mechanism for transmitting motion for some specific purpose (as the steering gear of a vehicle).

- *Understanding "gears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gears" to mean a mechanism for transmitting motion for some....*

---

generates *(verb)*

Bring into existence.

- *The coach explained when to use "generates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "generates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gladly *(adverb)*

In a willing manner.

- *This was gladly agreed to.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "gladly" naturally.*

---

glass cutter *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or grinds designs on glass.

- *The article explained what "glass cutter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glass cutter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glass-cutter *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or grinds designs on glass.

- *He looked up "glass-cutter" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "glass-cutter" during the group presentation.*

---

glow lamp *(noun)*

A gas-discharge tube with a hot cathode; used in stroboscopes.

- *They discussed "glow lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glow lamp."*

---

golf glove *(noun)*

A glove worn by golfers to give a firm grip on the handle of the golf club.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf glove."*
- *The article explained what "golf glove" means with a simple example.*

---

goodwill *(noun)*

A disposition to kindness and compassion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goodwill."*
- *He looked up "goodwill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

govern *(verb)*

Direct or strongly influence the behavior of.

- *His belief in God governs his conduct.*
- *Who is governing the country now?*

---

gradual *(adjective)*

(of a topographical gradient) not steep or abrupt.

- *A gradual slope.*
- *A gradual increase in prices.*

---

greetings *(noun)*

(usually plural) an acknowledgment or expression of good will (especially on meeting).

- *Understanding "greetings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "greetings" means with a simple example.*

---

gregory john norman *(noun)*

Australian golfer (born in 1955).

- *They discussed "gregory john norman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gregory john norman" to mean australian golfer (born in 1955).*

---

grey skate *(noun)*

Common European skate used as food.

- *They discussed "grey skate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grey skate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groceries *(noun)*

A marketplace where groceries are sold.

- *The article explained what "groceries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "groceries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ground squirrel *(noun)*

Small striped semiterrestrial eastern American squirrel with cheek pouches.

- *Understanding "ground squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ground squirrel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hacker *(noun)*

A programmer for whom computing is its own reward; may enjoy the challenge of breaking into other computers but does no harm.

- *True hackers subscribe to a code of ethics and look down upon crackers.*
- *He looked up "hacker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hard-boiled *(adjective)*

Used of persons; emotionally hardened.

- *The speaker chose "hard-boiled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "hard-boiled"? Explain why.*

---

harness *(verb)*

Control and direct with or as if by reins.

- *Harness the horse.*
- *Harness natural forces and resources.*

---

hart crane *(noun)*

United States poet (1899-1932).

- *In class, the teacher used "hart crane" to mean united states poet (1899-1932).*
- *The article explained what "hart crane" means with a simple example.*

---

heartbeat *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *New York is the commercial heartbeat of America.*
- *Understanding "heartbeat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heavy-coated *(adjective)*

Wearing a heavy coat.

- *Heavy-coated policemen astride noble horses.*
- *Students compared "heavy-coated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hedge pink *(noun)*

Plant of European origin having pink or white flowers and leaves yielding a detergent when bruised.

- *The article explained what "hedge pink" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hedge pink" during the group presentation.*

---

herbert alexander simon *(noun)*

United States economist and psychologist who pioneered in the development of cognitive science (1916-2001).

- *In class, the teacher used "herbert alexander simon" to mean united states economist and psychologist who....*
- *Understanding "herbert alexander simon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high-level radioactive waste *(noun)*

Radioactive waste that left in a nuclear reactor after the nuclear fuel has been consumed.

- *In class, the teacher used "high-level radioactive waste" to mean radioactive waste that left in a nuclear reactor....*
- *He looked up "high-level radioactive waste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highlighting *(noun)*

An area of lightness in a picture.

- *He looked up "highlighting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highlighting."*

---

honourable *(adjective)*

Worthy of being honored; entitled to honor and respect.

- *The speaker chose "honourable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "honourable" when it is worthy of being honored; entitled to honor and respect.*

---

hungarian sauce *(noun)*

Veloute sauce with sauteed chopped onion and paprika and cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "hungarian sauce" to mean veloute sauce with sauteed chopped onion and....*
- *They discussed "hungarian sauce" during the group presentation.*

---

ignition system *(noun)*

The mechanism that ignites the fuel in an internal-combustion engine.

- *Understanding "ignition system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ignition system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ill-starred *(adjective)*

Marked by or promising bad fortune; ; ; ; - W.H.Prescott.

- *An ill-starred romance.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ill-starred."*

---

illnesses *(noun)*

Impairment of normal physiological function affecting part or all of an organism.

- *In class, the teacher used "illnesses" to mean impairment of normal physiological function....*
- *They discussed "illnesses" during the group presentation.*

---

imminent *(adjective)*

Close in time; about to occur.

- *In imminent danger.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "imminent."*

---

imperial decree *(noun)*

A decree issued by a sovereign ruler.

- *They discussed "imperial decree" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperial decree."*

---

infrared ray *(noun)*

A ray of infrared radiation; produces a thermal effect (as from an infrared lamp).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infrared ray."*
- *The article explained what "infrared ray" means with a simple example.*

---

insulation *(noun)*

The state of being isolated or detached.

- *The insulation of England was preserved by the English Channel.*
- *Understanding "insulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intern *(noun)*

An advanced student or graduate in medicine gaining supervised practical experience ('houseman' is a British term).

- *Understanding "intern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intern."*

---

irresponsible *(adjective)*

Showing lack of care for consequences.

- *Behaved like an irresponsible idiot.*
- *Hasty and irresponsible action.*

---

jacques charles *(noun)*

French physicist and author of Charles's law which anticipated Gay-Lussac's law (1746-1823).

- *In class, the teacher used "jacques charles" to mean french physicist and author of charles's law which....*
- *They discussed "jacques charles" during the group presentation.*

---

jakarta *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Indonesia; located on the island of Java; founded by the Dutch in 17th century.

- *Understanding "jakarta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jakarta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

japan trench *(noun)*

A depression in the floor of the Pacific Ocean to the northeast of Japan that reaches depths of 30,000 feet.

- *He looked up "japan trench" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japan trench."*

johannesburg *(noun)*

City in the northeastern part of South Africa near Pretoria; commercial center for diamond and gold industries.

- *Understanding "johannesburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johannesburg."*

joseph mccarthy *(noun)*

United States politician who unscrupulously accused many citizens of being Communists (1908-1957).

- *He looked up "joseph mccarthy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph mccarthy."*

judith *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book telling how Judith saved her people.

- *In class, the teacher used "judith" to mean an apocryphal book telling how judith saved her people.*
- *They discussed "judith" during the group presentation.*

lace bug *(noun)*

Small bug having body and wings covered with a lacy network of raised lines.

- *They discussed "lace bug" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lace bug" means with a simple example.*

lag *(noun)*

The time between one event, process, or period and another.

- *Understanding "lag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lag" means with a simple example.*

lays *(noun)*

A narrative song with a recurrent refrain.

- *The article explained what "lays" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lays" to mean a narrative song with a recurrent refrain.*

lebanese republic *(noun)*

An Asian republic at east end of Mediterranean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lebanese republic."*
- *The article explained what "lebanese republic" means with a simple example.*

lenders *(noun)*

Someone who lends money or gives credit in business matters.

- *They discussed "lenders" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lenders."*

linguistic communication *(noun)*

A systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional symbols.

- *They discussed "linguistic communication" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linguistic communication" to mean a systematic means of communicating by the use of....*

lip-sync *(verb)*

Move the lips in synchronization (with recorded speech or song).

- *He did not know how to use "lip-sync" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lip-sync" when talking about this idea.*

liquid nitrogen *(noun)*

Nitrogen in a liquid state.

- *Understanding "liquid nitrogen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liquid nitrogen" to mean nitrogen in a liquid state.*

locality *(noun)*

A surrounding or nearby region.

- *It is a rugged locality.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locality."*

---

logical diagram *(noun)*

A graphical representation of a program using formal logic.

- *In class, the teacher used "logical diagram" to mean a graphical representation of a program using....*
- *They discussed "logical diagram" during the group presentation.*

---

love-in-a-mist *(noun)*

Chickweed with hairy silver-grey leaves and rather large white flowers.

- *He looked up "love-in-a-mist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love-in-a-mist."*

---

low-level radioactive waste *(noun)*

(medicine) radioactive waste consisting of objects that have been briefly exposed to radioactivity (as in certain medical tests).

- *In class, the teacher used "low-level radioactive waste" to mean (medicine) radioactive waste consisting of objects....*
- *The article explained what "low-level radioactive waste" means with a simple example.*

---

lump sugar *(noun)*

Refined sugar molded into rectangular shapes convenient as single servings.

- *He looked up "lump sugar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lump sugar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lure *(verb)*

Provoke someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.

- *He lured me into temptation.*
- *She tried to use "lure" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

malicious *(adjective)*

Having the nature of or resulting from malice; ; - Rudyard Kipling.

- *Malicious gossip.*
- *Took malicious pleasure in...watching me wince.*

---

mattress *(noun)*

A large thick pad filled with resilient material and often incorporating coiled springs, used as a bed or part of a bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mattress."*
- *He looked up "mattress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maxwell anderson *(noun)*

United States dramatist (1888-1959).

- *Understanding "maxwell anderson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "maxwell anderson" during the group presentation.*

---

membrane-forming *(adjective)*

Characterized by formation of a membrane (or something resembling a membrane).

- *It is useful to describe something as "membrane-forming" when it is characterized by formation of a membrane (or....*
- *A "membrane-forming" approach may work better in this case.*

---

meredith *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader whose college registration caused riots in traditionally segregated Mississippi (born in 1933).

- *He looked up "meredith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meredith."*

---

merged *(adjective)*

Formed or united into a whole.

- *Students compared "merged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “merged.”*

merits *(noun)*

The quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving assistance).

- *In class, the teacher used “merits” to mean the quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving....*
- *Understanding “merits” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

metallic-colored *(adjective)*

Having a metallic color.

- *It is useful to describe something as “metallic-colored” when it is having a metallic color.*
- *Students compared “metallic-colored” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

microwave spectrum *(noun)*

The part of the electromagnetic spectrum corresponding to microwaves.

- *He looked up “microwave spectrum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “microwave spectrum.”*

military greeting *(noun)*

A formal military gesture of respect.

- *Understanding “military greeting” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “military greeting” to mean a formal military gesture of respect.*

mind-bending *(adjective)*

Intensely affecting the mind especially in producing hallucinations.

- *Would you call this situation “mind-bending”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “mind-bending.”*

mineral wax *(noun)*

A waxy mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons and occurs in association with petroleum; some varieties are used in making ceresin and candles.

- *Understanding “mineral wax” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “mineral wax” during the group presentation.*

mist *(noun)*

A thin fog with condensation near the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mist.”*
- *He looked up “mist” because he had never seen it before.*

mist over *(verb)*

Become covered with mist.

- *The windshield misted over.*
- *In everyday English, people use “mist over” when talking about this idea.*

mole *(noun)*

A small congenital pigmented spot on the skin.

- *The article explained what “mole” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mole” to mean a small congenital pigmented spot on the skin.*

monarchy *(noun)*

An autocracy governed by a monarch who usually inherits the authority.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monarchy.”*
- *He looked up “monarchy” because he had never seen it before.*

mormon *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the Mormon Church.

- *Mormon leaders.*
- *The former Mormon practice of polygamy.*

mormon state *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; settled in 1847 by Mormons led by Brigham Young.

- *They discussed "mormon state" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mormon state" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mourning band *(noun)*

A black band worn by a man (on the arm or hat) as a sign of mourning.

- *Understanding "mourning band" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mourning band."*

---

mug file *(noun)*

A file of mug shots (pictures of criminals that are kept on file by the police).

- *The article explained what "mug file" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mug file."*

---

murder indictment *(noun)*

An indictment charging someone with murder.

- *In class, the teacher used "murder indictment" to mean an indictment charging someone with murder.*
- *They discussed "murder indictment" during the group presentation.*

---

muscular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of muscle.

- *Muscular contraction.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "muscular" when it is of or relating to or consisting of muscle.*

---

mustard gas *(noun)*

A toxic war gas with sulfide based compounds that raises blisters and attacks the eyes and lungs; there is no known antidote.

- *They discussed "mustard gas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mustard gas" means with a simple example.*

---

mustard oil *(noun)*

Oil obtained from mustard seeds and used in making soap.

- *Understanding "mustard oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mustard oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negative stimulation *(noun)*

Something causing antagonism or loss of interest.

- *He looked up "negative stimulation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "negative stimulation" to mean something causing antagonism or loss of interest.*

---

nerve compression *(noun)*

Harmful pressure on a nerve (especially in nerves that pass over rigid prominences); causes nerve damage and muscle weakness.

- *Understanding "nerve compression" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nerve compression" means with a simple example.*

---

neutrality *(noun)*

Tolerance attributable to a lack of involvement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neutrality."*
- *He looked up "neutrality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nickel bronze *(noun)*

A bronze containing up to 30% nickel.

- *He looked up "nickel bronze" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nickel bronze."*

---

nineteenth amendment *(noun)*

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1920; guarantees that no state can deny the right to vote on the basis of sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nineteenth amendment."*
- *They discussed "nineteenth amendment" during the group presentation.*

---

ninety-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of ninety-five in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ninety-fifth."*
- *The speaker chose "ninety-fifth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

oil shale *(noun)*

Shale from which oil can be obtained by heating.

- *They discussed "oil shale" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oil shale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

on an irregular basis *(adverb)*

In an irregular manner.

- *Her letters arrived irregularly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "on an irregular basis" in the final chapter.*

---

one hundred ninety *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred eighty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred ninety."*
- *Students compared "one hundred ninety" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

otto i *(noun)*

King of the Germans and Holy Roman Emperor (912-973).

- *The article explained what "otto i" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otto i" to mean king of the germans and holy roman emperor (912-973).*

---

otto the great *(noun)*

King of the Germans and Holy Roman Emperor (912-973).

- *Understanding "otto the great" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otto the great" to mean king of the germans and holy roman emperor (912-973).*

---

panties *(noun)*

Short underpants for women or children (usually used in the plural).

- *In class, the teacher used "panties" to mean short underpants for women or children (usually....*
- *The article explained what "panties" means with a simple example.*

---

para rubber tree *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers having leathery leaves and fragrant yellow-white flowers; it yields a milky juice that is the chief source of commercial rubber.

- *He looked up "para rubber tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "para rubber tree."*

---

parcel out *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Dole out some money.*
- *Shell out pocket money for the children.*

---

partition *(noun)*

A vertical structure that divides or separates (as a wall divides one room from another).

- *Understanding "partition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "partition."*

---

partition off *(verb)*

Divide into parts, pieces, or sections.

- *The Arab peninsula was partitioned by the British.*
- *Can you use "partition off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

peculiar *(adjective)*

Beyond or deviating from the usual or expected.

- *The peculiar aromatic odor of cloves.*
- *A peculiar bond of sympathy between them.*

pedestrian bridge *(noun)*

A bridge designed for pedestrians.

- *Understanding "pedestrian bridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pedestrian bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

penguins *(noun)*

Short-legged flightless birds of cold southern especially Antarctic regions having webbed feet and wings modified as flippers.

- *The article explained what "penguins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "penguins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

permanent magnet *(noun)*

A magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from a magnetic field.

- *In class, the teacher used "permanent magnet" to mean a magnet that retains its magnetism after being....*
- *They discussed "permanent magnet" during the group presentation.*

petrol bomb *(noun)*

A crude incendiary bomb made of a bottle filled with flammable liquid and fitted with a rag wick.

- *In class, the teacher used "petrol bomb" to mean a crude incendiary bomb made of a bottle filled....*
- *Understanding "petrol bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pistol-whip *(verb)*

Beat with a pistol.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pistol-whip" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pistol-whip" and when to wait.*

plymouth rock *(noun)*

A boulder in Plymouth supposed to be where the Pilgrims disembarked from the Mayflower.

- *They discussed "plymouth rock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plymouth rock" because he had never seen it before.*

poetic justice *(noun)*

An outcome in which virtue triumphs over vice (often ironically).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poetic justice."*
- *He looked up "poetic justice" because he had never seen it before.*

postal clerk *(noun)*

A clerk in a post office.

- *Understanding "postal clerk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postal clerk" to mean a clerk in a post office.*

prayed *(verb)*

Address a deity, a prophet, a saint or an object of worship; say a prayer.

- *In everyday English, people use "prayed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "prayed" until he saw an example.*

prefers *(verb)*

Like better; value more highly.

- *In everyday English, people use "prefers" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prefers" in real sentences.*

programmed cell death *(noun)*

A type of cell death in which the cell uses specialized cellular machinery to kill itself; a cell suicide mechanism that enables metazoans to control cell number and eliminate cells that threaten the animal's survival.

- *He looked up "programmed cell death" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "programmed cell death."*

---

proposes *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *In everyday English, people use "proposes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "proposes" in real sentences.*

---

proprietary *(noun)*

An unincorporated business owned by a single person who is responsible for its liabilities and entitled to its profits.

- *They discussed "proprietary" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "proprietary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prostate *(noun)*

A firm partly muscular chestnut sized gland in males at the neck of the urethra; produces a viscid secretion that is the fluid part of semen.

- *In class, the teacher used "prostate" to mean a firm partly muscular chestnut sized gland in....*
- *He looked up "prostate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pull in one's horns *(verb)*

Make a retreat from an earlier commitment or activity.

- *The aggressive investment company pulled in its horns.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pull in one's horns" and when to wait.*

---

pumpkin pie *(noun)*

Pie made of mashed pumpkin and milk and eggs and sugar.

- *In class, the teacher used "pumpkin pie" to mean pie made of mashed pumpkin and milk and eggs and sugar.*
- *He looked up "pumpkin pie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

punching *(verb)*

Make a hole into or between, as for ease of separation.

- *She tried to use "punching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "punching" in real sentences.*

---

puppies *(noun)*

An inexperienced young person.

- *In class, the teacher used "puppies" to mean an inexperienced young person.*
- *The article explained what "puppies" means with a simple example.*

---

quartz glass *(noun)*

Colorless glass made of almost pure silica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartz glass."*
- *They discussed "quartz glass" during the group presentation.*

---

racing skate *(noun)*

An ice skate with a long blade; worn for racing.

- *Understanding "racing skate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racing skate."*

---

ransom money *(noun)*

Money demanded for the return of a captured person.

- *He looked up "ransom money" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ransom money."*

---

rant *(noun)*

A loud bombastic declamation expressed with strong emotion.

- *They discussed "rant" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "rant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rash *(noun)*

A series of unexpected and unpleasant occurrences.

- *A rash of bank robberies.*
- *He looked up "rash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

realities *(noun)*

The state of the world as it really is rather than as you might want it to be.

- *Businessmen have to face harsh realities.*
- *Understanding "realities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reasoning by elimination *(noun)*

Analysis of a problem into alternative possibilities followed by the systematic rejection of unacceptable alternatives.

- *Understanding "reasoning by elimination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reasoning by elimination."*

---

recalls *(noun)*

The process of remembering (especially the process of recovering information by mental effort).

- *He looked up "recalls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recalls" to mean the process of remembering (especially the process....*

---

referenced *(adjective)*

Supported with written references or citations.

- *A carefully referenced biography.*
- *A "referenced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reflections *(noun)*

The image of something as reflected by a mirror (or other reflective material).

- *In class, the teacher used "reflections" to mean the image of something as reflected by a mirror (or....*
- *He looked up "reflections" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rejects *(verb)*

Resist immunologically the introduction of some foreign tissue or organ.

- *She tried to use "rejects" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "rejects" until he saw an example.*

---

relaxation behavior *(noun)*

(physics) the exponential return of a system to equilibrium after a disturbance.

- *The article explained what "relaxation behavior" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "relaxation behavior" to mean (physics) the exponential return of a system to....*

---

replica *(noun)*

Copy that is not the original; something that has been copied.

- *He looked up "replica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "replica" during the group presentation.*

---

representations *(noun)*

A body of legislators that serve in behalf of some constituency.

- *The sales contract contains several representations by the vendor.*
- *Certain representations were made concerning police brutality.*

---

republic of haiti *(noun)*

A republic in the West Indies on the western part of the island of Hispaniola; achieved independence from France in 1804; the poorest and most illiterate nation in the western hemisphere.

- *Understanding "republic of haiti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "republic of haiti" means with a simple example.*

---

republic of zimbabwe *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in south central Africa formerly called Rhodesia; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1980.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of zimbabwe" to mean a landlocked republic in south central africa....*
- *Understanding "republic of zimbabwe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reside *(verb)*

Make one's home in a particular place or community.

- *May parents reside in Florida.*
- *She resides in Princeton.*

---

retarded depression *(noun)*

A state of clinical depression in which the individual is lethargic and slow to initiate action.

- *The article explained what "retarded depression" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retarded depression" to mean a state of clinical depression in which the....*

---

revolutionary armed forces of colombia *(noun)*

A powerful and wealthy terrorist organization formed in 1957 as the guerilla arm of the Colombian communist party; opposed to the United States; has strong ties to drug dealers.

- *They discussed "revolutionary armed forces of colombia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "revolutionary armed forces of colombia" means with a simple example.*

---

revolutionary people's liberation party *(noun)*

An extreme Marxist terrorist organization in Turkey that is opposed to NATO and the United States; attacks Turkish security and military officials.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary people's liberation party" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "revolutionary people's liberation party" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rex harrison *(noun)*

English actor on stage and in films (1908-1990).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rex harrison."*
- *The article explained what "rex harrison" means with a simple example.*

---

ribbon snake *(noun)*

Slender yellow-striped North American garter snake; prefers wet places.

- *He looked up "ribbon snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ribbon snake."*

---

richard hooker *(noun)*

English theologian (1554-1600).

- *The article explained what "richard hooker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "richard hooker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ring rot *(noun)*

Disease of tomatoes and potatoes and tobacco etc caused by the bacterium Pseudomonas solanacearum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring rot."*
- *He looked up "ring rot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rio bravo *(noun)*

A North American river; boundary between the United States and Mexico; flows into Gulf of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "rio bravo" to mean a north american river; boundary between the united....*
- *Understanding "rio bravo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ripe *(adjective)*

Fully developed or matured and ready to be eaten or used.

- *Ripe peaches.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ripe" when it is fully developed or matured and ready to be eaten or....*

---

riverside *(noun)*

A city in southern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “riverside.”*
- *He looked up “riverside” because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert falcon scott *(noun)*

English explorer who reached the South Pole just a month after Amundsen; he and his party died on the return journey (1868-1912).

- *In class, the teacher used “robert falcon scott” to mean english explorer who reached the south pole just a....*
- *He looked up “robert falcon scott” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock squirrel *(noun)*

Large grey ground squirrel of rocky areas of the southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “rock squirrel” to mean large grey ground squirrel of rocky areas of the....*
- *Understanding “rock squirrel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rocky mountain spotted fever *(noun)*

Caused by rickettsial bacteria and transmitted by wood ticks.

- *He looked up “rocky mountain spotted fever” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rocky mountain spotted fever.”*

---

rogue elephant *(noun)*

A wild and vicious elephant separated from the herd.

- *They discussed “rogue elephant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “rogue elephant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rose quartz *(noun)*

A translucent rose-red variety of quartz used for ornaments.

- *In class, the teacher used “rose quartz” to mean a translucent rose-red variety of quartz used for....*
- *He looked up “rose quartz” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sac *(noun)*

A structure resembling a bag in an animal.

- *They discussed “sac” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sac” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sacrificed *(verb)*

Make a sacrifice of; in religious rituals.

- *The animals were sacrificed after the experiment.*
- *He did not know how to use “sacrificed” until he saw an example.*

---

saddle roof *(noun)*

A double sloping roof with a ridge and gables at each end.

- *They discussed “saddle roof” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “saddle roof” because he had never seen it before.*

---

san fernando valley *(noun)*

A fertile valley in southern California to the north of Los Angeles; includes many residential communities.

- *In class, the teacher used “san fernando valley” to mean a fertile valley in southern california to the....*
- *The article explained what “san fernando valley” means with a simple example.*

---

sane *(adjective)*

Mentally healthy; free from mental disorder.

- *Appears to be completely sane.*
- *The speaker chose “sane” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

santa sofia *(noun)*

A 6th century masterpiece of Byzantine architecture in Istanbul; built as a Christian church, converted to a mosque in 1453, and made into a museum in the middle of the 20th century.

- *They discussed “santa sofia” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “santa sofia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

savior *(noun)*

A person who rescues you from harm or danger.

- *In class, the teacher used "savior" to mean a person who rescues you from harm or danger.*
- *Understanding "savior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the stage or stage scenery.

- *Scenic design.*
- *A "scenic" approach may work better in this case.*

scum bag *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *Understanding "scum bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scum bag" to mean a person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.*

sea feather *(noun)*

Corals forming featherlike colonies.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea feather" to mean corals forming featherlike colonies.*
- *Understanding "sea feather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

second advent *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the reappearance of Jesus as judge for the Last Judgment.

- *Understanding "second advent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second advent" to mean (christian theology) the reappearance of jesus as....*

secondary coil *(noun)*

Coil such that current is induced in it by passing a current through the primary coil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secondary coil."*
- *He looked up "secondary coil" because he had never seen it before.*

semi-upright *(adjective)*

Of animals that are partly erect.

- *Students compared "semi-upright" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "semi-upright" approach may work better in this case.*

sensory system *(noun)*

The body's system of sense organs.

- *Understanding "sensory system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensory system."*

shale oil *(noun)*

Oil extracted from oil shale by heating.

- *They discussed "shale oil" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shale oil" because he had never seen it before.*

shipping pneumonia *(noun)*

A deadly form of septicemia in cattle and sheep; involves high fever and pneumonia; contracted under conditions of exposure or exhaustion (as often happens when the animals are shipped to market).

- *He looked up "shipping pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipping pneumonia."*

shrimp sauce *(noun)*

White sauce with whipping cream and shrimp butter.

- *Understanding "shrimp sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shrimp sauce" to mean white sauce with whipping cream and shrimp butter.*

silver-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair the color of silver.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "silver-haired."*
- *The speaker chose "silver-haired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

slapped *(verb)*

Hit with something flat, like a paddle or the open hand.

- *The impatient teacher slapped the student.*
- *A gunshot slapped him on the forehead.*

---

slick magazine *(noun)*

A magazine printed on good quality paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "slick magazine" to mean a magazine printed on good quality paper.*
- *Understanding "slick magazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snail *(noun)*

Edible terrestrial snail usually served in the shell with a sauce of melted butter and garlic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snail."*
- *He looked up "snail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sneak preview *(noun)*

A preview to test audience reactions.

- *In class, the teacher used "sneak preview" to mean a preview to test audience reactions.*
- *He looked up "sneak preview" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soda fountain *(noun)*

A counter where ice cream and sodas and sundaes are prepared and served.

- *The article explained what "soda fountain" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "soda fountain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

somalia *(noun)*

A republic in extreme eastern Africa on the Somali peninsula; subject to tribal warfare.

- *He looked up "somalia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somalia" to mean a republic in extreme eastern africa on the somali....*

---

sore-eyed *(adjective)*

Having sore eyes; suffering from pinkeye or conjunctivitis.

- *The speaker chose "sore-eyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sore-eyed" when it is having sore eyes; suffering from pinkeye or....*

---

sour cherry tree *(noun)*

Rather small Eurasian tree producing red to black acid edible fruit.

- *He looked up "sour cherry tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sour cherry tree" during the group presentation.*

---

sour fig *(noun)*

Low-growing South African succulent plant having a capsular fruit containing edible pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sour fig."*
- *They discussed "sour fig" during the group presentation.*

---

spacecraft clock time *(noun)*

The clock time given by a clock carried on board a spacecraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spacecraft clock time."*
- *Understanding "spacecraft clock time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spirit stove *(noun)*

A stove that burns a volatile liquid fuel such as alcohol.

- *In class, the teacher used "spirit stove" to mean a stove that burns a volatile liquid fuel such as....*

- *Understanding “spirit stove” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

statistically *(adverb)*

With respect to statistics.

- *This is statistically impossible.*
- *She spoke “statistically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

stimulate *(verb)*

Stir the feelings, emotions, or peace of.

- *The book stimulated her imagination.*
- *This play stimulates.*

strangely *(adverb)*

In a strange manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “strangely” naturally.*
- *Place “strangely” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

surveyed *(verb)*

Look over carefully or inspect.

- *He surveyed his new classmates.*
- *He did not know how to use “surveyed” until he saw an example.*

susceptible *(adjective)*

(often followed by ‘of’ or ‘to’) yielding readily to or capable of.

- *Susceptible to colds.*
- *Susceptible of proof.*

swamp ash *(noun)*

Small ash of swampy areas of southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “swamp ash” to mean small ash of swampy areas of southeastern united states.*
- *Understanding “swamp ash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swamp red oak *(noun)*

Large round-topped deciduous tree with spreading branches having narrow falcate leaves with deeply sinuate lobes and wood similar to that of northern red oaks; New Jersey to Illinois and southward.

- *He looked up “swamp red oak” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “swamp red oak” during the group presentation.*

swamp white oak *(noun)*

Large deciduous oak of the eastern United States with a flaky bark and leaves that have fewer lobes than other white oaks; yields heavy strong wood used in construction; thrives in wet soil.

- *In class, the teacher used “swamp white oak” to mean large deciduous oak of the eastern united states....*
- *The article explained what “swamp white oak” means with a simple example.*

table mustard *(noun)*

Pungent powder or paste prepared from ground mustard seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used “table mustard” to mean pungent powder or paste prepared from ground....*
- *Understanding “table mustard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

theatrical production *(noun)*

The production of a drama on the stage.

- *In class, the teacher used “theatrical production” to mean the production of a drama on the stage.*
- *The article explained what “theatrical production” means with a simple example.*

thighs *(noun)*

The part of the leg between the hip and the knee.

- *They discussed “thighs” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “thighs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thomas hastings *(noun)*

United States architect who formed and important architectural firm with John Merven Carrere (1860-1929).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas hastings."*
- *They discussed "thomas hastings" during the group presentation.*

tick-weed *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Coreopsis having a profusion of showy usually yellow daisylike flowers over long periods; North and South America.

- *They discussed "tick-weed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tick-weed" to mean any of numerous plants of the genus coreopsis....*

time lag *(noun)*

Time during which some action is awaited.

- *The article explained what "time lag" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "time lag" to mean time during which some action is awaited.*

tipped *(adjective)*

Having a tip; or having a tip as specified (used in combination).

- *A rubber-tipped cane.*
- *Students compared "tipped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

toby *(noun)*

A drinking mug in the shape of a stout man wearing a three-cornered hat.

- *Understanding "toby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toby."*

tongue worm *(noun)*

Wormlike arthropod having two pairs of hooks at the sides of the mouth; parasitic in nasal sinuses of mammals.

- *The article explained what "tongue worm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tongue worm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

torch singer *(noun)*

A singer (usually a woman) who specializes in singing torch songs.

- *In class, the teacher used "torch singer" to mean a singer (usually a woman) who specializes in....*
- *The article explained what "torch singer" means with a simple example.*

tow truck *(noun)*

A truck equipped to hoist and pull wrecked cars (or to remove cars from no-parking zones).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tow truck."*
- *Understanding "tow truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tract housing *(noun)*

Housing consisting of similar houses constructed together on a tract of land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tract housing."*
- *They discussed "tract housing" during the group presentation.*

tractor trailer *(noun)*

A truck consisting of a tractor and trailer together.

- *In class, the teacher used "tractor trailer" to mean a truck consisting of a tractor and trailer together.*
- *The article explained what "tractor trailer" means with a simple example.*

translates *(verb)*

Change from one form or medium into another.

- *He translates for the U.N.*
- *The growth in income translates into greater purchasing power.*

translator *(noun)*

A program that translates one programming language into another.

- *In class, the teacher used "translator" to mean a program that translates one programming language....*
- *They discussed "translator" during the group presentation.*

---

transmit *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *Transmit a message.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transmit" in real sentences.*

---

trench foot *(noun)*

Resembling frostbite but without freezing; resulting from exposure to cold and wet.

- *In class, the teacher used "trench foot" to mean resembling frostbite but without freezing;....*
- *The article explained what "trench foot" means with a simple example.*

---

trench mouth *(noun)*

An acute communicable infection of the respiratory tract and mouth marked by ulceration of the mucous membrane.

- *The article explained what "trench mouth" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trench mouth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trophies *(noun)*

An award for success in war or hunting.

- *Understanding "trophies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trophies" means with a simple example.*

---

trustee account *(noun)*

A savings account deposited by someone who makes themselves the trustee for a beneficiary and who controls it during their lifetime; afterward the balance is payable to the previously named beneficiary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trustee account."*
- *Understanding "trustee account" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ts *(noun)*

A unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.

- *The article explained what "ts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ts" to mean a unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.*

---

twin-prop *(noun)*

A propeller plane with an engine that drives two propellers in opposite directions (for stability).

- *Understanding "twin-prop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "twin-prop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unsafe *(adjective)*

Involving or causing danger or risk; liable to hurt or harm.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsafe" when it is involving or causing danger or risk; liable to hurt....*
- *Students compared "unsafe" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

urban viii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1623 to 1644 who sanctioned the condemnation of Galileo but later freed him (1568-1644).

- *They discussed "urban viii" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "urban viii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

velvet grass *(noun)*

Tall European perennial grass having a velvety stem; naturalized in United States and used for forage.

- *Understanding "velvet grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "velvet grass" means with a simple example.*

---

verge *(noun)*

The limit beyond which something happens or changes.

- *On the verge of tears.*

- *The article explained what “verge” means with a simple example.*

vibrant *(adjective)*

Of sounds that are strong and resonating.

- *The men’s vibrant voices.*
- *A vibrant group that challenged the system.*

viral delivery vector *(noun)*

A transducing vector that uses a retrovirus.

- *The article explained what “viral delivery vector” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “viral delivery vector” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

virginia strawberry *(noun)*

North American wild strawberry with sweet scarlet fruit; a source of many cultivated strawberries.

- *In class, the teacher used “virginia strawberry” to mean north american wild strawberry with sweet scarlet....*
- *They discussed “virginia strawberry” during the group presentation.*

walking delegate *(noun)*

A union representative who visits workers at their jobs to see whether agreements are observed.

- *In class, the teacher used “walking delegate” to mean a union representative who visits workers at their....*
- *They discussed “walking delegate” during the group presentation.*

wear the trousers *(verb)*

Exercise authority or be in charge.

- *Who is calling the shots in this house?*
- *In everyday English, people use “wear the trousers” when talking about this idea.*

wellington boot *(noun)*

(19th century) a man’s high tasseled boot.

- *They discussed “wellington boot” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wellington boot.”*

west bengal *(noun)*

A state in eastern India.

- *Understanding “west bengal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “west bengal” to mean a state in eastern india.*

western hemisphere *(noun)*

The hemisphere that includes North America and South America.

- *Understanding “western hemisphere” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “western hemisphere” because he had never seen it before.*

wild cinnamon *(noun)*

Large evergreen shrub or small tree having white aromatic bark and leathery leaves and small purple to red flowers in terminal cymes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild cinnamon.”*
- *He looked up “wild cinnamon” because he had never seen it before.*

winding-clothes *(noun)*

Burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped.

- *The article explained what “winding-clothes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “winding-clothes” to mean burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped.*

worm-shaped *(adjective)*

Resembling a worm; long and thin and cylindrical.

- *A “worm-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “worm-shaped”? Explain why.*

yeast *(noun)*

A commercial leavening agent containing yeast cells; used to raise the dough in making bread and for fermenting beer or whiskey.

- *He looked up "yeast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yeast."*

---

zoom lens *(noun)*

A camera lens that magnifies the image.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoom lens."*
- *They discussed "zoom lens" during the group presentation.*

---

absorption *(noun)*

The mental state of being preoccupied by something.

- *The absorption of photons by atoms or molecules.*
- *The article explained what "absorption" means with a simple example.*

---

accelerate *(verb)*

Cause to move faster.

- *He accelerated the car.*
- *The car accelerated.*

---

acne *(noun)*

An inflammatory disease involving the sebaceous glands of the skin; characterized by papules or pustules or comedones.

- *They discussed "acne" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acute triangle *(noun)*

A triangle whose interior angles are all acute.

- *In class, the teacher used "acute triangle" to mean a triangle whose interior angles are all acute.*
- *The article explained what "acute triangle" means with a simple example.*

---

adjusting entry *(noun)*

An accounting entry made at the end of an accounting period to allocate items between accounting periods.

- *The article explained what "adjusting entry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "adjusting entry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertise *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *Please don't advertise the fact that he has AIDS.*
- *Can you use "advertise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

aerial ladder *(noun)*

Mechanically extendible ladder; used on a fire truck.

- *Understanding "aerial ladder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aerial ladder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aerospace engineer *(noun)*

An engineer of aircraft and space vehicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "aerospace engineer" to mean an engineer of aircraft and space vehicles.*
- *The article explained what "aerospace engineer" means with a simple example.*

---

air mattress *(noun)*

A mattress that can be stored flat and inflated for use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air mattress."*
- *Understanding "air mattress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air sac *(noun)*

A tiny sac for holding air in the lungs; formed by the terminal dilation of tiny air passageways.

- *They discussed “air sac” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air sac.”*

---

alzheimer’s *(noun)*

A progressive form of presenile dementia that is similar to senile dementia except that it usually starts in the 40s or 50s; first symptoms are impaired memory which is followed by impaired thought and speech and finally complete helplessness.

- *They discussed “alzheimer’s” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “alzheimer’s” means with a simple example.*

---

amber lily *(noun)*

Plant having basal grasslike leaves and a narrow open cluster of starlike yellowish-orange flowers atop a leafless stalk; southwestern United States; only species of Anthericum growing in North America.

- *The article explained what “amber lily” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “amber lily” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amino plastic *(noun)*

A plastic (synthetic resin) made from amino compounds; used as an adhesive and as a coating for paper and textiles.

- *Understanding “amino plastic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amino plastic.”*

---

apologise *(verb)*

Acknowledge faults or shortcomings or failing.

- *In everyday English, people use “apologise” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “apologise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ark shell *(noun)*

Marine bivalve mollusk having a heavy toothed shell with a deep boat-like inner surface.

- *He looked up “ark shell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ark shell” during the group presentation.*

---

arnold daniel palmer *(noun)*

United States golfer (born in 1929).

- *He looked up “arnold daniel palmer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “arnold daniel palmer” during the group presentation.*

---

aspirations *(noun)*

A manner of articulation involving an audible release of breath.

- *The article explained what “aspirations” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aspirations.”*

---

assassin *(noun)*

A murderer (especially one who kills a prominent political figure) who kills by a surprise attack and often is hired to do the deed.

- *His assassins were hunted down like animals.*
- *Assassinators of kings and emperors.*

---

assign *(verb)*

Decide as to where something belongs in a scheme.

- *The biologist assigned the mushroom to the proper class.*
- *We were assigned new uniforms.*

---

atlantic white cedar *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-sized cedar of east coast of the United States; resembles American arborvitae.

- *In class, the teacher used “atlantic white cedar” to mean slow-growing medium-sized cedar of east coast of....*
- *They discussed “atlantic white cedar” during the group presentation.*

---

atmospheric phenomenon *(noun)*

A physical phenomenon associated with the atmosphere.

- *Understanding “atmospheric phenomenon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “atmospheric phenomenon” because he had never seen it before.*

bargain-priced *(adjective)*

Costing less than standard price.

- *Buying bargain-priced clothes for the children.*
- *Would you call this situation “bargain-priced”? Explain why.*

barrier reef *(noun)*

A long coral reef near and parallel to the shore.

- *They discussed “barrier reef” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “barrier reef” to mean a long coral reef near and parallel to the shore.*

believers *(noun)*

A supporter who accepts something as true.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “believers.”*
- *Understanding “believers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bernard law montgomery *(noun)*

English general during World War II; won victories over Rommel in North Africa and led British ground forces in the invasion of Normandy (1887-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bernard law montgomery.”*
- *The article explained what “bernard law montgomery” means with a simple example.*

blue pike *(noun)*

Variety inhabiting the Great Lakes.

- *They discussed “blue pike” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “blue pike” because he had never seen it before.*

bone of contention *(noun)*

The subject of a dispute.

- *The real bone of contention, as you know, is money.*
- *He looked up “bone of contention” because he had never seen it before.*

bonnie *(adjective)*

Very pleasing to the eye.

- *A “bonnie” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “bonnie” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

book of judith *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book telling how Judith saved her people.

- *Understanding “book of judith” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “book of judith” during the group presentation.*

book of mormon *(noun)*

A sacred text revealed to Joseph Smith in 1830 by an ancient prophet Mormon; supposedly a record of ancient peoples of America translated by Joseph Smith.

- *In class, the teacher used “book of mormon” to mean a sacred text revealed to joseph smith in 1830 by....*
- *They discussed “book of mormon” during the group presentation.*

breathing apparatus *(noun)*

A device that facilitates breathing in cases of respiratory failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breathing apparatus.”*
- *The article explained what “breathing apparatus” means with a simple example.*

brewery *(noun)*

A plant where beer is brewed by fermentation.

- *In class, the teacher used “brewery” to mean a plant where beer is brewed by fermentation.*
- *They discussed “brewery” during the group presentation.*

bulb *(noun)*

A rounded part of a cylindrical instrument (usually at one end).

- *The bulb of a syringe.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulb."*

bumper jack *(noun)*

A jack for lifting a motor vehicle by the bumper.

- *In class, the teacher used "bumper jack" to mean a jack for lifting a motor vehicle by the bumper.*
- *He looked up "bumper jack" because he had never seen it before.*

bunny rabbit *(noun)*

(usually informal) especially a young rabbit.

- *He looked up "bunny rabbit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bunny rabbit" during the group presentation.*

butcher knife *(noun)*

A large sharp knife for cutting or trimming meat.

- *He looked up "butcher knife" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "butcher knife" during the group presentation.*

candle flame *(noun)*

The light provided by a burning candle.

- *In class, the teacher used "candle flame" to mean the light provided by a burning candle.*
- *The article explained what "candle flame" means with a simple example.*

carbon atom *(noun)*

An atom of carbon.

- *Understanding "carbon atom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carbon atom" because he had never seen it before.*

cardboard *(noun)*

A stiff moderately thick paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardboard" to mean a stiff moderately thick paper.*
- *Understanding "cardboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cardiac valve *(noun)*

A valve to control one-way flow of blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiac valve."*
- *He looked up "cardiac valve" because he had never seen it before.*

casually *(adverb)*

Not methodically or according to plan.

- *He dealt with his course work casually.*
- *Glanced casually at the headlines.*

cat squirrel *(noun)*

Common reddish-brown squirrel of Europe and parts of Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cat squirrel."*
- *Understanding "cat squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cd-rom *(noun)*

A compact disk that is used with a computer (rather than with an audio system); a large amount of digital information can be stored and accessed but it cannot be altered by the user.

- *Understanding "cd-rom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cd-rom" means with a simple example.*

charles ix *(noun)*

King of France from 1560 to 1574 whose reign was dominated by his mother Catherine de Medicis (1550-1574).

- *They discussed "charles ix" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "charles ix" means with a simple example.*

---

charles wesley *(noun)*

English clergyman and brother of John Wesley who wrote many hymns (1707-1788).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles wesley."*
- *He looked up "charles wesley" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chartered *(adjective)*

Hired for the exclusive temporary use of a group of travelers.

- *A chartered plane.*
- *The chartered buses arrived on time.*

---

chew *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *Chew your food and don't swallow it!*
- *In everyday English, people use "chew" when talking about this idea.*

---

chew out *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Can you use "chew out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "chew out" until he saw an example.*

---

chew over *(verb)*

Reflect deeply on a subject.

- *I mulled over the events of the afternoon.*
- *He did not know how to use "chew over" until he saw an example.*

---

chew up *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chew up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chew up" when talking about this idea.*

---

cinnamon bear *(noun)*

Reddish-brown color phase of the American black bear.

- *The article explained what "cinnamon bear" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cinnamon bear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cinnamon roll *(noun)*

Rolled dough spread with cinnamon and sugar (and raisins) then sliced before baking.

- *He looked up "cinnamon roll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cinnamon roll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circumstance *(noun)*

The set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event.

- *Pomp and circumstance.*
- *The article explained what "circumstance" means with a simple example.*

---

cliffs *(noun)*

A steep high face of rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cliffs."*
- *Understanding "cliffs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffin nail *(noun)*

Finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffin nail."*
- *Understanding "coffin nail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common dolphin *(noun)*

Black-and-white dolphin that leaps high out of the water.

- *The article explained what “common dolphin” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “common dolphin” to mean black-and-white dolphin that leaps high out of the....*

communication trench *(noun)*

A trench that provides protected passage between the rear and front lines of a defensive position.

- *He looked up “communication trench” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “communication trench” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

comparative psychology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology concerned with the behavior of animals.

- *In class, the teacher used “comparative psychology” to mean the branch of psychology concerned with the....*
- *The article explained what “comparative psychology” means with a simple example.*

compass flower *(noun)*

Any of several plants having leaves so arranged on the axis as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

- *They discussed “compass flower” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “compass flower” means with a simple example.*

cone pepper *(noun)*

Plant bearing erect pungent conical red or yellow or purple fruits; sometimes grown as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cone pepper.”*
- *He looked up “cone pepper” because he had never seen it before.*

congestion *(noun)*

Excessive accumulation of blood or other fluid in a body part.

- *Traffic congestion.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “congestion.”*

conquered *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *Learners should practice how to use “conquered” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “conquered” when talking about this idea.*

continental slope *(noun)*

The steep descent of the seabed from the continental shelf to the abyssal zone.

- *He looked up “continental slope” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “continental slope” to mean the steep descent of the seabed from the....*

cosmic radiation *(noun)*

Radiation coming from outside the solar system.

- *They discussed “cosmic radiation” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cosmic radiation” means with a simple example.*

creditors *(noun)*

A person to whom money is owed by a debtor; someone to whom an obligation exists.

- *The article explained what “creditors” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “creditors” during the group presentation.*

criticised *(verb)*

Find fault with; express criticism of; point out real or perceived flaws.

- *In everyday English, people use “criticised” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “criticised” in real sentences.*

criticisms *(noun)*

A serious examination and judgment of something.

- *Understanding "criticisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "criticisms" during the group presentation.*

---

crunch *(noun)*

A critical situation that arises because of a shortage (as a shortage of time or money or resources).

- *An end-of-the year crunch.*
- *A financial crunch.*

---

cubic measure *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of volume or capacity.

- *Understanding "cubic measure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cubic measure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curtains *(noun)*

Any barrier to communication or vision.

- *The article explained what "curtains" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "curtains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daytime *(noun)*

The time after sunrise and before sunset while it is light outside.

- *It is easier to make the repairs in the daytime.*
- *They discussed "daytime" during the group presentation.*

---

demise *(noun)*

The time when something ends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demise."*
- *Understanding "demise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dependence *(noun)*

The state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else.

- *The article explained what "dependence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dependence" during the group presentation.*

---

dictator *(noun)*

A person who behaves in a tyrannical manner.

- *My boss is a dictator who makes everyone work overtime.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dictator" to mean a person who behaves in a tyrannical manner.*

---

diets *(verb)*

Follow a regimen or a diet, as for health reasons.

- *In everyday English, people use "diets" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "diets" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

differs *(verb)*

Be of different opinions.

- *Can you use "differs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "differs" until he saw an example.*

---

digits *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

- *0 and 1 are digits.*
- *Understanding "digits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dime *(noun)*

A United States coin worth one tenth of a dollar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dime."*

- *He looked up “dime” because he had never seen it before.*

dire *(adjective)*

Fraught with extreme danger; nearly hopeless; ; - G.C.Marshall.

- *A dire emergency.*
- *Dire news.*

disagreement *(noun)*

A difference between conflicting facts or claims or opinions.

- *In class, the teacher used “disagreement” to mean a difference between conflicting facts or claims or....*
- *He looked up “disagreement” because he had never seen it before.*

disciples *(noun)*

Someone who believes and helps to spread the doctrine of another.

- *In class, the teacher used “disciples” to mean someone who believes and helps to spread the....*
- *Understanding “disciples” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disregard *(verb)*

Give little or no attention to.

- *Disregard the errors.*
- *Can you use “disregard” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

distributor *(noun)*

A company that markets merchandise.

- *His company is a large distributor of software products.*
- *They discussed “distributor” during the group presentation.*

dollar diplomacy *(noun)*

Diplomacy influenced by economic considerations.

- *In class, the teacher used “dollar diplomacy” to mean diplomacy influenced by economic considerations.*
- *He looked up “dollar diplomacy” because he had never seen it before.*

dominion *(noun)*

Dominance or power through legal authority.

- *France held undisputed dominion over vast areas of Africa.*
- *The article explained what “dominion” means with a simple example.*

dominion day *(noun)*

A legal holiday in Canada commemorating receiving Dominion status in 1867.

- *They discussed “dominion day” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “dominion day” because he had never seen it before.*

downhill *(noun)*

The downward slope of a hill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “downhill.”*
- *He looked up “downhill” because he had never seen it before.*

dreadful *(adjective)*

Causing fear or dread or terror.

- *A dreadful storm.*
- *Dreadful manners.*

drill rig *(noun)*

Rig used in drilling for oil or gas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drill rig.”*
- *They discussed “drill rig” during the group presentation.*

drunken *(adjective)*

Given to or marked by the consumption of alcohol.

- *A drunken binge.*
- *Two drunken gentlemen holding each other up.*

---

dry rot *(noun)*

A crumbling and drying of timber or bulbs or potatoes or fruit caused by a fungus.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry rot" to mean a crumbling and drying of timber or bulbs or....*
- *They discussed "dry rot" during the group presentation.*

---

dry-rot *(verb)*

Affect or be affected with dry rot.

- *Can you use "dry-rot" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "dry-rot" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

earnest *(noun)*

Something of value given by one person to another to bind a contract.

- *He looked up "earnest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "earnest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earnest money *(noun)*

Money given by a buyer to a seller to bind a contract.

- *In class, the teacher used "earnest money" to mean money given by a buyer to a seller to bind a contract.*
- *They discussed "earnest money" during the group presentation.*

---

eastern hemisphere *(noun)*

The hemisphere that includes Eurasia and Africa and Australia.

- *He looked up "eastern hemisphere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern hemisphere" to mean the hemisphere that includes eurasia and africa and....*

---

edward viii *(noun)*

King of England and Ireland in 1936; his marriage to Wallis Warfield Simpson created a constitutional crisis leading to his abdication (1894-1972).

- *He looked up "edward viii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "edward viii" during the group presentation.*

---

edward vincent sullivan *(noun)*

United States host on a well known television variety show (1902-1974).

- *He looked up "edward vincent sullivan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edward vincent sullivan" to mean united states host on a well known television....*

---

el salvador *(noun)*

A republic on the Pacific coast of Central America.

- *The article explained what "el salvador" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "el salvador" to mean a republic on the pacific coast of central america.*

---

electron lens *(noun)*

Electronic equipment that uses a magnetic or electric field in order to focus a beam of electrons.

- *In class, the teacher used "electron lens" to mean electronic equipment that uses a magnetic or....*
- *The article explained what "electron lens" means with a simple example.*

---

erase *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *Please erase the formula on the blackboard–it is wrong!*
- *The Turks erased the Armenians in 1915.*

---

eugene sue *(noun)*

French writer whose novels described the sordid side of city life (1804-1857).

- *Understanding “eugene sue” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “eugene sue” means with a simple example.*

---

exhaust hood *(noun)*

Metal covering leading to a vent that exhausts smoke or fumes.

- *He looked up “exhaust hood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exhaust hood.”*

---

extinct *(adjective)*

No longer in existence; lost or especially having died out leaving no living representatives.

- *An extinct species of fish.*
- *An extinct royal family.*

---

fairy swallow *(noun)*

Fancy domestic pigeon having blue-and-white plumage and heavily muffed feet.

- *He looked up “fairy swallow” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy swallow.”*

---

female bonding *(noun)*

The formation of a close personal relationship between women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “female bonding.”*
- *The article explained what “female bonding” means with a simple example.*

---

flight feather *(noun)*

Any of the larger wing or tail feathers of a bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flight feather.”*
- *He looked up “flight feather” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fluid ounce *(noun)*

A United States unit of capacity or volume equal to 1.804 cubic inches.

- *He looked up “fluid ounce” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fluid ounce” to mean a united states unit of capacity or volume equal to....*

---

focal point *(noun)*

The concentration of attention or energy on something.

- *They discussed “focal point” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “focal point” to mean the concentration of attention or energy on something.*

---

folding chair *(noun)*

A chair that can be folded flat for storage.

- *In class, the teacher used “folding chair” to mean a chair that can be folded flat for storage.*
- *Understanding “folding chair” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

footsteps-of-spring *(noun)*

Sanicle of northwestern United States and British Columbia having yellow flowers.

- *They discussed “footsteps-of-spring” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “footsteps-of-spring” because he had never seen it before.*

---

forbid *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *My sense of tact forbids an honest answer.*
- *I forbid you to call me late at night.*

---

forgiven *(verb)*

Stop blaming or grant forgiveness.

- *Learners should practice how to use “forgiven” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “forgiven” when talking about this idea.*

fox grape *(noun)*

Native grape of northeastern United States; origin of many cultivated varieties e.g. Concord grapes.

- *He looked up "fox grape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fox grape" to mean native grape of northeastern united states; origin....*

frank stella *(noun)*

United States minimalist painter (born in 1936).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frank stella."*
- *The article explained what "frank stella" means with a simple example.*

freezer *(noun)*

Electric refrigerator (trade name Deepfreeze) in which food is frozen and stored for long periods of time.

- *They discussed "freezer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "freezer" means with a simple example.*

funk hole *(noun)*

Dugout as a place of safe retreat (when in a funk).

- *He looked up "funk hole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funk hole" to mean dugout as a place of safe retreat (when in a funk).*

gamma iron *(noun)*

A nonmagnetic allotrope of iron that is the basis of austenite; stable between 906 and 1403 degrees centigrade.

- *The article explained what "gamma iron" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gamma iron."*

gamma ray *(noun)*

Electromagnetic radiation emitted during radioactive decay and having an extremely short wavelength.

- *The article explained what "gamma ray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gamma ray" to mean electromagnetic radiation emitted during....*

gas-discharge lamp *(noun)*

An electric lamp in which the light comes from an electric discharge between two electrodes in a glass tube.

- *He looked up "gas-discharge lamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gas-discharge lamp" during the group presentation.*

genetically *(adverb)*

By genetic mechanisms.

- *Genetically passed down talents.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "genetically" in the final chapter.*

george herbert walker bush *(noun)*

Vice president under Reagan and 41st President of the United States (born in 1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george herbert walker bush."*
- *The article explained what "george herbert walker bush" means with a simple example.*

gilbert charles stuart *(noun)*

United States painter best known for his portraits of George Washington (1755-1828).

- *Understanding "gilbert charles stuart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gilbert charles stuart" during the group presentation.*

golden calf *(noun)*

(Old Testament) an idol made by Aaron for the Israelites to worship; destroyed by Moses; it is now used to refer to anything worshipped undeservedly.

- *The article explained what "golden calf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golden calf" to mean (old testament) an idol made by aaron for the....*

grande dame *(noun)*

A middle-aged or elderly woman who is stylish and highly respected.

- *Understanding "grande dame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grande dame" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grape sugar *(noun)*

An isomer of glucose that is found in honey and sweet fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grape sugar."*
- *He looked up "grape sugar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gray skate *(noun)*

Common European skate used as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray skate."*
- *He looked up "gray skate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great barrier reef *(noun)*

The largest coral reef in the world; in the Coral Sea off the northeastern coast of Australia.

- *He looked up "great barrier reef" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "great barrier reef" during the group presentation.*

---

green groceries *(noun)*

Fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market.

- *In class, the teacher used "green groceries" to mean fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market.*
- *The article explained what "green groceries" means with a simple example.*

---

greeted *(verb)*

React to in a certain way.

- *The President was greeted with catcalls.*
- *Loud music greeted him when he entered the apartment.*

---

greeting card *(noun)*

A card sent to express personal greetings.

- *They discussed "greeting card" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "greeting card" means with a simple example.*

---

hard-shell crab *(noun)*

Edible crab that has not recently molted and so has a hard shell.

- *Understanding "hard-shell crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard-shell crab."*

---

hare *(noun)*

Flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or domesticated) eaten as food.

- *Understanding "hare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hare."*

---

hawaiian capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Hawaii; located on a large bay on the island of Oahu.

- *He looked up "hawaiian capital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawaiian capital."*

---

healed *(adjective)*

Freed from illness or injury; ; ; ; - Normon Cameron.

- *The incision is healed.*
- *A "healed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

henry valentine miller *(noun)*

United States novelist whose novels were originally banned as pornographic (1891-1980).

- *They discussed "henry valentine miller" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "henry valentine miller" means with a simple example.*

herein *(adverb)*

In this place or thing or document.

- *I shall discuss the question herein.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "herein" in the final chapter.*

hoffman *(noun)*

Versatile United States film actor (born in 1937).

- *The article explained what "hoffman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hoffman" during the group presentation.*

honorary *(adjective)*

Given as an honor without the normal duties.

- *An honorary degree.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "honorary" when it is given as an honor without the normal duties.*

hugo wolf *(noun)*

Austrian composer (1860-1903).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hugo wolf."*
- *The article explained what "hugo wolf" means with a simple example.*

ignition key *(noun)*

A key that operates the ignition switch of an automotive engine.

- *Understanding "ignition key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ignition key."*

immature *(adjective)*

(of birds) not yet having developed feathers.

- *Immature behavior.*
- *Students compared "immature" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

imperative *(noun)*

A mood that expresses an intention to influence the listener's behavior.

- *He looked up "imperative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperative."*

in earnest *(adverb)*

In a serious manner.

- *Talking earnestly with his son.*
- *She started studying snakes in earnest.*

indian mustard *(noun)*

Leaves eaten as cooked greens.

- *They discussed "indian mustard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "indian mustard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indonesian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Indonesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indonesian monetary unit."*
- *He looked up "indonesian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

ineffective *(adjective)*

Lacking the ability or skill to perform effectively; inadequate.

- *An ineffective administration.*
- *Would you call this situation "ineffective"? Explain why.*

interacting *(verb)*

Act together or towards others or with others.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interacting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interacting" when talking about this idea.*

---

iowa crab *(noun)*

Wild crab apple of western United States with fragrant pink flowers.

- *Understanding "iowa crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "iowa crab" during the group presentation.*

---

irish strawberry *(noun)*

Small evergreen European shrubby tree bearing many-seeded scarlet berries that are edible but bland; of Ireland, southern Europe, Asia Minor.

- *He looked up "irish strawberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "irish strawberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jacques louis david *(noun)*

French neoclassical painter who actively supported the French Revolution (1748-1825).

- *He looked up "jacques louis david" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacques louis david."*

---

jane jacobs *(noun)*

United States writer and critic of urban planning (born in 1916).

- *He looked up "jane jacobs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jane jacobs" to mean united states writer and critic of urban planning....*

---

jerome *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) one of the great Fathers of the early Christian Church whose major work was his translation of the Scriptures from Hebrew and Greek into Latin (which became the Vulgate); a saint and Doctor of the Church (347-420).

- *In class, the teacher used "jerome" to mean (roman catholic church) one of the great fathers of....*
- *He looked up "jerome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kingdom of cambodia *(noun)*

A nation in southeastern Asia; was part of Indochina under French rule until 1946.

- *Understanding "kingdom of cambodia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kingdom of cambodia" means with a simple example.*

---

kitchen stove *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *Dinner was already on the stove.*
- *The article explained what "kitchen stove" means with a simple example.*

---

knit *(verb)*

To gather something into small wrinkles or folds.

- *Knit a scarf.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "knit" in real sentences.*

---

kuwait *(noun)*

A seaport on the Persian Gulf and capital of Kuwait.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kuwait."*
- *Understanding "kuwait" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kuwait city *(noun)*

A seaport on the Persian Gulf and capital of Kuwait.

- *In class, the teacher used "kuwait city" to mean a seaport on the persian gulf and capital of kuwait.*
- *The article explained what "kuwait city" means with a simple example.*

---

laps *(noun)*

The upper side of the thighs of a seated person.

- *The dog's laps were warm and wet.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laps" to mean the upper side of the thighs of a seated person.*

---

lightning conductor *(noun)*

A metallic conductor that is attached to a high point and leads to the ground; protects the building from destruction by lightning.

- *They discussed "lightning conductor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lightning conductor" to mean a metallic conductor that is attached to a high....*

---

linguistic context *(noun)*

Discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation.

- *He looked up "linguistic context" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linguistic context."*

---

lipstick plant *(noun)*

Epiphyte or creeping on rocks; Malaysian plant having somewhat fleshy leaves and bright red flowers.

- *Understanding "lipstick plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lipstick plant" during the group presentation.*

---

louis ix *(noun)*

King of France and son of Louis VIII; he led two unsuccessful Crusades; considered an ideal medieval king (1214-1270).

- *The article explained what "louis ix" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "louis ix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lunar calendar *(noun)*

A calendar based on lunar cycles.

- *In class, the teacher used "lunar calendar" to mean a calendar based on lunar cycles.*
- *The article explained what "lunar calendar" means with a simple example.*

---

maiden aunt *(noun)*

An unmarried aunt.

- *Understanding "maiden aunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "maiden aunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

male monarch *(noun)*

A male sovereign; ruler of a kingdom.

- *The article explained what "male monarch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "male monarch" to mean a male sovereign; ruler of a kingdom.*

---

manly *(adverb)*

In a manful manner; with qualities thought to befit a man.

- *The narrator describes the scene "manly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "manly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

market gardening *(noun)*

The growing of vegetables or flowers for market.

- *They discussed "market gardening" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "market gardening."*

---

marriage mart *(noun)*

A business that arranges marriage contracts.

- *In class, the teacher used "marriage mart" to mean a business that arranges marriage contracts.*
- *They discussed "marriage mart" during the group presentation.*

---

maternity *(noun)*

The quality of having or showing the tenderness and warmth and affection of or befitting a mother.

- *They discussed "maternity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maternity."*

meanings *(noun)*

The message that is intended or expressed or signified.

- *He looked up "meanings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meanings."*

medical intern *(noun)*

An advanced student or graduate in medicine gaining supervised practical experience ('houseman' is a British term).

- *The article explained what "medical intern" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medical intern."*

meter maid *(noun)*

Policewoman who is assigned to write parking tickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "meter maid" to mean policewoman who is assigned to write parking tickets.*
- *The article explained what "meter maid" means with a simple example.*

metric linear unit *(noun)*

A linear unit of distance in metric terms.

- *The article explained what "metric linear unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metric linear unit" to mean a linear unit of distance in metric terms.*

mineral wool *(noun)*

A light fibrous material used as an insulator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mineral wool."*
- *He looked up "mineral wool" because he had never seen it before.*

morale *(noun)*

The spirit of a group that makes the members want the group to succeed.

- *He looked up "morale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morale."*

mormon church *(noun)*

Church founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mormon church."*
- *He looked up "mormon church" because he had never seen it before.*

mornings *(noun)*

The time period between dawn and noon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mornings."*
- *The article explained what "mornings" means with a simple example.*

mortgage deed *(noun)*

Deed embodying a mortgage.

- *He looked up "mortgage deed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortgage deed."*

mother fucker *(noun)*

Insulting terms of address for people who are stupid or irritating or ridiculous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother fucker."*
- *The article explained what "mother fucker" means with a simple example.*

mourning ring *(noun)*

A ring worn as a memorial to a dead person.

- *They discussed "mourning ring" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mourning ring" to mean a ring worn as a memorial to a dead person.*

mustard agent *(noun)*

A toxic war gas with sulfide based compounds that raises blisters and attacks the eyes and lungs; there is no known antidote.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mustard agent."*
- *The article explained what "mustard agent" means with a simple example.*

---

mustard tree *(noun)*

Evergreen South American shrub naturalized in United States; occasionally responsible for poisoning livestock.

- *Understanding "mustard tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mustard tree" during the group presentation.*

---

needless *(adjective)*

Unnecessary and unwarranted.

- *A strikers' tent camp...was burned with needless loss of life.*
- *A "needless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nerd *(noun)*

An insignificant student who is ridiculed as being affected or boringly studious.

- *They discussed "nerd" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nerd" means with a simple example.*

---

neural tube *(noun)*

A tube of ectodermal tissue in the embryo from which the brain and spinal cord develop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neural tube."*
- *Understanding "neural tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nominees *(noun)*

A politician who is running for public office.

- *He looked up "nominees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nominees" to mean a politician who is running for public office.*

---

northern hemisphere *(noun)*

The hemisphere that is to the north of the equator.

- *He looked up "northern hemisphere" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern hemisphere."*

---

nova salmon *(noun)*

Brine-cured salmon that is less salty than most; sometimes sugar is also used in the curing.

- *Understanding "nova salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nova salmon" means with a simple example.*

---

novelty *(noun)*

A small inexpensive mass-produced article.

- *They discussed "novelty" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "novelty" means with a simple example.*

---

nude sculpture *(noun)*

A statue of a naked human figure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nude sculpture."*
- *They discussed "nude sculpture" during the group presentation.*

---

object of the verb *(noun)*

The object that receives the direct action of the verb.

- *In class, the teacher used "object of the verb" to mean the object that receives the direct action of the verb.*
- *He looked up "object of the verb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

old dominion *(noun)*

A state in the eastern United States; one of the original 13 colonies; one of the Confederate States in the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "old dominion" to mean a state in the eastern united states; one of the....*

- *He looked up “old dominion” because he had never seen it before.*

optimism *(noun)*

A general disposition to expect the best in all things.

- *In class, the teacher used “optimism” to mean a general disposition to expect the best in all things.*
- *He looked up “optimism” because he had never seen it before.*

outdated *(adjective)*

Old; no longer valid or fashionable.

- *Outdated equipment.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “outdated” when it is old; no longer valid or fashionable.*

oxide *(noun)*

Any compound of oxygen with another element or a radical.

- *The article explained what “oxide” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oxide.”*

paints *(noun)*

A substance used as a coating to protect or decorate a surface (especially a mixture of pigment suspended in a liquid); dries to form a hard coating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paints.”*
- *He looked up “paints” because he had never seen it before.*

palette knife *(noun)*

A spatula used by artists for mixing or applying or scraping off oil paints.

- *In class, the teacher used “palette knife” to mean a spatula used by artists for mixing or applying or....*
- *They discussed “palette knife” during the group presentation.*

panama canal zone *(noun)*

A zone consisting of a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama that contains the Panama Canal.

- *The article explained what “panama canal zone” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “panama canal zone” to mean a zone consisting of a strip of land across the....*

parcel of land *(noun)*

An extended area of land.

- *The article explained what “parcel of land” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “parcel of land” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parcel post *(noun)*

Postal service that handles packages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parcel post.”*
- *The article explained what “parcel post” means with a simple example.*

passive immunity *(noun)*

An impermanent form of acquired immunity in which antibodies against a disease are acquired naturally (as through the placenta to an unborn child) or artificially (as by injection of antiserum).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “passive immunity.”*
- *The article explained what “passive immunity” means with a simple example.*

peach sauce *(noun)*

For Chinese dishes: peach preserves and chutney.

- *In class, the teacher used “peach sauce” to mean for chinese dishes: peach preserves and chutney.*
- *The article explained what “peach sauce” means with a simple example.*

peasants *(noun)*

A crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or refinement.

- *They discussed “peasants” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “peasants” to mean a crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or....*

pence *(noun)*

A coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the basic unit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pence."*
- *He looked up "pence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

penetration bomb *(noun)*

A bomb with about 30% explosive and a casing designed to penetrate hardened targets before the explosive detonates.

- *The article explained what "penetration bomb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penetration bomb" to mean a bomb with about 30% explosive and a casing....*

---

peppers *(verb)*

Attack and bombard with or as if with missiles.

- *He did not know how to use "peppers" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "peppers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

percy *(noun)*

English soldier killed in a rebellion against Henry IV (1364-1403).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percy."*
- *The article explained what "percy" means with a simple example.*

---

peripheral *(noun)*

(computer science) electronic equipment connected by cable to the CPU of a computer.

- *Disk drives and printers are important peripherals.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peripheral" to mean (computer science) electronic equipment connected....*

---

petrol tank *(noun)*

A tank for holding gasoline to supply a vehicle.

- *Understanding "petrol tank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "petrol tank" because he had never seen it before.*

---

philosophical doctrine *(noun)*

A doctrine accepted by adherents to a philosophy.

- *They discussed "philosophical doctrine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philosophical doctrine."*

---

photographic density *(noun)*

(physics) a measure of the extent to which a substance transmits light or other electromagnetic radiation.

- *In class, the teacher used "photographic density" to mean (physics) a measure of the extent to which a....*
- *They discussed "photographic density" during the group presentation.*

---

pinned *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *The child was pinned under the fallen tree.*
- *She tried to use "pinned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pint *(noun)*

A United States dry unit equal to 0.5 quart or 33.6 cubic inches.

- *They discussed "pint" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pint" to mean a united states dry unit equal to 0.5 quart or 33.6....*

---

pleaded *(verb)*

Offer as an excuse or plea.

- *I pleaded with him to stop.*
- *She pleaded not guilty.*

---

pond lily *(noun)*

A water lily having large leaves and showy fragrant flowers that float on the water; of temperate and tropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pond lily.”*
- *The article explained what “pond lily” means with a simple example.*

---

poop *(noun)*

Slang terms for inside information.

- *Understanding “poop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poop.”*

---

port jackson heath *(noun)*

Small shrub of southern and western Australia having pinkish to rosy purple tubular flowers.

- *Understanding “port jackson heath” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “port jackson heath” because he had never seen it before.*

---

portable circular saw *(noun)*

A circular saw that is portable and is operated with a hand grip.

- *They discussed “portable circular saw” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “portable circular saw” means with a simple example.*

---

prairie fox *(noun)*

Small grey fox of the plains of western North America.

- *The article explained what “prairie fox” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “prairie fox” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prairie smoke *(noun)*

North American perennial with hairy basal pinnate leaves and purple flowers and plume-tipped fruits.

- *The article explained what “prairie smoke” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “prairie smoke” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

premature labor *(noun)*

Labor beginning prior to the 37th week of gestation.

- *They discussed “premature labor” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “premature labor” because he had never seen it before.*

---

premature labour *(noun)*

Labor beginning prior to the 37th week of gestation.

- *Understanding “premature labour” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “premature labour” means with a simple example.*

---

prevalence *(noun)*

The quality of prevailing generally; being widespread.

- *He was surprised by the prevalence of optimism about the future.*
- *They discussed “prevalence” during the group presentation.*

---

primary feather *(noun)*

One of the main flight feathers projecting along the outer edge of a bird’s wing.

- *The article explained what “primary feather” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “primary feather” to mean one of the main flight feathers projecting along….*

---

prince of wales heath *(noun)*

South African shrub grown for its profusion of white flowers.

- *Understanding “prince of wales heath” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “prince of wales heath” during the group presentation.*

---

pronounce *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *She pronounces French words in a funny way.*
- *Can you use “pronounce” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

proportions *(noun)*

The relation between things (or parts of things) with respect to their comparative quantity, magnitude, or degree.

- *A building of vast proportions.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proportions."*

provisional *(adjective)*

Under terms not final or fully worked out or agreed upon.

- *A provisional government.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "provisional" when it is under terms not final or fully worked out or agreed....*

pumpkin ash *(noun)*

Timber tree of central and southeastern United States having hairy branchlets and a swollen trunk base.

- *He looked up "pumpkin ash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pumpkin ash."*

punches *(verb)*

Make a hole into or between, as for ease of separation.

- *She tried to use "punches" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "punches" when talking about this idea.*

rack of lamb *(noun)*

A roast of the rib section of lamb.

- *Understanding "rack of lamb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rack of lamb."*

railroad worm *(noun)*

Larvae bore into and feed on apples.

- *They discussed "railroad worm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "railroad worm" because he had never seen it before.*

ravens *(noun)*

Large black bird with a straight bill and long wedge-shaped tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ravens."*
- *He looked up "ravens" because he had never seen it before.*

remark *(noun)*

A statement that expresses a personal opinion or belief or adds information.

- *It passed without remark.*
- *In class, the teacher used "remark" to mean a statement that expresses a personal opinion or....*

repay *(verb)*

Act or give recompense in recognition of someone's behavior or actions.

- *He did not know how to use "repay" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "repay" when talking about this idea.*

republic of cyprus *(noun)*

A country on the island of Cyprus; 80% of the people are of Greek origin and 20% or Turkish origin.

- *The article explained what "republic of cyprus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "republic of cyprus" to mean a country on the island of cyprus; 80% of the....*

revolutionary people's liberation front *(noun)*

An extreme Marxist terrorist organization in Turkey that is opposed to NATO and the United States; attacks Turkish security and military officials.

- *Understanding "revolutionary people's liberation front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revolutionary people's liberation front."*

roller towel *(noun)*

A towel with the ends sewn together, hung on a roller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roller towel."*
- *He looked up "roller towel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ropes *(noun)*

Street names for flunitrazepan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ropes."*
- *He looked up "ropes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubbing alcohol *(noun)*

Lotion consisting of a poisonous solution of isopropyl alcohol or denatured ethanol alcohol for external use.

- *The article explained what "rubbing alcohol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rubbing alcohol" during the group presentation.*

---

rubbish dump *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *The article explained what "rubbish dump" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubbish dump" to mean a piece of land where waste materials are dumped.*

---

rumours *(noun)*

Gossip (usually a mixture of truth and untruth) passed around by word of mouth.

- *They discussed "rumours" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rumours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sampling frequency *(noun)*

(telecommunication) the frequency of sampling a continuously varying signal.

- *The article explained what "sampling frequency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sampling frequency" to mean (telecommunication) the frequency of sampling a....*

---

samuel barber *(noun)*

United States composer (1910-1981).

- *They discussed "samuel barber" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "samuel barber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

santiago *(noun)*

A port city in southeastern Cuba; industrial center.

- *Understanding "santiago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "santiago" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saturated *(adjective)*

Used especially of organic compounds; having all available valence bonds filled.

- *Saturated fats.*
- *A saturated solution.*

---

scar tissue *(noun)*

The connective tissue that forms a scar; consists of fibroblasts in new scars and collagen fibers in old scars.

- *He looked up "scar tissue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scar tissue" during the group presentation.*

---

scares *(noun)*

Sudden mass fear and anxiety over anticipated events.

- *They discussed "scares" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

screened *(verb)*

Test or examine for the presence of disease or infection.

- *Can you use "screened" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "screened" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sensory hair *(noun)*

A long stiff hair growing from the snout or brow of most mammals as e.g. a cat.

- *The article explained what "sensory hair" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sensory hair" to mean a long stiff hair growing from the snout or brow of....*

sewing machine *(noun)*

A textile machine used as a home appliance for sewing.

- *In class, the teacher used "sewing machine" to mean a textile machine used as a home appliance for sewing.*
- *Understanding "sewing machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shaping tool *(noun)*

A tool for shaping metal.

- *In class, the teacher used "shaping tool" to mean a tool for shaping metal.*
- *The article explained what "shaping tool" means with a simple example.*

shaved *(adjective)*

Having the beard or hair cut off close to the skin.

- *A "shaved" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "shaved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

shin bet *(noun)*

The Israeli domestic counterintelligence and internal security agency.

- *The Shin Bet also handles overall security for Israel's national airline.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shin bet."*

shooters *(noun)*

A person who shoots (usually with respect to their ability to shoot).

- *They discussed "shooters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shooters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

silver willow *(noun)*

North American willow with greyish silky pubescent leaves that usually blacken in drying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver willow."*
- *He looked up "silver willow" because he had never seen it before.*

sir rex harrison *(noun)*

English actor on stage and in films (1908-1990).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir rex harrison."*
- *He looked up "sir rex harrison" because he had never seen it before.*

skipped *(verb)*

Intentionally fail to attend.

- *He skipped a row in the text and so the sentence was incomprehensible.*
- *She tried to use "skipped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

slave trader *(noun)*

A person engaged in slave trade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slave trader."*
- *He looked up "slave trader" because he had never seen it before.*

smoked salmon *(noun)*

Salmon cured by smoking.

- *They discussed "smoked salmon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "smoked salmon" means with a simple example.*

sms *(noun)*

A grey lustrous metallic element of the rare earth group; is used in special alloys; occurs in monazite and bastnasite.

- *The article explained what "sms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sms" to mean a grey lustrous metallic element of the rare earth....*

---

soft rot *(noun)*

Mushy or slimy decay of plants caused by bacteria or fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft rot."*
- *The article explained what "soft rot" means with a simple example.*

---

soft-haired *(adjective)*

Having soft hair.

- *It is useful to describe something as "soft-haired" when it is having soft hair.*
- *Would you call this situation "soft-haired"? Explain why.*

---

southeastern *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Alabama; Georgia; Florida; Tennessee; South Carolina; North Carolina.

- *The speaker chose "southeastern" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "southeastern."*

---

southern hemisphere *(noun)*

The hemisphere to the south of the equator.

- *In class, the teacher used "southern hemisphere" to mean the hemisphere to the south of the equator.*
- *The article explained what "southern hemisphere" means with a simple example.*

---

spanish needles *(noun)*

The seed of bur marigolds.

- *Understanding "spanish needles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spanish needles."*

---

spears *(noun)*

A long pointed rod used as a tool or weapon.

- *In class, the teacher used "spears" to mean a long pointed rod used as a tool or weapon.*
- *The article explained what "spears" means with a simple example.*

---

specials *(noun)*

A television production that features a particular person or work or topic.

- *The last of a series of BBC specials on Iran is being shown tonight.*
- *In class, the teacher used "specials" to mean a television production that features a particular....*

---

specimen bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding urine specimens.

- *He looked up "specimen bottle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "specimen bottle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spectators *(noun)*

A close observer; someone who looks at something (such as an exhibition of some kind).

- *The spectators applauded the performance.*
- *He looked up "spectators" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spill the beans *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *She tried to use "spill the beans" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "spill the beans" and when to wait.*

---

spur *(noun)*

A verbalization that encourages you to attempt something.

- *Cowboys know not to squat with their spurs on.*

- *Understanding "spur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

staple gun *(noun)*

A hand-held machine for driving staples home.

- *The article explained what "staple gun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "staple gun" to mean a hand-held machine for driving staples home.*

state of kuwait *(noun)*

An Arab kingdom in Asia on the northwestern coast of the Persian Gulf; a major source of petroleum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "state of kuwait."*
- *He looked up "state of kuwait" because he had never seen it before.*

steep-sided *(adjective)*

Having very steep sides.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "steep-sided."*
- *Would you call this situation "steep-sided"? Explain why.*

stick cinnamon *(noun)*

Dried rolled strips of cinnamon bark.

- *The article explained what "stick cinnamon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stick cinnamon" during the group presentation.*

stiff upper lip *(noun)*

Self-restraint in the expression of emotion (especially fear or grief).

- *The British like to keep a stiff upper lip.*
- *The article explained what "stiff upper lip" means with a simple example.*

stress fracture *(noun)*

Fracture resulting from excessive activity rather than a specific injury.

- *Understanding "stress fracture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stress fracture" means with a simple example.*

stupidity *(noun)*

A poor ability to understand or to profit from experience.

- *They discussed "stupidity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stupidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suppress *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *Suppress a nascent uprising.*
- *Suppress a yawn.*

sushi bar *(noun)*

A bar where sushi is served.

- *The article explained what "sushi bar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sushi bar."*

sweating *(noun)*

The process of the sweat glands of the skin secreting a salty fluid.

- *Understanding "sweating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweating."*

swings *(noun)*

A state of steady vigorous action that is characteristic of an activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swings."*
- *The article explained what "swings" means with a simple example.*

sword cane *(noun)*

A cane concealing a sword or dagger.

- *Understanding "sword cane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sword cane" means with a simple example.*

---

take the veil *(verb)*

Become a nun.

- *The young woman took the veil after her fiance died.*
- *She tried to use "take the veil" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

takeover target *(noun)*

A company that has been chosen as attractive for takeover by a potential acquirer.

- *Understanding "takeover target" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "takeover target" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tangible *(adjective)*

Perceptible by the senses especially the sense of touch.

- *Skin with a tangible roughness.*
- *Tangible property like real estate.*

---

tara *(noun)*

A village in eastern Ireland (northwest of Dublin); seat of Irish kings until 6th century.

- *He looked up "tara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ten-gallon hat *(noun)*

A hat with a wide brim and a soft crown; worn by American ranch hands.

- *Understanding "ten-gallon hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ten-gallon hat" means with a simple example.*

---

textbooks *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *They discussed "textbooks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "textbooks" means with a simple example.*

---

textile mill *(noun)*

A factory for making textiles.

- *They discussed "textile mill" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "textile mill."*

---

thomas willis *(noun)*

English physician who was a pioneer in the study of the brain (1621-1675).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas willis" to mean english physician who was a pioneer in the study of....*
- *The article explained what "thomas willis" means with a simple example.*

---

tick fever *(noun)*

Caused by rickettsial bacteria and transmitted by wood ticks.

- *They discussed "tick fever" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tick fever" means with a simple example.*

---

tidal flow *(noun)*

The water current caused by the tides.

- *Understanding "tidal flow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tidal flow" means with a simple example.*

---

tidal zone *(noun)*

An area subject to tidal action.

- *In class, the teacher used "tidal zone" to mean an area subject to tidal action.*
- *He looked up "tidal zone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tile roof *(noun)*

A roof made of fired clay tiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "tile roof" to mean a roof made of fired clay tiles.*
- *Understanding "tile roof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tougher *(adjective)*

Not given to gentleness or sentimentality.

- *Students compared "tougher" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tougher" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tree squirrel *(noun)*

Any typical arboreal squirrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree squirrel."*
- *Understanding "tree squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trivial *(adjective)*

Of little substance or significance.

- *Only trivial objections.*
- *A trivial young woman.*

---

turks *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

- *They discussed "turks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turks."*

---

umbrella tent *(noun)*

A small tent with a single supporting pole and radiating metal ribs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbrella tent."*
- *The article explained what "umbrella tent" means with a simple example.*

---

unofficial *(adjective)*

Not having official authority or sanction.

- *A sort of unofficial mayor.*
- *An unofficial estimate.*

Feelings & Emotions

proud *(adjective)*

Feeling pleased and satisfied about something you or someone close to you has done.

- *Her parents were very proud when she finished university.*
- *I am proud of myself for finishing the race.*

---

nervous *(adjective)*

Feeling worried or a little afraid about something that is going to happen.

- *He was nervous before his first job interview.*
- *I always get nervous when I have to speak in front of many people.*

---

surprised *(adjective)*

Feeling shocked or amazed because something unexpected happened.

- *She was surprised to see snow in April.*
- *I was surprised when my old friend called me after ten years.*

---

happy *(adjective)*

Feeling pleasure or contentment.

- *The children were happy to see their grandparents.*

- *I feel happy when I listen to music.*

---

sad *(adjective)*

Feeling unhappy or showing unhappiness.

- *She felt sad when her friend moved away.*
- *The movie had a sad ending.*

---

angry *(adjective)*

Feeling strong dislike or annoyance toward someone or something.

- *He was angry because someone scratched his car.*
- *Try not to get angry over small mistakes.*

---

afraid *(adjective)*

Feeling fear; worried that something bad will happen.

- *The little girl is afraid of the dark.*
- *I am afraid we will miss the train.*

---

lonely *(adjective)*

Unhappy because you are alone or have few friends.

- *He felt lonely in the new city.*
- *Living alone can make some people lonely.*

---

excited *(adjective)*

Feeling very happy and eager about something that is going to happen.

- *The kids are excited about the school trip.*
- *I am excited to start my new job.*

---

bored *(adjective)*

Feeling tired and unhappy because something is not interesting.

- *The students looked bored during the long lecture.*
- *I get bored when I have nothing to do.*

---

shy *(adjective)*

Nervous or uncomfortable with other people, especially people you do not know well.

- *He is shy and does not talk much at parties.*
- *She was too shy to ask a question.*

---

worried *(adjective)*

Thinking about problems or unpleasant things that might happen.

- *Parents often feel worried when their children are late.*
- *I am worried about the exam results.*

---

a-one *(adjective)*

Of the highest quality.

- *Would you call this situation “a-one”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “a-one” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

like *(verb)*

Feel about or towards; consider, evaluate, or regard.

- *How did you like the President’s speech last night?*
- *Would you like to come along to the movies?*

---

get to *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *She gets to fretting if I stay away from home too long.*
- *In everyday English, people use “get to” when talking about this idea.*

---

new *(adjective)*

Not of long duration; having just (or relatively recently) come into being or been made or acquired or discovered.

- *A new law.*
- *New cars.*

---

one-to-one *(adjective)*

Used of relations such that each member of one set is associated with one member of a second set.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one-to-one."*
- *Would you call this situation "one-to-one"? Explain why.*

---

get at *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *I cannot get to the T.V. antenna, even if I climb on the roof.*
- *Can you use "get at" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

good *(noun)*

That which is pleasing or valuable or useful.

- *Weigh the good against the bad.*
- *Among the highest goods of all are happiness and self-realization.*

---

one-on-one *(adjective)*

Being a system of play in which an individual defensive player guards an individual offensive player.

- *One-on-one defense.*
- *One-on-one instruction.*

---

all-time *(adjective)*

Unsurpassed in some respect up to the present.

- *Prices at an all-time high.*
- *Morale at an all-time low.*

---

one-time *(adjective)*

Belonging to some prior time.

- *It is useful to describe something as "one-time" when it is belonging to some prior time.*
- *A "one-time" approach may work better in this case.*

---

good for you *(adjective)*

Promoting health; healthful; ; ; ; ; - C.B.Davis.

- *Healthy and normal outlets for youthful energy.*
- *Carrots are good for you.*

---

said *(adjective)*

Being the one previously mentioned or spoken of.

- *Said party has denied the charges.*
- *The speaker chose "said" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

on the go *(adjective)*

(of a person) very busy and active.

- *Is always on the go.*
- *Students compared "on the go" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

good will *(noun)*

A disposition to kindness and compassion.

- *The article explained what "good will" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good will."*

---

one and only *(adjective)*

Eminent beyond or above comparison.

- *She's one girl in a million.*
- *The one and only Muhammad Ali.*

---

made *(adjective)*

(of a bed) having the sheets and blankets set in order.

- *A neatly made bed.*
- *A "made" approach may work better in this case.*

---

no-good *(adjective)*

Returned for lack of funds.

- *A no-good check.*
- *The car was a no-good piece of junk.*

---

many *(adjective)*

A quantifier that can be used with count nouns and is often preceded by 'as' or 'too' or 'so' or 'that'; amounting to a large but indefinite number.

- *Many temptations.*
- *The temptations are many.*

---

take to *(verb)*

Have a fancy or particular liking or desire for.

- *Men take to the military trades.*
- *She tried to use "take to" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

good-time *(adjective)*

Occupied with or fond of the pleasures of good company.

- *He was a real good-time Charlie.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "good-time."*

---

on-going *(adjective)*

Currently happening.

- *It is useful to describe something as "on-going" when it is currently happening.*
- *A "on-going" approach may work better in this case.*

---

many a *(adjective)*

Each of a large indefinite number.

- *Many a man.*
- *Many another day will come.*

---

one-way *(adjective)*

Moving or permitting movement in one direction only.

- *One-way streets.*
- *A one-way ticket.*

---

through *(adjective)*

Having finished or arrived at completion.

- *After the treatment, the patient is through except for follow-up.*
- *Almost through with his studies.*

---

well up *(verb)*

Come up (as of feelings and thoughts, or other ephemeral things).

- *Strong emotions welled up.*
- *Smoke swelled from it.*

---

no-go *(adjective)*

Not functioning properly or in suitable condition for proceeding.

- *The space launch was no-go.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "no-go" when it is not functioning properly or in suitable condition....*

way-out *(adjective)*

Informal terms; strikingly unconventional.

- *It is useful to describe something as "way-out" when it is informal terms; strikingly unconventional.*
- *The speaker chose "way-out" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

well-to-do *(adjective)*

In fortunate circumstances financially; moderately rich.

- *Well-to-do members of the community.*
- *Students compared "well-to-do" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

one-year *(adjective)*

Completing its life cycle within a year.

- *Would you call this situation "one-year"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one-year" when it is completing its life cycle within a year.*

out-of-the-way *(adjective)*

Remote from populous or much-traveled regions.

- *They found a quiet out-of-the-way resort.*
- *Out-of-the-way information.*

through with *(adjective)*

Having finished or arrived at completion.

- *After the treatment, the patient is through except for follow-up.*
- *Almost through with his studies.*

love *(noun)*

A deep feeling of sexual desire and attraction.

- *Their love left them indifferent to their surroundings.*
- *She was his first love.*

many an *(adjective)*

Each of a large indefinite number.

- *Many a man.*
- *Many another day will come.*

long *(adjective)*

Of relatively great height; - Sherwood Anderson.

- *A race of long gaunt men.*
- *Looked out the long French windows.*

look *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *A look of triumph.*
- *He went out to have a look.*

in love *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in love."*
- *Students compared "in love" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

in use *(adjective)*

(of facilities such as telephones or lavatories) unavailable for use by anyone else or indicating unavailability; ('engaged' is a British term for a busy telephone line).

- *The lavatory is in use.*
- *Robots are in use throughout industry.*

say-so *(noun)*

The power or right to give orders or make decisions.

- *He looked up "say-so" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "say-so" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

used *(adjective)*

Employed in accomplishing something; - H.H.Arnold & I.C.Eaker.

- *The principle of surprise is the most used and misused of all the principles of war.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "used."*

---

every *(adjective)*

Each and all of a series of entities or intervals as specified.

- *Every third seat.*
- *Every two hours.*

---

made-up *(adjective)*

Having been paved.

- *The speaker chose "made-up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "made-up" when it is having been paved.*

---

used to *(adjective)*

In the habit; ; ; - Henry David Thoreau.

- *I am used to hitchhiking.*
- *You'll get used to the idea.*

---

come-on *(noun)*

Qualities that attract by seeming to promise some kind of reward.

- *Understanding "come-on" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "come-on."*

---

old *(adjective)*

Of long duration; not new.

- *Old tradition.*
- *Old house.*

---

two-way *(adjective)*

Operating or permitting operation in either of two opposite directions.

- *A two-way valve.*
- *Two-way traffic.*

---

another *(adjective)*

Any of various alternatives; some other.

- *Put it off to another (or some other) day.*
- *The speaker chose "another" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

back-to-back *(adjective)*

One after the other.

- *Back-to-back home runs.*
- *The speaker chose "back-to-back" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

first-year *(adjective)*

Used of a person in the first year of an experience (especially in United States high school or college).

- *Students compared "first-year" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "first-year."*

---

get down *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *Get down on your knees!*

- *Take down the vase from the shelf.*

---

get through *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one's consciousness or emotions.

- *I finally got through this homework assignment.*
- *We finally got through the bureaucracy and could talk to the Minister.*

---

one-man *(adjective)*

Designed for or restricted to a single person.

- *A one-man show.*
- *A "one-man" approach may work better in this case.*

---

get-up-and-go *(noun)*

Enterprising or ambitious drive.

- *They discussed "get-up-and-go" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "get-up-and-go" means with a simple example.*

---

two-year *(adjective)*

Having a life cycle lasting two seasons.

- *Would you call this situation "two-year"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "two-year" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

look up to *(verb)*

Feel admiration for.

- *In everyday English, people use "look up to" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "look up to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

out of use *(adjective)*

Closed to traffic.

- *It is useful to describe something as "out of use" when it is closed to traffic.*
- *The speaker chose "out of use" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

well-off *(adjective)*

In fortunate circumstances financially; moderately rich.

- *Doesn't know when he's well-off.*
- *Students compared "well-off" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

big *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *Set out for the big city.*
- *A big (or large) barn.*

---

feel *(noun)*

The general atmosphere of a place or situation and the effect that it has on people.

- *The feel of the city excited him.*
- *He has a feel for animals.*

---

right of way *(noun)*

The right of one vehicle or vessel to take precedence over another.

- *He looked up "right of way" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "right of way" during the group presentation.*

---

see-through *(adjective)*

So thin as to transmit light.

- *The speaker chose "see-through" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "see-through" when it is so thin as to transmit light.*

---

sure *(adjective)*

Having or feeling no doubt or uncertainty; confident and assured.

- *Was sure (or certain) she had seen it.*
- *Was very sure in his beliefs.*

---

well-made *(adjective)*

Skillfully constructed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "well-made" when it is skillfully constructed.*
- *A "well-made" approach may work better in this case.*

---

please *(verb)*

Give pleasure to or be pleasing to.

- *These colors please the senses.*
- *He could do many things if he pleased.*

---

feel for *(verb)*

Share the suffering of.

- *In everyday English, people use "feel for" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "feel for" in real sentences.*

---

day-to-day *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or occurring every day.

- *A "day-to-day" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "day-to-day" when it is of or belonging to or occurring every day.*

---

old-time *(adjective)*

Attractively old-fashioned (but not necessarily authentic).

- *A vaulted roof supporting old-time chimney pots.*
- *The speaker chose "old-time" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

make love *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *She tried to use "make love" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "make love" and when to wait.*

---

good part *(noun)*

A place of especial strength.

- *Understanding "good part" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good part."*

---

out of place *(adverb)*

In a setting where one is or feels inappropriate or incongruous.

- *He felt out of place in the lingerie shop.*
- *Place "out of place" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

right to life *(noun)*

The right to live.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right to life."*
- *They discussed "right to life" during the group presentation.*

---

right-down *(adjective)*

Complete and without restriction or qualification; sometimes used informally as intensifiers.

- *Many right-down vices.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "right-down."*

---

day-by-day *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or occurring every day.

- *The speaker chose "day-by-day" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "day-by-day" approach may work better in this case.*

---

two-part *(adjective)*

Involving two parts or elements.

- *Would you call this situation "two-part"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "two-part" when it is involving two parts or elements.*

---

feel like *(verb)*

Have an inclination for something or some activity.

- *I feel like staying in bed all day.*
- *I feel like a cold beer now.*

---

different *(adjective)*

Unlike in nature or quality or form or degree.

- *Took different approaches to the problem.*
- *Came to a different conclusion.*

---

feel out *(verb)*

Try to learn someone's opinions and intentions.

- *I have to sound out the new professor.*
- *She tried to use "feel out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

put-up *(adjective)*

Planned secretly.

- *It was a put-up job.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "put-up."*

---

done *(adjective)*

Having finished or arrived at completion.

- *Certain to make history before he's done.*
- *It's a done deed.*

---

however *(adverb)*

To whatever degree or extent.

- *The results, however general, are important.*
- *They have begun, however reluctantly, to acknowledge the legitimacy of some of the opposition's concerns.*

---

three-way *(adjective)*

Involving three parties or elements.

- *A three-way playoff.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "three-way" when it is involving three parties or elements.*

---

man-made *(adjective)*

Not of natural origin; prepared or made artificially.

- *Man-made fibers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "man-made" when it is not of natural origin; prepared or made artificially.*

---

set on *(verb)*

Attack someone physically or emotionally.

- *In everyday English, people use "set on" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "set on" until he saw an example.*

---

all-night *(adjective)*

Lasting, open, or operating through the whole night.

- *An all-night drugstore.*
- *Would you call this situation "all-night"? Explain why.*

done for *(adjective)*

Doomed to extinction.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "done for."*
- *Would you call this situation "done for"? Explain why.*

done with *(adjective)*

Having no further concern with; - John Dos Passos.

- *He was through with school and he was through with family.*
- *Done with gambling.*

city-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a city.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "city-like."*
- *The speaker chose "city-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

long-life *(adjective)*

(of perishable goods) treated to stay fresh longer than usual.

- *Long-life milk.*
- *A "long-life" approach may work better in this case.*

love life *(noun)*

Sexual activities (often including sexual intercourse) between two people.

- *His lovemaking disgusted her.*
- *He hadn't had any love in months.*

year-around *(adjective)*

Operating or continuing throughout the year.

- *A "year-around" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "year-around"? Explain why.*

better off *(adjective)*

In a more fortunate or prosperous condition.

- *She would have been better off if she had stuck with teaching.*
- *Is better off than his classmate.*

day-old *(adjective)*

Not fresh today.

- *Day-old bread is cheaper than fresh.*
- *Students compared "day-old" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

in-person *(adjective)*

An appearance carried out personally in someone else's physical presence.

- *A "in-person" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "in-person" when it is an appearance carried out personally in someone....*

own right *(noun)*

By title vested in yourself or by virtue of qualifications that you have achieved.

- *A peer in his own right.*
- *A leading sports figure in his own right.*

so-called *(adjective)*

Doubtful or suspect.

- *These so-called experts are no help.*
- *Would you call this situation "so-called"? Explain why.*

bad *(noun)*

That which is below standard or expectations as of ethics or decency.

- *Take the bad with the good.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bad."*

---

day-after-day *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or occurring every day.

- *Would you call this situation "day-after-day"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "day-after-day."*

---

every last *(adjective)*

(used as intensive) every.

- *Every last one of you.*
- *The speaker chose "every last" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

look down on *(verb)*

Regard with contempt.

- *The new neighbor looks down on us because our house is very modest.*
- *The coach explained when to use "look down on" and when to wait.*

---

many another *(adjective)*

Each of a large indefinite number.

- *Many a man.*
- *Many another day will come.*

---

well-found *(adjective)*

Having a full array of suitable equipment or furnishings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-found."*
- *Would you call this situation "well-found"? Explain why.*

---

based *(adjective)*

Having a base of operations (often used as a combining form).

- *A locally based business.*
- *An Atlanta-based company.*

---

man-to-man *(adjective)*

Being a system of play in which an individual defensive player guards an individual offensive player.

- *Had a man-to-man talk about the facts of life.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "man-to-man."*

---

old-world *(adjective)*

Characteristic of former times especially in Europe.

- *An old-world cottage.*
- *Students compared "old-world" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

small *(adjective)*

Limited or below average in number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *A small car.*
- *A little (or small) group.*

---

one-person *(adjective)*

Designed for or restricted to a single person.

- *A one-person tent.*
- *Students compared "one-person" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

do-nothing *(adjective)*

Characterized by inability or unwillingness to work toward a goal or assume responsibility.

- *A do-nothing government.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "do-nothing."*

---

left over *(adjective)*

Not used up.

- *Leftover meatloaf.*
- *She had a little money left over so she went to a movie.*

---

one-year-old *(adjective)*

One year of age.

- *It is useful to describe something as "one-year-old" when it is one year of age.*
- *The speaker chose "one-year-old" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

order *(noun)*

A degree in a continuum of size or quantity.

- *It was on the order of a mile.*
- *An explosion of a low order of magnitude.*

---

show off *(verb)*

Display proudly; act ostentatiously or pretentiously.

- *He showed off his new sports car.*
- *The coach explained when to use "show off" and when to wait.*

---

in line *(adjective)*

Awaiting something; especially something due.

- *People were in line at the checkout counter.*
- *She was in line for promotion.*

---

in order *(adjective)*

In a state of proper readiness or preparation or arrangement.

- *Everything is in order for their arrival.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in order."*

---

last-place *(adjective)*

Lowest in rank or importance.

- *Would you call this situation "last-place"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "last-place" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

all-or-nothing *(adjective)*

Occurring completely or not occurring at all.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "all-or-nothing."*
- *The speaker chose "all-or-nothing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

full-time *(adjective)*

For the entire time appropriate to an activity.

- *A full-time job.*
- *A "full-time" approach may work better in this case.*

---

go-as-you-please *(adjective)*

Not bound by rule or law or convention; - George Saintsbury.

- *Bewildered by the old go-as-you-please liberty of alliterative rhythm.*
- *Would you call this situation "go-as-you-please"? Explain why.*

---

hard up *(adjective)*

Not having enough money to pay for necessities.

- *Students compared "hard up" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "hard up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

next-to-last *(adjective)*

Used of the third or next to final year in United States high school or college.

- *The figures in the next-to-last column.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "next-to-last" when it is used of the third or next to final year in united....*

---

on-line *(adjective)*

On a regular route of a railroad or bus or airline system.

- *On-line industries.*
- *An on-line database.*

---

trying *(adjective)*

Extremely irritating to the nerves.

- *A trying day at the office.*
- *Fell upon trying times.*

---

united *(adjective)*

Characterized by unity; being or joined into a single entity.

- *Presented a united front.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "united."*

---

will power *(noun)*

The trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.

- *The article explained what "will power" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "will power" to mean the trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.*

---

black *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to a racial group having dark skin especially of sub-Saharan African origin; - Martin Luther King Jr.

- *A great people–a black people–...injected new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilization.*
- *Black leather jackets.*

---

good-looking *(adjective)*

Pleasing in appearance especially by reason of conformity to ideals of form and proportion; ; ; ; - Thackeray; - Lillian Hellman.

- *A good-looking man.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "good-looking."*

---

second-year *(adjective)*

Used of the second year in United States high school or college.

- *Students compared "second-year" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "second-year"? Explain why.*

---

face *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *An angry face.*
- *He washed his face.*

---

far-out *(adjective)*

Informal terms; strikingly unconventional.

- *It is useful to describe something as "far-out" when it is informal terms; strikingly unconventional.*
- *Students compared "far-out" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

one-party *(adjective)*

Determined by a single party.

- *The speaker chose "one-party" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one-party."*

---

over-the-top *(adjective)*

Far more than usual or expected.

- *It was an over-the-top experience.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "over-the-top" when it is far more than usual or expected.*

---

put down *(verb)*

Reduce in worth or character, usually verbally.

- *She tends to put down younger women colleagues.*
- *His critics took him down after the lecture.*

---

well-done *(adjective)*

(meat) cooked until there is no pink meat left inside.

- *The speaker chose "well-done" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "well-done"? Explain why.*

---

well-set *(adjective)*

Strongly and firmly constructed; ; ; ; - Alexander Hamilton.

- *A sailor short but well-set.*
- *The speaker chose "well-set" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

well-thought-of *(adjective)*

Receiving deferential regard.

- *Students compared "well-thought-of" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-thought-of."*

---

day-and-night *(adjective)*

At all times.

- *A "day-and-night" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "day-and-night" when it is at all times.*

---

good enough *(adjective)*

Adequately good for the circumstances.

- *If it's good enough for you it's good enough for me.*
- *A "good enough" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hope *(noun)*

The general feeling that some desire will be fulfilled.

- *In spite of his troubles he never gave up hope.*
- *It revived their hope of winning the pennant.*

---

important *(adjective)*

Of extreme importance; vital to the resolution of a crisis.

- *Important people.*
- *The important questions of the day.*

---

least *(adjective)*

The superlative of 'little' that can be used with mass nouns and is usually preceded by 'the'; a quantifier meaning smallest in amount or extent or degree.

- *Didn't care the least bit.*
- *He has the least talent of anyone.*

---

small-time *(adjective)*

Of minor importance.

- *A small-time actor.*
- *A "small-time" approach may work better in this case.*

---

take-away *(adjective)*

Of or involving food to be taken and eaten off the premises.

- *'take-away' is chiefly British.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "take-away" when it is of or involving food to be taken and eaten off the....*

two-year-old *(adjective)*

Two years of age.

- *It is useful to describe something as "two-year-old" when it is two years of age.*
- *A "two-year-old" approach may work better in this case.*

able *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') having the necessary means or skill or know-how or authority to do something.

- *Able to swim.*
- *She was able to program her computer.*

early *(adjective)*

Of an early stage in the development of a language or literature.

- *The Early Hebrew alphabetical script is that used mainly from the 11th to the 6th centuries B.C.*
- *Early Modern English is represented in documents printed from 1476 to 1700.*

young *(adjective)*

(used of living things especially persons) in an early period of life or development or growth.

- *Young people.*
- *Students compared "young" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ago *(adjective)*

Gone by; or in the past.

- *Two years ago.*
- *'agone' is an archaic word for 'ago'.*

first water *(noun)*

The highest quality gems.

- *The article explained what "first water" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first water" to mean the highest quality gems.*

let down *(verb)*

Fail to meet the hopes or expectations of.

- *Her boyfriend let her down when he did not propose marriage.*
- *Take down the vase from the shelf.*

well-read *(adjective)*

Well informed or deeply versed through reading.

- *Respect for a well-read man.*
- *Well-read in medieval history.*

free love *(noun)*

Sexual intercourse between individuals who are not married to one another.

- *In class, the teacher used "free love" to mean sexual intercourse between individuals who are not....*
- *They discussed "free love" during the group presentation.*

in-your-face *(adjective)*

Blatantly aggressive.

- *On-line hard-boiled in-your-face pornography.*
- *The speaker chose "in-your-face" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

well thought out *(adjective)*

Resulting from careful thought.

- *The paper was well thought out.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well thought out."*

all important *(adjective)*

Of the greatest importance.

- *The all-important subject of disarmament.*
- *The speaker chose "all important" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

all-important *(adjective)*

Of the greatest importance.

- *The all-important subject of disarmament.*
- *Students compared "all-important" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

on hand *(adjective)*

Readily available.

- *There will be a wealth of information on hand from the lawyers.*
- *Students compared "on hand" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

top-down *(adjective)*

Of an approach to a problem that begins at the highest conceptual level and works down to the details.

- *A top-down analysis might begin by looking at macro-economic trends.*
- *Top-down programming.*

---

true to *(adjective)*

Sexually faithful.

- *She was true to her significant other.*
- *A "true to" approach may work better in this case.*

---

at hand *(adjective)*

Close in space; within reach.

- *The town is close at hand.*
- *Retribution is at hand.*

---

in a bad way *(adjective)*

Facing or experiencing financial trouble or difficulty.

- *Found themselves in a bad way financially.*
- *Would you call this situation "in a bad way"? Explain why.*

---

known *(adjective)*

Apprehended with certainty.

- *A known quantity.*
- *The limits of the known world.*

---

large *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *A large city.*
- *A large sum.*

---

lost *(adjective)*

Spiritually or physically doomed or destroyed.

- *Lost souls.*
- *A lost generation.*

---

several *(adjective)*

(used with count nouns) of an indefinite number more than 2 or 3 but not many.

- *Several letters came in the mail.*
- *Several people were injured in the accident.*

---

sure thing *(noun)*

Something that is certain.

- *The article explained what "sure thing" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sure thing."*

---

too bad *(adjective)*

Deserving regret.

- *It's too bad he had no feeling himself for church.*
- *A "too bad" approach may work better in this case.*

---

two-party *(adjective)*

Supported by both sides.

- *The speaker chose "two-party" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "two-party" when it is supported by both sides.*

---

water right *(noun)*

Right of access to water.

- *They discussed "water right" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "water right" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrong *(noun)*

That which is contrary to the principles of justice or law.

- *He feels that you are in the wrong.*
- *They discussed "wrong" during the group presentation.*

---

at large *(adjective)*

Having escaped, especially from confinement.

- *A convict still at large.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "at large" when it is having escaped, especially from confinement.*

---

end-to-end *(adjective)*

With the end of one object in contact lengthwise with the end of another object.

- *The speaker chose "end-to-end" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "end-to-end" when it is with the end of one object in contact lengthwise....*

---

far-right *(adjective)*

Extremely conservative.

- *It is useful to describe something as "far-right" when it is extremely conservative.*
- *Would you call this situation "far-right"? Explain why.*

---

full of life *(adjective)*

Full of spirit.

- *A dynamic full of life woman.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "full of life" when it is full of spirit.*

---

off-white *(noun)*

A shade of white the color of bleached bones.

- *They discussed "off-white" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "off-white" means with a simple example.*

---

far-off *(adjective)*

Very far away in space or time.

- *Troops landing on far-off shores.*
- *Far-off happier times.*

---

international *(adjective)*

Concerning or belonging to all or at least two or more nations.

- *International affairs.*
- *An international agreement.*

---

looks *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *I don't like the looks of this place.*
- *In class, the teacher used "looks" to mean the feelings expressed on a person's face.*

---

making love *(noun)*

Sexual activities (often including sexual intercourse) between two people.

- *His lovemaking disgusted her.*
- *He hadn't had any love in months.*

---

off-line *(adjective)*

Not on a regular route of a transportation system.

- *An off-line ticket office.*
- *Off-line resources.*

---

wanted *(adjective)*

Characterized by feeling or showing fond affection for.

- *So good to feel wanted.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wanted."*

---

better-looking *(adjective)*

Pleasing in appearance especially by reason of conformity to ideals of form and proportion; ; ; - Thackeray; - Lillian Hellman.

- *Better-looking than her sister.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "better-looking" when it is pleasing in appearance especially by reason of....*

---

get-at-able *(adjective)*

Capable of being reached or attained.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "get-at-able."*
- *The speaker chose "get-at-able" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

high-top *(adjective)*

(of shoes or boots) having relatively high uppers.

- *Would you call this situation "high-top"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-top" when it is (of shoes or boots) having relatively high uppers.*

---

human *(adjective)*

Having human form or attributes as opposed to those of animals or divine beings.

- *Human beings.*
- *The human body.*

---

made-to-order *(adjective)*

(of clothing) custom-made.

- *Students compared "made-to-order" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "made-to-order"? Explain why.*

---

out of true *(adjective)*

Not accurately fitted; not level.

- *The frame was out of true.*
- *Off-level floors and untrue doors and windows.*

---

real thing *(noun)*

Informal usage attributing authenticity.

- *In class, the teacher used "real thing" to mean informal usage attributing authenticity.*
- *Understanding "real thing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

up-and-coming *(adjective)*

Working hard to promote an enterprise.

- *The speaker chose “up-and-coming” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “up-and-coming”? Explain why.*

---

in question *(adjective)*

Open to doubt or suspicion; ; ; ; - Karen Horney.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “in question.”*
- *Students compared “in question” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

in series *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sequential performance of multiple operations.

- *Students compared “in series” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “in series.”*

---

late *(adjective)*

Of a later stage in the development of a language or literature; used especially of dead languages.

- *Late Greek.*
- *Late evening.*

---

three-year-old *(adjective)*

Three years of age.

- *Students compared “three-year-old” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “three-year-old.”*

---

ask for *(verb)*

Increase the likelihood of.

- *Ask for trouble.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ask for” in real sentences.*

---

no-hit *(adjective)*

Of a game (or the pitching) in which a pitcher allows the opponent no hits.

- *A no-hit pitcher.*
- *A no-hit game.*

---

right-side-out *(adjective)*

Of fabric or clothing.

- *A “right-side-out” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “right-side-out”? Explain why.*

---

right-side-up *(adjective)*

Of objects having a top and bottom.

- *Students compared “right-side-up” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “right-side-up” when it is of objects having a top and bottom.*

---

short *(adjective)*

Of speech sounds or syllables of relatively short duration.

- *The English vowel sounds in ‘pat’, ‘pet’, ‘pit’, ‘pot’, putt’ are short.*
- *A short life.*

---

taken *(adjective)*

Understood in a certain way; made sense of.

- *A word taken literally.*
- *A smile taken as consent.*

---

after-hours *(adjective)*

After closing time especially a legally established closing time.

- *After-hours socializing.*
- *An after-hours club.*

high-power *(adjective)*

Vigorously energetic or forceful.

- *High-powered executives.*
- *Students compared "high-power" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

love line *(noun)*

A crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates your emotional nature.

- *In class, the teacher used "love line" to mean a crease on the palm; palmists say it indicates....*
- *The article explained what "love line" means with a simple example.*

of age *(adjective)*

Having attained a specific age; (‘aged‘ is pronounced as one syllable).

- *Aged ten.*
- *Ten years of age.*

one-woman *(adjective)*

Designed for or restricted to a single person.

- *Sarah Silverman's hilarious one-woman show.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one-woman."*

taken with *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *He was infatuated with her.*
- *A "taken with" approach may work better in this case.*

up in the air *(adjective)*

Very uncertain.

- *Left everything up in the air.*
- *Plans are still up in the air.*

heart *(noun)*

An inclination or tendency of a certain kind.

- *He had a change of heart.*
- *In your heart you know it is true.*

out of the question *(adjective)*

Totally unlikely.

- *Would you call this situation "out of the question"? Explain why.*
- *A "out of the question" approach may work better in this case.*

saw-like *(adjective)*

Having rough edges that can be used for sawing.

- *A "saw-like" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "saw-like"? Explain why.*

three-party *(adjective)*

Involving three parties or elements.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "three-party."*
- *Would you call this situation "three-party"? Explain why.*

turn on *(verb)*

Cause to be agitated, excited, or roused.

- *Turn on the stereo.*
- *Turn on the charm.*

fun *(noun)*

A disposition to find (or make) causes for amusement.

- *He was fun to be with.*
- *I do it for the fun of it.*

---

love story *(noun)*

A story dealing with love.

- *The article explained what "love story" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love story."*

---

old-line *(adjective)*

Adhering to conservative or reactionary principles.

- *Would you call this situation "old-line"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "old-line" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

right-hand *(adjective)*

Most helpful and reliable.

- *My right-hand man.*
- *A right-hand turn.*

---

sure-enough *(adjective)*

(used informally especially for emphasis).

- *Went upriver to look at a sure-enough fish wheel.*
- *Students compared "sure-enough" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

well-known *(adjective)*

Frequently experienced; known closely or intimately.

- *A well-known voice reached her ears.*
- *A well-known politician.*

---

easy *(adjective)*

Posing no difficulty; requiring little effort.

- *An easy job.*
- *An easy problem.*

---

good looks *(noun)*

The quality of having regular well-defined features (especially of a man).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good looks."*
- *They discussed "good looks" during the group presentation.*

---

hard put *(adjective)*

Facing or experiencing financial trouble or difficulty.

- *Financially hard-pressed Mexican hotels are lowering their prices.*
- *We were hard put to meet the mortgage payment.*

---

hard to please *(adjective)*

(of persons).

- *His father was a hard-to-please taskmaster.*
- *Was very hard to please.*

---

hard-to-please *(adjective)*

(of persons).

- *His father was a hard-to-please taskmaster.*
- *Students compared "hard-to-please" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

light time *(noun)*

Distance measured in terms of the speed of light (or radio waves).

- *The light time from Jupiter to the sun is approximately 43 minutes.*

- *The article explained what “light time” means with a simple example.*

---

near *(adjective)*

Not far distant in time or space or degree or circumstances.

- *Near neighbors.*
- *In the near future.*

---

on fire *(adjective)*

Lighted up by or as by fire or flame.

- *Forests set ablaze (or afire) by lightning.*
- *A night aflare with fireworks.*

---

taken up *(adjective)*

Having or showing excessive or compulsive concern with something.

- *He was taken up in worry for the old woman.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “taken up” when it is having or showing excessive or compulsive concern....*

---

with child *(adjective)*

In an advanced stage of pregnancy.

- *Was big with child.*
- *Was great with child.*

---

according *(adjective)*

(followed by ‘to’) as reported or stated by.

- *According to historians.*
- *According to instructions.*

---

available *(adjective)*

Obtainable or accessible and ready for use or service.

- *Kept a fire extinguisher available.*
- *Much information is available through computers.*

---

hand-down *(adjective)*

Passed on from one person to another.

- *Would you call this situation “hand-down”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “hand-down.”*

---

list *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the vertical.

- *The ship developed a list to starboard.*
- *In class, the teacher used “list” to mean the property possessed by a line or surface that....*

---

make happy *(verb)*

Celebrate noisily, often indulging in drinking; engage in uproarious festivities.

- *She tried to use “make happy” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “make happy” until he saw an example.*

---

too large *(adjective)*

Excessively large.

- *A “too large” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “too large” when it is excessively large.*

---

fire up *(verb)*

Arouse or excite feelings and passions.

- *He did not know how to use “fire up” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “fire up” in real sentences.*

---

heard *(adjective)*

Detected or perceived by the sense of hearing.

- *A conversation heard through the wall.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "heard" when it is detected or perceived by the sense of hearing.*

---

in his right mind *(adjective)*

Behaving responsibly.

- *A "in his right mind" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "in his right mind" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

level best *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree.

- *Understanding "level best" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "level best" means with a simple example.*

---

life-and-death *(adjective)*

Vitally important.

- *A life-and-death struggle.*
- *A "life-and-death" approach may work better in this case.*

---

long-ago *(adjective)*

Belonging to time long gone.

- *Those long-ago dresses that swished along the floor.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-ago"? Explain why.*

---

on-street *(adjective)*

At the sides of streets.

- *On-street parking is prohibited at rush hour.*
- *A "on-street" approach may work better in this case.*

---

true to life *(adjective)*

Representing things or actions or conditions as they actually are.

- *The novel about ghetto life was true to life.*
- *True-to-life duck decoys.*

---

true-to-life *(adjective)*

Representing things or actions or conditions as they actually are.

- *True-to-life duck decoys.*
- *A "true-to-life" approach may work better in this case.*

---

at the ready *(adjective)*

Ready for immediate use.

- *Soldiers with guns at the ready.*
- *Students with pens and notebooks at the ready.*

---

best-known *(adjective)*

Most familiar or renowned.

- *Stevenson's best-known work is probably 'Treasure Island'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "best-known" when it is most familiar or renowned.*

---

do-it-yourself *(adjective)*

Done by yourself.

- *Their house was a do-it-yourself project.*
- *He opened a do-it-yourself store.*

---

far left *(adjective)*

Radical or extremely liberal.

- *Students compared "far left" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "far left" when it is radical or extremely liberal.*

---

human right *(noun)*

(law) any basic right or freedom to which all human beings are entitled and in whose exercise a government may not interfere (including rights to life and liberty as well as freedom of thought and expression and equality before the law).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human right."*
- *Understanding "human right" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

in her right mind *(adjective)*

Behaving responsibly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "in her right mind" when it is behaving responsibly.*
- *The speaker chose "in her right mind" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

keep in line *(verb)*

Control (others or oneself) or influence skillfully, usually to one's advantage.

- *The teacher knew how to keep the class in line.*
- *She keeps in line.*

---

life-or-death *(adjective)*

Vitally important.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "life-or-death."*
- *A "life-or-death" approach may work better in this case.*

---

action *(noun)*

The trait of being active and energetic and forceful.

- *A man of action.*
- *There were stories of murders and other unnatural actions.*

---

come-at-able *(adjective)*

Capable of being attained or accomplished.

- *Art is not something that is come-at-able by dint of study.*
- *A "come-at-able" approach may work better in this case.*

---

form-only *(adjective)*

Being a matter of form only; lacking substance.

- *A form-only requirement that is usually ignored.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "form-only."*

---

good form *(noun)*

Behavior that conforms to social conventions of the time.

- *It is not good form to brag about winning.*
- *They discussed "good form" during the group presentation.*

---

high-level *(adjective)*

At an elevated level in rank or importance.

- *A high-level official.*
- *A high-level corporate briefing.*

---

outside *(adjective)*

Located, suited for, or taking place in the open air.

- *An outside margin.*
- *The speaker chose "outside" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

person-to-person *(adjective)*

Involving direct communication or contact between persons or parties.

- *A person-to-person interview.*
- *Person-to-person telephone calls.*

see red *(verb)*

Become angry.

- *The coach explained when to use "see red" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "see red" carefully so everyone would understand.*

better-known *(adjective)*

More familiar or renowned than the other of two.

- *The better-known book of the two.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "better-known" when it is more familiar or renowned than the other of two.*

cost *(noun)*

The property of having material worth (often indicated by the amount of money something would bring if sold).

- *He couldn't calculate the cost of the collection.*
- *The cost in human life was enormous.*

four-year-old *(adjective)*

Four years of age.

- *Would you call this situation "four-year-old"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "four-year-old."*

future day *(adjective)*

Yet to come.

- *A future-day Gibbon of Macaulay.*
- *The speaker chose "future day" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

long-playing *(adjective)*

(used of records) playing at a slower speed and for a longer time than earlier records.

- *The speaker chose "long-playing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-playing"? Explain why.*

main *(adjective)*

Of force; of the greatest possible intensity.

- *By main strength.*
- *The main doors were of solid glass.*

case-by-case *(adjective)*

Separate and distinct from others of the same kind.

- *On a case-by-case basis.*
- *A "case-by-case" approach may work better in this case.*

fine *(adjective)*

Of textures that are smooth to the touch or substances consisting of relatively small particles.

- *Wood with a fine grain.*
- *Fine powdery snow.*

head start *(noun)*

The advantage gained by beginning early (as in a race).

- *With an hour's start he will be hard to catch.*
- *Understanding "head start" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

in force *(adjective)*

Exerting force or influence.

- *The law is already in effect (or in force).*
- *It is useful to describe something as "in force" when it is exerting force or influence.*

little-known *(adjective)*

Unknown to most people.

- *Would you call this situation "little-known"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "little-known."*

---

make fun *(verb)*

Subject to laughter or ridicule.

- *The students poked fun at the inexperienced teacher.*
- *Can you use "make fun" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

third-year *(adjective)*

Used of the third or next to final year in United States high school or college.

- *A third-year student.*
- *The speaker chose "third-year" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

beautiful *(adjective)*

Delighting the senses or exciting intellectual or emotional admiration.

- *A beautiful child.*
- *Beautiful country.*

---

low-down *(adjective)*

Of the most contemptible kind.

- *A low-down sneak.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-down."*

---

self-will *(noun)*

The trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.

- *They discussed "self-will" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "self-will" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sex *(noun)*

The properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles.

- *She didn't want to know the sex of the foetus.*
- *They had sex in the back seat.*

---

strong *(adjective)*

Of good quality and condition; solidly built.

- *A strong odor of burning rubber.*
- *'sing' is a strong verb.*

---

at rest *(adjective)*

In a state of repose or especially sleep.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "at rest."*
- *Would you call this situation "at rest"? Explain why.*

---

four-party *(adjective)*

Involving four parties.

- *A "four-party" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "four-party."*

---

get across *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one's consciousness or emotions.

- *I couldn't get across the message.*
- *Can you use "get across" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hard-line *(adjective)*

Firm and uncompromising.

- *A hard-line policy.*

- *Would you call this situation "hard-line"? Explain why.*

---

on-site *(adjective)*

Taking place or located at the site.

- *On-site inspection.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "on-site."*

---

out-of-town *(adjective)*

Happening in or being of another town or city.

- *An out-of-town tryout.*
- *An out-of-town school.*

---

position *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *Atheists do not enjoy a favorable position in American life.*
- *The position of the hands on the clock.*

---

similar *(adjective)*

Having the same or similar characteristics.

- *Similar food at similar prices.*
- *Problems similar to mine.*

---

take heart *(verb)*

Gain courage.

- *Can you use "take heart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "take heart" and when to wait.*

---

come short *(verb)*

Fail to meet (expectations or standards).

- *The coach explained when to use "come short" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "come short" in real sentences.*

---

important-looking *(adjective)*

Impressive in appearance.

- *Would you call this situation "important-looking"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "important-looking" when it is impressive in appearance.*

---

in the lead *(adjective)*

Having the leading position or higher score in a contest.

- *The leading team in the pennant race.*
- *Students compared "in the lead" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lead *(noun)*

An advantage held by a competitor in a race.

- *He took the lead at the last turn.*
- *The children were playing with lead soldiers.*

---

left-hand *(adjective)*

Intended for the left hand.

- *I rarely lose a left-hand glove.*
- *A car with left-hand drive.*

---

light-of-love *(noun)*

A woman inconstant in love.

- *They discussed "light-of-love" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "light-of-love" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

played out *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *The trembling of his played out limbs.*
- *Felt completely washed-out.*

---

five-year-old *(adjective)*

Five years of age.

- *Would you call this situation "five-year-old"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "five-year-old" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

full-face *(adjective)*

Looking forward.

- *The speaker chose "full-face" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "full-face" when it is looking forward.*

---

off-street *(adjective)*

Not on the streets.

- *Off-street parking.*
- *Off-street unloading of vehicles.*

---

out-of-date *(adjective)*

Old; no longer valid or fashionable.

- *Out-of-date ideas.*
- *A "out-of-date" approach may work better in this case.*

---

up-to-date *(adjective)*

Reflecting the latest information or changes.

- *An up-to-date issue of the magazine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "up-to-date" when it is reflecting the latest information or changes.*

---

a couple of *(adjective)*

More than one but indefinitely small in number.

- *A couple of roses.*
- *Would you call this situation "a couple of"? Explain why.*

---

age-old *(adjective)*

Belonging to or lasting from times long ago.

- *Age-old customs.*
- *A "age-old" approach may work better in this case.*

---

black and white *(adjective)*

Not having or not capable of producing colors.

- *Black-and-white film.*
- *A black-and-white TV.*

---

black-and-white *(adjective)*

Of a situation that is sharply divided into mutually exclusive categories.

- *He rejected a black-and-white world.*
- *There are no black-and-white certainties.*

---

dead-on *(adjective)*

Accurate and to the point; ; - Peter S.Prescott.

- *A dead-on feel for characterization.*
- *She avoids big scenes...preferring to rely on small gestures and dead-on dialogue.*

---

higher *(adjective)*

Of education beyond the secondary level.

- *Higher education.*
- *Higher learning.*

---

love child *(noun)*

The illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.

- *Understanding "love child" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love child."*

---

needed *(adjective)*

Necessary for relief or supply.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "needed."*
- *Students compared "needed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

side by side *(adjective)*

Nearest in space or position; immediately adjoining without intervening space.

- *Our rooms were side by side.*
- *A city in which communism and democracy had to live side by side.*

---

sorry *(adjective)*

Feeling or expressing regret or sorrow or a sense of loss over something done or undone.

- *A "sorry" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "sorry" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

training *(noun)*

The result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior).

- *Understanding "training" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "training" to mean the result of good upbringing (especially knowledge....*

---

gold *(noun)*

Something likened to the metal in brightness or preciousness or superiority etc.

- *The child was as good as gold.*
- *She has a heart of gold.*

---

gone *(adjective)*

Well in the past; former.

- *Bygone days.*
- *Dreams of foregone times.*

---

right of action *(noun)*

The legal right to sue.

- *They discussed "right of action" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "right of action" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-made *(adjective)*

Having achieved success or recognition by your own efforts.

- *A self-made millionaire.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-made"? Explain why.*

---

take a chance *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *The coach explained when to use "take a chance" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take a chance" in real sentences.*

---

white hope *(noun)*

Someone (or something) expected to achieve great success in a given field.

- *This company is the great white hope of the nuclear industry's waste management policy.*
- *The article explained what "white hope" means with a simple example.*

certain *(adjective)*

Established beyond doubt or question; definitely known.

- *What is certain is that every effect must have a cause.*
- *It is certain that they were on the bus.*

close set *(adjective)*

Set close together.

- *Close-set eyes.*
- *Close-set teeth.*

close-set *(adjective)*

Set close together.

- *Close-set eyes.*
- *Close-set teeth.*

eyes-only *(adjective)*

Official classification for documents; meant to be seen by only the person to whom it is directed.

- *The speaker chose "eyes-only" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "eyes-only"? Explain why.*

hot *(adjective)*

Of a seeker; very near to the object sought.

- *You are hot.*
- *The fighting became hot and heavy.*

inside-out *(adjective)*

With the inside surface on the outside.

- *A "inside-out" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "inside-out" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

love song *(noun)*

A song about love or expressing love for another person.

- *The article explained what "love song" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "love song" to mean a song about love or expressing love for another person.*

love-song *(noun)*

A song about love or expressing love for another person.

- *He looked up "love-song" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "love-song" to mean a song about love or expressing love for another person.*

one-member *(adjective)*

Based on the system of having only one member from each district (as of a legislature).

- *The speaker chose "one-member" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one-member" when it is based on the system of having only one member from....*

received *(adjective)*

Conforming to the established language usage of educated native speakers; (American); (British).

- *Received standard English is sometimes called the King's English.*
- *A "received" approach may work better in this case.*

sent *(adjective)*

Caused or enabled to go or be conveyed or transmitted.

- *Students compared "sent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sent" when it is caused or enabled to go or be conveyed or transmitted.*

state-of-the-art *(adjective)*

The highest level of development at a particular time (especially the present time).

- *State-of-the-art technology.*
- *A "state-of-the-art" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tried *(adjective)*

Tested and proved useful or correct.

- *Would you call this situation "tried"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tried."*

---

under fire *(adjective)*

Subjected to enemy attack or censure.

- *An official under fire for mismanagement.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "under fire" when it is subjected to enemy attack or censure.*

---

water level *(noun)*

The level of the surface of a body of water.

- *Spring rains had raised the water table.*
- *They discussed "water level" during the group presentation.*

---

common good *(noun)*

The good of a community.

- *Understanding "common good" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common good."*

---

cool *(noun)*

The quality of being at a refreshingly low temperature.

- *The cool of early morning.*
- *Keep your cool.*

---

hands-on *(adjective)*

Involving active participation.

- *He's a hands-on manager.*
- *Hands-on operations.*

---

relationship *(noun)*

A state of connectedness between people (especially an emotional connection).

- *He didn't want his wife to know of the relationship.*
- *The relationship between mothers and their children.*

---

self-love *(noun)*

An exceptional interest in and admiration for yourself.

- *Self-love that shut out everyone else.*
- *The article explained what "self-love" means with a simple example.*

---

sure-fire *(adjective)*

Certain to be successful.

- *A sure-fire way to get rich.*
- *Would you call this situation "sure-fire"? Explain why.*

---

a-ok *(adjective)*

In perfect condition or order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "a-ok" when it is in perfect condition or order.*
- *Would you call this situation "a-ok"? Explain why.*

---

cool it *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *After the fight both men need to cool off.*

- *The coach explained when to use "cool it" and when to wait.*

---

feel like a million *(verb)*

Be in excellent health and spirits.

- *He feels like a million after he got the promotion.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "feel like a million" in real sentences.*

---

in evidence *(adjective)*

Clearly to be seen.

- *They were much in evidence during the fighting.*
- *She made certain that her engagement ring was in evidence.*

---

low-set *(adjective)*

Short and thick; as e.g. having short legs and heavy musculature.

- *A stocky low-set animal.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-set."*

---

off-site *(adjective)*

Taking place or located away from the site.

- *An off-site waste treatment operation.*
- *A "off-site" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rate *(noun)*

The relative speed of progress or change.

- *He works at a great rate.*
- *The pace of events accelerated.*

---

whatever *(adjective)*

One or some or every or all without specification.

- *Give me whatever peaches you don't want.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "whatever" when it is one or some or every or all without specification.*

---

worked up *(adjective)*

(of persons) excessively affected by emotion.

- *She was worked up about all the noise.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "worked up."*

---

amount *(noun)*

The relative magnitude of something with reference to a criterion.

- *An adequate amount of food for four people.*
- *The amount he had in cash was insufficient.*

---

fall *(noun)*

A sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.

- *When that became known the price of their stock went into free fall.*
- *In the fall of 1973.*

---

feeling *(noun)*

A physical sensation that you experience.

- *He had a queasy feeling.*
- *I had a strange feeling in my leg.*

---

free living *(noun)*

A lifestyle given to easy indulgence of the appetites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free living."*
- *They discussed "free living" during the group presentation.*

---

free-living *(adjective)*

Not parasitic on another organism.

- *Would you call this situation "free-living"? Explain why.*
- *A "free-living" approach may work better in this case.*

---

in league *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'with') united in effort as if in a league.

- *They found out that some policemen were in league with the criminals.*
- *Students compared "in league" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

long-term *(adjective)*

Relating to or extending over a relatively long time.

- *The long-term reconstruction of countries damaged by the war.*
- *A long-term investment.*

---

size *(noun)*

The physical magnitude of something (how big it is).

- *A wolf is about the size of a large dog.*
- *He wears a size 13 shoe.*

---

trust *(noun)*

The trait of believing in the honesty and reliability of others.

- *The experience destroyed his trust and personal dignity.*
- *He is the beneficiary of a generous trust set up by his father.*

---

fall for *(verb)*

Fall in love with; become infatuated with.

- *She fell for the man from Brazil.*
- *He fell for her charms.*

---

forward *(adjective)*

Of the transmission gear causing forward movement in a motor vehicle.

- *In a forward gear.*
- *The forward section of the aircraft.*

---

free-and-easy *(adjective)*

Natural and unstudied.

- *Lectured in a free-and-easy style.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "free-and-easy."*

---

off-center *(adjective)*

Situated away from the center or axis.

- *A "off-center" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "off-center" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

open-air *(adjective)*

In the open air.

- *An open-air theater.*
- *The speaker chose "open-air" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paid *(adjective)*

Marked by the reception of pay.

- *Paid work.*
- *A paid official.*

---

stand-up *(adjective)*

Requiring a standing position.

- *A stand-up bar.*
- *A stand-up comic.*

---

various *(adjective)*

Of many different kinds purposefully arranged but lacking any uniformity.

- *His disguises are many and various.*
- *Various experiments have failed to disprove the theory.*

---

wish well *(verb)*

Feel or express a desire or hope concerning the future or fortune of.

- *He did not know how to use "wish well" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "wish well" and when to wait.*

---

wrong-side-out *(adjective)*

With the inside surface on the outside.

- *Would you call this situation "wrong-side-out"? Explain why.*
- *A "wrong-side-out" approach may work better in this case.*

---

close together *(adjective)*

Located close together.

- *With heads close together.*
- *Approximate leaves grow together but are not united.*

---

hand-to-hand *(adjective)*

Being at close quarters.

- *Hand-to-hand fighting.*
- *A "hand-to-hand" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hate *(verb)*

Dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards.

- *I hate Mexican food.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hate" and when to wait.*

---

in style *(adjective)*

In the current fashion or style.

- *Students compared "in style" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in style."*

---

in-chief *(adjective)*

Indicating the head of a staff.

- *Editor-in-chief.*
- *The speaker chose "in-chief" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

matter-of-course *(adjective)*

Expected or depended upon as a natural or logical outcome.

- *A "matter-of-course" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "matter-of-course" when it is expected or depended upon as a natural or logical....*

---

on-key *(adjective)*

In tune; accurate in pitch.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "on-key."*
- *Students compared "on-key" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

present-day *(adjective)*

Belonging to the present time.

- *Students compared "present-day" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "present-day" when it is belonging to the present time.*

property *(noun)*

A basic or essential attribute shared by all members of a class.

- *That hat is my property.*
- *He is a man of property.*

quality *(noun)*

A degree or grade of excellence or worth.

- *The quality of students has risen.*
- *The quality of mercy is not strained.*

amazing *(adjective)*

Inspiring awe or admiration or wonder; ; ; ; - Melville.

- *New York is an amazing city.*
- *She does an amazing amount of work.*

first-rate *(adjective)*

Of the highest quality.

- *A first-rate golfer.*
- *A "first-rate" approach may work better in this case.*

involved *(adjective)*

Connected by participation or association or use.

- *We accomplished nothing, simply because of the large number of people involved.*
- *The problems involved.*

paid-up *(adjective)*

Paid in advance.

- *Paid-up insurance.*
- *Paid-up members.*

related *(adjective)*

Being connected either logically or causally or by shared characteristics.

- *Painting and the related arts.*
- *School-related activities.*

related to *(adjective)*

Being connected either logically or causally or by shared characteristics.

- *Painting and the related arts.*
- *School-related activities.*

serious *(adjective)*

Concerned with work or important matters rather than play or trivialities.

- *A serious student of history.*
- *A serious attempt to learn to ski.*

well-tried *(adjective)*

Tested and proved useful or correct.

- *The speaker chose "well-tried" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-tried."*

born *(adjective)*

Being talented through inherited qualities.

- *A born musician.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "born."*

damn *(noun)*

Something of little value.

- *His promise is not worth a damn.*
- *Understanding "damn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decided *(adjective)*

Recognizable; marked.

- *At a distinct (or decided) disadvantage.*
- *Students compared "decided" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

enjoy *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *Enjoy privileges.*
- *The industry enjoyed a boom.*

---

entire *(adjective)*

(used of domestic animals) sexually competent.

- *An entire horse.*
- *An entire town devastated by an earthquake.*

---

free-thinking *(adjective)*

Unwilling to accept authority or dogma (especially in religion).

- *The speaker chose "free-thinking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "free-thinking"? Explain why.*

---

great white hope *(noun)*

Someone (or something) expected to achieve great success in a given field.

- *This company is the great white hope of the nuclear industry's waste management policy.*
- *Understanding "great white hope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hands-off *(adjective)*

Not involving participation or intervention.

- *A hands-off foreign policy.*
- *Students compared "hands-off" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

matter-of-fact *(adjective)*

Not fanciful or imaginative.

- *Local guides describe the history of various places in matter-of-fact tones.*
- *A matter-of-fact (or pragmatic) approach to the problem.*

---

non-white *(adjective)*

Having skin rich in melanin pigments.

- *The speaker chose "non-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "non-white" when it is having skin rich in melanin pigments.*

---

turned *(adjective)*

In an unpalatable state.

- *Students compared "turned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "turned."*

---

written *(adjective)*

Systematically collected and written down.

- *Written laws.*
- *Written evidence.*

---

considered *(adjective)*

Carefully weighed.

- *A considered opinion.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “considered” when it is carefully weighed.*

---

cool off *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *After the fight both men need to cool off.*
- *His enthusiasm cooled considerably.*

---

foreign *(adjective)*

Of concern to or concerning the affairs of other nations (other than your own).

- *Foreign trade.*
- *A foreign office.*

---

hands-down *(adjective)*

Achieved without great effort.

- *A hands-down victory.*
- *The speaker chose “hands-down” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

heart-whole *(adjective)*

With unconditional and enthusiastic devotion.

- *Heart-whole friendship.*
- *Students compared “heart-whole” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

life-giving *(adjective)*

Giving or having the power to give life and spirit; - Louis Bromfield.

- *Returning the life-giving humus to the land.*
- *Life-giving love and praise.*

---

lose it *(verb)*

Lose control of one’s emotions.

- *The coach explained when to use “lose it” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “lose it” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pretty-pretty *(adjective)*

Ostentatiously or inappropriately pretty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pretty-pretty.”*
- *Students compared “pretty-pretty” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sound off *(verb)*

Express one’s opinion openly and without fear or hesitation.

- *Learners should practice how to use “sound off” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “sound off” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

turned on *(adjective)*

Feeling great sexual desire.

- *A “turned on” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “turned on” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

walk-to *(adjective)*

Close enough to be walked to.

- *The factory with the big parking lot...is more convenient than the walk-to factory.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “walk-to.”*

---

year-round *(adjective)*

Operating or continuing throughout the year.

- *A year-round resort.*
- *A year-round job.*

---

air-to-air *(adjective)*

Operating between or launched from or involving rockets or aircraft in flight.

- *Air-to-air missiles.*
- *Air-to-air communications.*

---

built *(adjective)*

(used of soaps or cleaning agents) having a substance (an abrasive or filler) added to increase effectiveness.

- *The built liquid detergents.*
- *Students compared "built" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

built-in *(adjective)*

Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic.

- *The Ptolemaic system with its built-in concept of periodicity.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "built-in" when it is existing as an essential constituent or characteristic.*

---

changed *(adjective)*

Made or become different in nature or form.

- *Changed attitudes.*
- *Changed styles of dress.*

---

close at hand *(adjective)*

Close in space; within reach.

- *The town is close at hand.*
- *Retribution is at hand.*

---

crazy *(adjective)*

Intensely enthusiastic about or preoccupied with.

- *Crazy about cars and racing.*
- *A crazy scheme.*

---

daily *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or occurring every day.

- *Daily routine.*
- *A daily paper.*

---

dead-end *(adjective)*

Lacking opportunities for development or advancement.

- *Stuck in a dead-end job.*
- *Students compared "dead-end" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

difficult *(adjective)*

Not easy; requiring great physical or mental effort to accomplish or comprehend or endure.

- *A difficult task.*
- *Nesting places on the cliffs are difficult of access.*

---

fall all over *(verb)*

Display excessive love or show excessive gratitude towards.

- *This student falls all over her former professor when she sees him.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fall all over" in real sentences.*

---

fine-looking *(adjective)*

Pleasing in appearance especially by reason of conformity to ideals of form and proportion; ; ; ; - Thackeray; - Lillian Hellman.

- *A fine-looking woman.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fine-looking" when it is pleasing in appearance especially by reason of....*

---

high-interest *(adjective)*

(used of loans) charging a relatively large percentage of the amount borrowed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-interest."*
- *A "high-interest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

loss *(noun)*

The disadvantage that results from losing something.

- *His loss of credibility led to his resignation.*
- *The car was a total loss.*

---

low-level *(adjective)*

At a low level in rank or importance.

- *A low-level job.*
- *Low-level discussions.*

---

old gold *(noun)*

A dark yellow.

- *They discussed "old gold" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old gold" to mean a dark yellow.*

---

open-plan *(adjective)*

(of rooms or buildings) having large rooms with few dividing partitions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "open-plan" when it is (of rooms or buildings) having large rooms with few....*
- *The speaker chose "open-plan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

popular *(adjective)*

Regarded with great favor, approval, or affection especially by the general public.

- *A popular tourist attraction.*
- *A popular girl.*

---

published *(adjective)*

Prepared and printed for distribution and sale.

- *The complete published works Dickens.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "published" when it is prepared and printed for distribution and sale.*

---

turned out *(adjective)*

Dressed well or smartly.

- *The girls were well turned out and smart.*
- *Would you call this situation "turned out"? Explain why.*

---

walk-on *(adjective)*

Not capable of or especially not involving speech or spoken lines.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "walk-on."*
- *The speaker chose "walk-on" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

a-okay *(adjective)*

In perfect condition or order.

- *Would you call this situation "a-okay"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "a-okay" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

at a loss *(adjective)*

Filled with bewilderment.

- *At a loss to understand those remarks.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "at a loss."*

---

bit-by-bit *(adjective)*

One thing at a time.

- *A "bit-by-bit" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bit-by-bit"? Explain why.*

ever-present *(adjective)*

Being always present.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ever-present" when it is being always present.*
- *A "ever-present" approach may work better in this case.*

full-term *(adjective)*

Gestated for the entire duration of normal pregnancy.

- *A healthy full-term baby.*
- *Would you call this situation "full-term"? Explain why.*

high-performance *(adjective)*

Modified to give superior performance.

- *A high-performance car.*
- *A "high-performance" approach may work better in this case.*

huge *(adjective)*

Unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.R.Inge.

- *Huge government spending.*
- *Huge country estates.*

lead-free *(adjective)*

(of gasoline) not containing tetraethyl lead.

- *Lead-free gasoline.*
- *A "lead-free" approach may work better in this case.*

life-size *(adjective)*

Being of the same size as an original.

- *A life-size sculpture.*
- *Students compared "life-size" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

off-key *(adjective)*

Inaccurate in pitch.

- *A "off-key" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "off-key."*

pick up *(verb)*

Fill with high spirits; fill with optimism.

- *He picked up the book and started to read.*
- *We picked up a hitchhiker on the highway.*

at sea *(adjective)*

Perplexed by many conflicting situations or statements; filled with bewilderment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "at sea" when it is perplexed by many conflicting situations or....*
- *A "at sea" approach may work better in this case.*

bring together *(verb)*

Bring together in a common cause or emotion.

- *The death of their child had drawn them together.*
- *Join these two parts so that they fit together.*

built-up *(adjective)*

Peopled with settlers.

- *The built-up areas.*
- *Would you call this situation "built-up"? Explain why.*

dead set *(adjective)*

Fixed in your purpose.

- *Dead set against intervening.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dead set" when it is fixed in your purpose.*

---

fall in love *(verb)*

Begin to experience feelings of love towards.

- *She fell in love with her former student.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fall in love" and when to wait.*

---

left-of-center *(adjective)*

Believing in or supporting tenets of the political left.

- *The speaker chose "left-of-center" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "left-of-center" when it is believing in or supporting tenets of the political left.*

---

missing *(adjective)*

Not able to be found.

- *Missing in action.*
- *A missing person.*

---

right to vote *(noun)*

A legal right guaranteed by the 15th amendment to the US Constitution; guaranteed to women by the 19th amendment.

- *American women got the vote in 1920.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right to vote."*

---

strong point *(noun)*

An asset of special worth or utility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strong point."*
- *He looked up "strong point" because he had never seen it before.*

---

truth *(noun)*

The quality of being near to the true value.

- *The lawyer questioned the truth of my account.*
- *At last he knew the truth.*

---

life style *(noun)*

A manner of living that reflects the person's values and attitudes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life style."*
- *They discussed "life style" during the group presentation.*

---

life-style *(noun)*

A manner of living that reflects the person's values and attitudes.

- *Understanding "life-style" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "life-style" during the group presentation.*

---

long-range *(adjective)*

Involving an extended span of time.

- *Long-range goals.*
- *Long-range nuclear capability.*

---

look forward *(verb)*

Expect or hope for.

- *I look to hear from you soon.*
- *She tried to use "look forward" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

out of practice *(adjective)*

Impaired in skill by neglect.

- *It is useful to describe something as "out of practice" when it is impaired in skill by neglect.*

- *The speaker chose "out of practice" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ready to hand *(adjective)*

Easy to reach.

- *Found a handy spot for the can opener.*
- *A "ready to hand" approach may work better in this case.*

---

recent *(adjective)*

Of the immediate past or just previous to the present time.

- *His recent trip to Africa.*
- *In recent months.*

---

well-turned *(adjective)*

(of language) aptly and pleasingly expressed.

- *A well-turned phrase.*
- *A well-turned ankle.*

---

do-or-die *(adjective)*

Desperately determined.

- *Do-or-die revolutionaries.*
- *A do-or-die conflict.*

---

included *(adjective)*

Enclosed in the same envelope or package.

- *The included check.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "included" when it is enclosed in the same envelope or package.*

---

legal right *(noun)*

A right based in law.

- *They discussed "legal right" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "legal right" because he had never seen it before.*

---

one-piece *(adjective)*

(of clothing) consisting of or fashioned in a single whole piece.

- *A one-piece garment.*
- *The speaker chose "one-piece" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

right of election *(noun)*

In probate law: the legal right of a surviving spouse to elect to take either what the deceased spouse gave under the will or the share of the estate as set forth by statute.

- *Understanding "right of election" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "right of election" to mean in probate law: the legal right of a surviving....*

---

self-important *(adjective)*

Having or showing feelings of unwarranted importance out of overbearing pride.

- *The speaker chose "self-important" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-important" when it is having or showing feelings of unwarranted....*

---

seven-day *(adjective)*

Lasting through a week.

- *Would you call this situation "seven-day"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "seven-day" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

high quality *(noun)*

The quality of being superior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high quality."*
- *He looked up "high quality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

land area *(noun)*

An area of ground used for some particular purpose (such as building or farming).

- *He looked up "land area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "land area" during the group presentation.*

---

modern-day *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the present.

- *The role of computers in modern-day medicine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "modern-day" when it is characteristic of the present.*

---

moving *(adjective)*

Arousing or capable of arousing deep emotion; - N. Hawthorne.

- *She laid her case of destitution before him in a very moving letter.*
- *A constantly moving crowd.*

---

policy-making *(adjective)*

Concerned with policy, not administration.

- *It is useful to describe something as "policy-making" when it is concerned with policy, not administration.*
- *Students compared "policy-making" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

required *(adjective)*

Necessary for relief or supply.

- *Required reading.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "required."*

---

second-rate *(adjective)*

Moderate to inferior in quality.

- *A "second-rate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "second-rate."*

---

self-control *(noun)*

The trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.

- *He looked up "self-control" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-control."*

---

spent *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *Would you call this situation "spent"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "spent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

straight-out *(adjective)*

Without reservation or exception.

- *A "straight-out" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "straight-out."*

---

tax-free *(adjective)*

(of goods or funds) not taxed.

- *Students compared "tax-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tax-free" approach may work better in this case.*

---

weight *(noun)*

The relative importance granted to something.

- *His opinion carries great weight.*
- *The progression implied an increasing weightiness of the items listed.*

---

brown *(noun)*

An orange of low brightness and saturation.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown" to mean an orange of low brightness and saturation.*
- *He looked up "brown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common-law *(adjective)*

Based on common law.

- *A common-law right.*
- *Students compared "common-law" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

difference *(noun)*

The quality of being unlike or dissimilar.

- *There are many differences between jazz and rock.*
- *There were irreconcilable differences.*

---

free fall *(noun)*

A sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.

- *When that became known the price of their stock went into free fall.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free fall."*

---

moved *(adjective)*

Being excited or provoked to the expression of an emotion.

- *Too moved to speak.*
- *A "moved" approach may work better in this case.*

---

put-upon *(adjective)*

Of persons; taken advantage of.

- *It is useful to describe something as "put-upon" when it is of persons; taken advantage of.*
- *Would you call this situation "put-upon"? Explain why.*

---

real stuff *(noun)*

Informal usage attributing authenticity.

- *Understanding "real stuff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "real stuff" because he had never seen it before.*

---

speak out *(verb)*

Express one's opinion openly and without fear or hesitation.

- *She tried to use "speak out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "speak out" when talking about this idea.*

---

speak up *(verb)*

Express one's opinion openly and without fear or hesitation.

- *The audience asked the lecturer to please speak up.*
- *Can you use "speak up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

treatment *(noun)*

A manner of dealing with something artistically.

- *His treatment of space borrows from Italian architecture.*
- *The treatment of water sewage.*

---

western *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of regions of the United States west of the Mississippi River.

- *A Western ranch.*
- *The Western world.*

---

charge up *(verb)*

Cause to be agitated, excited, or roused.

- *The speaker charged up the crowd with his inflammatory remarks.*
- *In everyday English, people use "charge up" when talking about this idea.*

described *(adjective)*

Represented in words especially with sharpness and detail.

- *The vividly described wars.*
- *The speaker chose "described" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

despite *(noun)*

Lack of respect accompanied by a feeling of intense dislike.

- *The despite in which outsiders were held is legendary.*
- *She wanted neither favor nor despite.*

down-to-earth *(adjective)*

Sensible and practical.

- *Has a straightforward down-to-earth approach to a problem.*
- *A "down-to-earth" approach may work better in this case.*

free-range *(adjective)*

Of livestock and domestic poultry; permitted to graze or forage rather than being confined to a feedlot.

- *Students compared "free-range" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "free-range."*

happy chance *(noun)*

An unexpected piece of good luck.

- *In class, the teacher used "happy chance" to mean an unexpected piece of good luck.*
- *They discussed "happy chance" during the group presentation.*

individual *(adjective)*

Being or characteristic of a single thing or person.

- *Individual drops of rain.*
- *Please mark the individual pages.*

interesting *(adjective)*

Arousing or holding the attention.

- *Would you call this situation "interesting"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "interesting."*

kept *(adjective)*

(especially of promises or contracts) not violated or disregarded.

- *Promises kept.*
- *Students compared "kept" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

off-base *(adjective)*

Located outside a military base.

- *Off-base housing.*
- *The speaker chose "off-base" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

previous *(adjective)*

Just preceding something else in time or order.

- *The previous owner.*
- *The previous occupant of the White House.*

reported *(adjective)*

Made known or told about; especially presented in a formal account.

- *His reported opinion.*
- *The reported findings.*

speed *(noun)*

A rate (usually rapid) at which something happens.

- *The project advanced with gratifying speed.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speed."*

---

under attack *(adjective)*

Subjected to enemy attack or censure.

- *An official under fire for mismanagement.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "under attack" when it is subjected to enemy attack or censure.*

---

whatever may come *(adverb)*

In spite of all obstacles.

- *We'll go to Tibet come hell or high water.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "whatever may come" naturally.*

---

white-hot *(adjective)*

Intensely zealous or fervid.

- *Fierce white-hot loyalty.*
- *A white-hot center of the fire.*

---

beat-up *(adjective)*

Damaged by blows or hard usage.

- *Would you call this situation "beat-up"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "beat-up."*

---

born-again *(adjective)*

Spiritually reborn or converted.

- *A born-again Christian.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "born-again" when it is spiritually reborn or converted.*

---

cool-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with blue.

- *A "cool-white" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cool-white."*

---

drop *(noun)*

A sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.

- *A drop of 57 points on the Dow Jones index.*
- *There was a drop in pressure in the pulmonary artery.*

---

fall into place *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one's consciousness or emotions.

- *The coach explained when to use "fall into place" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fall into place" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

forward-looking *(adjective)*

Ahead of the times.

- *A forward-looking corporation.*
- *The speaker chose "forward-looking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

full-size *(adjective)*

Being of the same size as an original.

- *A "full-size" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "full-size" when it is being of the same size as an original.*

---

give a damn *(verb)*

Show no concern or interest; always used in the negative.

- *I don't give a hoot.*

- *She doesn't give a damn about her job.*

---

non-living *(adjective)*

Not endowed with life.

- *A "non-living" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "non-living" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

off-the-wall *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *His off-the-wall antics.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "off-the-wall" when it is conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.*

---

three-figure *(adjective)*

(of numbers) written with three figures.

- *100 through 999 are three-figure numbers.*
- *A "three-figure" approach may work better in this case.*

---

additional *(adjective)*

Further or added.

- *Called for additional troops.*
- *A "additional" approach may work better in this case.*

---

attention-getting *(adjective)*

Likely to attract attention.

- *A "attention-getting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "attention-getting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blue-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with blue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blue-white" when it is of white tinged with blue.*
- *The speaker chose "blue-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

city-born *(adjective)*

Being or having the customs or manners or dress of a city person.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "city-born."*
- *A "city-born" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dead hand *(noun)*

The oppressive influence of past events or decisions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead hand."*
- *Understanding "dead hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earlier *(adjective)*

(comparative and superlative of 'early') more early than; most early.

- *A fashion popular in earlier times.*
- *His earlier work reflects the influence of his teacher.*

---

full-page *(adjective)*

Occupying an entire page in a book or paper.

- *A full-page ad.*
- *A "full-page" approach may work better in this case.*

---

green-white *(adjective)*

Of white flowers tinged with green.

- *The speaker chose "green-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "green-white" when it is of white flowers tinged with green.*

---

hard-and-fast *(adjective)*

(of rules) stringently enforced.

- *Hard-and-fast rules.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hard-and-fast" when it is (of rules) stringently enforced.*

hit-or-miss *(adjective)*

Dependent upon or characterized by chance.

- *His judgment is rather hit-or-miss.*
- *Students compared "hit-or-miss" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

kept up *(adjective)*

Kept in good condition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kept up."*
- *The speaker chose "kept up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

low-cost *(adjective)*

That you have the financial means for.

- *Low-cost housing.*
- *Would you call this situation "low-cost"? Explain why.*

low-cut *(adjective)*

(of a garment) having a low-cut neckline.

- *A low-cut neckline.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-cut."*

middle-level *(adjective)*

Intermediate in rank or position.

- *Middle-level management.*
- *Students compared "middle-level" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

quick *(adjective)*

Apprehending and responding with speed and sensitivity.

- *A quick mind.*
- *Was quick to make friends.*

short-term *(adjective)*

Relating to or extending over a limited period.

- *A short-term lease.*
- *Short-term credit.*

significant *(adjective)*

Too closely correlated to be attributed to chance and therefore indicating a systematic relation.

- *The interaction effect is significant at the .01 level.*
- *No significant difference was found.*

top-quality *(adjective)*

Surpassing in quality.

- *The speaker chose "top-quality" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "top-quality" when it is surpassing in quality.*

agree *(verb)*

Achieve harmony of opinion, feeling, or purpose.

- *No two of my colleagues would agree on whom to elect chairman.*
- *We agreed on the terms of the settlement.*

eight-day *(adjective)*

Lasting for eight days.

- *Students compared "eight-day" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "eight-day" when it is lasting for eight days.*

---

face value *(noun)*

The apparent worth as opposed to the real worth.

- *In class, the teacher used "face value" to mean the apparent worth as opposed to the real worth.*
- *He looked up "face value" because he had never seen it before.*

---

go-ahead *(noun)*

Readiness to embark on bold new ventures.

- *Understanding "go-ahead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "go-ahead" means with a simple example.*

---

high-risk *(adjective)*

Not financially safe or secure.

- *Would you call this situation "high-risk"? Explain why.*
- *A "high-risk" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sold *(adjective)*

Disposed of to a purchaser.

- *This merchandise is sold.*
- *Would you call this situation "sold"? Explain why.*

---

three-piece *(adjective)*

(of clothing) made in or consisting of three parts or pieces.

- *The standard three-piece business suit; jacket and trousers and vest.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "three-piece."*

---

announced *(adjective)*

Declared publicly; made widely known.

- *Their announced intentions.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "announced."*

---

black-and-blue *(adjective)*

Discolored by coagulation of blood beneath the skin.

- *Students compared "black-and-blue" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "black-and-blue."*

---

blue-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with blue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blue-black" when it is of black tinged with blue.*
- *A "blue-black" approach may work better in this case.*

---

continued *(adjective)*

Without stop or interruption.

- *To insure the continued success of the war.*
- *The continued existence of nationalism.*

---

country-style *(adjective)*

Typical of the country.

- *Country-style sausage.*
- *Would you call this situation "country-style"? Explain why.*

---

designed *(adjective)*

Done or made or performed with purpose and intent; - Havelock Ellis.

- *Style...is more than the deliberate and designed creation.*
- *Games designed for all ages.*

expected *(adjective)*

Considered likely or probable to happen or arrive.

- *Prepared for the expected attack.*
- *Students compared "expected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ground level *(noun)*

The height of the ground on which something stands.

- *They discussed "ground level" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ground level" to mean the height of the ground on which something stands.*

happy event *(noun)*

The live birth of a child.

- *Understanding "happy event" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "happy event" because he had never seen it before.*

happy hour *(noun)*

The time of day when a bar sells alcoholic drinks at a reduced price.

- *He looked up "happy hour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "happy hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heavy *(adjective)*

Of comparatively great physical weight or density.

- *A heavy load.*
- *Lead is a heavy metal.*

never-say-die *(adjective)*

Impossible to subdue.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "never-say-die."*
- *Students compared "never-say-die" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

of sound mind *(adjective)*

Of sound mind, memory, and understanding; in law, competent to go to trial.

- *It is useful to describe something as "of sound mind" when it is of sound mind, memory, and understanding; in law,....*
- *The speaker chose "of sound mind" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

on-the-scene *(adjective)*

At the scene of action.

- *It is useful to describe something as "on-the-scene" when it is at the scene of action.*
- *A "on-the-scene" approach may work better in this case.*

tried and true *(adjective)*

Tested and proved to be reliable.

- *A "tried and true" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "tried and true" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

up-to-the-minute *(adjective)*

Up to the immediate present; most recent or most up-to-date.

- *The news is up-to-the-minute.*
- *Students compared "up-to-the-minute" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

well-kept *(adjective)*

Of places; characterized by order and neatness; free from disorder.

- *A "well-kept" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "well-kept"? Explain why.*

developed *(adjective)*

Being changed over time so as to be e.g. stronger or more complete or more useful.

- *The developed qualities of the Hellenic outlook.*
- *They have very small limbs with only two fully developed toes on each.*

---

fear *(noun)*

A feeling of profound respect for someone or something.

- *The fear of God.*
- *They hushed it up out of fear of public reaction.*

---

global *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a sphere or ball; ; ; - Zane Grey.

- *Global war.*
- *Global monetary policy.*

---

half-size *(adjective)*

Half the usual or regular size.

- *A "half-size" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "half-size."*

---

interested *(adjective)*

Having or showing interest; especially curiosity or fascination or concern.

- *An interested audience.*
- *Interested in sports.*

---

legal power *(noun)*

(law) the right and power to interpret and apply the law.

- *Understanding "legal power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legal power."*

---

right to due process *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution; reaffirmed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

- *In class, the teacher used "right to due process" to mean a right guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the us....*
- *Understanding "right to due process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

risk-free *(adjective)*

Thought to be devoid of risk.

- *Students compared "risk-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "risk-free"? Explain why.*

---

sold-out *(adjective)*

Sold completely in advance.

- *Had a sold-out house for both performances.*
- *A sold-out politician.*

---

across-the-board *(adjective)*

Broad in scope or content; ; ; ; - T.G.Winner.

- *Across-the-board pay increases.*
- *Students compared "across-the-board" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

air-to-ground *(adjective)*

Operating from or designed to be fired from aircraft at targets on the ground.

- *Students compared "air-to-ground" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "air-to-ground."*

---

best-loved *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *A "best-loved" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "best-loved" when it is preferred above all others and treated with partiality.*

---

clear-thinking *(adjective)*

Not mentally confused; able to think clearly and act intelligently.

- *Would you call this situation "clear-thinking"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "clear-thinking" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

deep in thought *(adjective)*

Deeply absorbed in thought.

- *Lost in thought.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deep in thought" when it is deeply absorbed in thought.*

---

deep-set *(adjective)*

Having a sunken area.

- *A "deep-set" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "deep-set" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

die-hard *(adjective)*

Tradition-bound and obstinately opinionated.

- *An inflexible (or die-hard) conservative.*
- *Students compared "die-hard" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

finished *(adjective)*

(of materials or goods) brought to the desired final state.

- *A finished product.*
- *Are you finished?*

---

have a fit *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The coach explained when to use "have a fit" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "have a fit" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

head voice *(noun)*

The higher ranges of the voice in speaking or singing; the vibrations of sung notes are felt in the head.

- *Understanding "head voice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "head voice" means with a simple example.*

---

high-potential *(adjective)*

Operating on or powered by a high voltage.

- *The speaker chose "high-potential" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-potential."*

---

high-pressure *(adjective)*

Aggressively and persistently persuasive.

- *A high-pressure salesman.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-pressure" when it is aggressively and persistently persuasive.*

---

low-interest *(adjective)*

(used of loans) charging a relatively small percentage of the amount borrowed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-interest."*
- *Would you call this situation "low-interest"? Explain why.*

---

majority *(noun)*

The property resulting from being or relating to the greater in number of two parts; the main part.

- *The majority of his customers prefer it.*
- *The article explained what "majority" means with a simple example.*

---

physical *(adjective)*

Involving the body as distinguished from the mind or spirit.

- *Physical exercise.*
- *Physical suffering.*

---

pro *(adjective)*

In favor of (an action or proposal etc.).

- *A pro vote.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pro."*

---

south-central *(adjective)*

Situated in the southern part of a centrally located area in some geographical region.

- *South-central London.*
- *The speaker chose "south-central" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

successful *(adjective)*

Having succeeded or being marked by a favorable outcome.

- *A successful architect.*
- *A successful business venture.*

---

true-blue *(adjective)*

Marked by unswerving loyalty.

- *A true-blue American.*
- *A reliable true-blue country club conservative.*

---

biggest *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *The speaker chose "biggest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "biggest" when it is above average in size or number or quantity or....*

---

fair use *(noun)*

The conditions under which you can use material that is copyrighted by someone else without paying royalties.

- *The article explained what "fair use" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fair use" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high-speed *(adjective)*

Operating at high speed.

- *A high-speed food processor.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-speed" when it is operating at high speed.*

---

in stock *(adjective)*

Available for use or sale.

- *They have plenty of stonewashed jeans in stock.*
- *The speaker chose "in stock" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

last-minute *(adjective)*

Just before a deadline; at the last minute.

- *Last-minute arrangements.*
- *A "last-minute" approach may work better in this case.*

---

red-hot *(adjective)*

Very fast; capable of quick response and great speed.

- *A red-hot line drive.*
- *A red-hot mama.*

---

wonder *(noun)*

Something that causes feelings of wonder.

- *The wonders of modern science.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wonder."*

---

word-perfect *(adjective)*

Correct to the last detail; especially being in or following the exact words.

- *She was word-perfect in her part.*
- *Students compared "word-perfect" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

worst *(noun)*

The greatest damage or wickedness of which one is capable.

- *The invaders did their worst.*
- *So pure of heart that his worst is another man's best.*

---

awesome *(adjective)*

Inspiring awe or admiration or wonder; ; ; ; - Melville.

- *The awesome complexity of the universe.*
- *The speaker chose "awesome" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

band *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *Chromosomes exhibit characteristic bands.*
- *The black and yellow banding of bees and wasps.*

---

deep-water *(adjective)*

Of or carried on in waters of great depth.

- *A deep-water port.*
- *Students compared "deep-water" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ended *(adjective)*

Having come or been brought to a conclusion.

- *The affair is over, ended, finished.*
- *Would you call this situation "ended"? Explain why.*

---

fall short *(verb)*

Fail to meet (expectations or standards).

- *He did not know how to use "fall short" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fall short" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

in operation *(adjective)*

Being in effect or operation; - Leslie Marmon Silko.

- *De facto apartheid is still operational even in the 'new' African nations.*
- *Bus service is in operation during the emergency.*

---

light-blue *(adjective)*

Of a light shade of blue.

- *The speaker chose "light-blue" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "light-blue" approach may work better in this case.*

---

light-green *(adjective)*

Of the color between blue and yellow in the color spectrum; similar to the color of fresh grass.

- *It is useful to describe something as "light-green" when it is of the color between blue and yellow in the color....*
- *Would you call this situation "light-green"? Explain why.*

---

north-central *(adjective)*

Situated in the northern part of a centrally located area in some geographical region.

- *The north-central part of Russia.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "north-central."*

older *(adjective)*

Advanced in years; (‘aged’ is pronounced as two syllables).

- *The older soldiers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “older” when it is advanced in years; (‘aged’ is pronounced as two....*

out of reach *(adjective)*

Inaccessibly located or situated.

- *An unreachable canyon.*
- *The unreachable stars.*

right of search *(noun)*

The right of a belligerent to stop neutral ships on the high seas in wartime and search them.

- *The article explained what “right of search” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “right of search” to mean the right of a belligerent to stop neutral ships on....*

third-rate *(adjective)*

Of lesser quality than second-rate.

- *Students compared “third-rate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “third-rate” when it is of lesser quality than second-rate.*

all-or-none *(adjective)*

Occurring completely or not occurring at all.

- *Students compared “all-or-none” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “all-or-none.”*

color *(noun)*

An outward or token appearance or form that is deliberately misleading.

- *The situation soon took on a different color.*
- *A white color is made up of many different wavelengths of light.*

grand *(adjective)*

The most important and magnificent in adornment.

- *Grand ballroom.*
- *Grand staircase.*

ice-free *(adjective)*

Free of ice and open to travel.

- *An ice-free channel in the river.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ice-free” when it is free of ice and open to travel.*

in the public eye *(adjective)*

Of great interest to the public.

- *A person in the public eye.*
- *Students compared “in the public eye” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

increased *(adjective)*

Made greater in size or amount or degree.

- *It is useful to describe something as “increased” when it is made greater in size or amount or degree.*
- *Students compared “increased” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

low quality *(noun)*

An inferior quality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “low quality.”*
- *The article explained what “low quality” means with a simple example.*

low-key *(adjective)*

Restrained in style or quality.

- *A little masterpiece of low-keyed eloquence.*
- *Students compared "low-key" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

middle-of-the-road *(adjective)*

Not extreme, especially in political views.

- *Students compared "middle-of-the-road" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "middle-of-the-road"? Explain why.*

---

necessary *(adjective)*

Unavoidably determined by prior circumstances.

- *The necessary consequences of one's actions.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "necessary."*

---

out of stock *(adjective)*

Not available for sale or use.

- *Too many items are out of stock.*
- *A "out of stock" approach may work better in this case.*

---

self-interest *(noun)*

Concern for your own interests and welfare.

- *They discussed "self-interest" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-interest."*

---

short-range *(adjective)*

Limited to short distances.

- *Short-range planes.*
- *A short-range shot.*

---

supposed *(adjective)*

Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence.

- *The supposed reason for his absence.*
- *I'm supposed to be there at ten.*

---

well-meant *(adjective)*

Marked by good intentions though often producing unfortunate results; ; ; - S.W.Maughm.

- *Blunt but well-meant criticism.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "well-meant" when it is marked by good intentions though often producing....*

---

world-wide *(adjective)*

Of worldwide scope or applicability; ; - Christopher Morley.

- *Would you call this situation "world-wide"? Explain why.*
- *A "world-wide" approach may work better in this case.*

---

age-related *(adjective)*

Changing (increasing or decreasing) as an individual's age increases.

- *The speaker chose "age-related" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "age-related"? Explain why.*

---

average cost *(noun)*

Total cost for all units bought (or produced) divided by the number of units.

- *He looked up "average cost" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "average cost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

closed *(adjective)*

Used especially of mouth or eyes.

- *He sat quietly with closed eyes.*

- *The many closed streets made travel difficult.*

---

closed in *(adjective)*

Blocked against entry.

- *A closed porch.*
- *A "closed in" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cold water *(noun)*

Disparagement of a plan or hope or expectation.

- *She poured cold water on the whole idea of going to Africa.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold water."*

---

doubt *(noun)*

Uncertainty about the truth or factuality or existence of something.

- *Understanding "doubt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "doubt" during the group presentation.*

---

established *(adjective)*

Brought about or set up or accepted; especially long established.

- *The established social order.*
- *A team established as a member of a major league.*

---

feels *(noun)*

The general atmosphere of a place or situation and the effect that it has on people.

- *They discussed "feels" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "feels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gay *(adjective)*

Bright and pleasant; promoting a feeling of cheer.

- *A gay sunny room.*
- *When hearts were young and gay.*

---

glad *(adjective)*

Showing or causing joy and pleasure; especially made happy.

- *Glad you are here.*
- *Glad that they succeeded.*

---

greater *(adjective)*

Greater in size or importance or degree.

- *For the greater good of the community.*
- *The greater Antilles.*

---

largest *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *Students compared "largest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "largest"? Explain why.*

---

sea level *(noun)*

Level of the ocean's surface (especially that halfway between mean high and low tide); used as a standard in reckoning land elevation or sea depth.

- *They discussed "sea level" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sea level" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea-level *(adjective)*

Lying below the normal level.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sea-level" when it is lying below the normal level.*
- *The speaker chose "sea-level" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-giving *(adjective)*

Willing to deprive yourself.

- *A "self-giving" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "self-giving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-worth *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.

- *The article explained what "self-worth" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-worth" during the group presentation.*

---

walk on air *(verb)*

Feel extreme happiness or elation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "walk on air" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "walk on air" and when to wait.*

---

west-central *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States usually including Colorado; Nevada; Utah.

- *A "west-central" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "west-central" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

caught up *(adjective)*

Having become involved involuntarily.

- *Caught up in the excitement of the crowd.*
- *Caught up in the scandal.*

---

cut rate *(noun)*

A price below the standard price.

- *In class, the teacher used "cut rate" to mean a price below the standard price.*
- *He looked up "cut rate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cut-rate *(adjective)*

Costing less than standard price.

- *Cut-rate goods.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cut-rate."*

---

dead center *(noun)*

The position of a crank when it is in line with the connecting rod and not exerting torque.

- *The article explained what "dead center" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead center" to mean the position of a crank when it is in line with the....*

---

effective *(adjective)*

Producing or capable of producing an intended result or having a striking effect; -LewisMumford.

- *An air-cooled motor was more effective than a witch's broomstick for rapid long-distance transportation.*
- *Effective teaching methods.*

---

love letter *(noun)*

A personal letter to a loved one expressing affection.

- *He looked up "love letter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "love letter" during the group presentation.*

---

non-u *(adjective)*

Not characteristic of the upper classes especially in language use.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "non-u."*
- *Students compared "non-u" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

on-the-spot *(adjective)*

At the scene of action.

- *An on-the-spot reporter.*
- *On-the-spot inspections.*

---

pro-life *(adjective)*

Advocating full legal protection of embryos and fetuses (especially opposing the legalization of induced abortions).

- *It is useful to describe something as "pro-life" when it is advocating full legal protection of embryos and....*
- *A "pro-life" approach may work better in this case.*

---

worse *(noun)*

Something inferior in quality or condition or effect.

- *For better or for worse.*
- *Accused of cheating and lying and worse.*

---

broken *(adjective)*

Not continuous in space, time, or sequence or varying abruptly.

- *Broken lines of defense.*
- *A broken cable transmission.*

---

broken in *(adjective)*

Tamed or trained to obey.

- *A horse broken to the saddle.*
- *This old nag is well broken in.*

---

brown-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with brown.

- *Would you call this situation "brown-black"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brown-black."*

---

in agreement *(adjective)*

United by being of the same opinion.

- *A "in agreement" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in agreement."*

---

primary *(adjective)*

Of first rank or importance or value; direct and immediate rather than secondary.

- *Primary goals.*
- *A primary effect.*

---

responsible *(adjective)*

Worthy of or requiring responsibility or trust; or held accountable.

- *A responsible adult.*
- *Responsible journalism.*

---

responsible for *(adjective)*

Being the agent or cause.

- *Determined who was the responsible party.*
- *Termites were responsible for the damage.*

---

touch-and-go *(adjective)*

Fraught with danger.

- *Dangerous surgery followed by a touch-and-go recovery.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "touch-and-go" when it is fraught with danger.*

---

all-purpose *(adjective)*

Not limited in use or function.

- *It is useful to describe something as "all-purpose" when it is not limited in use or function.*
- *Would you call this situation "all-purpose"? Explain why.*

card-playing *(adjective)*

Preoccupied with the pursuit of pleasure and especially games of chance.

- *A card-playing son of a bitch.*
- *A "card-playing" approach may work better in this case.*

half-track *(adjective)*

Having caterpillar treads on the rear and wheels in front.

- *Half-track armored vehicles.*
- *A "half-track" approach may work better in this case.*

mass *(noun)*

The property of something that is great in magnitude.

- *He received a mass of correspondence.*
- *A huge ice mass.*

off-color *(adjective)*

In violation of good taste even verging on the indecent.

- *An off-color joke.*
- *Off-color jokes.*

on trial *(adjective)*

In the process of being tested or tried.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "on trial."*
- *Students compared "on trial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

peace of mind *(noun)*

The absence of mental stress or anxiety.

- *They discussed "peace of mind" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "peace of mind" because he had never seen it before.*

quick-change *(adjective)*

Adept at changing from one thing to another especially changing costumes.

- *A quick-change artist.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "quick-change" when it is adept at changing from one thing to another....*

self-involved *(adjective)*

Absorbed in your own interests or thoughts etc.

- *Students compared "self-involved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-involved" when it is absorbed in your own interests or thoughts etc.*

cell-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a cell.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cell-like" when it is resembling a cell.*
- *Students compared "cell-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dark red *(noun)*

A red color that reflects little light.

- *The article explained what "dark red" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dark red" during the group presentation.*

deep red *(noun)*

A deep and vivid red color.

- *They discussed "deep red" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "deep red" because he had never seen it before.*

highest *(adjective)*

Greater than normal in degree or intensity or amount.

- *Students compared "highest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "highest."*

---

in condition *(adjective)*

Physically fit.

- *Exercised daily to keep herself in condition.*
- *Would you call this situation "in condition"? Explain why.*

---

located *(adjective)*

Situated in a particular spot or position.

- *Valuable centrally located urban land.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "located" when it is situated in a particular spot or position.*

---

machine-made *(adjective)*

Made by machine.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "machine-made."*
- *The speaker chose "machine-made" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sex character *(noun)*

Those characteristics (both anatomical and psychological) that are strongly associated with one sex relative to the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sex character."*
- *They discussed "sex character" during the group presentation.*

---

top-heavy *(adjective)*

Unstable by being overloaded at the top.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "top-heavy."*
- *Students compared "top-heavy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

actual *(adjective)*

Presently existing in fact and not merely potential or possible.

- *The predicted temperature and the actual temperature were markedly different.*
- *Actual and imagined conditions.*

---

broke *(adjective)*

Lacking funds.

- *The speaker chose "broke" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "broke" when it is lacking funds.*

---

carry off *(verb)*

Remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state; transport into a new location or state.

- *The car carried us off to the meeting.*
- *I managed to carry the box upstairs.*

---

cost increase *(noun)*

An increase in cost.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cost increase."*
- *He looked up "cost increase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hot stuff *(noun)*

The quality of being attractive and exciting (especially sexually exciting).

- *He thought she was really hot stuff.*
- *Skiing is hot stuff in New Hampshire.*

---

king-size *(adjective)*

Extra large.

- *A king-size bed.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "king-size."*

---

learned *(adjective)*

Highly educated; having extensive information or understanding.

- *A learned jurist.*
- *A "learned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

opened *(adjective)*

Used of mouth or eyes.

- *His mouth slightly opened.*
- *A "opened" approach may work better in this case.*

---

placed *(adjective)*

Situated in a particular spot or position.

- *Strategically placed artillery.*
- *End tables placed conveniently.*

---

powerful *(adjective)*

Having great power or force or potency or effect.

- *The most powerful government in western Europe.*
- *His powerful arms.*

---

ready and waiting *(adjective)*

Being and remaining ready and available for use.

- *Waiting cars and limousines lined the curb.*
- *Found her mother waiting for them.*

---

religious *(adjective)*

Of or relating to clergy bound by monastic vows.

- *The religious or regular clergy conducts the service.*
- *A religious man.*

---

signed *(adjective)*

Having a handwritten signature.

- *A signed letter.*
- *Students compared "signed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

slow *(adjective)*

Not moving quickly; taking a comparatively long time.

- *A slow walker.*
- *The slow lane of traffic.*

---

stand-alone *(adjective)*

Capable of operating independently.

- *It is useful to describe something as "stand-alone" when it is capable of operating independently.*
- *Would you call this situation "stand-alone"? Explain why.*

---

wide-open *(adjective)*

Lax in enforcing laws.

- *A wide-open town.*
- *Left the doors wide-open.*

---

wonderful *(adjective)*

Extraordinarily good or great ; used especially as intensifiers.

- *Students compared "wonderful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wonderful" when it is extraordinarily good or great ; used especially as....*

---

agreed *(adjective)*

United by being of the same opinion.

- *Agreed in their distrust of authority.*
- *Students compared "agreed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

all-powerful *(adjective)*

Having unlimited power.

- *It is useful to describe something as "all-powerful" when it is having unlimited power.*
- *Students compared "all-powerful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

benefits *(noun)*

Something that aids or promotes well-being.

- *Understanding "benefits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "benefits" means with a simple example.*

---

broken-down *(adjective)*

Not in working order.

- *Had to push the broken-down car.*
- *A broken-down tractor fit only for children to play on.*

---

chinese-red *(adjective)*

Of a vivid red to reddish-orange color.

- *The speaker chose "chinese-red" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "chinese-red" approach may work better in this case.*

---

east-central *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Kentucky, West Virginia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "east-central."*
- *A "east-central" approach may work better in this case.*

---

extra large *(noun)*

A garment size for a very large person.

- *They discussed "extra large" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extra large" to mean a garment size for a very large person.*

---

famous *(adjective)*

Widely known and esteemed.

- *A famous actor.*
- *The speaker chose "famous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

glass-like *(adjective)*

Resembling glass.

- *Would you call this situation "glass-like"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "glass-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

in demand *(adjective)*

Greatly desired.

- *It is useful to describe something as "in demand" when it is greatly desired.*
- *The speaker chose "in demand" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

investment *(noun)*

The commitment of something other than money (time, energy, or effort) to a project with the expectation of some worthwhile result.

- *This job calls for the investment of some hard thinking.*
- *He made an emotional investment in the work.*

---

light brown *(noun)*

A brown that is light but unsaturated.

- *He looked up "light brown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light brown."*

---

love-in-winter *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with white or pinkish flowers in a terminal corymb.

- *He looked up "love-in-winter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love-in-winter."*

---

low-pressure *(adjective)*

Not forceful.

- *A low-pressure salesman.*
- *A low-pressure campaign.*

---

purpose-made *(adjective)*

Designed and constructed to serve a particular purpose.

- *Students compared "purpose-made" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "purpose-made"? Explain why.*

---

raised *(adjective)*

Located or moved above the surround or above the normal position.

- *A raised design.*
- *Raised eyebrows.*

---

red-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with red.

- *It is useful to describe something as "red-brown" when it is of brown tinged with red.*
- *Students compared "red-brown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

southern *(adjective)*

Situated in or coming from regions of the south.

- *The southern hemisphere.*
- *Southern constellations.*

---

stopped *(adjective)*

(of a nose) blocked.

- *A stopped (or stopped-up) nose.*
- *A "stopped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

traditional *(adjective)*

Pertaining to time-honored orthodox doctrines.

- *The simple security of traditional assumptions has vanished.*
- *The speaker chose "traditional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

well-meaning *(adjective)*

Marked by good intentions though often producing unfortunate results; ; ; - S.W.Maughm.

- *A well-meaning but tactless fellow.*
- *The son's well-meaning efforts threw a singular chill upon the father's admirers.*

---

worry *(noun)*

A strong feeling of anxiety.

- *His worry over the prospect of being fired.*
- *It is not work but worry that kills.*

---

blue green *(noun)*

A blue-green color or pigment.

- *They painted it a light shade of bluish green.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blue green."*

blue-green *(adjective)*

Of a bluish shade of green.

- *Would you call this situation "blue-green"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "blue-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bottom-up *(adjective)*

Of an approach to a problem that begins with details and works up to the highest conceptual level.

- *Bottom-up parser.*
- *A bottom-up model of the reading process.*

covered *(adjective)*

Overlaid or spread or topped with or enclosed within something; sometimes used as a combining form.

- *Women with covered faces.*
- *Covered wagons.*

dead hand of the past *(noun)*

The oppressive influence of past events or decisions.

- *The article explained what "dead hand of the past" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead hand of the past" to mean the oppressive influence of past events or decisions.*

forced *(adjective)*

Made necessary by an unexpected situation or emergency.

- *A forced landing.*
- *Promised to abolish forced labor.*

fresh *(adjective)*

Not containing or composed of salt water.

- *Fresh water.*
- *Fresh bread.*

long-lived *(adjective)*

Existing for a long time.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-lived."*
- *A "long-lived" approach may work better in this case.*

missed *(adjective)*

Not caught with the senses or the mind.

- *The speaker chose "missed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "missed" approach may work better in this case.*

self-respect *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.

- *They discussed "self-respect" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-respect."*

sound property *(noun)*

An attribute of sound.

- *He looked up "sound property" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sound property" during the group presentation.*

stopped up *(adjective)*

(of a nose) blocked.

- *A stopped (or stopped-up) nose.*
- *Would you call this situation "stopped up"? Explain why.*

stopped-up *(adjective)*

Having narrow opening filled.

- *A stopped (or stopped-up) nose.*
- *The speaker chose "stopped-up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

top-secret *(adjective)*

The highest official level of classification of documents.

- *Students compared "top-secret" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "top-secret."*

---

two-channel *(adjective)*

Designating sound transmission from two sources through two channels.

- *Students compared "two-channel" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-channel."*

---

actions *(noun)*

The trait of being active and energetic and forceful.

- *There were stories of murders and other unnatural actions.*
- *The article explained what "actions" means with a simple example.*

---

carry away *(verb)*

Remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state; transport into a new location or state.

- *Their dreams carried the Romantics away into distant lands.*
- *I'll take you away on a holiday.*

---

larger *(adjective)*

Large or big relative to something else.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "larger."*
- *The speaker chose "larger" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mid *(adjective)*

Used in combination to denote the middle.

- *Midmorning.*
- *Midsummer.*

---

no-count *(adjective)*

Without merit.

- *A lazy no-count, good-for-nothing goldbrick.*
- *The speaker chose "no-count" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

off-putting *(adjective)*

Causing annoyance or repugnance.

- *An off-putting remark.*
- *The trappings of upper-class life are off-putting and sterile.*

---

out or keeping *(adjective)*

Not in keeping with what is correct or proper.

- *Students compared "out or keeping" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "out or keeping" when it is not in keeping with what is correct or proper.*

---

rose *(adjective)*

Of something having a dusty purplish pink color.

- *The roseate glow of dawn.*
- *The speaker chose "rose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-moving *(adjective)*

Designed to activate or move or regulate itself.

- *A "self-moving" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Would you call this situation "self-moving"? Explain why.*

---

step-by-step *(adjective)*

One thing at a time.

- *The speaker chose "step-by-step" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "step-by-step."*

---

all-metal *(adjective)*

Consisting completely of metal.

- *All-metal airplanes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "all-metal."*

---

american dream *(noun)*

The widespread aspiration of Americans to live better than their parents did.

- *They discussed "american dream" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "american dream" means with a simple example.*

---

becoming *(adjective)*

Displaying or setting off to best advantage.

- *A becoming new shade of rose.*
- *A becoming portrait.*

---

brand-new *(adjective)*

Conspicuously new.

- *Shiny brand-new shoes.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brand-new" when it is conspicuously new.*

---

gain *(noun)*

The advantageous quality of being beneficial.

- *They recorded the cattle's gain in weight over a period of weeks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gain."*

---

open-ended *(adjective)*

Allowing for future changes or revisions.

- *Open-ended agreements.*
- *An open-ended discussion.*

---

rise *(noun)*

The amount a salary is increased.

- *The car couldn't make it up the rise.*
- *They cheered the rise of the hot-air balloon.*

---

safe and sound *(adjective)*

Free from danger or injury.

- *The children were found safe and sound.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "safe and sound."*

---

tax-increase *(noun)*

The amount by which taxes are increased.

- *Understanding "tax-increase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tax-increase" to mean the amount by which taxes are increased.*

---

weird *(adjective)*

Strikingly odd or unusual; - Bram Stoker.

- *Some trick of the moonlight; some weird effect of shadow.*
- *The three weird sisters.*

---

cell-free *(adjective)*

Lacking cells.

- *Cell-free systems.*
- *A cell-free homogenate of the thyroid.*

---

color of law *(noun)*

A mere semblance of legal right; something done with the apparent authority of law but actually in contravention of law.

- *The plaintiff claimed that under color of law the officer had deprived him of his civil rights.*
- *He looked up "color of law" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cross-town *(adjective)*

Going or extending across a town or city.

- *A "cross-town" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cross-town" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

drug-free *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a person not taking illegal drugs or of a place where no illegal drugs are used.

- *The speaker chose "drug-free" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "drug-free."*

---

fair chance *(noun)*

A reasonable probability of success.

- *He looked up "fair chance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fair chance."*

---

fourth-year *(adjective)*

Used of the fourth and final year in United States high school or college.

- *Would you call this situation "fourth-year"? Explain why.*
- *A "fourth-year" approach may work better in this case.*

---

good faith *(noun)*

Having honest intentions.

- *He acted in good faith.*
- *Doubt was expressed as to the good faith of the immigrants.*

---

inside track *(noun)*

A favorable position in a competition.

- *The boss's son had the inside track for that job.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inside track."*

---

long-wearing *(adjective)*

Capable of withstanding wear and tear and decay.

- *Would you call this situation "long-wearing"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-wearing."*

---

mouth off *(verb)*

Talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "mouth off" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "mouth off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

over-the-hill *(adjective)*

Too old to be useful; - Anthony Trollope.

- *Would you call this situation "over-the-hill"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "over-the-hill" when it is too old to be useful; - anthony trollope.*

---

red-letter *(adjective)*

Memorable for being a special occasion.

- *On red-letter nights a large gathering greeted the celebrity.*
- *Would you call this situation "red-letter"? Explain why.*

---

smaller *(adjective)*

Small or little relative to something else.

- *Would you call this situation "smaller"? Explain why.*
- *A "smaller" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spread-out *(adjective)*

Especially spread in a fan shape.

- *The spread-out cards.*
- *Would you call this situation "spread-out"? Explain why.*

---

stone *(noun)*

A lack of feeling or expression or movement.

- *He must have a heart of stone.*
- *Her face was as hard as stone.*

---

strength *(noun)*

The property of being physically or mentally strong.

- *Fatigue sapped his strength.*
- *We faced an army of great strength.*

---

dangerous *(adjective)*

Involving or causing danger or risk; liable to hurt or harm.

- *A dangerous criminal.*
- *A dangerous bridge.*

---

down in the mouth *(adjective)*

Filled with melancholy and despondency.

- *Gloomy at the thought of what he had to face.*
- *Took a grim view of the economy.*

---

greatest *(adjective)*

Highest in quality.

- *A "greatest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "greatest" when it is highest in quality.*

---

last mentioned *(adjective)*

The one most recently mentioned.

- *The last mentioned pianist.*
- *The speaker chose "last mentioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

low-growing *(adjective)*

Of plants that grow relatively low to the ground.

- *Would you call this situation "low-growing"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "low-growing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

removed *(adjective)*

Separated in relationship by a given degree of descent.

- *A cousin once removed.*
- *Students compared "removed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sea green *(noun)*

The property of a moderate green color resembling the waters of the sea.

- *He looked up "sea green" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea green" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sea-green *(adjective)*

Of the color of the sea; bluish green.

- *A "sea-green" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sea-green"? Explain why.*

sign-language *(adjective)*

Used of the language of the deaf.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sign-language" when it is used of the language of the deaf.*
- *The speaker chose "sign-language" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

spirit *(noun)*

An inclination or tendency of a certain kind.

- *He was in good spirits.*
- *His spirit rose.*

theory-based *(adjective)*

Based in theory rather than experiment.

- *Theory-based arguments and positions.*
- *A "theory-based" approach may work better in this case.*

trouble *(noun)*

A strong feeling of anxiety.

- *He wanted to die and end his troubles.*
- *One trouble after another delayed the job.*

advantage *(noun)*

The quality of having a superior or more favorable position.

- *The experience gave him the advantage over me.*
- *It turned out to my advantage.*

aware *(adjective)*

(sometimes followed by 'of') having or showing knowledge or understanding or realization or perception.

- *Was aware of his opponent's hostility.*
- *Became aware of her surroundings.*

dark blue *(noun)*

A dark shade of blue.

- *He looked up "dark blue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dark blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dark-blue *(adjective)*

Of a dark shade of blue.

- *A "dark-blue" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "dark-blue"? Explain why.*

dark-green *(adjective)*

Of the color between blue and yellow in the color spectrum; similar to the color of fresh grass.

- *Would you call this situation "dark-green"? Explain why.*
- *A "dark-green" approach may work better in this case.*

eastern *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of eastern regions of the United States.

- *The Eastern establishment.*
- *Eastern Europe.*

end-stopped *(adjective)*

(verse) having a rhetorical pause at the end of each line.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "end-stopped."*
- *Students compared "end-stopped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fat-free *(adjective)*

Without fat or fat solids.

- *Nonfat or fat-free milk.*
- *Students compared "fat-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

foreign-born *(adjective)*

Of persons born in another area or country than that lived in.

- *It is useful to describe something as "foreign-born" when it is of persons born in another area or country than....*
- *The speaker chose "foreign-born" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

freedom of thought *(noun)*

The right to hold unpopular ideas.

- *He looked up "freedom of thought" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "freedom of thought" during the group presentation.*

---

general-purpose *(adjective)*

Not limited in use or function.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "general-purpose."*
- *Would you call this situation "general-purpose"? Explain why.*

---

impossible *(adjective)*

Not capable of occurring or being accomplished or dealt with.

- *An impossible dream.*
- *An impossible situation.*

---

long-acting *(adjective)*

Active over a long period of time.

- *The speaker chose "long-acting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-acting."*

---

love seat *(noun)*

Small sofa that seats two people.

- *They discussed "love seat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love seat."*

---

proud of *(adjective)*

Feeling pleasurable satisfaction over something by which you measures your self-worth.

- *Proud of their child.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "proud of."*

---

sexual love *(noun)*

A deep feeling of sexual desire and attraction.

- *Their love left them indifferent to their surroundings.*
- *She was his first love.*

---

wide-cut *(adjective)*

Having ample fabric.

- *Students compared "wide-cut" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wide-cut" when it is having ample fabric.*

---

best-selling *(adjective)*

Selling in great numbers.

- *A best-selling novel.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "best-selling."*

---

completed *(adjective)*

Successfully completed or brought to an end.

- *The completed project.*
- *A completed forward pass.*

---

cost-plus *(adjective)*

Determining payment based on the actual cost of production plus an agreed-upon fee or rate of profit.

- *A cost-plus government contract.*
- *Would you call this situation "cost-plus"? Explain why.*

---

forward-moving *(adjective)*

Moving forward.

- *It is useful to describe something as "forward-moving" when it is moving forward.*
- *A "forward-moving" approach may work better in this case.*

---

freedom party *(noun)*

The most popular and feared Islamic extremist group in central Asia; advocates 'pure' Islam and the creation of a worldwide Islamic state.

- *He looked up "freedom party" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freedom party."*

---

inc *(noun)*

A heterogeneous collection of groups united in their opposition to Saddam Hussein's government of Iraq; formed in 1992 it is comprised of Sunni and Shiite Arabs and Kurds who hope to build a new government.

- *Understanding "inc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

larger-than-life *(adjective)*

Very imposing or impressive; surpassing the ordinary (especially in size or scale).

- *Students compared "larger-than-life" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "larger-than-life."*

---

lucky *(adjective)*

Having or bringing good fortune.

- *My lucky day.*
- *A lucky man.*

---

mean distance *(noun)*

The arithmetic mean of the maximum and minimum distances of a celestial body (satellite or secondary star) from its primary.

- *Understanding "mean distance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mean distance" during the group presentation.*

---

neither *(adjective)*

Not either; not one or the other.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neither."*
- *Would you call this situation "neither"? Explain why.*

---

old rose *(noun)*

A greyish-pink color.

- *In class, the teacher used "old rose" to mean a greyish-pink color.*
- *He looked up "old rose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

over-correct *(verb)*

Make excessive corrections for fear of making an error.

- *Can you use "over-correct" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "over-correct" and when to wait.*

push around *(verb)*

Be bossy towards.

- *Can you use “push around” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “push around” until he saw an example.*

rare *(adjective)*

(of meat) cooked a short time; still red inside.

- *Rare roast beef.*
- *A rare word.*

red-letter day *(noun)*

A memorably happy or noteworthy day (from the custom of marking holy days in red on church calendars).

- *He looked up “red-letter day” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “red-letter day” during the group presentation.*

short and sweet *(adjective)*

Dealt with very quickly; to the point.

- *The conference was short and sweet.*
- *Make your statement short and sweet.*

white heat *(noun)*

The hotness of something heated until it turns white.

- *They discussed “white heat” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “white heat” means with a simple example.*

above-named *(adjective)*

Mentioned or named earlier in the same text.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “above-named.”*
- *The speaker chose “above-named” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

alive *(adjective)*

(often followed by ‘with’) full of life and spirit.

- *She was wonderfully alive for her age.*
- *A face alive with mischief.*

brown-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with brown.

- *Students compared “brown-green” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “brown-green” approach may work better in this case.*

camp-made *(adjective)*

Made as part of the arts-and-crafts program at summer camp.

- *My camp-made leather wallet.*
- *A “camp-made” approach may work better in this case.*

cast down *(verb)*

Lower someone’s spirits; make downhearted.

- *He did not know how to use “cast down” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “cast down” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cast-off *(adjective)*

Thrown away.

- *Wearing someone’s cast-off clothes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cast-off.”*

changing *(adjective)*

Marked by continuous change or effective action.

- *The speaker chose “changing” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “changing” when it is marked by continuous change or effective action.*

---

easier *(adjective)*

Posing no difficulty; requiring little effort.

- *The speaker chose “easier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “easier”? Explain why.*

---

first-come-first-serve *(adjective)*

Not accepting reservations.

- *It is useful to describe something as “first-come-first-serve” when it is not accepting reservations.*
- *A “first-come-first-serve” approach may work better in this case.*

---

letter-perfect *(adjective)*

Correct to the last detail; especially being in or following the exact words.

- *A letter-perfect rendition of the soliloquy.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “letter-perfect” when it is correct to the last detail; especially being in or....*

---

liked *(adjective)*

Found pleasant or attractive; often used as a combining form.

- *A well-liked teacher.*
- *A “liked” approach may work better in this case.*

---

owned *(adjective)*

Having an owner; often used in combination.

- *State-owned railways.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “owned.”*

---

ready-to-wear *(adjective)*

(especially of clothing) made in standard sizes and available from merchandise in stock.

- *Ready-to-wear clothes.*
- *The speaker chose “ready-to-wear” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stick-on *(adjective)*

Of something (a paper label or postage stamp) gummed in advance.

- *Stick-on labels.*
- *Students compared “stick-on” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strong-growing *(adjective)*

Tending to spread quickly.

- *The speaker chose “strong-growing” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “strong-growing” when it is tending to spread quickly.*

---

volume *(noun)*

The property of something that is great in magnitude.

- *The volume of exports.*
- *The gas expanded to twice its original volume.*

---

all-knowing *(adjective)*

Infinitely wise.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “all-knowing.”*
- *Students compared “all-knowing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brain dead *(adjective)*

Having irreversible loss of brain function as indicated by a persistent flat electroencephalogram.

- *Was declared brain dead.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “brain dead” when it is having irreversible loss of brain function as....*

---

busy *(adjective)*

Intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner.

- *Busy about other people’s business.*
- *A busy painting.*

---

concerned *(adjective)*

Involved in or affected by or having a claim to or share in.

- *A memorandum to those concerned.*
- *An enterprise in which three men are concerned.*

---

criminal *(adjective)*

Bringing or deserving severe rebuke or censure.

- *A criminal waste of talent.*
- *Criminal in the sight of God and man.*

---

dead centre *(noun)*

The position of a crank when it is in line with the connecting rod and not exerting torque.

- *The article explained what “dead centre” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dead centre” to mean the position of a crank when it is in line with the....*

---

deep-sea *(adjective)*

Of or taking place in the deeper parts of the sea.

- *Deep-sea fishing.*
- *Deep-sea exploration.*

---

existing *(adjective)*

Having existence or being or actuality.

- *Much of the beluga caviar existing in the world is found in the Soviet Union and Iran.*
- *A “existing” approach may work better in this case.*

---

full-scale *(adjective)*

Using all available resources.

- *A full-scale campaign against nuclear power plants.*
- *Students compared “full-scale” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

high-grade *(adjective)*

Surpassing in quality.

- *Students compared “high-grade” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “high-grade” approach may work better in this case.*

---

love handle *(noun)*

Excess fat around the waistline.

- *He looked up “love handle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “love handle.”*

---

metal-looking *(adjective)*

Resembling metal.

- *A “metal-looking” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “metal-looking” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

one-horse *(adjective)*

Small and remote and insignificant.

- *Passed a series of poky little one-horse towns.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “one-horse” when it is small and remote and insignificant.*

---

operating *(adjective)*

Being in effect or operation; - Leslie Marmon Silko.

- *The company had several operating divisions.*
- *The speaker chose "operating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paying *(adjective)*

For which money is paid.

- *A paying job.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paying" when it is for which money is paid.*

---

short-lived *(adjective)*

Lasting a very short time.

- *The speaker chose "short-lived" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "short-lived."*

---

small-scale *(adjective)*

Created or drawn on a small scale.

- *Small-scale maps.*
- *A small-scale model.*

---

surprise *(noun)*

The astonishment you feel when something totally unexpected happens to you.

- *They discussed "surprise" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surprise" to mean the astonishment you feel when something totally....*

---

unique *(adjective)*

The single one of its kind.

- *The unique existing example of Donne's handwriting.*
- *A unique copy of an ancient manuscript.*

---

bigger *(adjective)*

Large or big relative to something else.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bigger" when it is large or big relative to something else.*
- *The speaker chose "bigger" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

broken heart *(noun)*

Devastating sorrow and despair.

- *He is recovering from a broken heart.*
- *A broken heart languishes here.*

---

discovered *(adjective)*

Discovered or determined by scientific observation.

- *The discovered behavior norms.*
- *Discovered differences in achievement.*

---

edge *(noun)*

The attribute of urgency in tone of voice.

- *His voice had an edge to it.*
- *He rounded the edges of the box.*

---

evil *(noun)*

The quality of being morally wrong in principle or practice.

- *Attempts to explain the origin of evil in the world.*
- *The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones.*

---

fact-finding *(adjective)*

Designed to find information or ascertain facts.

- *A fact-finding committee.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fact-finding" when it is designed to find information or ascertain facts.*

---

file-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a file.

- *It is useful to describe something as "file-like" when it is resembling a file.*
- *Students compared "file-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hard-of-hearing *(adjective)*

Having a hearing loss.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hard-of-hearing" when it is having a hearing loss.*
- *Students compared "hard-of-hearing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mad *(adjective)*

Marked by uncontrolled excitement or emotion.

- *A mad whirl of pleasure.*
- *She gets mad when you wake her up so early.*

---

ordered *(adjective)*

Disposed or placed in a particular kind of order.

- *An ordered sequence.*
- *The speaker chose "ordered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prepared *(adjective)*

Made ready or fit or suitable beforehand.

- *A prepared statement.*
- *Be prepared for emergencies.*

---

self-doubt *(noun)*

Lack of self-confidence.

- *They discussed "self-doubt" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-doubt" to mean lack of self-confidence.*

---

self-established *(adjective)*

Constituted by or established by itself.

- *A "self-established" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "self-established" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

single-channel *(adjective)*

Designating sound transmission or recording or reproduction over a single channel.

- *It is useful to describe something as "single-channel" when it is designating sound transmission or recording or....*
- *The speaker chose "single-channel" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stated *(adjective)*

Declared as fact; explicitly stated.

- *The speaker chose "stated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "stated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

surface area *(noun)*

The extent of a 2-dimensional surface enclosed within a boundary.

- *The area of a rectangle.*
- *It was about 500 square feet in area.*

---

wine *(noun)*

A red as dark as red wine.

- *The article explained what "wine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wine" during the group presentation.*

at bay *(adjective)*

Forced to turn and face attackers.

- *A stag at bay.*
- *The speaker chose "at bay" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

common touch *(noun)*

The property of appealing to people in general (usually by appearing to have qualities in common with them).

- *He looked up "common touch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common touch."*

cost-effective *(adjective)*

Productive relative to the cost.

- *The speaker chose "cost-effective" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cost-effective" when it is productive relative to the cost.*

deep brown *(noun)*

A medium brown to dark-brown color.

- *Understanding "deep brown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deep brown" means with a simple example.*

english-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in English.

- *The speaker chose "english-speaking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "english-speaking" when it is able to communicate in english.*

excellent *(adjective)*

Very good;of the highest quality.

- *Made an excellent speech.*
- *The school has excellent teachers.*

full-strength *(adjective)*

Without water.

- *The speaker chose "full-strength" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "full-strength" when it is without water.*

guard *(noun)*

A posture of defence in boxing or fencing.

- *Keep your guard up.*
- *The left guard was injured on the play.*

hand-to-mouth *(adjective)*

Providing only bare essentials.

- *A hand-to-mouth existence.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hand-to-mouth."*

honest *(adjective)*

Not disposed to cheat or defraud; not deceptive or fraudulent.

- *Honest lawyers.*
- *Honest reporting.*

house-proud *(adjective)*

Proud of your house or its furnishings or upkeep.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "house-proud."*
- *The speaker chose "house-proud" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

joined *(adjective)*

Of or relating to two people who are married to each other.

- *The speaker chose "joined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "joined"? Explain why.*

---

labor of love *(noun)*

Productive work performed voluntarily without material reward or compensation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labor of love."*
- *He looked up "labor of love" because he had never seen it before.*

---

likes *(verb)*

Feel about or towards; consider, evaluate, or regard.

- *She likes to read Russian novels.*
- *She tried to use "likes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

orders *(noun)*

A degree in a continuum of size or quantity.

- *The British ships dropped anchor and waited for orders from London.*
- *The company's products were in such demand that they got more orders than their call center could handle.*

---

red heat *(noun)*

The heat or the color of fire.

- *The article explained what "red heat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "red heat" during the group presentation.*

---

safety-related *(adjective)*

Providing or ensuring safety.

- *It is useful to describe something as "safety-related" when it is providing or ensuring safety.*
- *The speaker chose "safety-related" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

set in stone *(adjective)*

No longer changeable.

- *The agreement is not yet set in stone.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "set in stone" when it is no longer changeable.*

---

silver-white *(adjective)*

Of a white that resembles silver.

- *The speaker chose "silver-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "silver-white" when it is of a white that resembles silver.*

---

solid *(adjective)*

Of definite shape and volume; firm; neither liquid nor gaseous.

- *Ice is water in the solid state.*
- *A solid block of wood.*

---

top-grade *(adjective)*

Surpassing in quality.

- *Top-grade ore.*
- *A "top-grade" approach may work better in this case.*

---

trouble-free *(adjective)*

Without problems or difficulties.

- *NASA reported a trouble-free launch.*
- *Students compared "trouble-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

air-to-surface *(adjective)*

Operating from or designed to be fired from aircraft at targets on the ground.

- *Air-to-surface missiles.*

- *Students compared “air-to-surface” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

broken-field *(adjective)*

Varying in direction suddenly and frequently.

- *Broken-field running.*
- *Would you call this situation “broken-field”? Explain why.*

---

classic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the most highly developed stage of an earlier civilisation and its culture.

- *Classic Cinese pottery.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “classic” when it is of or relating to the most highly developed stage....*

---

dark-brown *(adjective)*

Of a color similar to that of wood or earth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dark-brown.”*
- *Students compared “dark-brown” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

draw together *(verb)*

Bring together in a common cause or emotion.

- *The death of their child had drawn them together.*
- *She tried to use “draw together” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fast-growing *(adjective)*

Tending to spread quickly.

- *Students compared “fast-growing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “fast-growing.”*

---

harry *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *He is known to harry his staff when he is overworked.*
- *The coach explained when to use “harry” and when to wait.*

---

large-scale *(adjective)*

Constructed or drawn to a big scale.

- *Large-scale maps.*
- *A large-scale attack on AIDS is needed.*

---

love apple *(noun)*

Native to South America; widely cultivated in many varieties.

- *He looked up “love apple” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “love apple.”*

---

massive *(adjective)*

Imposing in scale or scope or degree or power.

- *Massive retaliatory power.*
- *A massive increase in oil prices.*

---

physical property *(noun)*

Any property used to characterize matter and energy and their interactions.

- *In class, the teacher used “physical property” to mean any property used to characterize matter and energy....*
- *The article explained what “physical property” means with a simple example.*

---

proper *(adjective)*

Marked by suitability or rightness or appropriateness.

- *Proper medical treatment.*
- *Proper manners.*

---

regional *(adjective)*

Related or limited to a particular region.

- *A regional dialect.*
- *The speaker chose "regional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-produced *(adjective)*

Originating from the self.

- *A "self-produced" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "self-produced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

set-apart *(adjective)*

Being or feeling set or kept apart from others; ; - Sherwood Anderson.

- *Had a set-apart feeling.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "set-apart."*

---

shape *(noun)*

The visual appearance of something or someone.

- *He could barely make out their shapes.*
- *Geometry is the mathematical science of shape.*

---

surface-to-air *(adjective)*

Operating from or designed to be launched from the ground against an airborne target.

- *Surface-to-air missiles.*
- *Students compared "surface-to-air" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unit character *(noun)*

(genetics) a character inherited on an all-or-none basis and dependent on the presence of a single gene.

- *They discussed "unit character" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unit character" because he had never seen it before.*

---

useful *(adjective)*

Being of use or service.

- *The girl felt motherly and useful.*
- *A useful job.*

---

well-ordered *(adjective)*

Ordered well.

- *Well-ordered work habits.*
- *Students compared "well-ordered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

advanced *(adjective)*

Ahead in development; complex or intricate.

- *Advanced technology.*
- *The child's skeletal age was classified as 'advanced'.*

---

ever-changing *(adjective)*

Marked by continuous change or effective action.

- *Would you call this situation "ever-changing"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ever-changing" when it is marked by continuous change or effective action.*

---

fantastic *(adjective)*

Existing in fancy only; - Nathaniel Hawthorne.

- *Fantastic figures with bulbous heads the circumference of a bushel.*
- *Fantastic Halloween costumes.*

---

fat chance *(noun)*

Little or no chance of success.

- *The article explained what "fat chance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fat chance."*

---

feelings *(noun)*

Emotional or moral sensitivity (especially in relation to personal principles or dignity).

- *The remark hurt his feelings.*
- *He had terrible feelings of guilt.*

---

hundred *(adjective)*

Being ten more than ninety.

- *Would you call this situation "hundred"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hundred."*

---

ice-cold *(adjective)*

As cold as ice.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ice-cold" when it is as cold as ice.*
- *A "ice-cold" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mass energy *(noun)*

(physics) the mass of a body regarded relativistically as energy.

- *Understanding "mass energy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mass energy" means with a simple example.*

---

mental age *(noun)*

The level of intellectual development as measured by an intelligence test.

- *Understanding "mental age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mental age" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red cent *(noun)*

Something of little value.

- *Not worth one red cent.*
- *They discussed "red cent" during the group presentation.*

---

rest mass *(noun)*

(physics) the mass of a body as measured when the body is at rest relative to an observer, an inherent property of the body.

- *Understanding "rest mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rest mass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sense of purpose *(noun)*

The quality of having a definite purpose.

- *They discussed "sense of purpose" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sense of purpose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terrible *(adjective)*

Extreme in degree or extent or amount or impact.

- *A terrible curse.*
- *Terrible handwriting.*

---

treated *(adjective)*

Made hard or flexible or resilient especially by heat treatment.

- *The sludge of treated sewage can be used as fertilizer.*
- *Treated timbers resist rot.*

---

warm *(adjective)*

Psychologically warm; friendly and responsive.

- *A warm greeting.*
- *A warm personality.*

warm to *(verb)*

Become excited about.

- *He warmed to the idea of a trip to Antarctica.*
- *She tried to use “warm to” carefully so everyone would understand.*

cold feet *(noun)*

Timidity that prevents the continuation of a course of action.

- *I was going to tell him but I got cold feet.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cold feet” to mean timidity that prevents the continuation of a course....*

color property *(noun)*

An attribute of color.

- *In class, the teacher used “color property” to mean an attribute of color.*
- *The article explained what “color property” means with a simple example.*

cross-section *(adjective)*

Representing a plane made by cutting across something at right angles to its length.

- *Cross-section views of the neck.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “cross-section” when it is representing a plane made by cutting across....*

fixed *(adjective)*

Fixed and unmoving; ; - Connor Cruise O’Brien.

- *With eyes set in a fixed glassy stare.*
- *Living on fixed incomes.*

full-length *(adjective)*

Representing or accommodating the entire length.

- *A full-length portrait.*
- *The full-length play.*

go to pieces *(verb)*

Lose one’s emotional or mental composure.

- *The coach explained when to use “go to pieces” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “go to pieces” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hundred and one *(adjective)*

Being one more than one hundred.

- *A “hundred and one” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “hundred and one.”*

intended *(adjective)*

Resulting from one’s intentions.

- *Your intended trip abroad.*
- *An intended insult.*

limit *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree of something.

- *To the limit of his ability.*
- *There are limits on the amount you can bet.*

low-budget *(adjective)*

Made on or suited to a limited budget.

- *A low-budget movie.*
- *A low-budget menu.*

low-rise *(adjective)*

Used of buildings of one or only a few stories and usually no elevator; low.

- *Looking out over the roofs of low-rise apartment buildings.*
- *Would you call this situation "low-rise"? Explain why.*

---

off guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *Found him off his guard.*

---

off his guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *Found him off his guard.*

---

off your guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *Found him off his guard.*

---

off-guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *The speaker chose "off-guard" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

one hundred *(adjective)*

Being ten more than ninety.

- *Would you call this situation "one hundred"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one hundred" when it is being ten more than ninety.*

---

one hundred one *(adjective)*

Being one more than one hundred.

- *Would you call this situation "one hundred one"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "one hundred one" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

open-and-shut *(adjective)*

So obvious as to be easily solved or decided.

- *An open-and-shut case.*
- *A "open-and-shut" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pro-choice *(adjective)*

Advocating a woman's right to control her own body (especially her right to an induced abortion).

- *A "pro-choice" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "pro-choice" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rose-red *(adjective)*

Of a deep slightly bluish red color.

- *The speaker chose "rose-red" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rose-red" when it is of a deep slightly bluish red color.*

---

song of songs *(noun)*

An Old Testament book consisting of a collection of love poems traditionally attributed to Solomon but actually written much later.

- *He looked up "song of songs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "song of songs."*

---

street smart *(adjective)*

Having the shrewd resourcefulness needed to survive in an urban environment.

- *Students compared "street smart" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *A “street smart” approach may work better in this case.*

---

suit *(noun)*

A man’s courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage).

- *They buried him in his best suit.*
- *The family brought suit against the landlord.*

---

total heat *(noun)*

(thermodynamics) a thermodynamic quantity equal to the internal energy of a system plus the product of its volume and pressure.

- *Understanding “total heat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “total heat” means with a simple example.*

---

wide of the mark *(adjective)*

Not on target.

- *The kick was wide.*
- *The arrow was wide of the mark.*

---

double-quick *(adjective)*

(of a marching cadence) very quick.

- *The speaker chose “double-quick” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “double-quick” when it is (of a marching cadence) very quick.*

---

french-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in French.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “french-speaking.”*
- *Students compared “french-speaking” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fresh-cut *(adjective)*

Cut recently.

- *Fresh-cut flowers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “fresh-cut.”*

---

full-dress *(adjective)*

(of an occasion) requiring formal clothes.

- *A full-dress ceremony.*
- *A full-dress uniform.*

---

hundred-and-first *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred one in counting order.

- *The speaker chose “hundred-and-first” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “hundred-and-first” approach may work better in this case.*

---

length of service *(noun)*

Duration of service.

- *He looked up “length of service” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “length of service” to mean duration of service.*

---

low-grade *(adjective)*

Of inferior quality.

- *Students compared “low-grade” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “low-grade.”*

---

moon about *(verb)*

Be apathetic, gloomy, or dazed.

- *The coach explained when to use “moon about” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “moon about” in real sentences.*

---

multiple-choice *(adjective)*

Offering several alternative answers from which the correct one is to be chosen; or consisting of such questions.

- *Multiple-choice questions.*
- *A multiple-choice test.*

---

noted *(adjective)*

Widely known and esteemed.

- *A noted increase in the crime rate.*
- *Students compared "noted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

off her guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *Found him off his guard.*

---

planned *(adjective)*

Designed or carried out according to a plan.

- *The planned outlays for new equipment.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "planned" when it is designed or carried out according to a plan.*

---

solid-state *(adjective)*

Consisting of semiconductor materials and components and related devices.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "solid-state."*
- *A "solid-state" approach may work better in this case.*

---

supreme *(adjective)*

Greatest in status or authority or power.

- *A supreme tribunal.*
- *The supreme sacrifice.*

---

two hundred *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred ninety.

- *Would you call this situation "two hundred"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "two hundred" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

word-of-mouth *(adjective)*

Expressed orally.

- *The film had good word-of-mouth publicity.*
- *Would you call this situation "word-of-mouth"? Explain why.*

---

yellow *(noun)*

Yellow color or pigment; the chromatic color resembling the hue of sunflowers or ripe lemons.

- *Understanding "yellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yellow" means with a simple example.*

---

younger *(adjective)*

Used of the younger of two persons of the same name especially used to distinguish a son from his father.

- *The speaker chose "younger" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "younger."*

---

above-mentioned *(adjective)*

Mentioned or named earlier in the same text.

- *The speaker chose "above-mentioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "above-mentioned"? Explain why.*

---

background level *(noun)*

The amplitude level of the undesired background noise.

- *He looked up "background level" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "background level" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bear off *(verb)*

Remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state; transport into a new location or state.

- *The car carried us off to the meeting.*
- *Can you use "bear off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

combined *(adjective)*

Made or joined or united into one.

- *A "combined" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "combined" when it is made or joined or united into one.*

---

connected *(adjective)*

Being joined in close association.

- *All the window alarms are connected.*
- *First check to see whether the appliance is connected.*

---

evil-looking *(adjective)*

Having an evil appearance.

- *Would you call this situation "evil-looking"? Explain why.*
- *A "evil-looking" approach may work better in this case.*

---

formed *(adjective)*

Having or given a form or shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "formed."*
- *The speaker chose "formed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

freedom of the press *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the First Amendment to the US Constitution.

- *They discussed "freedom of the press" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "freedom of the press" means with a simple example.*

---

heart-healthy *(adjective)*

Of foods that are low in fats and sodium and other ingredients that may foster heart disease.

- *Would you call this situation "heart-healthy"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "heart-healthy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

illegal *(adjective)*

Prohibited by law or by official or accepted rules.

- *An illegal chess move.*
- *Students compared "illegal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

increasing *(adjective)*

Becoming greater or larger.

- *Increasing prices.*
- *The speaker chose "increasing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

joke *(noun)*

A humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke laughter.

- *He told a very funny joke.*
- *I regarded his campaign for mayor as a joke.*

---

not surprised *(adjective)*

Not surprised or expressing surprise.

- *It is useful to describe something as "not surprised" when it is not surprised or expressing surprise.*
- *Students compared "not surprised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

relationships *(noun)*

A state of connectedness between people (especially an emotional connection).

- *The article explained what "relationships" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "relationships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

selected *(adjective)*

Chosen in preference to another.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "selected."*
- *Would you call this situation "selected"? Explain why.*

self-acting *(adjective)*

Designed to activate or move or regulate itself.

- *The speaker chose "self-acting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-acting" when it is designed to activate or move or regulate itself.*

shared *(adjective)*

Have in common; held or experienced in common.

- *Two shared valence electrons forming a bond between adjacent nuclei.*
- *A shared interest in philately.*

soft *(adjective)*

Produced with vibration of the vocal cords.

- *He was soft on his children.*
- *Soft voices.*

soft on *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "soft on."*
- *The speaker chose "soft on" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sound pressure level *(noun)*

The physical intensity of sound.

- *Understanding "sound pressure level" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sound pressure level" during the group presentation.*

stuck *(adjective)*

Caught or fixed.

- *Stuck in the mud.*
- *Would you call this situation "stuck"? Explain why.*

stuck with *(adjective)*

Burdened with.

- *Stuck with the tab.*
- *Students compared "stuck with" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

supported *(adjective)*

Held up or having the weight borne especially from below.

- *Supported joints in a railroad track have ties directly under the rail ends.*
- *A club entirely supported by membership dues.*

transport *(noun)*

A state of being carried away by overwhelming emotion; - Charles Dickens.

- *The article explained what "transport" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "transport" during the group presentation.*

well-fixed *(adjective)*

In fortunate circumstances financially; moderately rich.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-fixed."*
- *A "well-fixed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

accepted *(adjective)*

Generally approved or compelling recognition.

- *Several accepted techniques for treating the condition.*
- *The speaker chose "accepted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

applied *(adjective)*

Concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; ; ; - Sidney Hook.

- *Applied physics.*
- *Applied psychology.*

---

confirmed *(adjective)*

Having been established or made firm or received the rite of confirmation.

- *Confirmed reservations.*
- *Received confirmed reports of casualties.*

---

field strength *(noun)*

The vector sum of all the forces exerted by an electrical or magnetic field (on a unit mass or unit charge or unit magnetic pole) at a given point in the field.

- *They discussed "field strength" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "field strength" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golden *(adjective)*

Having the deep slightly brownish color of gold.

- *Long aureate (or golden) hair.*
- *A golden era.*

---

grown *(adjective)*

(of animals) fully developed.

- *A grown woman.*
- *A "grown" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hard-core *(adjective)*

Stubbornly resistant to change or improvement.

- *Hard-core addicts.*
- *His hard-core supporters.*

---

honest-to-god *(adjective)*

(used informally especially for emphasis).

- *A real honest-to-god live cowboy.*
- *Students compared "honest-to-god" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

labour of love *(noun)*

Productive work performed voluntarily without material reward or compensation.

- *He looked up "labour of love" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labour of love."*

---

legs *(noun)*

Staying power.

- *That old Broadway play really has legs.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legs."*

---

long suit *(noun)*

An asset of special worth or utility.

- *They discussed "long suit" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "long suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queen-size *(adjective)*

(used especially of beds) not as large as king-size.

- *A queen-sized bed.*
- *Students compared "queen-size" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

royal blue *(noun)*

A shade of blue tinged with purple.

- *They discussed "royal blue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "royal blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saved *(adjective)*

Rescued; especially from the power and consequences of sin.

- *A saved soul.*
- *The speaker chose "saved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shared out *(adjective)*

Distributed in portions (often equal) on the basis of a plan or purpose.

- *A "shared out" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "shared out"? Explain why.*

---

skin-deep *(adjective)*

Penetrating no deeper than the skin:.

- *Her beauty is only skin-deep.*
- *Would you call this situation "skin-deep"? Explain why.*

---

stuck-up *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant; -Laurent Le Sage.

- *They're snobs–stuck-up and uppity and persnickety.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stuck-up" when it is (used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant;....*

---

three hundred *(adjective)*

Being one hundred more than two hundred.

- *It is useful to describe something as "three hundred" when it is being one hundred more than two hundred.*
- *The speaker chose "three hundred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

values *(noun)*

Beliefs of a person or social group in which they have an emotional investment (either for or against something).

- *He has very conservatives values.*
- *I establish the colors and principal values by organizing the painting into three values–dark, medium...and light.*

---

agreed upon *(adjective)*

Constituted or contracted by stipulation or agreement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "agreed upon" when it is constituted or contracted by stipulation or agreement.*
- *A "agreed upon" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bear away *(verb)*

Remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state; transport into a new location or state.

- *Their dreams carried the Romantics away into distant lands.*
- *I'll take you away on a holiday.*

---

comfortable *(adjective)*

Providing or experiencing physical well-being or relief ('comfy' is informal).

- *Comfortable clothes.*
- *Comfortable suburban houses.*

---

concern *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathy for someone or something.

- *She felt strong concern for those less fortunate.*
- *The safety of the ship is the captain's concern.*

---

court-ordered *(adjective)*

Ordered by a court of law.

- *A "court-ordered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "court-ordered" when it is ordered by a court of law.*

---

dead on target *(adjective)*

Accurately placed or thrown.

- *He was dead on target.*
- *Students compared "dead on target" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

duty-free *(adjective)*

Exempt from duty.

- *Duty-free liquor.*
- *A "duty-free" approach may work better in this case.*

---

emotional *(adjective)*

Of more than usual emotion.

- *His behavior was highly emotional.*
- *It was an emotional judgment.*

---

facilities *(noun)*

A natural effortlessness; ; –Jane Austen.

- *Catering facilities.*
- *Toilet facilities.*

---

falling *(adjective)*

Becoming lower or less in degree or value.

- *A falling market.*
- *Falling incomes.*

---

flat-top *(adjective)*

Having a flat or flattened upper surface.

- *The speaker chose "flat-top" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flat-top."*

---

free-flying *(adjective)*

Able to fly through the air (as a bird).

- *Three chicks were raised to the free-flying stage.*
- *Would you call this situation "free-flying"? Explain why.*

---

internal *(adjective)*

Happening or arising or located within some limits or especially surface.

- *Internal organs.*
- *Internal mechanism of a toy.*

---

laugh *(noun)*

A facial expression characteristic of a person laughing.

- *His face wrinkled in a silent laugh of derision.*
- *Thanks for the laugh.*

---

laugh at *(verb)*

Subject to laughter or ridicule.

- *Learners should practice how to use "laugh at" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "laugh at" when talking about this idea.*

---

loves *(noun)*

A deep feeling of sexual desire and attraction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loves."*
- *He looked up "loves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moon around *(verb)*

Be apathetic, gloomy, or dazed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "moon around" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "moon around" and when to wait.*

---

never-ending *(adjective)*

Uninterrupted in time and indefinitely long continuing.

- *The never-ending search for happiness.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "never-ending" when it is uninterrupted in time and indefinitely long continuing.*

---

purpose-built *(adjective)*

Designed and constructed to serve a particular purpose.

- *The speaker chose "purpose-built" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "purpose-built" when it is designed and constructed to serve a particular purpose.*

---

recorded *(adjective)*

Set down or registered in a permanent form especially on film or tape for reproduction.

- *Recorded music.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "recorded" when it is set down or registered in a permanent form....*

---

right to an attorney *(noun)*

A civil right guaranteed by the 6th amendment to the US Constitution.

- *Understanding "right to an attorney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "right to an attorney" means with a simple example.*

---

round-bottom *(adjective)*

Having a rounded bottom.

- *Round-bottom flasks.*
- *Students compared "round-bottom" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

russian-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Russian.

- *It is useful to describe something as "russian-speaking" when it is able to communicate in russian.*
- *A "russian-speaking" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sharing *(adjective)*

Unselfishly willing to share with others.

- *A warm and sharing friend.*
- *Students compared "sharing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

weak *(adjective)*

Deficient in intelligence or mental power.

- *A weak mind.*
- *Weak tea.*

---

well-connected *(adjective)*

Connected by blood or close acquaintance with people of wealth or social position.

- *A well-connected Edinburgh family.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "well-connected" when it is connected by blood or close acquaintance with....*

well-formed *(adjective)*

Conforming to the rules of grammar or usage accepted by native speakers.

- *Would you call this situation "well-formed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "well-formed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

air-dry *(adjective)*

Not giving off moisture on exposure to the air.

- *It is useful to describe something as "air-dry" when it is not giving off moisture on exposure to the air.*
- *The speaker chose "air-dry" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

committed *(adjective)*

Bound or obligated, as under a pledge to a particular cause, action, or attitude.

- *Committed church members.*
- *A committed Marxist.*

confidence *(noun)*

A feeling of trust (in someone or something).

- *I have confidence in our team.*
- *Confidence is always borrowed, never owned.*

cute *(adjective)*

Attractive especially by means of smallness or prettiness or quaintness.

- *A cute kid with pigtails.*
- *A cute little apartment.*

equal to *(adjective)*

Having the requisite qualities for.

- *Equal to the task.*
- *The speaker chose "equal to" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

focused *(adjective)*

Of an optical system (e.g. eye or opera glasses) adjusted to produce a clear image.

- *Focused light rays can set something afire.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "focused."*

happy-go-lucky *(adjective)*

Cheerfully irresponsible.

- *Students compared "happy-go-lucky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "happy-go-lucky" when it is cheerfully irresponsible.*

high-tech *(adjective)*

Resembling or making use of highly advanced technology or devices.

- *A "high-tech" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "high-tech" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

leads *(noun)*

An advantage held by a competitor in a race.

- *It was a tangle of jumper cables and clip leads.*
- *They discussed "leads" during the group presentation.*

military strength *(noun)*

Capability in terms of personnel and materiel that affect the capacity to fight a war.

- *We faced an army of great strength.*
- *Politicians have neglected our military posture.*

numerous *(adjective)*

Amounting to a large indefinite number.

- *Numerous times.*
- *The family was numerous.*

---

physical ability *(noun)*

The ability to perform some physical act; contrasting with mental ability.

- *They discussed "physical ability" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physical ability" to mean the ability to perform some physical act;....*

---

presence of mind *(noun)*

Self-control in a crisis; ability to say or do the right thing in an emergency.

- *In class, the teacher used "presence of mind" to mean self-control in a crisis; ability to say or do the....*
- *The article explained what "presence of mind" means with a simple example.*

---

properties *(noun)*

A basic or essential attribute shared by all members of a class.

- *A study of the physical properties of atomic particles.*
- *The article explained what "properties" means with a simple example.*

---

quiet *(noun)*

A disposition free from stress or emotion.

- *The street was quiet.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quiet" to mean a disposition free from stress or emotion.*

---

right of entry *(noun)*

The legal right to take possession of real estate in a peaceable manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right of entry."*
- *Understanding "right of entry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-aware *(adjective)*

Aware of yourself as an individual or of your own being and actions and thoughts; ; - D.M.Potter.

- *The speaker chose "self-aware" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-aware" when it is aware of yourself as an individual or of your own....*

---

state-supported *(adjective)*

Supported and operated by the government of a state.

- *Students compared "state-supported" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "state-supported."*

---

stone-dead *(adjective)*

As lifeless as a stone.

- *It is useful to describe something as "stone-dead" when it is as lifeless as a stone.*
- *The speaker chose "stone-dead" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

urban *(adjective)*

Located in or characteristic of a city or city life.

- *Urban property owners.*
- *Urban affairs.*

---

affected *(adjective)*

Being excited or provoked to the expression of an emotion.

- *Would you call this situation "affected"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "affected" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

approved *(adjective)*

Established by authority; given authoritative approval.

- *A list of approved candidates.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "approved."*

---

at fault *(adjective)*

Deserving blame.

- *Admitted to being at fault.*
- *A "at fault" approach may work better in this case.*

---

determined *(adjective)*

Determined or decided upon as by an authority.

- *Date and place are already determined.*
- *A struggle against a determined enemy.*

---

distribution *(noun)*

The spatial or geographic property of being scattered about over a range, area, or volume.

- *Worldwide in distribution.*
- *The distribution of nerve fibers.*

---

extended *(adjective)*

Relatively long in duration; tediously protracted.

- *An extended discussion.*
- *The extended airport runways can accommodate larger planes.*

---

fault *(noun)*

The quality of being inadequate or falling short of perfection.

- *He knew his own faults much better than she did.*
- *I could understand his English in spite of his grammatical faults.*

---

friendly *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to your own country's forces or those of an ally.

- *In friendly territory.*
- *He was accidentally killed by friendly fire.*

---

laugh off *(verb)*

Deal with a problem by laughing or pretending to be amused by it.

- *She laughs away all these problems.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "laugh off" in real sentences.*

---

mixed *(adjective)*

Involving or composed of different races.

- *A mixed neighborhood.*
- *A mixed program of baroque and contemporary music.*

---

non-paying *(adjective)*

Paying nothing.

- *Non-paying guests.*
- *Non-paying bidders on eBay.*

---

pure *(adjective)*

(used of persons or behaviors) having no faults; sinless; - Sylvia Plath.

- *I felt pure and sweet as a new baby.*
- *Pure as the driven snow.*

---

reduced *(adjective)*

Made less in size or amount or degree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "reduced" when it is made less in size or amount or degree.*
- *Students compared "reduced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

silver-blue *(adjective)*

Of something having a color that is a light shiny blue.

- *Would you call this situation "silver-blue"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "silver-blue" when it is of something having a color that is a light shiny blue.*

---

silver-green *(adjective)*

Of something having a color that is a light shiny green.

- *A "silver-green" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "silver-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

smile *(noun)*

A facial expression characterized by turning up the corners of the mouth; usually shows pleasure or amusement.

- *He looked up "smile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smile."*

---

square-built *(adjective)*

Broad and solidly built.

- *Students compared "square-built" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "square-built" approach may work better in this case.*

---

strange *(adjective)*

Being definitely out of the ordinary and unexpected; slightly odd or even a bit weird.

- *A strange exaltation that was indefinable.*
- *A strange fantastical mind.*

---

twenty-first *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twentieth in position.

- *Would you call this situation "twenty-first"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "twenty-first" when it is coming next after the twentieth in position.*

---

upper hand *(noun)*

Position of advantage and control.

- *The article explained what "upper hand" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upper hand" to mean position of advantage and control.*

---

upper-level *(adjective)*

At an elevated level in rank or importance.

- *Upper-level management.*
- *The speaker chose "upper-level" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

willing and able *(adjective)*

Not reluctant.

- *The speaker chose "willing and able" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "willing and able"? Explain why.*

---

wine-red *(adjective)*

Of something having the dark red color of red wine.

- *The speaker chose "wine-red" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "wine-red" approach may work better in this case.*

---

common or garden *(adjective)*

The usual or familiar type.

- *It is a common or garden sparrow.*
- *The speaker chose "common or garden" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

coverage *(noun)*

The extent to which something is covered.

- *The dictionary's coverage of standard English is excellent.*
- *They accused the paper of biased coverage of race relations.*

---

elected *(adjective)*

Subject to popular election.

- *It is useful to describe something as "elected" when it is subject to popular election.*
- *The speaker chose "elected" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

emotional state *(noun)*

The state of a person's emotions (especially with regard to pleasure or dejection).

- *His emotional state depended on her opinion.*
- *The article explained what "emotional state" means with a simple example.*

---

experienced *(adjective)*

Having experience; having knowledge or skill from observation or participation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "experienced" when it is having experience; having knowledge or skill from....*
- *The speaker chose "experienced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

false *(adjective)*

Not in accordance with the fact or reality or actuality.

- *Gave false testimony under oath.*
- *False tales of bravery.*

---

fired *(adjective)*

Having lost your job.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fired" when it is having lost your job.*
- *Students compared "fired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

german-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in German.

- *A "german-speaking" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "german-speaking."*

---

hold dear *(verb)*

Be fond of; be attached to.

- *In everyday English, people use "hold dear" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "hold dear" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

identified *(adjective)*

Having the identity known or established.

- *The identified bodies were released for burial.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "identified."*

---

incredible *(adjective)*

Beyond belief or understanding.

- *At incredible speed.*
- *The book's plot is simply incredible.*

---

inspired *(adjective)*

Being of such surpassing excellence as to suggest inspiration by the gods.

- *An inspired performance.*
- *Students compared "inspired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

last laugh *(noun)*

Ultimate success achieved after a near failure (inspired by the saying 'he laughs best who laughs last').

- *We had the last laugh after the votes were counted.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "last laugh."*

mixed-up *(adjective)*

Perplexed by many conflicting situations or statements; filled with bewilderment.

- *Just a mixed-up kid.*
- *A "mixed-up" approach may work better in this case.*

noticed *(adjective)*

Being perceived or observed.

- *An easily noticed effect on the rate of growth.*
- *Students compared "noticed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

obvious *(adjective)*

Easily perceived by the senses or grasped by the mind.

- *Obvious errors.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "obvious."*

one hundred five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred.

- *Students compared "one hundred five" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred five."*

positions *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *He looked up "positions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "positions."*

remaining *(adjective)*

Not used up.

- *Saved the remaining sandwiches for supper.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "remaining" when it is not used up.*

slow-moving *(adjective)*

Moving slowly.

- *Slow-moving cars.*
- *Would you call this situation "slow-moving"? Explain why.*

smoke-free *(adjective)*

Free of smoke.

- *Smoke-free offices and restaurants.*
- *Students compared "smoke-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

weak part *(noun)*

A place of especial vulnerability.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weak part."*
- *He looked up "weak part" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow-white *(adjective)*

Of a white tinged with yellow.

- *Students compared "yellow-white" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "yellow-white."*

air-filled *(adjective)*

Full of air.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "air-filled."*
- *Students compared "air-filled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

all-fired *(adjective)*

Extreme; used as an intensifier.

- *Why is he in such an all-fired hurry?*
- *Students compared "all-fired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

charged *(adjective)*

Of a particle or body or system; having a net amount of positive or negative electric charge.

- *Charged particles.*
- *A charged battery.*

---

cut-and-dry *(adjective)*

According to ordinary expectations.

- *Would you call this situation "cut-and-dry"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "cut-and-dry" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fall apart *(verb)*

Lose one's emotional or mental composure.

- *She fell apart when her only child died.*
- *The old chair finally fell apart completely.*

---

feel like a million dollars *(verb)*

Be in excellent health and spirits.

- *He feels like a million after he got the promotion.*
- *He did not know how to use "feel like a million dollars" until he saw an example.*

---

heat content *(noun)*

(thermodynamics) a thermodynamic quantity equal to the internal energy of a system plus the product of its volume and pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat content."*
- *He looked up "heat content" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highly-developed *(adjective)*

(used of societies) having high industrial development.

- *Students compared "highly-developed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "highly-developed" when it is (used of societies) having high industrial development.*

---

light-duty *(adjective)*

Not designed for heavy work.

- *A light-duty detergent.*
- *The speaker chose "light-duty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rock-bottom *(adjective)*

Well below normal (especially in price).

- *The speaker chose "rock-bottom" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rock-bottom."*

---

up to his neck *(adjective)*

Deeply involved.

- *Neck-deep in work.*
- *Up to their necks in debt.*

---

up to my neck *(adjective)*

Deeply involved.

- *Neck-deep in work.*
- *Up to their necks in debt.*

---

up to your neck *(adjective)*

Deeply involved.

- *Neck-deep in work.*

- *Up to their necks in debt.*

---

usual *(adjective)*

Occurring or encountered or experienced or observed frequently or in accordance with regular practice or procedure.

- *Grew the usual vegetables.*
- *The usual summer heat.*

---

bright *(adjective)*

Emitting or reflecting light readily or in large amounts.

- *The sun was bright and hot.*
- *A bright sunlit room.*

---

capable *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'of') having capacity or ability.

- *Capable of winning.*
- *Capable of hard work.*

---

desire *(noun)*

An inclination to want things.

- *A man of many desires.*
- *In class, the teacher used "desire" to mean an inclination to want things.*

---

destroyed *(adjective)*

Spoiled or ruined or demolished.

- *War left many cities destroyed.*
- *Alzheimer's is responsible for her destroyed mind.*

---

die-cast *(adjective)*

Formed by forcing molten metal into a die.

- *A die-cast seal.*
- *Students compared "die-cast" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

drunk *(adjective)*

Stupefied or excited by a chemical substance (especially alcohol).

- *Would you call this situation "drunk"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "drunk" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fair-and-square *(adjective)*

Just and honest.

- *Would you call this situation "fair-and-square"? Explain why.*
- *A "fair-and-square" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fellow feeling *(noun)*

Sharing the feelings of others (especially feelings of sorrow or anguish).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fellow feeling."*
- *Understanding "fellow feeling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

full-grown *(adjective)*

(of animals) fully developed.

- *A "full-grown" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "full-grown"? Explain why.*

---

granted *(adjective)*

Acknowledged as a supposition.

- *The speaker chose "granted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "granted" when it is acknowledged as a supposition.*

---

guilty *(adjective)*

Responsible for or chargeable with a reprehensible act.

- *Guilty of murder.*
- *The guilty person.*

---

high temperature *(noun)*

The presence of heat.

- *Understanding "high temperature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high temperature."*

---

improved *(adjective)*

Made more desirable or valuable or profitable; especially made ready for use or marketing.

- *New houses are springing up on an improved tract of land near the river.*
- *An improved breed.*

---

laugh away *(verb)*

Deal with a problem by laughing or pretending to be amused by it.

- *She laughs away all these problems.*
- *He did not know how to use "laugh away" until he saw an example.*

---

laughing *(adjective)*

Showing or feeling mirth or pleasure or happiness.

- *Laughing children.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "laughing."*

---

not guilty *(adjective)*

Declared not guilty of a specific offense or crime; legally blameless.

- *The jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "not guilty."*

---

record-breaking *(adjective)*

Surpassing any previously established record.

- *A record-breaking high jump.*
- *Record-breaking crowds.*

---

relevant *(adjective)*

Having a bearing on or connection with the subject at issue.

- *The scientist corresponds with colleagues in order to learn about matters relevant to her own research.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "relevant."*

---

skin color *(noun)*

The coloring of a person's face.

- *He looked up "skin color" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skin color" to mean the coloring of a person's face.*

---

throw-weight *(noun)*

The weight of the payload of a missile (not including the weight of the rocket).

- *The article explained what "throw-weight" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throw-weight."*

---

top-hole *(adjective)*

Excellent; best possible.

- *Students compared "top-hole" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "top-hole."*

---

twenty-second *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-first in position.

- *Would you call this situation "twenty-second"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "twenty-second" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unable *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') not having the necessary means or skill or know-how.

- *Unable to get to town without a car.*
- *Unable to obtain funds.*

---

up to her neck *(adjective)*

Deeply involved.

- *Neck-deep in work.*
- *Up to their necks in debt.*

---

weak point *(noun)*

An attribute that is inadequate or deficient.

- *Understanding "weak point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weak point" to mean an attribute that is inadequate or deficient.*

---

creative *(adjective)*

Having the ability or power to create.

- *A creative imagination.*
- *A "creative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

directed *(adjective)*

(often used in combination) having a specified direction.

- *A positively directed vector.*
- *Goal-directed.*

---

extreme *(noun)*

The furthest or highest degree of something.

- *He carried it to extremes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extreme" to mean the furthest or highest degree of something.*

---

facility *(noun)*

A natural effortlessness; ; –Jane Austen.

- *They conversed with great facility.*
- *The assembly plant is an enormous facility.*

---

goods *(noun)*

That which is pleasing or valuable or useful.

- *Among the highest goods of all are happiness and self-realization.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goods" to mean that which is pleasing or valuable or useful.*

---

laugh line *(noun)*

A wrinkle in the skin at the outer corner of your eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laugh line."*
- *He looked up "laugh line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

low-tech *(adjective)*

Not involving high technology.

- *A "low-tech" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "low-tech" when it is not involving high technology.*

---

maximum *(adjective)*

The greatest or most complete or best possible.

- *Maximum pressure.*
- *Students compared "maximum" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

milk-white *(adjective)*

Of a white the color of fresh milk.

- *A “milk-white” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “milk-white.”*

scared *(adjective)*

Made afraid.

- *Too shocked and scared to move.*
- *Would you call this situation “scared”? Explain why.*

self-supporting *(adjective)*

Financially independent.

- *Now that my children are self-supporting.*
- *Would you call this situation “self-supporting”? Explain why.*

stone-cold *(adjective)*

Completely cold.

- *By the time he got back to his coffee it was stone-cold.*
- *Would you call this situation “stone-cold”? Explain why.*

tickets *(noun)*

The appropriate or desirable thing.

- *The article explained what “tickets” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tickets” to mean the appropriate or desirable thing.*

voting right *(noun)*

The right to vote; especially the right of a common shareholder to vote in person or by proxy on the affairs of a company.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “voting right.”*
- *The article explained what “voting right” means with a simple example.*

appointed *(adjective)*

Fixed or established especially by order or command;).

- *At the time appointed (or the appointed time.*
- *The one appointed for guard duty.*

armed *(adjective)*

Having arms or arms as specified; used especially in combination.

- *The many-armed goddess Shiva.*
- *Armed robbery.*

careful *(adjective)*

Exercising caution or showing care or attention.

- *They were careful when crossing the busy street.*
- *Be careful to keep her shoes clean.*

concerns *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathy for someone or something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “concerns.”*
- *They discussed “concerns” during the group presentation.*

controlled *(adjective)*

Restrained or managed or kept within certain bounds.

- *Controlled emotions.*
- *The controlled release of water from reservoirs.*

cry *(noun)*

The characteristic utterance of an animal.

- *A cry of rage.*
- *A cry to arms.*

---

cry for *(verb)*

Need badly or desperately.

- *This question cries out for an answer.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cry for" when talking about this idea.*

---

enjoyed *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *The industry enjoyed a boom.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enjoyed" in real sentences.*

---

faces *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *He looked out at a roomful of faces.*
- *When he returned to work he met many new faces.*

---

fast-breaking *(adjective)*

Occurring rapidly as a series of events in rapid succession.

- *The broadcast was interrupted by a fast-breaking news story about the invasion.*
- *Would you call this situation "fast-breaking"? Explain why.*

---

gender *(noun)*

The properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles.

- *They discussed "gender" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gender."*

---

hang-up *(noun)*

An emotional preoccupation.

- *He looked up "hang-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hang-up."*

---

nick *(noun)*

An impression in a surface (as made by a blow).

- *He's in the nick.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nick."*

---

open-chain *(adjective)*

Having an open chain structure.

- *Students compared "open-chain" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "open-chain"? Explain why.*

---

primary color *(noun)*

Any of three colors from which all others can be obtained by mixing.

- *The article explained what "primary color" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primary color."*

---

realized *(adjective)*

Successfully completed or brought to an end.

- *The joy of a realized ambition overcame him.*
- *Would you call this situation "realized"? Explain why.*

---

reasonable *(adjective)*

Showing reason or sound judgment.

- *Would you call this situation "reasonable"? Explain why.*

- *A "reasonable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

right-wing *(adjective)*

Believing in or supporting tenets of the political right.

- *Students compared "right-wing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "right-wing"? Explain why.*

---

self-command *(noun)*

The trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-command" to mean the trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.*
- *The article explained what "self-command" means with a simple example.*

---

strong suit *(noun)*

An asset of special worth or utility.

- *Understanding "strong suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "strong suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

typical *(adjective)*

Of a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing; - Curtis Wilkie.

- *That is typical of you!*
- *The typical (or normal) American.*

---

well-chosen *(adjective)*

Well expressed and to the point.

- *A few well-chosen words.*
- *A "well-chosen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

attitude *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *He assumed an attitude of surrender.*
- *He had the attitude that work was fun.*

---

blue-sky *(adjective)*

Without immediate commercial value.

- *The company cannot afford to do blue-sky research.*
- *Would you call this situation "blue-sky"? Explain why.*

---

cry out *(verb)*

Utter aloud; often with surprise, horror, or joy.

- *'I'm here,' the mother shouted when she saw her child looking lost.*
- *She tried to use "cry out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cry out for *(verb)*

Need badly or desperately.

- *This question cries out for an answer.*
- *Can you use "cry out for" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dedicated *(adjective)*

Solemnly dedicated to or set apart for a high purpose.

- *A chapel dedicated to the dead of World War II.*
- *A dedicated dancer.*

---

favor *(noun)*

An advantage to the benefit of someone or something.

- *The outcome was in his favor.*
- *That style is in favor this season.*

---

fucked-up *(adjective)*

Snarled or stalled in complete confusion.

- *Situation normal–all fucked-up.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fucked-up" when it is snarled or stalled in complete confusion.*

long-familiar *(adjective)*

Frequently experienced; known closely or intimately.

- *A long-familiar face.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "long-familiar" when it is frequently experienced; known closely or intimately.*

low-lying *(adjective)*

Having a small elevation above the ground or horizon or sea level.

- *Low-lying clouds.*
- *A low-lying desert.*

one-armed *(adjective)*

Having one arm.

- *A one-armed veteran.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one-armed" when it is having one arm.*

random *(adjective)*

Lacking any definite plan or order or purpose; governed by or depending on chance.

- *A random choice.*
- *Bombs fell at random.*

sky-blue *(adjective)*

Of a deep somewhat purplish blue color similar to that of a clear October sky.

- *Would you call this situation "sky-blue"? Explain why.*
- *A "sky-blue" approach may work better in this case.*

surface-active *(adjective)*

Capable of lowering the surface tension of a liquid; used especially of detergents.

- *Students compared "surface-active" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "surface-active" approach may work better in this case.*

throw a fit *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The coach explained when to use "throw a fit" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "throw a fit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

trained *(adjective)*

Shaped or conditioned or disciplined by training; often used as a combining form.

- *A trained mind.*
- *Trained pigeons.*

understood *(adjective)*

Fully apprehended as to purport or meaning or explanation.

- *The understood conditions of troop withdrawal were clear.*
- *The speaker chose "understood" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

accurate *(adjective)*

Conforming exactly or almost exactly to fact or to a standard or performing with total accuracy.

- *An accurate reproduction.*
- *The accounting was accurate.*

bob hope *(noun)*

United States comedian (born in England) who appeared in films with Bing Crosby (1903-2003).

- *They discussed "bob hope" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bob hope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

competitive *(adjective)*

Involving competition or competitiveness.

- *Competitive games.*
- *To improve one's competitive position.*

---

fast-flying *(adjective)*

Moving swiftly.

- *Fast-flying planes.*
- *Would you call this situation "fast-flying"? Explain why.*

---

give a hang *(verb)*

Show no concern or interest; always used in the negative.

- *I don't give a hoot.*
- *She doesn't give a damn about her job.*

---

hate mail *(noun)*

Mail that expresses the writer's dislike or hatred (usually in offensive language).

- *They discussed "hate mail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hate mail."*

---

left-wing *(adjective)*

Believing in or supporting tenets of the political left.

- *The speaker chose "left-wing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "left-wing" when it is believing in or supporting tenets of the political left.*

---

mass-produced *(adjective)*

Produced in quantity often by assembly-line techniques.

- *The speaker chose "mass-produced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "mass-produced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

moon-round *(adjective)*

Resembling the moon in shape.

- *It is useful to describe something as "moon-round" when it is resembling the moon in shape.*
- *A "moon-round" approach may work better in this case.*

---

plant-eating *(adjective)*

(of animals) feeding on plants.

- *Would you call this situation "plant-eating"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "plant-eating" when it is (of animals) feeding on plants.*

---

pleasure *(noun)*

A fundamental feeling that is hard to define but that people desire to experience.

- *He was tingling with pleasure.*
- *The pleasure of his company.*

---

prefer *(verb)*

Like better; value more highly.

- *Some people prefer camping to staying in hotels.*
- *We prefer sleeping outside.*

---

primary sex character *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics bound up with reproduction (genitals and organs of reproduction).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primary sex character."*
- *He looked up "primary sex character" because he had never seen it before.*

re-formed *(adjective)*

Formed again or anew.

- *The re-formed scout troop has been very active.*
- *The speaker chose "re-formed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

steel blue *(noun)*

A greyish blue color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steel blue."*
- *The article explained what "steel blue" means with a simple example.*

tight *(adjective)*

Of such close construction as to be impermeable.

- *A tight roof.*
- *Warm in our tight little house.*

too-careful *(adjective)*

Excessively or unduly careful.

- *A "too-careful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "too-careful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

twenty-third *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-second in position.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twenty-third."*
- *The speaker chose "twenty-third" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unlike *(adjective)*

Marked by dissimilarity.

- *For twins they are very unlike.*
- *They distributed unlike (or unequal) sums to the various charities.*

well-appointed *(adjective)*

Having a full array of suitable equipment or furnishings.

- *A well-appointed kitchen.*
- *A well-appointed apartment.*

bright side *(noun)*

A consoling aspect of a difficult situation.

- *Look on the bright side of it.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bright side."*

commercial-grade *(adjective)*

Of the kind or quality used in commerce; average or inferior.

- *Students compared "commercial-grade" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "commercial-grade" when it is of the kind or quality used in commerce; average or....*

defined *(adjective)*

Showing clearly the outline or profile or boundary.

- *Hills defined against the evening sky.*
- *A "defined" approach may work better in this case.*

depending on *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "depending on."*
- *Students compared "depending on" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

expert *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or requiring special knowledge to be understood.

- *An expert job.*
- *Students compared "expert" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

grace *(noun)*

A disposition to kindness and compassion.

- *The victor's grace in treating the vanquished.*
- *The conception of grace developed alongside the conception of sin.*

---

high-resolution *(adjective)*

Producing images that are sharp and finely detailed.

- *High-resolution photography.*
- *A high-resolution lens.*

---

hopefully *(adverb)*

With hope; in a hopeful manner.

- *We searched hopefully for a good position.*
- *Hopefully the weather will be fine on Sunday.*

---

importance *(noun)*

The quality of being important and worthy of note.

- *The importance of a well-balanced diet.*
- *A person of importance.*

---

japanese-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Japanese.

- *It is useful to describe something as "japanese-speaking" when it is able to communicate in japanese.*
- *The speaker chose "japanese-speaking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

laid *(adjective)*

Set down according to a plan:.

- *A carefully laid table with places set for four people.*
- *Stones laid in a pattern.*

---

long-armed *(adjective)*

Having relatively long arms.

- *Would you call this situation "long-armed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "long-armed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

low temperature *(noun)*

The absence of heat.

- *Understanding "low temperature" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "low temperature" means with a simple example.*

---

on the button *(adjective)*

Being precise with regard to a prescribed or specified criterion.

- *His guess was on the nose.*
- *The prediction for snow was right on the button.*

---

personal appeal *(noun)*

A personal attractiveness or interestingness that enables you to influence others.

- *The article explained what "personal appeal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "personal appeal."*

---

pregnant *(adjective)*

Carrying developing offspring within the body or being about to produce new life.

- *A "pregnant" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "pregnant" when it is carrying developing offspring within the body or....*

---

self-concern *(noun)*

Concern for your own interests and welfare.

- *The article explained what "self-concern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-concern" during the group presentation.*

---

severe *(adjective)*

Causing fear or anxiety by threatening great harm.

- *A severe case of pneumonia.*
- *Severe pain.*

---

sex appeal *(noun)*

Attractiveness to the opposite sex.

- *They discussed "sex appeal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sex appeal" means with a simple example.*

---

signal level *(noun)*

The amplitude level of the desired signal.

- *In class, the teacher used "signal level" to mean the amplitude level of the desired signal.*
- *The article explained what "signal level" means with a simple example.*

---

state-controlled *(adjective)*

Subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of ownership by the people collectively.

- *It is useful to describe something as "state-controlled" when it is subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of....*
- *A "state-controlled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

throw cold water on *(verb)*

Be discouraging or negative about.

- *The coach explained when to use "throw cold water on" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "throw cold water on" until he saw an example.*

---

true-false *(adjective)*

Offering a series of statements each of which is to be judged as true or false.

- *A true-false test.*
- *Would you call this situation "true-false"? Explain why.*

---

two-lane *(adjective)*

Having a lane for traffic in each direction.

- *The speaker chose "two-lane" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-lane."*

---

un-american *(adjective)*

Considered contrary to the best interests of the United States.

- *It is useful to describe something as "un-american" when it is considered contrary to the best interests of the....*
- *The speaker chose "un-american" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

well-conducted *(adjective)*

Characterized by good organization and control.

- *A well-conducted meeting.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "well-conducted" when it is characterized by good organization and control.*

---

yellow green *(noun)*

A shade of green tinged with yellow.

- *They discussed "yellow green" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow green."*

---

yellow-green *(adjective)*

Of a color midway between yellow and green.

- *It is useful to describe something as “yellow-green” when it is of a color midway between yellow and green.*
- *Students compared “yellow-green” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brilliant *(adjective)*

Having or marked by unusual and impressive intelligence.

- *A brilliant mind.*
- *A brilliant solution to the problem.*

---

care a hang *(verb)*

Show no concern or interest; always used in the negative.

- *She tried to use “care a hang” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “care a hang” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

closed-ring *(adjective)*

Having atoms linked by bonds represented in circular or triangular form.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “closed-ring.”*
- *Would you call this situation “closed-ring”? Explain why.*

---

critical mass *(noun)*

The minimum amount (of something) required to start or maintain a venture.

- *The battle for the computer market has now reached critical mass.*
- *There is now a critical mass of successful women to take the lead.*

---

declared *(adjective)*

Made known or openly avowed.

- *Their declared and their covert objectives.*
- *A declared liberal.*

---

depth *(noun)*

The extent downward or backward or inward.

- *The depth of the water.*
- *Depth of a shelf.*

---

dirty *(adjective)*

Soiled or likely to soil with dirt or grime.

- *Dirty unswept sidewalks.*
- *A child in dirty overalls.*

---

earned *(adjective)*

Gained or acquired; especially through merit or as a result of effort or action.

- *A well-earned reputation for honesty.*
- *Earned income.*

---

expression *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person’s face.

- *A sad expression.*
- *Tears are an expression of grief.*

---

freedom of speech *(noun)*

A civil right guaranteed by the First Amendment to the US Constitution.

- *The article explained what “freedom of speech” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “freedom of speech.”*

---

headed *(adjective)*

Of leafy vegetables; having formed into a head.

- *Headed cabbages.*
- *Westward headed wagons.*

---

joy *(noun)*

Something or someone that provides a source of happiness.

- *A joy to behold.*
- *Understanding "joy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laid up *(adjective)*

Ill and usually confined.

- *Laid up with a bad cold.*
- *A "laid up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

laid-back *(adjective)*

Unhurried and relaxed.

- *Students compared "laid-back" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "laid-back" approach may work better in this case.*

---

manner *(noun)*

A way of acting or behaving.

- *Her dignified manner.*
- *His rapid manner of talking.*

---

matt *(noun)*

The property of having little or no contrast; lacking highlights or gloss.

- *In class, the teacher used "matt" to mean the property of having little or no contrast;....*
- *They discussed "matt" during the group presentation.*

---

mental block *(noun)*

An inability to remember or think of something you normally can do; often caused by emotional tension.

- *I knew his name perfectly well but I had a temporary block.*
- *Understanding "mental block" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

non-profit-making *(adjective)*

Not commercially motivated.

- *Would you call this situation "non-profit-making"? Explain why.*
- *A "non-profit-making" approach may work better in this case.*

---

over-the-counter *(adjective)*

Purchasable without a doctor's prescription.

- *An over-the-counter cold remedy.*
- *The speaker chose "over-the-counter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

personality *(noun)*

The complex of all the attributes–behavioral, temperamental, emotional and mental–that characterize a unique individual.

- *She is a Hollywood personality.*
- *He looked up "personality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

right of re-entry *(noun)*

The legal right to resume possession (a right that was reserved when a former possession was parted with).

- *The article explained what "right of re-entry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "right of re-entry" to mean the legal right to resume possession (a right that....*

---

set-aside *(adjective)*

Reserved in advance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "set-aside."*
- *Students compared "set-aside" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

stronger *(adjective)*

Of good quality and condition; solidly built.

- *Would you call this situation "stronger"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "stronger" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

un-get-at-able *(adjective)*

Difficult to reach or attain.

- *The speaker chose "un-get-at-able" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "un-get-at-able" when it is difficult to reach or attain.*

well-defined *(adjective)*

Having a clean and distinct outline as if precisely cut along the edges.

- *Well-defined features.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "well-defined" when it is having a clean and distinct outline as if precisely....*

button-down *(adjective)*

Of a shirt; having the ends of the collar fastened down by buttons.

- *Brooks Brothers button-down shirts.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "button-down."*

calm *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *He did not know how to use "calm" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "calm" in real sentences.*

checked *(adjective)*

Patterned with alternating squares of color.

- *The speaker chose "checked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "checked" when it is patterned with alternating squares of color.*

driven *(adjective)*

Urged or forced to action through moral pressure.

- *It is useful to describe something as "driven" when it is urged or forced to action through moral pressure.*
- *A "driven" approach may work better in this case.*

dumb *(adjective)*

Slow to learn or understand; lacking intellectual acuity; ; ; - Thackeray.

- *Dumb officials make some really dumb decisions.*
- *Struck dumb.*

exciting *(adjective)*

Creating or arousing excitement.

- *An exciting account of her trip.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exciting."*

exclusive right *(noun)*

A right reserved exclusively by a particular person or group (especially a hereditary or official right).

- *He looked up "exclusive right" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exclusive right."*

far cry *(noun)*

A disappointing disparity.

- *It was a far cry from what he had expected.*
- *It's a far cry from here.*

golden-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with gold.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "golden-green."*
- *The speaker chose "golden-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

head register *(noun)*

The higher ranges of the voice in speaking or singing; the vibrations of sung notes are felt in the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head register."*
- *He looked up "head register" because he had never seen it before.*

---

in sight *(adjective)*

At or within a reasonable distance for seeing.

- *Not a policeman in sight.*
- *Students compared "in sight" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

laid-off *(adjective)*

Having lost your job.

- *Would you call this situation "laid-off"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "laid-off" when it is having lost your job.*

---

latter-day *(adjective)*

Belonging to the present or recent times.

- *The latter-day problems of our society.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "latter-day."*

---

linked *(adjective)*

Connected by a link, as railway cars or trailer trucks.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "linked."*
- *Would you call this situation "linked"? Explain why.*

---

medium-large *(adjective)*

Of anything that is large but not the largest.

- *The speaker chose "medium-large" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "medium-large" when it is of anything that is large but not the largest.*

---

native-born *(adjective)*

Belonging to a place by birth.

- *A native-born Scot.*
- *The speaker chose "native-born" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

non-zero *(adjective)*

Not involving zero.

- *Would you call this situation "non-zero"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "non-zero" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

one hundred ten *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred ten."*
- *A "one hundred ten" approach may work better in this case.*

---

orange red *(noun)*

A variable color that is vivid red but sometimes with an orange tinge.

- *They discussed "orange red" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orange red" to mean a variable color that is vivid red but sometimes....*

---

orange-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with orange.

- *It is useful to describe something as "orange-red" when it is of red tinged with orange.*

- *The speaker chose "orange-red" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

personal identity *(noun)*

The distinct personality of an individual regarded as a persisting entity.

- *You can lose your identity when you join the army.*
- *He looked up "personal identity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pre-existing *(adjective)*

Existing previously or before something.

- *A "pre-existing" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pre-existing"? Explain why.*

---

quit *(verb)*

Give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat.

- *Quit teasing your little brother.*
- *Can you use "quit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

red-orange *(adjective)*

Of orange tinged with red.

- *It is useful to describe something as "red-orange" when it is of orange tinged with red.*
- *The speaker chose "red-orange" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rent-free *(adjective)*

Complimentary; without payment of rent.

- *With the job came a rent-free apartment.*
- *Students compared "rent-free" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

self-collected *(adjective)*

In full control of your faculties.

- *Students compared "self-collected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-collected"? Explain why.*

---

three-lane *(adjective)*

Having a lane for traffic in each direction and a center lane for passing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "three-lane."*
- *The speaker chose "three-lane" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

time of origin *(noun)*

The oldness of wines.

- *In class, the teacher used "time of origin" to mean the oldness of wines.*
- *The article explained what "time of origin" means with a simple example.*

---

tip-up *(adjective)*

Constructed so as to tip up or out of the way.

- *The little tip-up seat of the taxi.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tip-up."*

---

war cry *(noun)*

A slogan used to rally support for a cause.

- *A cry to arms.*
- *In class, the teacher used "war cry" to mean a slogan used to rally support for a cause.*

---

worldwide *(adjective)*

Of worldwide scope or applicability; ; - Christopher Morley.

- *Worldwide distribution.*
- *A worldwide epidemic.*

---

attractive *(adjective)*

Pleasing to the eye or mind especially through beauty or charm.

- *A remarkably attractive young man.*
- *An attractive personality.*

---

blow out of the water *(verb)*

Surprise greatly; knock someone's socks off.

- *In everyday English, people use "blow out of the water" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blow out of the water" in real sentences.*

---

bright-red *(adjective)*

Of the red of fresh raspberries.

- *Students compared "bright-red" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bright-red."*

---

broad *(adjective)*

Having great (or a certain) extent from one side to the other.

- *A river two miles broad.*
- *Broad shoulders.*

---

deep-yellow *(adjective)*

Of something having the color of a pumpkin.

- *A "deep-yellow" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "deep-yellow"? Explain why.*

---

drawing power *(noun)*

The capacity for attracting people (customers or supporters).

- *They discussed "drawing power" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drawing power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drawn *(adjective)*

Having the curtains or draperies closed or pulled shut.

- *The drawn draperies kept direct sunlight from fading the rug.*
- *Her face was drawn and haggard from sleeplessness.*

---

face-saving *(adjective)*

Maintaining dignity or prestige.

- *A face-saving compromise.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "face-saving" when it is maintaining dignity or prestige.*

---

factory-made *(adjective)*

Produced in quantity at a factory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "factory-made" when it is produced in quantity at a factory.*
- *Students compared "factory-made" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

four-lane *(adjective)*

Having two lanes for traffic in each direction.

- *A "four-lane" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "four-lane" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

free grace *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the free and unmerited favor or beneficence of God.

- *God's grace is manifested in the salvation of sinners.*
- *There but for the grace of God go I.*

---

gas-filled *(adjective)*

Full of a gas.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gas-filled" when it is full of a gas.*
- *The speaker chose "gas-filled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hidden *(adjective)*

Designed to elude detection.

- *A hidden room or place of concealment such as a priest hole.*
- *Concealed (or hidden) damage.*

---

in height *(adjective)*

Having a specified height.

- *Five feet in height.*
- *Students compared "in height" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

in the raw *(adjective)*

(used informally) completely unclothed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "in the raw" when it is (used informally) completely unclothed.*
- *Would you call this situation "in the raw"? Explain why.*

---

long-headed *(adjective)*

Having a dolichocephalic head.

- *It is useful to describe something as "long-headed" when it is having a dolichocephalic head.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-headed"? Explain why.*

---

loud *(adjective)*

Used chiefly as a direction or description in music.

- *A group of loud children.*
- *Loud thunder.*

---

out of print *(adjective)*

(of books) no longer offered for sale by a publisher.

- *That edition is out of print.*
- *Would you call this situation "out of print"? Explain why.*

---

represented *(adjective)*

Represented accurately or precisely.

- *The speaker chose "represented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "represented" approach may work better in this case.*

---

respond *(verb)*

Respond favorably or as hoped.

- *The cancer responded to the aggressive therapy.*
- *Can you use "respond" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

self-serving *(adjective)*

Interested only in yourself.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-serving."*
- *The speaker chose "self-serving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

taken for granted *(adjective)*

Evident without proof or argument.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "taken for granted."*
- *Students compared "taken for granted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ultimate *(noun)*

The finest or most superior quality of its kind.

- *The ultimate in luxury.*
- *They discussed "ultimate" during the group presentation.*

un-come-at-able *(adjective)*

Difficult to reach or attain.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "un-come-at-able."*
- *A "un-come-at-able" approach may work better in this case.*

under-the-counter *(adjective)*

Done or sold illicitly and secretly.

- *A "under-the-counter" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "under-the-counter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

wondering *(adjective)*

Showing curiosity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wondering."*
- *Students compared "wondering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

angry walk *(noun)*

A stiff or threatening gait.

- *In class, the teacher used "angry walk" to mean a stiff or threatening gait.*
- *They discussed "angry walk" during the group presentation.*

attached *(adjective)*

Used of buildings joined by common sidewalls.

- *A block of attached houses.*
- *Would you call this situation "attached"? Explain why.*

attacked *(verb)*

Attack someone physically or emotionally.

- *Hitler attacked Poland on September 1, 1939 and started World War II.*
- *The editors of the left-leaning paper attacked the new House Speaker.*

calm down *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *It took a while after the baby was born for things to settle down again.*
- *In everyday English, people use "calm down" when talking about this idea.*

differences *(noun)*

The quality of being unlike or dissimilar.

- *There are many differences between jazz and rock.*
- *There were irreconcilable differences.*

drawn-out *(adjective)*

Relatively long in duration; tediously protracted.

- *A drawn-out argument.*
- *A "drawn-out" approach may work better in this case.*

engaged *(adjective)*

Having ones attention or mind or energy engaged.

- *Deeply engaged in conversation.*
- *The desperately engaged ships continued the fight.*

expressed *(adjective)*

Precisely and clearly expressed or readily observable; leaving nothing to implication.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "expressed."*
- *A "expressed" approach may work better in this case.*

external *(adjective)*

Happening or arising or located outside or beyond some limits or especially surface.

- *The external auditory canal.*
- *External pressures.*

---

grace of god *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the free and unmerited favor or beneficence of God.

- *God's grace is manifested in the salvation of sinners.*
- *There but for the grace of God go I.*

---

heavy-duty *(adjective)*

Designed for heavy work.

- *A heavy-duty detergent.*
- *Heavy-duty gloves.*

---

hi-tech *(adjective)*

Resembling or making use of highly advanced technology or devices.

- *Would you call this situation "hi-tech"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hi-tech" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

immediate *(adjective)*

Of the present time and place.

- *The immediate revisions.*
- *Immediate contact.*

---

light-armed *(adjective)*

Armed with light equipment and weapons.

- *A light-armed brigade.*
- *Students compared "light-armed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

low-resolution *(adjective)*

Of computer output devices; producing images that are not sharply defined.

- *The speaker chose "low-resolution" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "low-resolution" when it is of computer output devices; producing images that....*

---

primary color for light *(noun)*

Any of three primary colors of light from which all colors can be obtained by additive mixing.

- *The primary colors for light are red, blue, and green.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primary color for light" to mean any of three primary colors of light from which all....*

---

recognized *(adjective)*

Generally approved or compelling recognition.

- *His recognized superiority in this kind of work.*
- *A recognized authority.*

---

registered *(adjective)*

(of animals) officially recorded with or certified by a recognized breed association; especially in a stud book.

- *A registered Percheron.*
- *Record is made of 'registered mail' at each point on its route to assure safe delivery.*

---

rising *(adjective)*

Advancing or becoming higher or greater in degree or value or status.

- *A rising trend.*
- *A rising market.*

---

stone-broke *(adjective)*

Lacking funds.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stone-broke."*

- *A "stone-broke" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tall *(adjective)*

Great in vertical dimension; high in stature.

- *Tall people.*
- *Tall buildings.*

---

yellow-brown *(adjective)*

Of a medium to dark brownish yellow color.

- *A "yellow-brown" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "yellow-brown" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adopted *(adjective)*

Acquired as your own by free choice.

- *My adopted state.*
- *A "adopted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

air-tight *(adjective)*

Not allowing air or gas to pass in or out.

- *A "air-tight" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "air-tight" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

detailed *(adjective)*

Developed or executed with care and in minute detail; ; - John Buchan.

- *A detailed plan.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "detailed" when it is developed or executed with care and in minute....*

---

entitled *(adjective)*

Qualified for by right according to law.

- *We are all entitled to equal protection under the law.*
- *A "entitled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

exposed *(adjective)*

Not covered with clothing.

- *Her exposed breast.*
- *The exposed northeast frontier.*

---

flat-growing *(adjective)*

Of plants that grow relatively low to the ground.

- *The speaker chose "flat-growing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "flat-growing"? Explain why.*

---

golden-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with gold.

- *It is useful to describe something as "golden-brown" when it is of brown tinged with gold.*
- *Would you call this situation "golden-brown"? Explain why.*

---

long-suffering *(noun)*

Patient endurance of pain or unhappiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "long-suffering" to mean patient endurance of pain or unhappiness.*
- *The article explained what "long-suffering" means with a simple example.*

---

old-hat *(adjective)*

Repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.

- *The speaker chose "old-hat" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "old-hat" when it is repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.*

---

on the nose *(adjective)*

Being precise with regard to a prescribed or specified criterion.

- *His guess was on the nose.*
- *The prediction for snow was right on the button.*

---

opposed *(adjective)*

Being in opposition or having an opponent.

- *Two bitterly opposed schools of thought.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "opposed" when it is being in opposition or having an opponent.*

---

organized *(adjective)*

Methodical and efficient in arrangement or function.

- *How well organized she is.*
- *His life was almost too organized.*

---

protected *(adjective)*

Kept safe or defended from danger or injury or loss.

- *The most protected spot I could find.*
- *Students compared "protected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

self-directed *(adjective)*

(of persons) free from external control and constraint in e.g. action and judgment.

- *A "self-directed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-directed"? Explain why.*

---

single-lane *(adjective)*

(of roads) having a single lane for traffic in both directions; when vehicles meet one must pull off the road to let the other pass.

- *A "single-lane" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "single-lane" when it is (of roads) having a single lane for traffic in both....*

---

spanish-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Spanish.

- *The speaker chose "spanish-speaking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "spanish-speaking"? Explain why.*

---

staying power *(noun)*

Enduring strength and energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "staying power" to mean enduring strength and energy.*
- *The article explained what "staying power" means with a simple example.*

---

strike a note *(verb)*

Refer to or be relevant or familiar to.

- *In everyday English, people use "strike a note" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "strike a note" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tie-on *(adjective)*

Fastened by tying on.

- *Tie-on labels.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tie-on" when it is fastened by tying on.*

---

valuable *(adjective)*

Having great material or monetary value especially for use or exchange.

- *A valuable diamond.*
- *Students compared "valuable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wise *(noun)*

A way of doing or being.

- *In no wise.*
- *In this wise.*

---

wise to *(adjective)*

Evidencing the possession of inside information.

- *The speaker chose "wise to" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wise to" when it is evidencing the possession of inside information.*

---

aged *(adjective)*

Of wines, fruit, cheeses; having reached a desired or final condition; ('aged' pronounced as one syllable).

- *Mature well-aged cheeses.*
- *Aged members of the society.*

---

aspects *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *They discussed "aspects" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aspects" means with a simple example.*

---

behind-the-scenes *(adjective)*

Designed and carried out secretly or confidentially.

- *Would you call this situation "behind-the-scenes"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "behind-the-scenes" when it is designed and carried out secretly or confidentially.*

---

bright blue *(adjective)*

Of a deep somewhat purplish blue color similar to that of a clear October sky.

- *October's bright blue weather.*
- *Students compared "bright blue" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fed up *(adjective)*

Having a strong distaste from surfeit.

- *Fed up with their complaints.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fed up" when it is having a strong distaste from surfeit.*

---

graduate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to studies beyond a bachelor's degree.

- *Graduate courses.*
- *A "graduate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inner *(adjective)*

Located or occurring within or closer to a center.

- *An inner room.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inner" when it is located or occurring within or closer to a center.*

---

laugh track *(noun)*

Prerecorded laughter added to the soundtrack of a radio or television show.

- *Understanding "laugh track" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "laugh track" because he had never seen it before.*

---

light-tight *(adjective)*

Not penetrable by light.

- *The speaker chose "light-tight" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "light-tight" approach may work better in this case.*

---

marked *(adjective)*

Having or as if having an identifying mark or a mark as specified; often used in combination.

- *Played with marked cards.*
- *A scar-marked face.*

medium-size *(adjective)*

Intermediate in size.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "medium-size."*
- *A "medium-size" approach may work better in this case.*

most-valuable *(adjective)*

Designating the player judged to be the most important to the sport.

- *The most-valuable player award.*
- *Would you call this situation "most-valuable"? Explain why.*

oil-fired *(adjective)*

Fueled by burning oil.

- *An oil-fired furnace.*
- *The speaker chose "oil-fired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

outstanding *(adjective)*

Of major significance or importance.

- *Einstein was one of the outstanding figures of the 20th centurey.*
- *Did outstanding work in human relations.*

power-driven *(adjective)*

Powered by a motor.

- *A power-driven hand tool.*
- *Would you call this situation "power-driven"? Explain why.*

self-appointed *(adjective)*

Designated or chosen by yourself.

- *A self-appointed guardian of public morals.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-appointed."*

self-seeking *(noun)*

Taking advantage of opportunities without regard for the consequences for others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-seeking."*
- *He looked up "self-seeking" because he had never seen it before.*

well-fed *(adjective)*

Properly nourished.

- *Students compared "well-fed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "well-fed"? Explain why.*

wheel *(noun)*

Forces that provide energy and direction.

- *The wheels of government began to turn.*
- *They discussed "wheel" during the group presentation.*

colour *(noun)*

An outward or token appearance or form that is deliberately misleading.

- *In class, the teacher used "colour" to mean an outward or token appearance or form that is....*
- *Understanding "colour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

extensive *(adjective)*

Of agriculture; increasing productivity by using large areas with minimal outlay and labor.

- *Producing wheat under extensive conditions.*
- *Agriculture of the extensive type.*

faced *(adjective)*

Having a face or facing especially of a specified kind or number; often used in combination.

- *A neatly faced terrace.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "faced."*

---

freedom of religion *(noun)*

A civil right guaranteed by the First Amendment to the US Constitution.

- *In class, the teacher used "freedom of religion" to mean a civil right guaranteed by the first amendment to....*
- *He looked up "freedom of religion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

historic *(adjective)*

Belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

- *Historic victories.*
- *Historical (or historic) times.*

---

hit the roof *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The professor combusted when the student didn't know the answer to a very elementary question.*
- *She tried to use "hit the roof" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

laid low *(adjective)*

Put out of action (by illness).

- *It is useful to describe something as "laid low" when it is put out of action (by illness).*
- *Would you call this situation "laid low"? Explain why.*

---

large-headed *(adjective)*

Having a large head.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "large-headed."*
- *Would you call this situation "large-headed"? Explain why.*

---

level-headed *(adjective)*

Exercising or showing good judgment.

- *Would you call this situation "level-headed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "level-headed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lift up *(verb)*

Fill with high spirits; fill with optimism.

- *Music can uplift your spirits.*
- *She tried to use "lift up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

marked-up *(adjective)*

(of a manuscript) defaced with changes.

- *Would you call this situation "marked-up"? Explain why.*
- *A "marked-up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

neck-deep *(adjective)*

Deeply involved.

- *Neck-deep in work.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neck-deep" when it is deeply involved.*

---

noise level *(noun)*

The amplitude level of the undesired background noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "noise level" to mean the amplitude level of the undesired background noise.*
- *Understanding "noise level" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pride *(noun)*

A feeling of self-respect and personal worth.

- *He takes pride in his son's success.*

- *He looked up “pride” because he had never seen it before.*

returning *(adjective)*

Tending to be turned back.

- *It is useful to describe something as “returning” when it is tending to be turned back.*
- *Would you call this situation “returning”? Explain why.*

studied *(adjective)*

Produced or marked by conscious design or premeditation; ; - V.L.Parrington.

- *A studied smile.*
- *A note of biting irony and studied insult.*

surrounding *(adjective)*

Closely encircling.

- *The surrounding countryside.*
- *Students compared “surrounding” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

take chances *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *She tried to use “take chances” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “take chances” when talking about this idea.*

turkey red *(noun)*

A bright orange-red color produced in cotton cloth with alizarine dye.

- *The article explained what “turkey red” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “turkey red” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vast *(adjective)*

Unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.R.Inge.

- *At vast (or immense) expense.*
- *The vast reaches of outer space.*

wanting *(adjective)*

Inadequate in amount or degree.

- *Tested and found wanting.*
- *Students compared “wanting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

well-founded *(adjective)*

Based on sound reasoning or evidence.

- *Well-founded suspicions.*
- *Students compared “well-founded” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

well-marked *(adjective)*

Clearly indicated.

- *A well-marked route.*
- *A “well-marked” approach may work better in this case.*

wheel-like *(adjective)*

Round like a wheel.

- *The speaker chose “wheel-like” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “wheel-like” when it is round like a wheel.*

combat-ready *(adjective)*

Engaged in or ready for military or naval operations.

- *The platoon is combat-ready.*
- *Would you call this situation “combat-ready”? Explain why.*

consistent *(adjective)*

The same throughout in structure or composition.

- *Bituminous coal is often treated as a consistent and homogeneous product.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "consistent" when it is the same throughout in structure or composition.*

---

continuing *(adjective)*

Remaining in force or being carried on without letup.

- *The act provided a continuing annual appropriation.*
- *The continuing struggle to put food on the table.*

---

grey *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *The Confederate army was a vast grey.*
- *He was dressed in grey.*

---

heaven-sent *(adjective)*

Peculiarly fortunate or appropriate; as if by divine intervention.

- *A heaven-sent rain saved the crops.*
- *Would you call this situation "heaven-sent"? Explain why.*

---

light-headed *(adjective)*

Weak and likely to lose consciousness.

- *Light-headed with wine.*
- *Light-headed from lack of sleep.*

---

off-the-shoulder *(adjective)*

Not covering the shoulders (especially in the case of a blouse or dress).

- *It is useful to describe something as "off-the-shoulder" when it is not covering the shoulders (especially in the case....*
- *The speaker chose "off-the-shoulder" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

practical *(adjective)*

Being actually such in almost every respect.

- *A practical failure.*
- *Completely practical in his approach to business.*

---

proved *(adjective)*

Established beyond doubt.

- *Would you call this situation "proved"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "proved."*

---

rush *(noun)*

The swift release of a store of affective force.

- *He got a quick rush from injecting heroin.*
- *Come back after the rush.*

---

self-importance *(noun)*

An exaggerated opinion of your own importance.

- *The article explained what "self-importance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-importance" during the group presentation.*

---

short-headed *(adjective)*

Having a brachycephalic head.

- *Would you call this situation "short-headed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "short-headed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sought after *(adjective)*

Greatly desired.

- *Students compared "sought after" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sought after."*

---

sought-after *(adjective)*

Being searched for.

- *The most sought-after item was the silver candelabrum.*
- *A "sought-after" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tested *(adjective)*

Tested and proved useful or correct.

- *A tested method.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tested."*

---

two-faced *(adjective)*

Having two faces–one looking to the future and one to the past.

- *Janus the two-faced god.*
- *Would you call this situation "two-faced"? Explain why.*

---

white-pink *(adjective)*

Of pink tinged with white; a light tint of pink.

- *Students compared "white-pink" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "white-pink"? Explain why.*

---

attended *(adjective)*

Playing or singing with instrumental or vocal accompaniment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "attended."*
- *Would you call this situation "attended"? Explain why.*

---

bone *(noun)*

A shade of white the color of bleached bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "bone" to mean a shade of white the color of bleached bones.*
- *Understanding "bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

complicated *(adjective)*

Difficult to analyze or understand.

- *A complicated problem.*
- *Complicated Middle East politics.*

---

confused *(adjective)*

Mentally confused; unable to think with clarity or act intelligently.

- *The flood of questions left her bewildered and confused.*
- *The speaker chose "confused" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

divided *(adjective)*

Having a median strip or island between lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions.

- *A divided highway.*
- *The speaker chose "divided" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

divided up *(adjective)*

Distributed in portions (often equal) on the basis of a plan or purpose.

- *It is useful to describe something as "divided up" when it is distributed in portions (often equal) on the basis....*
- *Would you call this situation "divided up"? Explain why.*

---

equal opportunity *(noun)*

The right to equivalent opportunities for employment regardless of race or color or sex or national origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equal opportunity."*
- *He looked up "equal opportunity" because he had never seen it before.*

everyday *(adjective)*

Appropriate for ordinary or routine occasions.

- *Everyday clothes.*
- *A placid everyday scene.*

flat-bottom *(adjective)*

Having a flat bottom.

- *A flat-bottomed boat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flat-bottom."*

free burning *(adjective)*

(of an electric arc) continuous.

- *Heat transfer to the anode in free burning arcs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "free burning."*

fully grown *(adjective)*

(of animals) fully developed.

- *A grown woman.*
- *A "fully grown" approach may work better in this case.*

goal-directed *(adjective)*

Having a purpose.

- *Students compared "goal-directed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "goal-directed."*

hope chest *(noun)*

Chest for storage of clothing (trousseau) and household goods in anticipation of marriage.

- *They discussed "hope chest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hope chest" means with a simple example.*

impressive *(adjective)*

Making a strong or vivid impression.

- *An impressive ceremony.*
- *The speaker chose "impressive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

italian-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Italian.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "italian-speaking."*
- *Students compared "italian-speaking" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

limits *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree of something.

- *There are limits on the amount you can bet.*
- *He looked up "limits" because he had never seen it before.*

long-faced *(adjective)*

Having a face longer than the usual.

- *Students compared "long-faced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "long-faced" approach may work better in this case.*

loving *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing love and affection.

- *Loving parents.*
- *Loving glances.*

off-colour *(adjective)*

In violation of good taste even verging on the indecent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "off-colour" when it is in violation of good taste even verging on the indecent.*
- *Would you call this situation "off-colour"? Explain why.*

---

orange-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with orange.

- *The speaker chose "orange-brown" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "orange-brown"? Explain why.*

---

out-of-pocket *(adjective)*

Calling for the spending of cash.

- *His out-of-pocket costs were $10.*
- *The speaker chose "out-of-pocket" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

permanent-press *(adjective)*

Used of fabrics that do not require ironing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "permanent-press" when it is used of fabrics that do not require ironing.*
- *Students compared "permanent-press" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

soft spot *(noun)*

A sentimental affection.

- *She had a soft spot for her youngest son.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft spot" to mean a sentimental affection.*

---

take pride *(verb)*

Feel proud of.

- *She took great pride in her sons.*
- *Can you use "take pride" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

technical grade *(adjective)*

Containing small amounts of other chemicals, hence slightly impure.

- *Technical-grade sulfuric acid.*
- *Students compared "technical grade" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

technical-grade *(adjective)*

Containing small amounts of other chemicals, hence slightly impure.

- *Technical-grade sulfuric acid.*
- *A "technical-grade" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thin *(adjective)*

Of relatively small extent from one surface to the opposite or in cross section.

- *Thin wire.*
- *A thin chiffon blouse.*

---

tied *(adjective)*

Of the score in a contest.

- *The score is tied.*
- *The guard was found trussed up with his arms and legs securely tied.*

---

tied up *(adjective)*

Kept occupied or engaged.

- *She's tied up at the moment and can't see you.*
- *The phone was tied up for almost an hour.*

---

time-tested *(adjective)*

Tested and proved to be reliable.

- *The speaker chose "time-tested" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *A "time-tested" approach may work better in this case.*

---

weapons-grade *(adjective)*

Of a quality adequate for use in weapons (especially in weapons of mass destruction).

- *Weapons-grade plutonium.*
- *Weapons-grade anthrax.*

---

white-tie *(adjective)*

Requiring white ties and tailcoats for men.

- *A white-tie occasion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "white-tie" when it is requiring white ties and tailcoats for men.*

---

adventure *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *She tried to use "adventure" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "adventure" and when to wait.*

---

awful *(adjective)*

Offensive or even (of persons) malicious; ; ; ; ; - Ezra Pound.

- *The speaker chose "awful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "awful"? Explain why.*

---

black-tie *(adjective)*

Moderately formal; requiring a dinner jacket.

- *A black-tie dinner.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "black-tie" when it is moderately formal; requiring a dinner jacket.*

---

bottle green *(noun)*

Dark to moderate or greyish green.

- *They discussed "bottle green" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bottle green" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottle-green *(adjective)*

Of a dark to moderate greyish green color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bottle-green" when it is of a dark to moderate greyish green color.*
- *The speaker chose "bottle-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bound *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree of something.

- *What he did was beyond the bounds of acceptable behavior.*
- *Understanding "bound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carefully *(adverb)*

As if with kid gloves; with caution or prudence or tact.

- *They watched carefully.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "carefully" naturally.*

---

cast-iron *(adjective)*

Extremely robust.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cast-iron" when it is extremely robust.*
- *Students compared "cast-iron" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chemical property *(noun)*

A property used to characterize materials in reactions that change their identity.

- *The article explained what "chemical property" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chemical property" during the group presentation.*

---

closed-chain *(adjective)*

Having atoms linked by bonds represented in circular or triangular form.

- *It is useful to describe something as "closed-chain" when it is having atoms linked by bonds represented in....*
- *The speaker chose "closed-chain" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

extension *(noun)*

The ability to raise the working leg high in the air.

- *The dancer was praised for her uncanny extension.*
- *Good extension comes from a combination of training and native ability.*

---

fast lane *(noun)*

A hectic and pressured lifestyle often characterized by recklessness or dissipation.

- *Life in fashion's fast lane has taught her a lot.*
- *Understanding "fast lane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hip to *(adjective)*

Informed about the latest trends.

- *Students compared "hip to" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hip to."*

---

in gear *(adjective)*

Having gears engaged.

- *The car is in gear.*
- *Would you call this situation "in gear"? Explain why.*

---

loose *(adjective)*

Not compact or dense in structure or arrangement.

- *Loose gravel.*
- *Loose clothing.*

---

navy blue *(noun)*

A dark shade of blue.

- *Understanding "navy blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "navy blue" during the group presentation.*

---

offensive *(adjective)*

For the purpose of attack rather than defense.

- *Offensive weapons.*
- *Offensive remarks.*

---

on the loose *(adjective)*

Having escaped, especially from confinement.

- *Dogs loose on the streets.*
- *Criminals on the loose in the neighborhood.*

---

on the offensive *(adjective)*

Actively attacking.

- *A "on the offensive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "on the offensive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

peace offering *(noun)*

Something offered to an adversary in the hope of obtaining peace.

- *He looked up "peace offering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peace offering."*

---

personal manner *(noun)*

A way of acting or behaving.

- *They discussed "personal manner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "personal manner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pink-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with pink.

- *Would you call this situation "pink-red"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pink-red" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pointed *(adjective)*

Direct and obvious in meaning or reference; often unpleasant.

- *A pointed critique.*
- *A pointed allusion to what was going on.*

---

qualified *(adjective)*

Meeting the proper standards and requirements and training for an office or position or task.

- *Many qualified applicants for the job.*
- *Gave only qualified approval.*

---

red-blind *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color red or to distinguish red and bluish-green.

- *A "red-blind" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "red-blind" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ridiculous *(adjective)*

Inspiring scornful pity; - Dashiell Hammett.

- *Her conceited assumption of universal interest in her rather dull children was ridiculous.*
- *A "ridiculous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

superior *(adjective)*

Of high or superior quality or performance.

- *Superior wisdom derived from experience.*
- *Superior math students.*

---

violent *(adjective)*

Acting with or marked by or resulting from great force or energy or emotional intensity.

- *A violent attack.*
- *A violent person.*

---

weak spot *(noun)*

A place of especial vulnerability.

- *He looked up "weak spot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weak spot."*

---

black-marked *(adjective)*

Having black marks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "black-marked" when it is having black marks.*
- *Students compared "black-marked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bound up *(adjective)*

Closely or inseparably connected or associated with.

- *His career is bound up with the fortunes of the enterprise.*
- *Bound up in her teaching.*

---

charity *(noun)*

A kindly and lenient attitude toward people.

- *In class, the teacher used "charity" to mean a kindly and lenient attitude toward people.*
- *The article explained what "charity" means with a simple example.*

closely-held *(adjective)*

Owned by a relatively few shareholders.

- *A closely-held corporation.*
- *The speaker chose "closely-held" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

coal black *(noun)*

A very dark black.

- *Understanding "coal black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coal black."*

coal-black *(adjective)*

Of the blackest black; similar to the color of jet or coal.

- *The speaker chose "coal-black" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "coal-black" when it is of the blackest black; similar to the color of jet....*

colour of law *(noun)*

A mere semblance of legal right; something done with the apparent authority of law but actually in contravention of law.

- *The plaintiff claimed that under color of law the officer had deprived him of his civil rights.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colour of law."*

contained *(adjective)*

Gotten under control.

- *The oil spill is contained.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "contained."*

curious *(adjective)*

Eager to investigate and learn or learn more (sometimes about others' concerns).

- *A curious child is a teacher's delight.*
- *A trap door that made me curious.*

featuring *(verb)*

Wear or display in an ostentatious or proud manner.

- *He did not know how to use "featuring" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "featuring" when talking about this idea.*

fly off the handle *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The professor combusted when the student didn't know the answer to a very elementary question.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fly off the handle" when talking about this idea.*

formal *(adjective)*

Being in accord with established forms and conventions and requirements (as e.g. of formal dress).

- *Pay one's formal respects.*
- *Formal dress.*

gray *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *The article explained what "gray" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gray" during the group presentation.*

gross out *(verb)*

Lose one's nerve.

- *When he saw the accident, he freaked out.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gross out" and when to wait.*

hard-fought *(adjective)*

Requiring great effort.

- *A hard-fought primary.*
- *The speaker chose “hard-fought” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

head tone *(noun)*

The higher ranges of the voice in speaking or singing; the vibrations of sung notes are felt in the head.

- *Understanding “head tone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “head tone” during the group presentation.*

---

home-loving *(adjective)*

Devoted to home duties and pleasures.

- *The speaker chose “home-loving” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “home-loving” approach may work better in this case.*

---

industrial-strength *(adjective)*

Extremely strong or concentrated or durable.

- *Industrial-strength detergent.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “industrial-strength.”*

---

informed *(adjective)*

Having much knowledge or education.

- *An informed public.*
- *Informed opinion.*

---

kiss of peace *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a greeting signifying Christian love for those assisting at the Eucharist.

- *They discussed “kiss of peace” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kiss of peace.”*

---

near-blind *(adjective)*

Having greatly reduced vision.

- *Students compared “near-blind” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “near-blind.”*

---

off-limits *(adjective)*

Barred to a designated group.

- *That area is off-limits.*
- *Students compared “off-limits” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

out of gear *(adjective)*

Not having gears engaged.

- *Threw the machine’s pinion out of gear.*
- *Students compared “out of gear” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

penalty *(noun)*

The disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition.

- *Neglected his health and paid the penalty.*
- *The article explained what “penalty” means with a simple example.*

---

power of appointment *(noun)*

Authority given (in a will or deed) by a donor to a donee to appoint the beneficiaries of the donor’s property.

- *They discussed “power of appointment” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “power of appointment” to mean authority given (in a will or deed) by a donor to a....*

---

radio-controlled *(adjective)*

Operated and guided by radio.

- *A radio-controlled airplane.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "radio-controlled" when it is operated and guided by radio.*

---

scheduled *(adjective)*

Planned or scheduled for some certain time or times.

- *The scheduled meeting.*
- *The scheduled flights had to be cancelled because of snow.*

---

sharp-set *(adjective)*

Extremely hungry.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sharp-set."*
- *A "sharp-set" approach may work better in this case.*

---

silent *(adjective)*

Implied by or inferred from actions or statements.

- *Gave silent consent.*
- *A silent house.*

---

spoken *(adjective)*

Uttered through the medium of speech or characterized by speech; sometimes used in combination.

- *A spoken message.*
- *The spoken language.*

---

unusual *(adjective)*

Being definitely out of the ordinary and unexpected; slightly odd or even a bit weird.

- *A scene of unusual beauty.*
- *A man of unusual ability.*

---

well-bound *(adjective)*

(of books) having a sturdy and attractive binding.

- *The speaker chose "well-bound" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-bound."*

---

well-qualified *(adjective)*

More than adequately qualified.

- *A well-qualified officer.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-qualified."*

---

assault *(verb)*

Attack someone physically or emotionally.

- *The mugger assaulted the woman.*
- *In everyday English, people use "assault" when talking about this idea.*

---

black-grey *(adjective)*

Of dark grey.

- *The speaker chose "black-grey" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "black-grey"? Explain why.*

---

deep-laid *(adjective)*

Secretly and carefully planned.

- *Deep-laid plans.*
- *A "deep-laid" approach may work better in this case.*

---

expectations *(noun)*

The feeling that something is about to happen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expectations."*
- *He looked up "expectations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

featured *(adjective)*

Made a feature or highlight; given prominence.

- *A featured actor.*
- *A featured item at the sale.*

---

gas-tight *(adjective)*

Not allowing air or gas to pass in or out.

- *Students compared "gas-tight" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "gas-tight"? Explain why.*

---

grey-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with grey.

- *The speaker chose "grey-black" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "grey-black"? Explain why.*

---

grey-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with grey.

- *The speaker chose "grey-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grey-white" when it is of white tinged with grey.*

---

happiness *(noun)*

Emotions experienced when in a state of well-being.

- *They discussed "happiness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "happiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heavy-armed *(adjective)*

Having massive arms.

- *He was big-chested, big-shouldered and heavy-armed.*
- *The speaker chose "heavy-armed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

horrible *(adjective)*

Provoking horror; ; ; ; - Winston Churchill.

- *War is beyond all words horrible.*
- *The speaker chose "horrible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hundred-and-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred five in counting order.

- *Students compared "hundred-and-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hundred-and-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of one hundred five in counting....*

---

ideal *(noun)*

The idea of something that is perfect; something that one hopes to attain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ideal."*
- *Understanding "ideal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mini *(adjective)*

Used of women's clothing; very short with hemline above the knee.

- *A mini dress.*
- *Miniskirts.*

---

mood *(noun)*

A characteristic (habitual or relatively temporary) state of feeling.

- *The national mood had changed radically since the last election.*
- *They discussed "mood" during the group presentation.*

---

pleased *(adjective)*

Feeling pleasurable satisfaction over something by which you measures your self-worth.

- *Would you call this situation "pleased"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pleased" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

retired *(adjective)*

No longer active in your work or profession.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "retired."*
- *Would you call this situation "retired"? Explain why.*

---

settled *(adjective)*

Established or decided beyond dispute or doubt.

- *With details of the wedding settled she could now sleep at night.*
- *Nomads...absorbed among the settled people.*

---

well-informed *(adjective)*

Possessing sound knowledge.

- *Well-informed readers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-informed."*

---

well-spoken *(adjective)*

Speaking or spoken fittingly or pleasingly.

- *A well-spoken gentleman.*
- *A few well-spoken words on civic pride.*

---

battle cry *(noun)*

A slogan used to rally support for a cause.

- *A cry to arms.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle cry" to mean a slogan used to rally support for a cause.*

---

commitment *(noun)*

The trait of sincere and steadfast fixity of purpose.

- *A man of energy and commitment.*
- *His long commitment to public service.*

---

confident *(adjective)*

Having or marked by confidence or assurance.

- *A confident speaker.*
- *A confident reply.*

---

god-awful *(adjective)*

Very unpleasant.

- *Stop that god-awful racket.*
- *Would you call this situation "god-awful"? Explain why.*

---

grade-appropriate *(adjective)*

The quality of ability and work that is appropriate for students in a specified grade.

- *A "grade-appropriate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "grade-appropriate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

helpful *(adjective)*

Providing assistance or serving a useful function.

- *Would you call this situation "helpful"? Explain why.*
- *A "helpful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

in their right minds *(adjective)*

Behaving responsibly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "in their right minds" when it is behaving responsibly.*
- *Students compared "in their right minds" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

naked *(adjective)*

Having no protecting or concealing cover; - Shakespeare.

- *Naked to mine enemies.*
- *Naked from the waist up.*

red-faced *(adjective)*

Having a red face from embarrassment or shame or agitation or emotional upset.

- *Was red-faced with anger.*
- *Red-faced and violent.*

strategic *(adjective)*

Highly important to or an integral part of a strategy or plan of action especially in war.

- *A strategic chess move.*
- *Strategic withdrawal.*

twenty-fourth *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-third in position.

- *It is useful to describe something as "twenty-fourth" when it is coming next after the twenty-third in position.*
- *Students compared "twenty-fourth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

water-loving *(adjective)*

(of plants) flourishing with lots of water.

- *A "water-loving" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "water-loving"? Explain why.*

anger *(noun)*

A strong emotion; a feeling that is oriented toward some real or supposed grievance.

- *The article explained what "anger" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anger" during the group presentation.*

attempted *(adjective)*

Tried unsuccessfully.

- *Attempted murder.*
- *Would you call this situation "attempted"? Explain why.*

baby-faced *(adjective)*

Having a youthful-looking face.

- *Students compared "baby-faced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "baby-faced."*

blue-blind *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color blue or to distinguish the colors blue and yellow.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blue-blind" when it is inability to see the color blue or to distinguish....*
- *Would you call this situation "blue-blind"? Explain why.*

disappointed *(adjective)*

Disappointingly unsuccessful.

- *Disappointed expectations and thwarted ambitions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disappointed" when it is disappointingly unsuccessful.*

dressed *(adjective)*

Dressed or clothed especially in fine attire; often used in combination.

- *Neatly dressed workers.*
- *Would you call this situation "dressed"? Explain why.*

ear-like *(adjective)*

Having a shape resembling an ear.

- *Students compared "ear-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ear-like."*

---

efficient *(adjective)*

Being effective without wasting time or effort or expense.

- *An efficient production manager.*
- *Efficient engines save gas.*

---

employed *(adjective)*

Having your services engaged for; or having a job especially one that pays wages or a salary.

- *Most of our graduates are employed.*
- *A "employed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enjoying *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *In everyday English, people use "enjoying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "enjoying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

five-pointed *(adjective)*

Having five points.

- *Would you call this situation "five-pointed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "five-pointed."*

---

flash point *(noun)*

The lowest temperature at which the vapor of a combustible liquid can be ignited in air.

- *Understanding "flash point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flash point" during the group presentation.*

---

free-spoken *(adjective)*

Characterized by directness in manner or speech; without subtlety or evasion.

- *The speaker chose "free-spoken" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "free-spoken" when it is characterized by directness in manner or speech;...*

---

green-blind *(adjective)*

Inability to see the color green or to distinguish green and purplish-red.

- *The speaker chose "green-blind" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "green-blind" approach may work better in this case.*

---

handed *(adjective)*

Having or involving the use of hands.

- *A handed, tree-living animal.*
- *A four-handed card game.*

---

hard-hitting *(adjective)*

Aggressively and persistently persuasive.

- *A hard-hitting advertising campaign.*
- *A hard-hitting expose.*

---

in your birthday suit *(adjective)*

As naked as at birth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "in your birthday suit" when it is as naked as at birth.*
- *Students compared "in your birthday suit" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

machine-controlled *(adjective)*

Operated by automation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "machine-controlled" when it is operated by automation.*

- *A "machine-controlled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

middle-aged *(adjective)*

Being roughly between 45 and 65 years old.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "middle-aged."*
- *A "middle-aged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

odd *(adjective)*

An indefinite quantity more than that specified.

- *Invited 30-odd guests.*
- *It is odd that his name is never mentioned.*

---

one-handed *(adjective)*

Having or using a single hand.

- *One-handed golfers.*
- *A one-handed backetball shot.*

---

red-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with red.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "red-grey."*
- *A "red-grey" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rough-and-ready *(adjective)*

Crude but effective for the purpose at hand.

- *The speaker chose "rough-and-ready" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rough-and-ready" when it is crude but effective for the purpose at hand.*

---

rough-cut *(adjective)*

Lacking refinement or cultivation or taste.

- *Would you call this situation "rough-cut"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rough-cut."*

---

self-pride *(noun)*

A feeling of pride in yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-pride."*
- *He looked up "self-pride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sexy *(adjective)*

Marked by or tending to arouse sexual desire or interest.

- *Feeling sexy.*
- *Sexy clothes.*

---

stomach *(noun)*

An inclination or liking for things involving conflict or difficulty or unpleasantness.

- *He had no stomach for a fight.*
- *Exercise gave him a good stomach for dinner.*

---

struck *(adjective)*

(used in combination) affected by something overwhelming.

- *Awe-struck.*
- *Would you call this situation "struck"? Explain why.*

---

ugly *(adjective)*

Provoking horror; ; ; ; - Winston Churchill.

- *An ugly wound.*
- *An ugly frame of mind.*

---

amounts *(noun)*

The relative magnitude of something with reference to a criterion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amounts."*
- *He looked up "amounts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

around-the-clock *(adjective)*

At all times.

- *Around-the-clock nursing care.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "around-the-clock" when it is at all times.*

---

aspect *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *He looked up "aspect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspect."*

---

banned *(adjective)*

Forbidden by law.

- *Students compared "banned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "banned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

belt-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a belt around something.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "belt-like."*
- *A "belt-like" approach may work better in this case.*

---

black-gray *(adjective)*

Of dark grey.

- *A "black-gray" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "black-gray."*

---

bone age *(noun)*

A person's age measured by matching their bone development (as shown by X rays) with bone development of an average person of known chronological age.

- *The article explained what "bone age" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bone age" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burn mark *(noun)*

A place or area that has been burned (especially on a person's body).

- *He looked up "burn mark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burn mark."*

---

chest voice *(noun)*

The lower ranges of the voice in speaking or singing.

- *The article explained what "chest voice" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chest voice" to mean the lower ranges of the voice in speaking or singing.*

---

crack *(noun)*

A blemish resulting from a break without complete separation of the parts.

- *There was a crack in the mirror.*
- *He opened the window a crack.*

---

deep-pink *(adjective)*

Of a deep shade of pink.

- *A "deep-pink" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deep-pink" when it is of a deep shade of pink.*

---

dressed-up *(adjective)*

Dressed in fancy or formal clothing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dressed-up" when it is dressed in fancy or formal clothing.*
- *Would you call this situation "dressed-up"? Explain why.*

---

freedom of assembly *(noun)*

The right to peaceably assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances; guaranteed by the First Amendment to the US Constitution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freedom of assembly."*
- *They discussed "freedom of assembly" during the group presentation.*

---

gray-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with grey.

- *A "gray-black" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gray-black."*

---

gray-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with grey.

- *A "gray-white" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "gray-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

green fingers *(noun)*

A special ability to make plants grow.

- *The article explained what "green fingers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green fingers" to mean a special ability to make plants grow.*

---

half-bound *(adjective)*

(of books) having the back bound in one material and the sides in another.

- *Would you call this situation "half-bound"? Explain why.*
- *A "half-bound" approach may work better in this case.*

---

high pitch *(noun)*

A pitch that is perceived as above other pitches.

- *In class, the teacher used "high pitch" to mean a pitch that is perceived as above other pitches.*
- *The article explained what "high pitch" means with a simple example.*

---

hired *(adjective)*

Hired for the exclusive temporary use of a group of travelers.

- *Would you call this situation "hired"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

minority *(noun)*

Being or relating to the smaller in number of two parts.

- *When the vote was taken they were in the minority.*
- *He held a minority position.*

---

mum *(adjective)*

Failing to speak or communicate etc when expected to.

- *A "mum" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "mum" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

reply-paid *(adjective)*

With cost of reply prepaid by sender.

- *Reply-paid postcard.*
- *Reply-paid envelope.*

---

reporting weight *(noun)*

A person's body weight (as an athlete's) at the beginning of the season (when first reporting for practice).

- *He looked up "reporting weight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reporting weight" during the group presentation.*

right-handed *(adjective)*

Using or intended for the right hand.

- *A right-handed batter.*
- *Right-handed scissors.*

self-consistent *(adjective)*

Not self-contradictory.

- *The speaker chose "self-consistent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-consistent" when it is not self-contradictory.*

skin-tight *(adjective)*

So tight as to cling to the skin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "skin-tight" when it is so tight as to cling to the skin.*
- *The speaker chose "skin-tight" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

twenty-fifth *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-fourth in position.

- *The speaker chose "twenty-fifth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twenty-fifth."*

two-handed *(adjective)*

Requiring two hands or designed for two people.

- *A two-handed sledgehammer.*
- *A two-handed crosscut saw.*

visual range *(noun)*

Distance at which a given standard object can be seen with the unaided eye.

- *They discussed "visual range" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "visual range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

well-dressed *(adjective)*

Having tasteful clothing and being scrupulously neat.

- *The speaker chose "well-dressed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-dressed."*

abandoned *(adjective)*

Forsaken by owner or inhabitants.

- *Weed-grown yard of an abandoned farmhouse.*
- *An abandoned sadness born of grief.*

acquired *(adjective)*

Gotten through environmental forces.

- *Acquired characteristics (such as a suntan or a broken nose) cannot be passed on.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acquired" when it is gotten through environmental forces.*

bell-bottom *(adjective)*

(of trousers) having legs that flare at the bottom.

- *Bell-bottomed trousers.*
- *A "bell-bottom" approach may work better in this case.*

buried *(adjective)*

Placed in a grave.

- *The hastily buried corpses.*
- *A "buried" approach may work better in this case.*

bush-league *(adjective)*

Not of the highest quality or sophistication.

- *Would you call this situation "bush-league"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bush-league."*

---

convinced *(adjective)*

Having a strong belief or conviction.

- *A convinced and fanatical pacifist.*
- *A "convinced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

crack up *(verb)*

Suffer a nervous breakdown.

- *In everyday English, people use "crack up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "crack up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decent *(adjective)*

Conforming to conventions of sexual behavior; - George Santayana.

- *Speech in this circle, if not always decent, never became lewd.*
- *The speaker chose "decent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fact mood *(noun)*

A mood (grammatically unmarked) that represents the act or state as an objective fact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fact mood."*
- *The article explained what "fact mood" means with a simple example.*

---

forgotten *(adjective)*

Not noticed inadvertently.

- *Her aching muscles forgotten she danced all night.*
- *He was scolded for his forgotten chores.*

---

free-swimming *(adjective)*

(of animals) able to swim about; not attached.

- *It is useful to describe something as "free-swimming" when it is (of animals) able to swim about; not attached.*
- *A "free-swimming" approach may work better in this case.*

---

handed-down *(adjective)*

Having been passed along from generation to generation.

- *A "handed-down" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "handed-down"? Explain why.*

---

high-handed *(adjective)*

Given to haughty disregard of others.

- *A "high-handed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-handed" when it is given to haughty disregard of others.*

---

hole-and-corner *(adjective)*

Conducted with or marked by hidden aims or methods.

- *Hole-and-corner intrigue.*
- *A hole-and-corner life in some obscure community.*

---

hole-in-corner *(adjective)*

Relating to the peripheral and unimportant aspects of life; - H.G.Wells.

- *Students compared "hole-in-corner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hole-in-corner."*

---

hopes *(noun)*

The general feeling that some desire will be fulfilled.

- *The article explained what "hopes" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “hopes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insane *(adjective)*

Afflicted with or characteristic of mental derangement.

- *Was declared insane.*
- *Insane laughter.*

---

light-sensitive *(adjective)*

Sensitive to visible light.

- *Photographic film is light-sensitive.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “light-sensitive.”*

---

metal-cutting *(adjective)*

Hard and sharp enough to cut metal.

- *Metal-cutting tools.*
- *Students compared “metal-cutting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

poetry *(noun)*

Any communication resembling poetry in beauty or the evocation of feeling.

- *The article explained what “poetry” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “poetry” during the group presentation.*

---

round-faced *(adjective)*

Having a round face.

- *Students compared “round-faced” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “round-faced” approach may work better in this case.*

---

sake *(noun)*

A reason for wanting something done.

- *For your sake.*
- *Died for the sake of his country.*

---

self-loving *(adjective)*

Characteristic of those having an inflated idea of their own importance.

- *Students compared “self-loving” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “self-loving” approach may work better in this case.*

---

sexual desire *(noun)*

A desire for sexual intimacy.

- *In class, the teacher used “sexual desire” to mean a desire for sexual intimacy.*
- *The article explained what “sexual desire” means with a simple example.*

---

six-pointed *(adjective)*

Having six points.

- *It is useful to describe something as “six-pointed” when it is having six points.*
- *Would you call this situation “six-pointed”? Explain why.*

---

smooth *(adjective)*

Of motion that runs or flows or proceeds without jolts or turbulence.

- *A smooth ride.*
- *Smooth skin.*

---

status seeking *(noun)*

A drive to acquire power.

- *He looked up “status seeking” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “status seeking.”*

---

sudden *(adjective)*

Happening without warning or in a short space of time.

- *A sudden storm.*
- *A sudden decision.*

---

sure-handed *(adjective)*

Proficient and confident in performance.

- *Promising playwrights...sure-handed enough to turn out top-drawer scripts.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sure-handed” when it is proficient and confident in performance.*

---

thrown *(adjective)*

Twisted together; as of filaments spun into a thread.

- *Thrown silk is raw silk that has been twisted and doubled into yarn.*
- *The thrown rider got back on his horse.*

---

visual property *(noun)*

An attribute of vision.

- *The article explained what “visual property” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “visual property” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wood-fired *(adjective)*

Fueled by wood; "a wood-burning stove'.

- *It is useful to describe something as “wood-fired” when it is fueled by wood; "a wood-burning stove'.*
- *A “wood-fired” approach may work better in this case.*

---

assigned *(adjective)*

Appointed to a post or duty.

- *Assigned personnel.*
- *Assigned duties.*

---

assumed *(adjective)*

Adopted in order to deceive.

- *An assumed name.*
- *An assumed cheerfulness.*

---

blue-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with blue.

- *Would you call this situation “blue-grey”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “blue-grey” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

damaged *(adjective)*

Harmed or injured or spoiled.

- *I won't buy damaged goods.*
- *The storm left a wake of badly damaged buildings.*

---

equivalent weight *(noun)*

The atomic weight of an element that has the same combining capacity as a given weight of another element; the standard is 8 for oxygen.

- *Understanding “equivalent weight” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “equivalent weight.”*

---

express feelings *(verb)*

Give verbal or other expression to one's feelings.

- *He did not know how to use “express feelings” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “express feelings” when talking about this idea.*

---

fallen *(adjective)*

Having lost your chastity.

- *A fallen woman.*
- *Fallen leaves covered the forest floor.*

---

figured *(adjective)*

(of e.g. fabric design) adorned with patterns; - Amy Lowell.

- *My dress is richly figured.*
- *Students compared "figured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

first-string *(adjective)*

Being a regular member of a team.

- *First-string players.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "first-string" when it is being a regular member of a team.*

---

free-soil *(adjective)*

Where slavery was prohibited.

- *A free-soil state.*
- *Would you call this situation "free-soil"? Explain why.*

---

grey-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with grey.

- *Would you call this situation "grey-blue"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "grey-blue" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

grey-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with grey.

- *A "grey-green" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grey-green" when it is of green tinged with grey.*

---

hot-button issue *(noun)*

An issue that elicits strong emotional reactions.

- *The article explained what "hot-button issue" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hot-button issue" to mean an issue that elicits strong emotional reactions.*

---

in small stages *(adjective)*

One thing at a time.

- *A "in small stages" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "in small stages" when it is one thing at a time.*

---

intense *(adjective)*

Possessing or displaying a distinctive feature to a heightened degree.

- *Intense heat.*
- *Intense anxiety.*

---

left-handed *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *In Colonial America left-handed marriages between Frenchmen and Indians were frequent.*
- *A left-handed compliment.*

---

mental attitude *(noun)*

A complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways.

- *He had the attitude that work was fun.*
- *They discussed "mental attitude" during the group presentation.*

---

multi-color *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *The speaker chose "multi-color" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "multi-color"? Explain why.*

nervous system *(noun)*

The sensory and control apparatus consisting of a network of nerve cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervous system."*
- *He looked up "nervous system" because he had never seen it before.*

observed *(adjective)*

Discovered or determined by scientific observation.

- *No explanation for the observed phenomena.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "observed" when it is discovered or determined by scientific observation.*

pitch black *(noun)*

A very dark black.

- *The article explained what "pitch black" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitch black."*

pitch-black *(adjective)*

Extremely dark.

- *Through the pitch-black woods.*
- *Students compared "pitch-black" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pocket-size *(adjective)*

Small enough to be carried in a garment pocket.

- *Pocket-size paperbacks.*
- *A pocket-size country.*

red-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with red.

- *The speaker chose "red-gray" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "red-gray" approach may work better in this case.*

self-contained *(adjective)*

Constituting a complete and independent unit in and of itself.

- *The university is like a self-contained city with shops and all amenities.*
- *More self-contained and more dependable than many of the early frontiersmen.*

straight-from-the-shoulder *(adjective)*

Characterized by directness in manner or speech; without subtlety or evasion.

- *Students compared "straight-from-the-shoulder" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "straight-from-the-shoulder" when it is characterized by directness in manner or speech;....*

subsequent *(adjective)*

Following in time or order.

- *Subsequent developments.*
- *A "subsequent" approach may work better in this case.*

visible *(adjective)*

Capable of being seen; or open to easy view.

- *A visible object.*
- *Visible stars.*

golden-yellow *(adjective)*

Of yellow tinged with gold.

- *Would you call this situation "golden-yellow"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "golden-yellow."*

international pitch *(noun)*

The pitch used to tune instruments for concert performances; usually assigns 440 Hz to the A above middle C.

- *In class, the teacher used "international pitch" to mean the pitch used to tune instruments for concert....*
- *They discussed "international pitch" during the group presentation.*

---

lists *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the vertical.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lists."*
- *They discussed "lists" during the group presentation.*

---

low pitch *(noun)*

A pitch that is perceived as below other pitches.

- *In class, the teacher used "low pitch" to mean a pitch that is perceived as below other pitches.*
- *The article explained what "low pitch" means with a simple example.*

---

machine-driven *(adjective)*

Operated by automation.

- *Would you call this situation "machine-driven"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "machine-driven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

maintained *(adjective)*

Continued in your keeping or use or memory.

- *It is useful to describe something as "maintained" when it is continued in your keeping or use or memory.*
- *Would you call this situation "maintained"? Explain why.*

---

manner of walking *(noun)*

Manner of walking.

- *They discussed "manner of walking" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "manner of walking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pace *(noun)*

The relative speed of progress or change.

- *He lived at a fast pace.*
- *The pace of events accelerated.*

---

sexual pleasure *(noun)*

Pleasure derived from sexual activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual pleasure."*
- *He looked up "sexual pleasure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped to fit by or as if by altering the contours of a pliable mass (as by work or effort).

- *A shaped handgrip.*
- *A "shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

single-handed *(adjective)*

Without help from others.

- *A single-handed accomplishment.*
- *The speaker chose "single-handed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

smoke-filled *(adjective)*

Containing smoke.

- *Smoke-filled rooms.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "smoke-filled" when it is containing smoke.*

---

suitable *(adjective)*

Worthy of being chosen especially as a spouse.

- *The parents found the girl suitable for their son.*

- *A tractor suitable (or fit) for heavy duty.*

---

tall-growing *(adjective)*

(of plants) having tall spindly stems.

- *The speaker chose "tall-growing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tall-growing" when it is (of plants) having tall spindly stems.*

---

tax assessment *(noun)*

The value set on taxable property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tax assessment."*
- *They discussed "tax assessment" during the group presentation.*

---

thirty-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than thirty.

- *A "thirty-one" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-one" when it is being one more than thirty.*

---

trial-and-error *(adjective)*

Relating to solving problems by experience rather than theory.

- *They adopted a trial-and-error procedure.*
- *He argued that all learning is a trial-and-error process that resembles biological evolution.*

---

valid *(adjective)*

Well grounded in logic or truth or having legal force.

- *A valid inference.*
- *A valid argument.*

---

vital *(adjective)*

Performing an essential function in the living body.

- *Vital organs.*
- *Blood and other vital fluids.*

---

acid-fast *(adjective)*

Not easily decolorized by acid solutions; pertains to micro-organisms (especially the tubercle bacillus that causes tuberculosis).

- *It is useful to describe something as "acid-fast" when it is not easily decolorized by acid solutions; pertains....*
- *The speaker chose "acid-fast" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

alleged *(adjective)*

Declared but not proved; - Wall Street Journal.

- *Alleged abuses of housing benefits.*
- *Students compared "alleged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bands *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *Chromosomes exhibit characteristic bands.*
- *He looked up "bands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with blue.

- *Students compared "blue-gray" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "blue-gray"? Explain why.*

---

brown-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with brown.

- *Students compared "brown-grey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "brown-grey" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chocolate-brown *(adjective)*

Of a color similar to that of wood or earth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chocolate-brown."*
- *Students compared "chocolate-brown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clean-burning *(adjective)*

Leaving little contamination while consuming fuel.

- *Natural gas is a clean-burning fuel.*
- *The speaker chose "clean-burning" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

color-blind *(adjective)*

Unable to distinguish one or more chromatic colors.

- *A "color-blind" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "color-blind."*

---

common mood *(noun)*

A mood (grammatically unmarked) that represents the act or state as an objective fact.

- *Understanding "common mood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "common mood" during the group presentation.*

---

cop out *(verb)*

Choose not to do something, as out of fear of failing.

- *She copped out when she was supposed to get into the hang glider.*
- *She tried to use "cop out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cutting-edge *(adjective)*

In accord with the most fashionable ideas or style.

- *Cutting-edge technology.*
- *Students compared "cutting-edge" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dark-grey *(adjective)*

Of a dark shade of grey.

- *Would you call this situation "dark-grey"? Explain why.*
- *A "dark-grey" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dollar volume *(noun)*

The volume measured in dollars.

- *The store's dollar volume continues to rise.*
- *Understanding "dollar volume" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

double-faced *(adjective)*

Marked by deliberate deceptiveness especially by pretending one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; - Israel Zangwill; ; - W.M.Thackeray.

- *A double-faced infernal traitor and schemer.*
- *Damask is a double-faced fabric.*

---

emotions *(noun)*

Any strong feeling.

- *Understanding "emotions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "emotions" means with a simple example.*

---

genuine *(adjective)*

Not pretended; sincerely felt or expressed.

- *Genuine emotion.*
- *A genuine dilemma.*

---

gray-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with grey.

- *Students compared "gray-blue" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "gray-blue"? Explain why.*

---

gray-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with grey.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gray-green."*
- *A "gray-green" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grey-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with grey.

- *Students compared "grey-brown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "grey-brown" approach may work better in this case.*

---

improving *(adjective)*

Getting higher or more vigorous.

- *An improving economy.*
- *The speaker chose "improving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

light-handed *(adjective)*

Having a metaphorically delicate touch; - New Yorker.

- *The translation is...light-handed...and generally unobtrusive.*
- *A "light-handed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

medium-dry *(adjective)*

Of a wine that is dry but not extremely dry.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "medium-dry."*
- *Would you call this situation "medium-dry"? Explain why.*

---

mother-naked *(adjective)*

As naked as at birth.

- *The speaker chose "mother-naked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "mother-naked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

on the hook *(adjective)*

Caught in a difficult or dangerous situation.

- *There I was back on the hook.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "on the hook."*

---

one hundred twenty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred ten.

- *The speaker chose "one hundred twenty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "one hundred twenty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

one-seed *(adjective)*

Having a single seed.

- *Students compared "one-seed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "one-seed"? Explain why.*

---

paper thin *(adjective)*

Thin as paper.

- *Her blouse was paper thin.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paper thin."*

---

regret *(noun)*

Sadness associated with some wrong done or some disappointment.

- *He wrote a note expressing his regret.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regret."*

rejected *(adjective)*

Rebuffed (by a lover) without warning.

- *Students compared "rejected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rejected."*

reverse *(adjective)*

Of the transmission gear causing backward movement in a motor vehicle.

- *In reverse gear.*
- *Would you call this situation "reverse"? Explain why.*

s-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter S.

- *The speaker chose "s-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "s-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of the letter s.*

scary *(adjective)*

Provoking fear terror.

- *A scary movie.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "scary" when it is provoking fear terror.*

second-string *(adjective)*

Being a replacement or substitute for a regular member of a team.

- *A second-string pitcher.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "second-string" when it is being a replacement or substitute for a regular....*

self-confident *(adjective)*

Showing poise and confidence in your own worth.

- *Hardly more than a boy but firm-knit and self-confident.*
- *The speaker chose "self-confident" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

short-handed *(adjective)*

Inadequate in number of workers or assistants etc.

- *They're rather short-handed at the moment.*
- *A "short-handed" approach may work better in this case.*

soil-building *(adjective)*

(of crops) planted to improve the quality of the soil.

- *Students compared "soil-building" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "soil-building."*

thirty-first *(adjective)*

Coming next after the thirtieth in position.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirty-first."*
- *Students compared "thirty-first" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

thirty-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than thirty.

- *A "thirty-two" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "thirty-two"? Explain why.*

thrown-away *(adjective)*

Thrown away.

- *Salvaged some thrown-away furniture.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thrown-away."*

anxiety attack *(noun)*

A sudden acute episode of intense anxiety and feelings of panic.

- *In class, the teacher used "anxiety attack" to mean a sudden acute episode of intense anxiety and....*
- *The article explained what "anxiety attack" means with a simple example.*

---

cost-efficient *(adjective)*

Productive relative to the cost.

- *A "cost-efficient" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "cost-efficient"? Explain why.*

---

extraordinary *(adjective)*

Beyond what is ordinary or usual; highly unusual or exceptional or remarkable.

- *Extraordinary authority.*
- *An extraordinary achievement.*

---

free-enterprise *(adjective)*

Subscribing to capitalistic competition.

- *Students compared "free-enterprise" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "free-enterprise" when it is subscribing to capitalistic competition.*

---

glory *(noun)*

An indication of radiant light drawn around the head of a saint.

- *He valued glory above life itself.*
- *The glory of the sunrise.*

---

love grass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of the genus Eragrostis; specially useful for forage and for the prevention of erosion.

- *In class, the teacher used "love grass" to mean any of various grasses of the genus eragrostis;....*
- *The article explained what "love grass" means with a simple example.*

---

off the hook *(adjective)*

Freed from danger or blame or obligation.

- *I let him off the hook with a mild reprimand.*
- *A "off the hook" approach may work better in this case.*

---

peace-loving *(adjective)*

Inclined or disposed to peace.

- *Peace-loving citizens.*
- *Students compared "peace-loving" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rock-loving *(adjective)*

Of plants that flourish in a rocky environment.

- *The speaker chose "rock-loving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rock-loving" when it is of plants that flourish in a rocky environment.*

---

searching *(adjective)*

Diligent and thorough in inquiry or investigation.

- *A searching investigation of their past dealings.*
- *Searching insights.*

---

secondary sex character *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics that are not functionally necessary for reproduction (pitch of the voice and body hair and musculature).

- *They discussed "secondary sex character" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secondary sex character."*

---

self-employed *(adjective)*

Working for yourself.

- *Would you call this situation "self-employed"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "self-employed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shell-less *(adjective)*

Of animals or fruits that have no shell.

- *It is useful to describe something as "shell-less" when it is of animals or fruits that have no shell.*
- *Would you call this situation "shell-less"? Explain why.*

---

surrounded *(adjective)*

Confined on all sides.

- *A camp surrounded by enemies.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "surrounded."*

---

thirty-second *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-two in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirty-second."*
- *The speaker chose "thirty-second" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thirty-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than thirty.

- *The speaker chose "thirty-three" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirty-three."*

---

threatened *(adjective)*

(of flora or fauna) likely in the near future to become endangered.

- *The spotted owl is a threatened species, not yet an endangered one.*
- *Students compared "threatened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

user-friendly *(adjective)*

Easy to use.

- *The speaker chose "user-friendly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "user-friendly"? Explain why.*

---

concluded *(adjective)*

Having come or been brought to a conclusion.

- *The speaker chose "concluded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "concluded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

corruption *(noun)*

Moral perversion; impairment of virtue and moral principles.

- *The luxury and corruption among the upper classes.*
- *Corruption of a minor.*

---

cotton up *(verb)*

Ingratiate oneself to; often with insincere behavior.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cotton up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cotton up" when talking about this idea.*

---

crossed *(adjective)*

(of a check) marked for deposit only as indicated by having two lines drawn across it.

- *Spoken with a straight face but crossed fingers.*
- *Crossed forks.*

---

dark-gray *(adjective)*

Of a dark shade of grey.

- *Students compared "dark-gray" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dark-gray."*

---

fancy *(noun)*

A predisposition to like something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fancy."*
- *They discussed "fancy" during the group presentation.*

---

gorgeous *(adjective)*

Dazzlingly beautiful.

- *A gorgeous Victorian gown.*
- *A "gorgeous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grateful *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing gratitude.

- *A grateful heart.*
- *Grateful for the tree's shade.*

---

knock out *(verb)*

Overwhelm with admiration.

- *All the guys were knocked out by her charm.*
- *Knock out a target.*

---

luxury *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that is excessively expensive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luxury."*
- *The article explained what "luxury" means with a simple example.*

---

orange yellow *(noun)*

A shade of yellow tinged with orange.

- *He looked up "orange yellow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orange yellow" during the group presentation.*

---

painted *(adjective)*

Lacking substance or vitality as if produced by painting.

- *In public he wore a painted smile.*
- *The painted desert.*

---

preferred *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *Danny's preferred name is 'Dan'.*
- *A "preferred" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ranked *(adjective)*

Arranged in a sequence of grades or ranks.

- *A "ranked" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ranked."*

---

right of privacy *(noun)*

A legal right (not explicitly provided in the United States Constitution) to be left alone; the right to live life free from unwarranted publicity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right of privacy."*
- *He looked up "right of privacy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

right to privacy *(noun)*

Right to be free of unsanctioned intrusion.

- *The article explained what "right to privacy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "right to privacy" to mean right to be free of unsanctioned intrusion.*

---

round-the-clock *(adjective)*

At all times.

- *Around-the-clock nursing care.*
- *A “round-the-clock” approach may work better in this case.*

---

sequence *(noun)*

A following of one thing after another in time.

- *The doctor saw a sequence of patients.*
- *The sequence of names was alphabetical.*

---

skin colour *(noun)*

The coloring of a person’s face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “skin colour.”*
- *They discussed “skin colour” during the group presentation.*

---

sweet-faced *(adjective)*

Having a pleasing face or one showing a sweet disposition.

- *A sweet-faced child.*
- *Students compared “sweet-faced” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thirty-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than thirty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “thirty-four.”*
- *Students compared “thirty-four” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wage increase *(noun)*

The amount a salary is increased.

- *He got a wage hike.*
- *He looked up “wage increase” because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow-orange *(adjective)*

Of orange tinged with yellow.

- *A “yellow-orange” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “yellow-orange.”*

---

brown-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with brown.

- *It is useful to describe something as “brown-gray” when it is of grey tinged with brown.*
- *Students compared “brown-gray” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

crystal clear *(adjective)*

Transmitting light; able to be seen through with clarity.

- *The cold crystalline water of melted snow.*
- *Crystal clear skies.*

---

dramatic event *(noun)*

An episode that is turbulent or highly emotional.

- *They discussed “dramatic event” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “dramatic event” means with a simple example.*

---

dressed to kill *(adjective)*

Dressed in fancy or formal clothing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dressed to kill.”*
- *Students compared “dressed to kill” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gray-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with grey.

- *It is useful to describe something as “gray-brown” when it is of brown tinged with grey.*
- *Students compared “gray-brown” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hair-raising *(adjective)*

Extremely alarming.

- *Would you call this situation "hair-raising"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hair-raising" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

high frequency *(noun)*

A pitch that is perceived as above other pitches.

- *He looked up "high frequency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "high frequency" during the group presentation.*

impressed *(adjective)*

Deeply or markedly affected or influenced.

- *It is useful to describe something as "impressed" when it is deeply or markedly affected or influenced.*
- *Students compared "impressed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

knock-down *(adjective)*

Strong enough to knock down or overwhelm.

- *A knock-down blow.*
- *A "knock-down" approach may work better in this case.*

mirror image *(noun)*

A likeness in which left and right are reversed.

- *Understanding "mirror image" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mirror image" because he had never seen it before.*

one hundred twenty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred twenty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "one hundred twenty-five" when it is being five more than one hundred twenty.*
- *The speaker chose "one hundred twenty-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

primary colour *(noun)*

Any of three colors from which all others can be obtained by mixing.

- *In class, the teacher used "primary colour" to mean any of three colors from which all others can be....*
- *The article explained what "primary colour" means with a simple example.*

raise the roof *(verb)*

Get very angry.

- *He will raise the roof when he hears this.*
- *He did not know how to use "raise the roof" until he saw an example.*

risk of exposure *(noun)*

The probability of being exposed to an infectious agent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "risk of exposure."*
- *They discussed "risk of exposure" during the group presentation.*

stage-struck *(adjective)*

Infatuated with or enthralled by the theater especially the desire to act.

- *The speaker chose "stage-struck" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "stage-struck" approach may work better in this case.*

stone-blind *(adjective)*

Completely blind.

- *The speaker chose "stone-blind" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stone-blind" when it is completely blind.*

t-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter T.

- *Students compared "t-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "t-shaped."*

---

tax boost *(noun)*

The amount by which taxes are increased.

- *A tax increase of 15 percent.*
- *He looked up "tax boost" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thirty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than thirty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirty-five."*
- *The speaker chose "thirty-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

upcoming *(adjective)*

Of the relatively near future.

- *The upcoming spring fashions.*
- *Would you call this situation "upcoming"? Explain why.*

---

below the belt *(adjective)*

Disregarding the rules (from the notion of an illegal low blow in boxing).

- *Her accusations were below the belt.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "below the belt."*

---

brave *(adjective)*

Possessing or displaying courage; able to face and deal with danger or fear without flinching; - Herman Melville; - William Wordsworth.

- *Familiarity with danger makes a brave man braver but less daring.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brave" when it is possessing or displaying courage; able to face and....*

---

defending *(adjective)*

Attempting to or designed to prevent an opponent from winning or scoring.

- *Would you call this situation "defending"? Explain why.*
- *A "defending" approach may work better in this case.*

---

density *(noun)*

The spatial property of being crowded together.

- *In class, the teacher used "density" to mean the spatial property of being crowded together.*
- *They discussed "density" during the group presentation.*

---

dropping *(adjective)*

Coming down freely under the influence of gravity.

- *The eerie whistle of dropping bombs.*
- *The speaker chose "dropping" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

drops *(noun)*

A sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.

- *He studied the shapes of low-viscosity drops.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drops" to mean a sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.*

---

fancy-free *(adjective)*

Having no commitments or responsibilities; carefree.

- *A fancy-free bachelor.*
- *Would you call this situation "fancy-free"? Explain why.*

---

foster *(adjective)*

Providing or receiving nurture or parental care though not related by blood or legal ties.

- *Foster parent.*

- *Foster child.*

---

heart-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf) shaped like a heart.

- *It is useful to describe something as "heart-shaped" when it is (of a leaf) shaped like a heart.*
- *The speaker chose "heart-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infection *(noun)*

The communication of an attitude or emotional state among a number of people.

- *The infection of his enthusiasm for poetry.*
- *Ambitious men are led astray by an infection that is almost unavoidable.*

---

jokes *(noun)*

A humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke laughter.

- *In class, the teacher used "jokes" to mean a humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke....*
- *Understanding "jokes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naked as the day one was born *(adjective)*

As naked as at birth.

- *Students compared "naked as the day one was born" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "naked as the day one was born"? Explain why.*

---

naked as the day you were born *(adjective)*

As naked as at birth.

- *The speaker chose "naked as the day you were born" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "naked as the day you were born" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pitch-dark *(adjective)*

Extremely dark.

- *It was pitch-dark in the cellar.*
- *The speaker chose "pitch-dark" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

precious *(adjective)*

Characterized by feeling or showing fond affection for.

- *Children are precious.*
- *Diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds are precious stones.*

---

prominent *(adjective)*

Having a quality that thrusts itself into attention.

- *A new theory is the most prominent feature of the book.*
- *A prominent citizen.*

---

proven *(adjective)*

Established beyond doubt.

- *A proven liar.*
- *A Soviet leader of proven shrewdness.*

---

right to liberty *(noun)*

The right to be free.

- *In class, the teacher used "right to liberty" to mean the right to be free.*
- *The article explained what "right to liberty" means with a simple example.*

---

sad-faced *(adjective)*

Having a face with a sad expression.

- *The sad-faced clown.*
- *Students compared "sad-faced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

semi-wild *(adjective)*

Partially wild.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semi-wild."*
- *The speaker chose "semi-wild" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shake up *(verb)*

Stir the feelings, emotions, or peace of.

- *Georgia was shaken up in the Tech game.*
- *He did not know how to use "shake up" until he saw an example.*

---

struggling *(adjective)*

Engaged in a struggle to overcome especially poverty or obscurity.

- *A financially struggling theater.*
- *Struggling artists.*

---

substantial *(adjective)*

Of good quality and condition; solidly built.

- *Several substantial timber buildings.*
- *Won by a substantial margin.*

---

temperatures *(noun)*

The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment (corresponding to its molecular activity).

- *They discussed "temperatures" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "temperatures" to mean the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or....*

---

thirty-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than thirty.

- *A "thirty-six" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "thirty-six" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thirty-third *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-three in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-third" when it is the ordinal number of thirty-three in counting order.*
- *Would you call this situation "thirty-third"? Explain why.*

---

uniform *(adjective)*

The same throughout in structure or composition.

- *At regular (or uniform) intervals.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uniform" when it is the same throughout in structure or composition.*

---

very high frequency *(noun)*

30 to 300 megahertz.

- *He looked up "very high frequency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "very high frequency" to mean 30 to 300 megahertz.*

---

wooden *(adjective)*

Made or consisting of (entirely or in part) or employing wood.

- *A wooden box.*
- *An ancient cart with wooden wheels.*

---

aggressive *(adjective)*

Having or showing determination and energetic pursuit of your ends.

- *An aggressive businessman.*
- *An aggressive basketball player.*

---

apparent *(adjective)*

Appearing as such but not necessarily so.

- *For all his apparent wealth he had no money to pay the rent.*
- *The committee investigated some apparent discrepancies.*

---

bang *(noun)*

The swift release of a store of affective force.

- *They got a great bang out of it.*
- *He got a bang on the head.*

---

central nervous system *(noun)*

The portion of the vertebrate nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.

- *He looked up "central nervous system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "central nervous system" to mean the portion of the vertebrate nervous system....*

---

club-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a club that is larger at one end.

- *Students compared "club-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "club-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

courage *(noun)*

A quality of spirit that enables you to face danger or pain without showing fear.

- *He looked up "courage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "courage" to mean a quality of spirit that enables you to face danger....*

---

diversity *(noun)*

The condition or result of being changeable.

- *A diversity of possibilities.*
- *They discussed "diversity" during the group presentation.*

---

encouraged *(adjective)*

Inspired with confidence.

- *The speaker chose "encouraged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "encouraged"? Explain why.*

---

frozen *(adjective)*

Turned into ice; affected by freezing or by long and severe cold.

- *The frozen North.*
- *Frozen pipes.*

---

gender identity *(noun)*

Your identity as it is experienced with regard to your individuality as male or female; awareness normally begin in infancy and is reinforced during adolescence.

- *They discussed "gender identity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gender identity" means with a simple example.*

---

guards *(noun)*

A posture of defence in boxing or fencing.

- *Guards must be good blockers.*
- *He looked up "guards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highly sensitive *(adjective)*

Readily affected by various agents.

- *A highly sensitive explosive is easily exploded by a shock.*
- *A sensitive colloid is readily coagulated.*

---

humanity *(noun)*

The quality of being human.

- *The article explained what "humanity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humanity" to mean the quality of being human.*

junior-grade *(adjective)*

Inferior in rank or status.

- *A "junior-grade" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "junior-grade" when it is inferior in rank or status.*

l-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter L.

- *Would you call this situation "l-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *A "l-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

low frequency *(noun)*

A pitch that is perceived as below other pitches.

- *He looked up "low frequency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low frequency."*

middle atlantic *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; and usually New York; Pennsylvania; New Jersey.

- *Mid-Atlantic states.*
- *The speaker chose "middle atlantic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

murdered *(adjective)*

Killed unlawfully.

- *The murdered woman.*
- *Lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier.*

occupied *(adjective)*

Seized and controlled as by military invasion.

- *The occupied countries of Europe.*
- *She keeps her time well occupied.*

ongoing *(adjective)*

Currently happening.

- *An ongoing economic crisis.*
- *The speaker chose "ongoing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

painful *(adjective)*

Causing physical or psychological pain.

- *Worked with painful slowness.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "painful."*

private-enterprise *(adjective)*

Subscribing to capitalistic competition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "private-enterprise."*
- *The speaker chose "private-enterprise" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

purple *(noun)*

A purple color or pigment.

- *He was born to the purple.*
- *He looked up "purple" because he had never seen it before.*

raw beauty *(noun)*

Beauty that is stark and powerfully impressive.

- *He looked up "raw beauty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raw beauty" to mean beauty that is stark and powerfully impressive.*

self-possession *(noun)*

The trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.

- *The article explained what "self-possession" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-possession" to mean the trait of resolutely controlling your own behavior.*

---

star-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a star.

- *It is useful to describe something as "star-shaped" when it is shaped like a star.*
- *The speaker chose "star-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sufficient *(adjective)*

Of a quantity that can fulfill a need or requirement but without being abundant.

- *Sufficient food.*
- *Students compared "sufficient" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

suspended *(adjective)*

(of undissolved particles in a fluid) supported or kept from sinking or falling by buoyancy and without apparent attachment.

- *Suspended matter such as silt or mud...*
- *Dust particles suspended in the air.*

---

trend-setting *(adjective)*

Initiating or popularizing a trend.

- *Would you call this situation "trend-setting"? Explain why.*
- *A "trend-setting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

virtual *(adjective)*

Being actually such in almost every respect.

- *The once elegant temple lay in virtual ruin.*
- *A virtual dependence on charity.*

---

w-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter W.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "w-shaped."*
- *Students compared "w-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wood-burning *(adjective)*

Fueled by wood; "a wood-burning stove'.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wood-burning."*
- *Students compared "wood-burning" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wounded *(adjective)*

Suffering from physical injury especially that suffered in battle.

- *Nursing his wounded arm.*
- *Would you call this situation "wounded"? Explain why.*

---

arranged *(adjective)*

Disposed or placed in a particular kind of order.

- *The carefully arranged chessmen.*
- *Haphazardly arranged interlobular septa.*

---

biological *(adjective)*

Of parents and children; related by blood.

- *Biological child.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biological."*

---

blocked *(adjective)*

Completely obstructed or closed off.

- *The storm was responsible for many blocked roads and bridges.*

- *The repaving results in many blocked streets.*

---

bone-covered *(adjective)*

(of animals) armored with bone.

- *The speaker chose "bone-covered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bone-covered" when it is (of animals) armored with bone.*

---

burned *(adjective)*

Treated by heating to a high temperature but below the melting or fusing point.

- *A row of burned houses.*
- *A burned-over site in the forest.*

---

burned-out *(adjective)*

Exhausted as a result of longtime stress.

- *She was burned-out before she was 30.*
- *A burned-out picture tube.*

---

clean-handed *(adjective)*

Free from evil or guilt.

- *Would you call this situation "clean-handed"? Explain why.*
- *A "clean-handed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cold comfort *(noun)*

Very limited consolation or empathy.

- *He told me that time heals all wounds but that was cold comfort to me.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cold comfort" to mean very limited consolation or empathy.*

---

distributed *(adjective)*

Spread out or scattered about or divided up.

- *A "distributed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "distributed"? Explain why.*

---

edited *(adjective)*

Improved or corrected by critical editing.

- *A "edited" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "edited" when it is improved or corrected by critical editing.*

---

equal protection of the laws *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution and by the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

- *Understanding "equal protection of the laws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "equal protection of the laws" during the group presentation.*

---

express joy *(verb)*

Produce laughter.

- *She tried to use "express joy" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "express joy" when talking about this idea.*

---

favour *(noun)*

An advantage to the benefit of someone or something.

- *They discussed "favour" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "favour."*

---

fewer *(adjective)*

(comparative of 'few' used with count nouns) quantifier meaning a smaller number of.

- *Fewer birds came this year.*
- *The birds are fewer this year.*

---

football-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a football.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "football-shaped."*
- *Students compared "football-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

freedom to bear arms *(noun)*

A right guaranteed by the 2nd amendment to the US Constitution.

- *He looked up "freedom to bear arms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "freedom to bear arms" during the group presentation.*

---

half dozen *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of six items or units.

- *The speaker chose "half dozen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "half dozen."*

---

half-dozen *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of six items or units.

- *Students compared "half-dozen" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "half-dozen."*

---

hand-operated *(adjective)*

Operated by hand.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hand-operated" when it is operated by hand.*
- *A "hand-operated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

heavy-handed *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *Incensed at the government's heavy-handed economic policies.*
- *Students compared "heavy-handed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jump for joy *(verb)*

Feel extreme happiness or elation.

- *In everyday English, people use "jump for joy" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "jump for joy" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

non-automatic *(adjective)*

Operated by hand.

- *A "non-automatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "non-automatic" when it is operated by hand.*

---

packed *(adjective)*

Pressed together or compressed.

- *Packed snow.*
- *Stands jam-packed with fans.*

---

self-regard *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.

- *Understanding "self-regard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-regard" to mean the quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.*

---

semi-dry *(adjective)*

Somewhat dry.

- *Swabbing left the deck semi-dry but still slippery.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semi-dry" when it is somewhat dry.*

---

silver grey *(noun)*

A light shade of grey.

- *He looked up “silver grey” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “silver grey” to mean a light shade of grey.*

---

silver-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey resembling silver.

- *A “silver-grey” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “silver-grey” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stability *(noun)*

The quality of being enduring and free from change or variation.

- *The article explained what “stability” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stability” to mean the quality of being enduring and free from change....*

---

stone-grey *(adjective)*

Of the color of slate or granite.

- *A “stone-grey” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “stone-grey”? Explain why.*

---

stones *(noun)*

A lack of feeling or expression or movement.

- *She had jewels made of all the rarest stones.*
- *You should remove the stones from prunes before cooking.*

---

u-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter U.

- *A “u-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “u-shaped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unlikely *(adjective)*

Has little chance of being the case or coming about.

- *An unlikely story.*
- *An unlikely candidate for reelection.*

---

very low frequency *(noun)*

3 to 30 kilohertz.

- *He looked up “very low frequency” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “very low frequency” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burned-over *(adjective)*

Destroyed or badly damaged by fire.

- *A burned-over site in the forest.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “burned-over.”*

---

collective *(adjective)*

Done by or characteristic of individuals acting together.

- *The collective mind.*
- *Collective farms.*

---

deeper *(adjective)*

Of an obscure nature; ; ; ; - Rachel Carson.

- *A “deeper” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “deeper.”*

---

finishing *(noun)*

A decorative texture or appearance of a surface (or the substance that gives it that appearance).

- *The speaker’s finishing was greeted with applause.*
- *They discussed “finishing” during the group presentation.*

h-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter H.

- *Students compared "h-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "h-shaped."*

intellectual *(adjective)*

Of or associated with or requiring the use of the mind.

- *Intellectual problems.*
- *Would you call this situation "intellectual"? Explain why.*

love bite *(noun)*

A temporary red mark on a person's skin resulting from kissing or sucking by their lover.

- *Understanding "love bite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "love bite" to mean a temporary red mark on a person's skin resulting....*

nuts *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Would you call this situation "nuts"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "nuts" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

primary colour for light *(noun)*

Any of three primary colors of light from which all colors can be obtained by additive mixing.

- *The primary colors for light are red, blue, and green.*
- *The article explained what "primary colour for light" means with a simple example.*

protecting *(adjective)*

Shielding (or designed to shield) against harm or discomfort.

- *The protecting blanket of snow.*
- *A protecting alibi.*

ruled *(adjective)*

Subject to a ruling authority.

- *The ruled mass.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ruled" when it is subject to a ruling authority.*

separated *(adjective)*

Being or feeling set or kept apart from others; ; - Sherwood Anderson.

- *Thought of herself as alone and separated from the others.*
- *A separated shoulder.*

steady-going *(adjective)*

Consistent in performance or behavior.

- *A steady-going family man.*
- *The speaker chose "steady-going" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

talented *(adjective)*

Endowed with talent or talents.

- *The speaker chose "talented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "talented" when it is endowed with talent or talents.*

thirty-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than thirty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-seven" when it is being seven more than thirty.*
- *The speaker chose "thirty-seven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

touched *(adjective)*

Being excited or provoked to the expression of an emotion.

- *Very touched by the stranger's kindness.*
- *Students compared "touched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

v-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter V.

- *It is useful to describe something as "v-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of the letter v.*
- *Students compared "v-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wisdom *(noun)*

The quality of being prudent and sensible.

- *They discussed "wisdom" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wisdom."*

---

wonder-struck *(adjective)*

Affected by or overcome with wonder.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wonder-struck" when it is affected by or overcome with wonder.*
- *A "wonder-struck" approach may work better in this case.*

---

absolute temperature *(noun)*

Temperature measured on the absolute scale.

- *They discussed "absolute temperature" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolute temperature" to mean temperature measured on the absolute scale.*

---

attacking *(adjective)*

Disposed to attack.

- *Would you call this situation "attacking"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "attacking" when it is disposed to attack.*

---

awkward *(adjective)*

Lacking grace or skill in manner or movement or performance.

- *An awkward dancer.*
- *An awkward gesture.*

---

blow-by-blow *(adjective)*

Providing great detail.

- *A blow-by-blow account of the movie.*
- *A "blow-by-blow" approach may work better in this case.*

---

box-shaped *(adjective)*

Resembling a box in rectangularity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "box-shaped."*
- *Students compared "box-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

candy-like *(adjective)*

Resembling candy.

- *The speaker chose "candy-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "candy-like"? Explain why.*

---

cross-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a cross.

- *Students compared "cross-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cross-shaped."*

---

dated *(adjective)*

Marked by features of the immediate and usually discounted past.

- *Students compared "dated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Would you call this situation “dated”? Explain why.*

---

derived *(adjective)*

Formed or developed from something else; not original; - John Dewey.

- *The belief that classes and organizations are secondary and derived.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “derived.”*

---

distinct *(adjective)*

Easy to perceive; especially clearly outlined.

- *A distinct flavor.*
- *A distinct odor of turpentine.*

---

educated *(adjective)*

Characterized by full comprehension of the problem involved.

- *An educated guess.*
- *The speaker chose “educated” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eligible *(adjective)*

Qualified for or allowed or worthy of being chosen.

- *Eligible to run for office.*
- *Eligible for retirement benefits.*

---

fast asleep *(adjective)*

Sleeping deeply.

- *Lying fast asleep on the sofa.*
- *It would be cruel to wake him; he’s sound asleep.*

---

fifty-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “fifty-one.”*
- *Students compared “fifty-one” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

funded *(adjective)*

Furnished with funds.

- *Well-funded research.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “funded” when it is furnished with funds.*

---

integrated *(adjective)*

Not segregated; designated as available to all races or groups.

- *Integrated schools.*
- *A more closely integrated economic and political system.*

---

intelligent *(adjective)*

Having the capacity for thought and reason especially to a high degree.

- *Is there intelligent life in the universe?*
- *An intelligent question.*

---

iron-grey *(noun)*

The color of freshly broken cast iron.

- *In class, the teacher used “iron-grey” to mean the color of freshly broken cast iron.*
- *The article explained what “iron-grey” means with a simple example.*

---

lifestyle *(noun)*

A manner of living that reflects the person’s values and attitudes.

- *They discussed “lifestyle” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lifestyle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lighting-up *(adjective)*

Turning lights on.

- *It's lighting-up time.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lighting-up" when it is turning lights on.*

---

love affair *(noun)*

A relationship between two lovers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love affair."*
- *The article explained what "love affair" means with a simple example.*

---

low density *(noun)*

A rarified quality.

- *He looked up "low density" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "low density."*

---

low-density *(adjective)*

Having low relative density or specific gravity.

- *Low-density urban areas.*
- *A "low-density" approach may work better in this case.*

---

purple-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with purple.

- *It is useful to describe something as "purple-black" when it is of black tinged with purple.*
- *A "purple-black" approach may work better in this case.*

---

purple-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with purple.

- *It is useful to describe something as "purple-white" when it is of white tinged with purple.*
- *The speaker chose "purple-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

recommendations *(noun)*

Any quality or characteristic that gains a person a favorable reception or acceptance or admission.

- *In class, the teacher used "recommendations" to mean any quality or characteristic that gains a person a....*
- *They discussed "recommendations" during the group presentation.*

---

remarkable *(adjective)*

Worthy of notice.

- *A remarkable achievement.*
- *A remarkable sight.*

---

self-generated *(adjective)*

Happening or arising without apparent external cause.

- *Students compared "self-generated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-generated"? Explain why.*

---

silver gray *(noun)*

A light shade of grey.

- *In class, the teacher used "silver gray" to mean a light shade of grey.*
- *They discussed "silver gray" during the group presentation.*

---

silver-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey resembling silver.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "silver-gray."*
- *Would you call this situation "silver-gray"? Explain why.*

---

sound asleep *(adjective)*

Sleeping deeply.

- *Lying fast asleep on the sofa.*
- *It would be cruel to wake him; he's sound asleep.*

---

stone-gray *(adjective)*

Of the color of slate or granite.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stone-gray."*
- *Students compared "stone-gray" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strike dumb *(verb)*

Render speechless, as by surprising or shocking.

- *We were struck dumb by the candidate's announcement.*
- *The coach explained when to use "strike dumb" and when to wait.*

---

thirty-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than thirty.

- *Would you call this situation "thirty-eight"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-eight" when it is being eight more than thirty.*

---

worship *(noun)*

A feeling of profound love and admiration.

- *In class, the teacher used "worship" to mean a feeling of profound love and admiration.*
- *Understanding "worship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

y-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of the letter Y.

- *The speaker chose "y-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "y-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

absolute zero *(noun)*

(cryogenics) the lowest temperature theoretically attainable (at which the kinetic energy of atoms and molecules is minimal); 0 Kelvin or -273.15 centigrade or -459.67 Fahrenheit.

- *They discussed "absolute zero" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolute zero" to mean (cryogenics) the lowest temperature theoretically....*

---

at odds *(adjective)*

In disagreement; ; - John Morley.

- *The figures are at odds with our findings.*
- *A "at odds" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bloody *(adjective)*

Having or covered with or accompanied by blood.

- *A bloody nose.*
- *Your scarf is all bloody.*

---

bone dry *(adjective)*

Without a trace of moisture; as dry as a weathered bone.

- *Bone-dry leaves are a fire hazard.*
- *A drier to get the clothes bone dry.*

---

bone-dry *(adjective)*

Without a trace of moisture; as dry as a weathered bone.

- *Bone-dry leaves are a fire hazard.*
- *Would you call this situation "bone-dry"? Explain why.*

---

crucial *(adjective)*

Of extreme importance; vital to the resolution of a crisis.

- *A crucial moment in his career.*
- *A crucial election.*

dependent on *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *Students compared "dependent on" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "dependent on"? Explain why.*

dual *(adjective)*

A grammatical number category referring to two items or units as opposed to one item (singular) or more than two items (plural).

- *Ancient Greek had the dual form but it has merged with the plural form in modern Greek.*
- *Dual controls for pilot and copilot.*

equipped *(adjective)*

Provided or fitted out with what is necessary or useful or appropriate.

- *A well equipped playground.*
- *A ship equipped with every mechanical aid to navigation.*

expanded *(adjective)*

Increased in extent or size or bulk or scope.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "expanded."*
- *Would you call this situation "expanded"? Explain why.*

experimental *(adjective)*

Of the nature of or undergoing an experiment.

- *An experimental drug.*
- *Experimental results that supported the hypothesis.*

fifty-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than fifty.

- *A "fifty-three" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fifty-three"? Explain why.*

fifty-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-two."*
- *The speaker chose "fifty-two" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

frequency response *(noun)*

(electronics) a curve representing the output-to-input ratio of a transducer as a function of frequency.

- *They discussed "frequency response" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frequency response."*

gulf *(noun)*

An unbridgeable disparity (as from a failure of understanding).

- *He felt a gulf between himself and his former friends.*
- *He looked up "gulf" because he had never seen it before.*

ha-ha *(noun)*

A loud laugh that sounds like a horse neighing.

- *The article explained what "ha-ha" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ha-ha."*

hoped-for *(adjective)*

Expected hopefully.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hoped-for" when it is expected hopefully.*
- *Would you call this situation "hoped-for"? Explain why.*

long-dated *(adjective)*

Of a gilt-edged security; having more than 15 years to run before redemption.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-dated."*
- *Would you call this situation "long-dated"? Explain why.*

---

moon-faced *(adjective)*

Having a round face.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "moon-faced."*
- *Students compared "moon-faced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

no man's land *(noun)*

The ambiguous region between two categories or states or conditions (usually containing some features of both).

- *In that no man's land between negotiation and aggression.*
- *In class, the teacher used "no man's land" to mean the ambiguous region between two categories or....*

---

odds-on *(adjective)*

Having a better than even chance of success.

- *The odds-on favorite.*
- *Would you call this situation "odds-on"? Explain why.*

---

on tap *(adjective)*

Available for immediate use.

- *Extra personnel on tap.*
- *Other sports and entertainment facilities are on tap.*

---

peaceful *(adjective)*

Not disturbed by strife or turmoil or war.

- *A peaceful nation.*
- *Peaceful times.*

---

purple-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with purple.

- *Students compared "purple-red" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "purple-red"? Explain why.*

---

red-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with red.

- *Students compared "red-purple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "red-purple"? Explain why.*

---

repeated *(adjective)*

Recurring again and again.

- *Would you call this situation "repeated"? Explain why.*
- *A "repeated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

satisfied *(adjective)*

Filled with satisfaction.

- *A satisfied customer.*
- *Would you call this situation "satisfied"? Explain why.*

---

surprising *(adjective)*

Causing surprise or wonder or amazement.

- *The report shows a surprising lack of hard factual data.*
- *Leaped up with surprising agility.*

---

two-timing *(adjective)*

Not faithful to a spouse or lover.

- *A two-timing boyfriend.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “two-timing.”*

well-educated *(adjective)*

Highly educated; having extensive information or understanding.

- *Students compared “well-educated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “well-educated” when it is highly educated; having extensive information or....*

yellow-marked *(adjective)*

Having yellow marks.

- *The speaker chose “yellow-marked” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “yellow-marked” when it is having yellow marks.*

acceptable *(adjective)*

Judged to be in conformity with approved usage.

- *Acceptable English usage.*
- *The water was acceptable for drinking.*

bar-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a rigid strip of metal or wood.

- *A “bar-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bar-shaped” when it is shaped like a rigid strip of metal or wood.*

challenging *(adjective)*

Requiring full use of your abilities or resources.

- *Performed the most challenging task without a mistake.*
- *A challenging hypothesis.*

close-packed *(adjective)*

Packed especially tightly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “close-packed.”*
- *Students compared “close-packed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

composed *(adjective)*

Serenely self-possessed and free from agitation especially in times of stress.

- *The performer seemed completely composed as she stepped onto the stage.*
- *I felt calm and more composed than I had in a long time.*

concentration *(noun)*

The spatial property of being crowded together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “concentration.”*
- *They discussed “concentration” during the group presentation.*

copper *(noun)*

A reddish-brown color resembling the color of polished copper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “copper.”*
- *They discussed “copper” during the group presentation.*

dawn *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one’s consciousness or emotions.

- *It dawned on him that she had betrayed him.*
- *The age of computers had dawned.*

devil-may-care *(adjective)*

Marked by a carefree unconventionality or disreputableness; - Crary Moore.

- *Students compared “devil-may-care” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “devil-may-care.”*

dust-covered *(adjective)*

Covered with a layer of dust.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dust-covered."*
- *The speaker chose "dust-covered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

duty-bound *(adjective)*

Under a moral obligation to do something.

- *The speaker chose "duty-bound" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "duty-bound" approach may work better in this case.*

empty-headed *(adjective)*

Lacking seriousness; given to frivolity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "empty-headed."*
- *The speaker chose "empty-headed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

executed *(adjective)*

Put to death as punishment.

- *Claimed the body of the executed traitor.*
- *The speaker chose "executed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fan-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a fan.

- *A "fan-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fan-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a fan.*

hilarious *(adjective)*

Marked by or causing boisterous merriment or convulsive laughter.

- *Hilarious broad comedy.*
- *Students compared "hilarious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ignored *(adjective)*

Disregarded.

- *Her ignored advice.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ignored" when it is disregarded.*

investments *(noun)*

The commitment of something other than money (time, energy, or effort) to a project with the expectation of some worthwhile result.

- *He looked up "investments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "investments" during the group presentation.*

iron-gray *(noun)*

The color of freshly broken cast iron.

- *Understanding "iron-gray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iron-gray" to mean the color of freshly broken cast iron.*

item-by-item *(adjective)*

Separate and distinct from others of the same kind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "item-by-item."*
- *Would you call this situation "item-by-item"? Explain why.*

non-discrimination *(noun)*

Fairness in treating people without prejudice.

- *They discussed "non-discrimination" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "non-discrimination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

non-slave *(adjective)*

Where slavery was prohibited.

- *The speaker chose “non-slave” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “non-slave” approach may work better in this case.*

---

pink-orange *(adjective)*

Of orange tinged with pink.

- *A “pink-orange” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “pink-orange” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

radio frequency *(noun)*

An electromagnetic wave frequency between audio and infrared.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “radio frequency.”*
- *The article explained what “radio frequency” means with a simple example.*

---

saving grace *(noun)*

A redeeming quality or characteristic.

- *Her love of music remains her one saving grace.*
- *Her sense of humor has to be a saving grace.*

---

self-sufficient *(adjective)*

Able to provide for your own needs without help from others.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “self-sufficient.”*
- *Students compared “self-sufficient” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shocked *(adjective)*

Struck with fear, dread, or consternation.

- *A “shocked” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “shocked”? Explain why.*

---

sized *(adjective)*

Having the surface treated or coated with sizing.

- *The speaker chose “sized” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “sized”? Explain why.*

---

stretch mark *(noun)*

A narrow band resulting from tension on the skin (as on abdominal skin after pregnancy).

- *In class, the teacher used “stretch mark” to mean a narrow band resulting from tension on the skin....*
- *The article explained what “stretch mark” means with a simple example.*

---

stunning *(adjective)*

Causing great astonishment and consternation.

- *The strike came as a stunning protest against management.*
- *A stunning defeat.*

---

target-hunting *(adjective)*

Guided automatically toward the target.

- *A “target-hunting” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “target-hunting”? Explain why.*

---

yellow-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with yellow.

- *It is useful to describe something as “yellow-grey” when it is of grey tinged with yellow.*
- *Students compared “yellow-grey” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

addressed *(adjective)*

(of mail) marked with a destination.

- *I throw away all mail addressed to ‘resident’.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “addressed.”*

backed *(adjective)*

Having a back or backing, usually of a specified type.

- *Would you call this situation "backed"? Explain why.*
- *A "backed" approach may work better in this case.*

blue-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with blue.

- *A "blue-purple" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blue-purple" when it is of purple tinged with blue.*

camera angle *(noun)*

The point of view of a camera.

- *He looked up "camera angle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camera angle."*

cape of good hope *(noun)*

A point of land in southwestern South Africa (south of Cape Town).

- *They discussed "cape of good hope" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cape of good hope" because he had never seen it before.*

egg-filled *(adjective)*

Full of eggs.

- *Students compared "egg-filled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "egg-filled" approach may work better in this case.*

fifty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than fifty.

- *The speaker chose "fifty-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-five."*

fifty-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than fifty.

- *The speaker chose "fifty-four" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "fifty-four" approach may work better in this case.*

foot-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a foot.

- *Students compared "foot-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "foot-shaped"? Explain why.*

jet black *(noun)*

A very dark black.

- *In class, the teacher used "jet black" to mean a very dark black.*
- *The article explained what "jet black" means with a simple example.*

jet-black *(adjective)*

Of the blackest black; similar to the color of jet or coal.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jet-black."*
- *The speaker chose "jet-black" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

knee-deep *(adjective)*

Coming only to the ankle or knee.

- *Would you call this situation "knee-deep"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "knee-deep" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

life-sized *(adjective)*

Being of the same size as an original.

- *Would you call this situation "life-sized"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "life-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

man-sized *(adjective)*

Very large; appropriate to the size of a man.

- *A man-sized piece of cake.*
- *A man-sized job.*

---

mounted *(adjective)*

Decorated with applied ornamentation; often used in combination; - F.V.W.Mason.

- *The trim brass-mounted carbine of the ranger.*
- *Would you call this situation "mounted"? Explain why.*

---

mutual *(adjective)*

Concerning each of two or more persons or things; especially given or done in return.

- *Mutual respect.*
- *Students compared "mutual" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

offense *(noun)*

A feeling of anger caused by being offended.

- *He looked up "offense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "offense" to mean a feeling of anger caused by being offended.*

---

panic *(noun)*

An overwhelming feeling of fear and anxiety.

- *Panic in the stock market.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panic."*

---

purple-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with purple.

- *A "purple-blue" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "purple-blue" when it is of blue tinged with purple.*

---

purple-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with purple.

- *Would you call this situation "purple-green"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "purple-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

responded *(verb)*

Respond favorably or as hoped.

- *The cancer responded to the aggressive therapy.*
- *The coach explained when to use "responded" and when to wait.*

---

ruined *(adjective)*

Destroyed physically or morally.

- *The unsuccessful run for office left him ruined politically and economically.*
- *A "ruined" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thirty-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than thirty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirty-nine."*
- *The speaker chose "thirty-nine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

worn *(adjective)*

Showing the wearing effects of overwork or care or suffering; ; ; ; - Charles Dickens.

- *Looking careworn as she bent over her mending.*

- *Shocked to see the worn look of his handsome young face.*

---

worn out *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *The trembling of his played out limbs.*
- *Felt completely washed-out.*

---

worn-out *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *Only worn-out horses and cattle.*
- *Worn-out shoes with flapping soles.*

---

accompanied *(adjective)*

Having companions or an escort.

- *There were lone gentlemen and gentlemen accompanied by their wives.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accompanied" when it is having companions or an escort.*

---

blue-chip *(adjective)*

Extremely valuable.

- *Rembrandt is considered a blue-chip artist.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blue-chip."*

---

boundaries *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "boundaries" to mean the greatest possible degree of something.*
- *They discussed "boundaries" during the group presentation.*

---

chest register *(noun)*

The lower ranges of the voice in speaking or singing.

- *Understanding "chest register" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chest register."*

---

coal-fired *(adjective)*

Fueled by burning coal.

- *A coal-fired ship.*
- *Students compared "coal-fired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

considerable *(adjective)*

Large or relatively large in number or amount or extent or degree.

- *A considerable quantity.*
- *The economy was a considerable issue in the campaign.*

---

conventional *(adjective)*

Following accepted customs and proprieties.

- *Conventional wisdom.*
- *She had strayed from the path of conventional behavior.*

---

enormous *(adjective)*

Extraordinarily large in size or extent or amount or power or degree; ; ; ; - Walter Lippman.

- *An enormous boulder.*
- *Enormous expenses.*

---

fifty-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-six."*
- *Would you call this situation "fifty-six"? Explain why.*

---

gains *(noun)*

The advantageous quality of being beneficial.

- *Understanding "gains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gains" to mean the advantageous quality of being beneficial.*

---

grass-covered *(adjective)*

Covered with grass.

- *Wide grass-covered plains as far as the eye could see.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grass-covered."*

---

grass-eating *(adjective)*

Feeding on grasses.

- *The speaker chose "grass-eating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grass-eating" when it is feeding on grasses.*

---

handled *(adjective)*

Having a usually specified type of handle.

- *Pearl-handled revolver.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "handled" when it is having a usually specified type of handle.*

---

high-backed *(adjective)*

Having a high back.

- *A high-backed sofa.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-backed."*

---

hot jazz *(noun)*

Jazz that is emotionally charged and intense and marked by strong rhythms and improvisation.

- *In class, the teacher used "hot jazz" to mean jazz that is emotionally charged and intense and....*
- *Understanding "hot jazz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jumped-up *(adjective)*

(British informal) upstart.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jumped-up."*
- *A "jumped-up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

loaded *(adjective)*

Having an abundant supply of money or possessions of value.

- *Not merely rich but loaded.*
- *A tray loaded with dishes.*

---

measured *(adjective)*

Carefully thought out in advance.

- *With measured irony.*
- *Walking at the same measured pace.*

---

mercy *(noun)*

A disposition to be kind and forgiving.

- *He threw himself on the mercy of the court.*
- *It was a mercy we got out alive.*

---

mid-atlantic *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; and usually New York; Pennsylvania; New Jersey.

- *Mid-Atlantic states.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mid-atlantic."*

---

outer *(adjective)*

Being on the outside or further from a center.

- *Spent hours adorning the outer man.*
- *The outer suburbs.*

---

pissed *(adjective)*

Aroused to impatience or anger.

- *Felt really pissed at her snootiness.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “pissed” when it is aroused to impatience or anger.*

---

powered *(adjective)*

(often used in combination) having or using or propelled by means of power or power of a specified kind.

- *Powered flight.*
- *Kerosine-powered jet engines.*

---

recovered *(adjective)*

Freed from illness or injury; ; ; ; - Normon Cameron.

- *Appears to be entirely recovered.*
- *When the recovered patient tries to remember what occurred during his delirium.*

---

risk of infection *(noun)*

The probability of becoming infected given that exposure to an infectious agent has occurred.

- *The article explained what “risk of infection” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “risk of infection.”*

---

rude *(adjective)*

Lacking civility or good manners; - Willa Cather.

- *It is useful to describe something as “rude” when it is lacking civility or good manners; - willa cather.*
- *Students compared “rude” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

self-educated *(adjective)*

Educated by your own efforts rather than by formal instruction.

- *It is useful to describe something as “self-educated” when it is educated by your own efforts rather than by formal....*
- *Students compared “self-educated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

short-dated *(adjective)*

Of a gilt-edged security; having less than 5 years to run before redemption.

- *The speaker chose “short-dated” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “short-dated” when it is of a gilt-edged security; having less than 5 years....*

---

soft-spoken *(adjective)*

Having a speaking manner that is not loud or harsh.

- *She was always soft-spoken.*
- *A “soft-spoken” approach may work better in this case.*

---

square-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a square.

- *A “square-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “square-shaped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

suits *(noun)*

A man’s courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage).

- *All the suits care about is the bottom line.*
- *He looked up “suits” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thirty-fourth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-four in counting order.

- *A “thirty-fourth” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “thirty-fourth” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

well-worn *(adjective)*

Repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.

- *A "well-worn" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "well-worn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

wheels *(noun)*

Forces that provide energy and direction.

- *The wheels of government began to turn.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wheels" to mean forces that provide energy and direction.*

yellow-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with yellow.

- *Would you call this situation "yellow-gray"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "yellow-gray" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

accuracy *(noun)*

The quality of being near to the true value.

- *He was beginning to doubt the accuracy of his compass.*
- *The atomic clock enabled scientists to measure time with much greater accuracy.*

artificial *(adjective)*

Contrived by art rather than nature.

- *Artificial flowers.*
- *Artificial flavoring.*

bag-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bag.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bag-shaped" when it is shaped like a bag.*
- *Students compared "bag-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bottle-fed *(adjective)*

(of an infant) given milk from a bottle.

- *Would you call this situation "bottle-fed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bottle-fed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

broad-headed *(adjective)*

Having a brachycephalic head.

- *Students compared "broad-headed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "broad-headed."*

brown-purple *(adjective)*

Of dark purple tinted with brown.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brown-purple."*
- *Would you call this situation "brown-purple"? Explain why.*

celebrated *(adjective)*

Widely known and esteemed.

- *A celebrated musician.*
- *The speaker chose "celebrated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

diverse *(adjective)*

Distinctly dissimilar or unlike.

- *Celebrities as diverse as Bob Hope and Bob Dylan.*
- *A person of diverse talents.*

functional *(adjective)*

Involving or affecting function rather than physiology.

- *Functional deafness.*
- *A style of writing in which every word is functional.*

---

high-powered *(adjective)*

(used of microscopes) capable of a high degree of magnification.

- *A high-powered microscope.*
- *High-powered executives.*

---

human-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a human being.

- *The speaker chose "human-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "human-sized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

isolated *(adjective)*

Under forced isolation especially for health reasons.

- *Isolated patients.*
- *Isolated instances of rebellion.*

---

jealous *(adjective)*

Showing extreme cupidity; painfully desirous of another's advantages.

- *Jealous of his success and covetous of his possessions.*
- *A jealous lover.*

---

knife-edge *(noun)*

A narrow boundary.

- *He lived on a knife-edge between genius and insanity.*
- *The article explained what "knife-edge" means with a simple example.*

---

knocked out *(adjective)*

Knocked unconscious by a heavy blow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "knocked out."*
- *Would you call this situation "knocked out"? Explain why.*

---

landed *(adjective)*

Owning or consisting of land or real estate.

- *The landed gentry.*
- *Landed property.*

---

lazy *(adjective)*

Disinclined to work or exertion.

- *Too lazy to wash the dishes.*
- *Up a lazy river.*

---

loaded down *(adjective)*

Bearing a physically heavy weight or load.

- *Loaded down with packages.*
- *Bowed down with troubles.*

---

long-handled *(adjective)*

Having a long handle.

- *The speaker chose "long-handled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-handled."*

---

modified *(adjective)*

Changed in form or character.

- *Their modified stand made the issue more acceptable.*

- *The performance of the modified aircraft was much improved.*

---

municipal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the government of a municipality; - J.L.kuntz.

- *International law...only authorizes a belligerent to punish a spy under its municipal law.*
- *Would you call this situation "municipal"? Explain why.*

---

neutral *(adjective)*

Lacking distinguishing quality or characteristics.

- *A neutral personality that made no impression whatever.*
- *A neutral observer.*

---

night terror *(noun)*

An emotional episode (usually in young children) in which the person awakens in terror with feelings of anxiety and fear but is unable to remember any incident that might have provoked those feelings.

- *He looked up "night terror" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "night terror."*

---

noble *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or constituting the hereditary aristocracy especially as derived from feudal times.

- *Of noble birth.*
- *A noble spirit.*

---

oldest *(adjective)*

Of long duration; not new.

- *The speaker chose "oldest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "oldest" when it is of long duration; not new.*

---

physical composition *(noun)*

The way in which someone or something is composed.

- *The article explained what "physical composition" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical composition."*

---

pissed off *(adjective)*

Aroused to impatience or anger.

- *Felt really pissed at her snootiness.*
- *A "pissed off" approach may work better in this case.*

---

popularity *(noun)*

The quality of being widely admired or accepted or sought after.

- *His charm soon won him affection and popularity.*
- *The universal popularity of American movies.*

---

purple-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with purple.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "purple-brown."*
- *Would you call this situation "purple-brown"? Explain why.*

---

ring-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a ring.

- *Would you call this situation "ring-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ring-shaped."*

---

sacred *(adjective)*

Concerned with religion or religious purposes.

- *Sacred texts.*
- *Sacred rites.*

self-satisfied *(adjective)*

Contented to a fault with oneself or one's actions.

- *His self-satisfied dignity.*
- *A "self-satisfied" approach may work better in this case.*

tape-recorded *(adjective)*

Recorded on tape.

- *The speaker chose "tape-recorded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tape-recorded" when it is recorded on tape.*

thirty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-five in counting order.

- *Would you call this situation "thirty-fifth"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of thirty-five in counting order.*

toxic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by a toxin or poison.

- *Suffering from exposure to toxic substances.*
- *A "toxic" approach may work better in this case.*

wider *(adjective)*

Having great (or a certain) extent from one side to the other.

- *A "wider" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wider."*

wound *(noun)*

A figurative injury (to your feelings or pride); ; ; –Robert Frost.

- *He feared that mentioning it might reopen the wound.*
- *Deep in her breast lives the silent wound.*

wound up *(adjective)*

Brought to a state of great tension.

- *All wound up for a fight.*
- *Would you call this situation "wound up"? Explain why.*

african love grass *(noun)*

Perennial South African grass having densely clumped flimsy stems; introduced into United States especially for erosion control.

- *In class, the teacher used "african love grass" to mean perennial south african grass having densely....*
- *Understanding "african love grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

apple-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the general shape of an apple.

- *Students compared "apple-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "apple-shaped"? Explain why.*

assuming *(adjective)*

Excessively forward.

- *On a subject like this it would be too assuming for me to decide.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "assuming."*

blessed *(adjective)*

Highly favored or fortunate (as e.g. by divine grace).

- *Our blessed land.*
- *The blessed assurance of a steady income.*

break someone's heart *(verb)*

Cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody.

- *The young man broke the girl's heart when he told her was going to marry her best friend.*
- *In everyday English, people use "break someone's heart" when talking about this idea.*

---

casual *(adjective)*

Appropriate for ordinary or routine occasions.

- *Casual clothes.*
- *An ability to interest casual students.*

---

certified *(adjective)*

Endorsed authoritatively as having met certain requirements.

- *A certified public accountant.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "certified."*

---

civilian *(adjective)*

Associated with civil life or performed by persons who are not active members of the military.

- *Civilian clothing.*
- *Civilian life.*

---

constitutional union party *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1859 by former Whigs who hoped to preserve the Union.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constitutional union party."*
- *He looked up "constitutional union party" because he had never seen it before.*

---

controversial *(adjective)*

Marked by or capable of arousing controversy.

- *The issue of the death penalty is highly controversial.*
- *Rushdie's controversial book.*

---

disgusting *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *A disgusting smell.*
- *The speaker chose "disgusting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

down pat *(adjective)*

Understood perfectly.

- *Had his algebra problems down.*
- *A "down pat" approach may work better in this case.*

---

equality before the law *(noun)*

The right to equal protection of the laws.

- *Understanding "equality before the law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equality before the law."*

---

fifty-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than fifty.

- *Would you call this situation "fifty-seven"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-seven."*

---

hundred-and-twenty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred twenty-five in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hundred-and-twenty-fifth" when it is the ordinal number of one hundred twenty-five in....*
- *Would you call this situation "hundred-and-twenty-fifth"? Explain why.*

---

implemented *(adjective)*

Forced or compelled or put in force.

- *Would you call this situation "implemented"? Explain why.*

- *A "implemented" approach may work better in this case.*

---

legendary *(adjective)*

So celebrated as to having taken on the nature of a legend.

- *The legendary exploits of the arctic trailblazers.*
- *Legendary exploits of Jesse James.*

---

low-backed *(adjective)*

Having a low back.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-backed."*
- *Students compared "low-backed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

outdoor *(adjective)*

Located, suited for, or taking place in the open air.

- *Outdoor clothes.*
- *Badminton and other outdoor games.*

---

paper tiger *(noun)*

The nature of a person or organization that appears powerful but is actually powerless and ineffectual.

- *He reminded Mao that the paper tiger had nuclear teeth.*
- *The article explained what "paper tiger" means with a simple example.*

---

quick-frozen *(adjective)*

(used of foods) preserved by freezing sufficiently rapidly to retain flavor and nutritional value.

- *Students compared "quick-frozen" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "quick-frozen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

regulatory *(adjective)*

Restricting according to rules or principles.

- *A regulatory gene.*
- *Students compared "regulatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rock-steady *(adjective)*

Consistent in performance or behavior.

- *Students compared "rock-steady" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "rock-steady" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sound judgment *(noun)*

The capacity to assess situations or circumstances shrewdly and to draw sound conclusions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound judgment."*
- *The article explained what "sound judgment" means with a simple example.*

---

strict *(adjective)*

Severe and unremitting in making demands.

- *Strict standards.*
- *A strict vegetarian.*

---

ultra *(adjective)*

(used of opinions and actions) far beyond the norm.

- *An ultra conservative.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ultra" when it is (used of opinions and actions) far beyond the norm.*

---

unexpected *(adjective)*

Not expected or anticipated.

- *Unexpected guests.*
- *Unexpected news.*

---

war-worn *(adjective)*

Laid waste by war.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "war-worn."*
- *A "war-worn" approach may work better in this case.*

---

affordable *(adjective)*

That you have the financial means for.

- *Students compared "affordable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affordable."*

---

bearing *(noun)*

Characteristic way of bearing one's body.

- *Those issues have no bearing on our situation.*
- *Understanding "bearing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cancelled *(adjective)*

(of events) no longer planned or scheduled.

- *A "cancelled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cancelled" when it is (of events) no longer planned or scheduled.*

---

cheaper *(adjective)*

Relatively low in price or charging low prices.

- *Would you call this situation "cheaper"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cheaper" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

demonstrated *(adjective)*

Having been demonstrated or verified beyond doubt.

- *It is useful to describe something as "demonstrated" when it is having been demonstrated or verified beyond doubt.*
- *Would you call this situation "demonstrated"? Explain why.*

---

dependent upon *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *A "dependent upon" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dependent upon" when it is determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.*

---

dirty-faced *(adjective)*

Having a dirty face.

- *A crowd of dirty-faced ragamuffins surrounded him.*
- *Would you call this situation "dirty-faced"? Explain why.*

---

handsome *(adjective)*

Pleasing in appearance especially by reason of conformity to ideals of form and proportion; ; ; ; - Thackeray; - Lillian Hellman.

- *Very pretty but not so extraordinarily handsome.*
- *A handsome allowance.*

---

king-sized *(adjective)*

Extra large.

- *A "king-sized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "king-sized" when it is extra large.*

---

leaf-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a leaf.

- *Students compared "leaf-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "leaf-like"? Explain why.*

---

magical *(adjective)*

Possessing or using or characteristic of or appropriate to supernatural powers; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *A magical spell.*
- *Students compared "magical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nasty *(adjective)*

Offensive or even (of persons) malicious; ; ; ; ; - Ezra Pound.

- *In a nasty mood.*
- *A nasty accident.*

---

off one's guard *(adjective)*

Not prepared or vigilant.

- *Caught in an off-guard moment.*
- *Found him off his guard.*

---

pleasant *(adjective)*

Affording pleasure; being in harmony with your taste or likings.

- *We had a pleasant evening together.*
- *A pleasant scene.*

---

productive *(adjective)*

Having the ability to produce or originate.

- *Productive farmland.*
- *His productive years.*

---

self-addressed *(adjective)*

Addressed to yourself.

- *Enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with all submissions.*
- *Students compared "self-addressed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shorter *(adjective)*

Of speech sounds or syllables of relatively short duration.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shorter."*
- *Students compared "shorter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

socialist *(adjective)*

Advocating or following the socialist principles.

- *Socialistic government.*
- *A "socialist" approach may work better in this case.*

---

trigger-happy *(adjective)*

Marked by extreme intensity of emotions or convictions; inclined to react violently; fervid.

- *The speaker chose "trigger-happy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trigger-happy."*

---

useless *(adjective)*

Having no beneficial use or incapable of functioning usefully.

- *A kitchen full of useless gadgets.*
- *She is useless in an emergency.*

---

white-shoe *(adjective)*

Denoting a company or law firm owned and run by members of the WASP elite who are generally conservative.

- *The politician tried to hide his white-shoe background.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "white-shoe."*

---

beaten-up *(adjective)*

Damaged by blows or hard usage.

- *The beaten-up old Ford.*
- *The speaker chose "beaten-up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bitter *(noun)*

The property of having a harsh unpleasant taste.

- *Understanding "bitter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bitter" to mean the property of having a harsh unpleasant taste.*

blown *(adjective)*

Being moved or acted upon by moving air or vapor.

- *Blown clouds of dust choked the riders.*
- *Blown soil mounded on the window sill.*

blown-up *(adjective)*

As of a photograph; made larger.

- *Students compared "blown-up" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blown-up."*

boat-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a concave shape like a boat.

- *Students compared "boat-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "boat-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

brick red *(noun)*

A bright reddish-brown color.

- *In class, the teacher used "brick red" to mean a bright reddish-brown color.*
- *Understanding "brick red" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cape fear *(noun)*

A cape in southeastern North Carolina extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

- *The article explained what "cape fear" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cape fear" during the group presentation.*

clever *(adjective)*

Mentally quick and resourceful; ; -Bram Stoker.

- *You are a clever man...you reason well and your wit is bold.*
- *Too clever to be sound.*

continuous *(adjective)*

Continuing in time or space without interruption; - James Jeans.

- *A continuous rearrangement of electrons in the solar atoms results in the emission of light.*
- *A continuous bout of illness lasting six months.*

converted *(adjective)*

Spiritually reborn or converted.

- *Students compared "converted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "converted."*

dog-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of an average dog.

- *Would you call this situation "dog-sized"? Explain why.*
- *A "dog-sized" approach may work better in this case.*

double-bass *(adjective)*

Pitched an octave below normal bass instrumental or vocal range.

- *Contrabass or double-bass clarinet.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "double-bass."*

execution speed *(noun)*

(computer science) the speed with which a computational device can execute instructions; measured in MIPS.

- *They discussed "execution speed" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "execution speed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extremely high frequency *(noun)*

30 to 300 gigahertz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extremely high frequency."*
- *They discussed "extremely high frequency" during the group presentation.*

---

fifty-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than fifty.

- *Students compared "fifty-eight" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-eight."*

---

grey-headed *(adjective)*

Showing characteristics of age, especially having grey or white hair; -Coleridge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grey-headed."*
- *The speaker chose "grey-headed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

high-tension *(adjective)*

Subjected to or capable of operating under relatively high voltage.

- *High-tension wire.*
- *A "high-tension" approach may work better in this case.*

---

identical *(adjective)*

(of twins) derived from a single egg or ovum.

- *Identical twins are monovular.*
- *A "identical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

low-powered *(adjective)*

Having little power to do work.

- *A low-powered engine.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-powered."*

---

moderate-size *(adjective)*

Intermediate in size.

- *A "moderate-size" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "moderate-size"? Explain why.*

---

multi-colour *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "multi-colour" when it is having sections or patches colored differently and....*
- *Would you call this situation "multi-colour"? Explain why.*

---

no-nonsense *(adjective)*

Not tolerating irrelevancies.

- *The no-nonsense tones of a stern parent.*
- *A "no-nonsense" approach may work better in this case.*

---

on the fence *(adjective)*

Characterized by indecision.

- *Some who had been on the fence came out in favor of the plan.*
- *Too many voters still declare they are undecided.*

---

one hundred thirty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred twenty.

- *Would you call this situation "one hundred thirty"? Explain why.*

- *The speaker chose “one hundred thirty” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

red-brick *(adjective)*

Of or relating to British universities founded in the late 19th century or the 20th century.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “red-brick.”*
- *Students compared “red-brick” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rolled *(adjective)*

Especially of petals or leaves in bud; having margins rolled inward.

- *His rolled umbrella hanging on his arm.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “rolled” when it is especially of petals or leaves in bud; having....*

---

round-backed *(adjective)*

Having the back and shoulders rounded; not erect.

- *A “round-backed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “round-backed.”*

---

royal purple *(noun)*

A shade of purple tinged with red.

- *They discussed “royal purple” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “royal purple” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sink in *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one’s consciousness or emotions.

- *Learners should practice how to use “sink in” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “sink in” when talking about this idea.*

---

vulnerable *(adjective)*

Susceptible to criticism or persuasion or temptation.

- *Vulnerable to bribery.*
- *An argument vulnerable to refutation.*

---

wealthy *(adjective)*

Having an abundant supply of money or possessions of value.

- *Wealthy corporations.*
- *Students compared “wealthy” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

caring *(adjective)*

Feeling and exhibiting concern and empathy for others.

- *Caring friends.*
- *Students compared “caring” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chest tone *(noun)*

The lower ranges of the voice in speaking or singing.

- *The article explained what “chest tone” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “chest tone” during the group presentation.*

---

classical style *(noun)*

The artistic style of ancient Greek art with its emphasis on proportion and harmony.

- *In class, the teacher used “classical style” to mean the artistic style of ancient greek art with its....*
- *The article explained what “classical style” means with a simple example.*

---

cleared *(adjective)*

Rid of objects or obstructions such as e.g. trees and brush.

- *Cleared land.*
- *Cleared streets free of fallen trees and debris.*

---

colour-blind *(adjective)*

Unable to distinguish one or more chromatic colors.

- *Would you call this situation "colour-blind"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "colour-blind."*

---

dealt out *(adjective)*

Given out in portions.

- *Students compared "dealt out" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dealt out."*

---

delayed *(adjective)*

Not as far along as normal in development.

- *Would you call this situation "delayed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "delayed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dismissed *(adjective)*

Having lost your job.

- *A "dismissed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "dismissed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

distinguished *(adjective)*

Used of a person's appearance or behavior; befitting an eminent person.

- *His distinguished bearing.*
- *Our distinguished professor.*

---

empty-handed *(adjective)*

Having acquired or gained nothing.

- *The returned from the negotiations empty-handed.*
- *Students compared "empty-handed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

flip out *(verb)*

React in an excited, delighted, or surprised way.

- *He flipped when he heard that he was accepted into Princeton University.*
- *He flipped when he heard that he was being laid off.*

---

forty-first *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-one in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "forty-first" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "forty-first" when it is the ordinal number of forty-one in counting order.*

---

forty-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than forty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-one."*
- *Would you call this situation "forty-one"? Explain why.*

---

forty-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than forty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-two."*
- *Students compared "forty-two" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

freedom from discrimination *(noun)*

Immunity from discrimination on the basis of race or sex or nationality or religion or age; guaranteed by federal laws of the United States.

- *The article explained what "freedom from discrimination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freedom from discrimination" to mean immunity from discrimination on the basis of race....*

---

gray-headed *(adjective)*

Showing characteristics of age, especially having grey or white hair; -Coleridge.

- *The speaker chose "gray-headed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "gray-headed"? Explain why.*

---

grey-pink *(adjective)*

Of pink tinged with grey.

- *It is useful to describe something as "grey-pink" when it is of pink tinged with grey.*
- *A "grey-pink" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hated *(adjective)*

Treated with contempt.

- *Would you call this situation "hated"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "hated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

in the flesh *(adjective)*

An appearance carried out personally in someone else's physical presence.

- *He carried out the negotiations in person.*
- *A personal appearance is an appearance by a person in the flesh.*

---

incorporated *(adjective)*

Organized and maintained as a legal corporation.

- *An incorporated town.*
- *The ideas incorporated in his revised manuscript.*

---

jerry-built *(adjective)*

Of inferior workmanship and materials.

- *Mean little jerry-built houses.*
- *A "jerry-built" approach may work better in this case.*

---

live-bearing *(adjective)*

Producing living young (not eggs).

- *A "live-bearing" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "live-bearing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

loyal *(adjective)*

Unwavering in devotion to friend or vow or cause; ; ; - Campaign song for William Henry Harrison.

- *Loyal supporters.*
- *A "loyal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

magical power *(noun)*

An ability to perform magic.

- *They discussed "magical power" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "magical power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mental disorder *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a psychological disorder of thought or emotion; a more neutral term than mental illness.

- *The article explained what "mental disorder" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mental disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

owner-occupied *(adjective)*

Lived in by the owner.

- *One owner-occupied and three rental apartments.*
- *Students compared "owner-occupied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

panic attack *(noun)*

A sudden attack of fear.

- *They discussed "panic attack" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "panic attack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

powder blue *(noun)*

A pale blue color with grey in it.

- *The article explained what "powder blue" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "powder blue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

privilege *(noun)*

A right reserved exclusively by a particular person or group (especially a hereditary or official right).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "privilege."*
- *The article explained what "privilege" means with a simple example.*

rolled into one *(adjective)*

Made up of several components combined into a single entity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rolled into one" when it is made up of several components combined into a....*
- *Would you call this situation "rolled into one"? Explain why.*

rose-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple with a rose tinge.

- *Students compared "rose-purple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rose-purple."*

shock-headed *(adjective)*

Having a shock (or untidy mass) of hair.

- *Shock-headed teenagers.*
- *Would you call this situation "shock-headed"? Explain why.*

trusted *(adjective)*

(of persons) worthy of trust or confidence.

- *A sure (or trusted) friend.*
- *A "trusted" approach may work better in this case.*

volumes *(noun)*

The property of something that is great in magnitude.

- *Mix one volume of the solution with ten volumes of water.*
- *They discussed "volumes" during the group presentation.*

bowl-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a concave shape with an open top like a bowl.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bowl-shaped" when it is having a concave shape with an open top like a bowl.*
- *Would you call this situation "bowl-shaped"? Explain why.*

bulk *(noun)*

The property of something that is great in magnitude.

- *It is cheaper to buy it in bulk.*
- *The bulk of the work is finished.*

coal-burning *(adjective)*

Fueled by burning coal.

- *A "coal-burning" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "coal-burning"? Explain why.*

distant *(adjective)*

Far apart in relevance or relationship or kinship.

- *A distant cousin.*
- *A distant likeness.*

emerging *(adjective)*

Coming into existence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "emerging" when it is coming into existence.*
- *The speaker chose "emerging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

emotion *(noun)*

Any strong feeling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emotion."*
- *He looked up "emotion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

excitement *(noun)*

The state of being emotionally aroused and worked up.

- *His face was flushed with excitement and his hands trembled.*
- *He could hardly conceal his excitement when she agreed.*

---

extremely low frequency *(noun)*

Below 3 kilohertz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extremely low frequency."*
- *Understanding "extremely low frequency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fifty-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than fifty.

- *The speaker chose "fifty-nine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-nine."*

---

forty-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than forty.

- *A "forty-three" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "forty-three" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

full-blown *(adjective)*

Having or displaying all the characteristics necessary for completeness.

- *A full-blown financial crisis.*
- *A full-blown rose.*

---

high-stepped *(adjective)*

Having or moving with a high step.

- *His high-stepped stride.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-stepped" when it is having or moving with a high step.*

---

humor *(noun)*

The trait of appreciating (and being able to express) the humorous.

- *She didn't appreciate my humor.*
- *You can't survive in the army without a sense of humor.*

---

low-tension *(adjective)*

Subjected to or capable of operating under relative low voltage.

- *A "low-tension" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "low-tension" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mar *(noun)*

A mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of something (especially on a person's body).

- *Understanding "mar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mar" to mean a mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of....*

---

margin of safety *(noun)*

The margin required in order to insure safety.

- *In engineering the margin of safety is the strength of the material minus the anticipated stress.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "margin of safety."*

---

nerve *(noun)*

The courage to carry on.

- *He looked up "nerve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

one hundred thirty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred thirty.

- *A "one hundred thirty-five" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred thirty-five."*

---

participating *(adjective)*

Taking part in an activity.

- *The participating organizations.*
- *A "participating" approach may work better in this case.*

---

remote-controlled *(adjective)*

Lacking a crew.

- *A "remote-controlled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "remote-controlled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

respective *(adjective)*

Considered individually.

- *The respective club members.*
- *Would you call this situation "respective"? Explain why.*

---

restricted *(adjective)*

Subject to restriction or subjected to restriction.

- *Of restricted importance.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "restricted."*

---

safety margin *(noun)*

The margin required in order to insure safety.

- *In engineering the margin of safety is the strength of the material minus the anticipated stress.*
- *Understanding "safety margin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandy *(adjective)*

Of hair color; pale yellowish to yellowish brown.

- *The speaker chose "sandy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "sandy"? Explain why.*

---

situated *(adjective)*

Situated in a particular spot or position.

- *Nicely situated on a quiet riverbank.*
- *The speaker chose "situated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spotted *(adjective)*

Having spots or patches (small areas of contrasting color or texture).

- *A black-and-white spotted cow.*
- *The speaker chose "spotted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sustained *(adjective)*

Maintained at length without interruption or weakening.

- *Sustained flight.*
- *Students compared "sustained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

threatening *(adjective)*

Threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments.

- *His threatening behavior.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "threatening."*

---

too-generous *(adjective)*

Very generous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "too-generous."*
- *Students compared "too-generous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trapped *(adjective)*

Forced to turn and face attackers.

- *Like a trapped animal.*
- *Would you call this situation "trapped"? Explain why.*

---

twenty-sixth *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-fifth in position.

- *Students compared "twenty-sixth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twenty-sixth."*

---

uncomfortable *(adjective)*

Conducive to or feeling mental discomfort.

- *This kind of life can prove disruptive and uncomfortable.*
- *The uncomfortable truth.*

---

weakness *(noun)*

A penchant for something even though it might not be good for you.

- *He has a weakness for chocolate.*
- *In spite of their weakness the group remains active.*

---

widespread *(adjective)*

Widely circulated or diffused.

- *A widespread doctrine.*
- *Widespread fear of nuclear war.*

---

young-bearing *(adjective)*

Capable of producing eggs and bearing offspring.

- *The speaker chose "young-bearing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "young-bearing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

accepting *(adjective)*

Tolerating without protest.

- *Always more accepting of coaching suggestion than her teammates.*
- *The atmosphere was judged to be more supporting and accepting.*

---

accessible *(adjective)*

Capable of being read with comprehension.

- *Readily accessible to the nonprofessional reader.*
- *Most students now have computers accessible.*

---

advised *(adjective)*

Having the benefit of careful prior consideration or counsel.

- *A well-advised delay in carrying out the plan.*
- *Students compared "advised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

animation *(noun)*

The property of being able to survive and grow.

- *In class, the teacher used “animation” to mean the property of being able to survive and grow.*
- *Understanding “animation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balanced *(adjective)*

Being in a state of proper equilibrium.

- *The carefully balanced seesaw.*
- *A properly balanced symphony orchestra.*

---

bare *(adjective)*

Lacking its natural or customary covering.

- *A bare hill.*
- *Bare feet.*

---

cherry *(noun)*

A red the color of ripe cherries.

- *They discussed “cherry” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cherry” to mean a red the color of ripe cherries.*

---

chill *(noun)*

An almost pleasurable sensation of fright.

- *Understanding “chill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “chill” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chill out *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *Learners should practice how to use “chill out” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “chill out” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

concert pitch *(noun)*

The pitch used to tune instruments for concert performances; usually assigns 440 Hz to the A above middle C.

- *He looked up “concert pitch” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “concert pitch.”*

---

conscious *(adjective)*

Knowing and perceiving; having awareness of surroundings and sensations and thoughts.

- *Remained conscious during the operation.*
- *Conscious of his faults.*

---

copper color *(noun)*

A reddish-brown color resembling the color of polished copper.

- *In class, the teacher used “copper color” to mean a reddish-brown color resembling the color of....*
- *The article explained what “copper color” means with a simple example.*

---

devoted *(adjective)*

(followed by ‘to’) dedicated exclusively to a purpose or use.

- *Large sums devoted to the care of the poor.*
- *A life devoted to poetry.*

---

dominated *(adjective)*

Controlled or ruled by superior authority or power.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dominated.”*
- *A “dominated” approach may work better in this case.*

---

endless *(adjective)*

Having no known beginning and presumably no end.

- *Time is endless.*
- *Endless debates.*

escaped *(adjective)*

Having escaped, especially from confinement.

- *Searching for two escaped prisoners.*
- *A "escaped" approach may work better in this case.*

forty-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than forty.

- *The speaker chose "forty-four" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "forty-four"? Explain why.*

forty-second *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-two in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "forty-second" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "forty-second" approach may work better in this case.*

good humor *(noun)*

A cheerful and agreeable mood.

- *He looked up "good humor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "good humor" to mean a cheerful and agreeable mood.*

gray-pink *(adjective)*

Of pink tinged with grey.

- *Would you call this situation "gray-pink"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "gray-pink" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

high-ranking *(adjective)*

At an elevated level in rank or importance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-ranking."*
- *The speaker chose "high-ranking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

life-threatening *(adjective)*

Causing fear or anxiety by threatening great harm.

- *A life-threatening disease.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "life-threatening" when it is causing fear or anxiety by threatening great harm.*

loop gain *(noun)*

(telecommunication) the gain of a feedback amplifier or system as a function of how much output is fed back to the input.

- *If the loop gain is too great the system may go into oscillation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loop gain."*

nominated *(adjective)*

Appointed by nomination.

- *A "nominated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nominated."*

pot-trained *(adjective)*

(of children) trained to use the toilet.

- *A "pot-trained" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pot-trained"? Explain why.*

reserved *(adjective)*

Marked by self-restraint and reticence; -Victoria Sackville-West.

- *Was habitually reserved in speech, withholding her opinion.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reserved" when it is marked by self-restraint and reticence; -victoria....*

rs *(noun)*

The length of a line segment between the center and circumference of a circle or sphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rs."*
- *They discussed "rs" during the group presentation.*

---

sand-blind *(adjective)*

Having greatly reduced vision.

- *Students compared "sand-blind" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sand-blind."*

---

semi-formal *(adjective)*

Moderately formal; requiring a dinner jacket.

- *It is useful to describe something as "semi-formal" when it is moderately formal; requiring a dinner jacket.*
- *The speaker chose "semi-formal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sizes *(noun)*

The physical magnitude of something (how big it is).

- *In class, the teacher used "sizes" to mean the physical magnitude of something (how big it is).*
- *They discussed "sizes" during the group presentation.*

---

stressed *(adjective)*

Suffering severe physical strain or distress.

- *He dropped out of the race, clearly distressed and having difficulty breathing.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stressed."*

---

unnecessary *(adjective)*

Not necessary.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unnecessary" when it is not necessary.*
- *Would you call this situation "unnecessary"? Explain why.*

---

well-situated *(adjective)*

In fortunate circumstances financially; moderately rich.

- *His family is well-situated financially.*
- *Students compared "well-situated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wing-shaped *(adjective)*

Having or resembling wings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wing-shaped."*
- *Would you call this situation "wing-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

adapted *(adjective)*

Changed in order to improve or made more fit for a particular purpose.

- *Seeds precisely adapted to the area.*
- *The speaker chose "adapted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anonymous *(adjective)*

Having no known name or identity or known source.

- *Anonymous authors.*
- *Anonymous donors.*

---

approaching *(noun)*

The temporal property of becoming nearer in time.

- *In class, the teacher used "approaching" to mean the temporal property of becoming nearer in time.*
- *The article explained what "approaching" means with a simple example.*

---

bell-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a convex shape that resembles a bell.

- *The speaker chose "bell-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "bell-shaped" when it is having a convex shape that resembles a bell.*

---

broken-backed *(adjective)*

(of a ship) so weakened as to sag at each end.

- *A broken-backed book.*
- *A broken-backed old horse.*

---

bronze-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with bronze.

- *Would you call this situation "bronze-red"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bronze-red."*

---

controlling *(adjective)*

Able to control or determine policy.

- *A controlling interest in the firm.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "controlling."*

---

fears *(noun)*

A feeling of profound respect for someone or something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fears."*
- *They discussed "fears" during the group presentation.*

---

fifty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of fifty-five in counting order.

- *Students compared "fifty-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fifty-fifth."*

---

forty-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than forty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-six."*
- *A "forty-six" approach may work better in this case.*

---

forty-third *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-three in counting order.

- *Would you call this situation "forty-third"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "forty-third" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gentle *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *In everyday English, people use "gentle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gentle" in real sentences.*

---

gold-bearing *(adjective)*

Containing gold.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gold-bearing."*
- *Students compared "gold-bearing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

grade-constructed *(adjective)*

Constructed at ground level.

- *Grade-constructed accesses to the freeway.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grade-constructed" when it is constructed at ground level.*

---

licensed *(adjective)*

Given official approval to act.

- *Licensed pharmacist.*
- *A "licensed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

medium frequency *(noun)*

300 to 3000 kilohertz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medium frequency."*
- *Understanding "medium frequency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mind-blowing *(adjective)*

Intensely affecting the mind or emotions.

- *Spending a week in the jungle was a mind-blowing experience.*
- *A mind-blowing horror story.*

mysterious *(adjective)*

Of an obscure nature; ; ; ; - Rachel Carson.

- *The new insurance policy is written without cryptic or mysterious terms.*
- *In its mysterious past it encompasses all the dim origins of life.*

oil-bearing *(adjective)*

Containing oil.

- *Oil-bearing shale.*
- *A "oil-bearing" approach may work better in this case.*

patent right *(noun)*

The right granted by a patent; especially the exclusive right to an invention.

- *Understanding "patent right" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patent right."*

queen-sized *(adjective)*

(used especially of beds) not as large as king-size.

- *A queen-sized bed.*
- *Would you call this situation "queen-sized"? Explain why.*

resolve *(noun)*

The trait of being resolute.

- *In class, the teacher used "resolve" to mean the trait of being resolute.*
- *They discussed "resolve" during the group presentation.*

rough-spoken *(adjective)*

Rude or uncouth in speech.

- *Would you call this situation "rough-spoken"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rough-spoken" when it is rude or uncouth in speech.*

shine up *(verb)*

Ingratiate oneself to; often with insincere behavior.

- *The coach explained when to use "shine up" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "shine up" until he saw an example.*

underlying *(adjective)*

Being or involving basic facts or principles.

- *Underlying principles.*
- *An underlying meaning.*

unfair *(adjective)*

Not fair; marked by injustice or partiality or deception.

- *Used unfair methods.*
- *It was an unfair trial.*

well-advised *(adjective)*

Having the benefit of careful prior consideration or counsel.

- *A well-advised delay in carrying out the plan.*
- *A "well-advised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

well-balanced *(adjective)*

In an optimal state of balance or equilibrium.

- *A well-balanced wheel.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-balanced."*

---

worn spot *(noun)*

A spot that has been worn away by abrasion or erosion.

- *He looked up "worn spot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worn spot."*

---

acid-loving *(adjective)*

Thriving in a relatively acidic environment (especially of plants requiring a pH well below 7).

- *The speaker chose "acid-loving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acid-loving" when it is thriving in a relatively acidic environment....*

---

appreciated *(adjective)*

Fully understood or grasped.

- *Dangers not yet appreciated.*
- *Would you call this situation "appreciated"? Explain why.*

---

belt-fed *(adjective)*

Using belted ammunition.

- *The speaker chose "belt-fed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "belt-fed" when it is using belted ammunition.*

---

bottle-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bottle.

- *Students compared "bottle-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bottle-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

bubble over *(verb)*

Overflow with a certain feeling.

- *The children bubbled over with joy.*
- *My boss was bubbling over with anger.*

---

button-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a button.

- *Button-shaped white flowers.*
- *Students compared "button-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

deadly *(adjective)*

Of an instrument of certain death.

- *Deadly poisons.*
- *A deadly enemy.*

---

der *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of 500 items or units.

- *The speaker chose "der" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "der" approach may work better in this case.*

---

desired *(adjective)*

Wanted intensely.

- *It produced the desired effect.*
- *Students compared "desired" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

egg-producing *(adjective)*

Capable of producing eggs and bearing offspring.

- *The speaker chose "egg-producing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "egg-producing"? Explain why.*

imposed *(adjective)*

Set forth authoritatively as obligatory.

- *The imposed taxation.*
- *Rules imposed by society.*

indigenous *(adjective)*

Originating where it is found.

- *The Ainu are indigenous to the northernmost islands of Japan.*
- *The speaker chose "indigenous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

john hope franklin *(noun)*

United States historian noted for studies of Black American history (born in 1915).

- *In class, the teacher used "john hope franklin" to mean united states historian noted for studies of black....*
- *The article explained what "john hope franklin" means with a simple example.*

light-colored *(adjective)*

(used of color) having a relatively small amount of coloring agent.

- *A light-colored powder.*
- *A "light-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

marvel *(noun)*

Something that causes feelings of wonder.

- *They discussed "marvel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marvel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

n-th *(adjective)*

Last or greatest in an indefinitely large series.

- *The speaker chose "n-th" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "n-th" approach may work better in this case.*

perceived *(adjective)*

Detected by instinct or inference rather than by recognized perceptual cues.

- *A perceived threat.*
- *A perceived difference in temperature.*

pipe dream *(noun)*

A fantastic but vain hope (from fantasies induced by the opium pipe).

- *I have this pipe dream about being emperor of the universe.*
- *They discussed "pipe dream" during the group presentation.*

rocky *(adjective)*

Causing or characterized by jolts and irregular movements.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rocky" when it is causing or characterized by jolts and irregular....*
- *Students compared "rocky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

satisfaction *(noun)*

The contentment one feels when one has fulfilled a desire, need, or expectation.

- *The chef tasted the sauce with great satisfaction.*
- *We were unable to get satisfaction from the local store.*

service ceiling *(noun)*

Altitude above which a plane cannot climb faster than a given rate.

- *He looked up "service ceiling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "service ceiling" during the group presentation.*

---

sporting *(adjective)*

Involving risk or willingness to take a risk.

- *A sporting chance.*
- *Sporting blood.*

---

utility-grade *(adjective)*

Used of beef; usable but inferior.

- *Students compared "utility-grade" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "utility-grade."*

---

worries *(noun)*

A strong feeling of anxiety.

- *They discussed "worries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worries."*

---

accomplished *(adjective)*

Successfully completed or brought to an end.

- *His mission accomplished he took a vacation.*
- *An accomplished pianist.*

---

adventures *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *In everyday English, people use "adventures" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "adventures" in real sentences.*

---

apple-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of an apple.

- *Would you call this situation "apple-sized"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "apple-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

base-forming *(adjective)*

Yielding a base in aqueous solution.

- *Students compared "base-forming" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "base-forming."*

---

cherry red *(noun)*

A red the color of ripe cherries.

- *He looked up "cherry red" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cherry red."*

---

cherry-red *(adjective)*

Of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next to orange); resembling the color of blood or cherries or tomatoes or rubies.

- *A "cherry-red" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cherry-red" when it is of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next....*

---

chuck-full *(adjective)*

Packed full to capacity.

- *Students compared "chuck-full" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "chuck-full" approach may work better in this case.*

---

contrary to fact *(adjective)*

Going counter to the facts (usually as a hypothesis).

- *The speaker chose "contrary to fact" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “contrary to fact.”*

---

convenient *(adjective)*

Suited to your comfort or purpose or needs.

- *A convenient excuse for not going.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “convenient.”*

---

embarrassing *(adjective)*

Causing to feel shame or chagrin or vexation.

- *The embarrassing moment when she found her petticoat down around her ankles.*
- *Awkward (or embarrassing or difficult) moments in the discussion.*

---

emotional disorder *(noun)*

Any mental disorder not caused by detectable organic abnormalities of the brain and in which a major disturbance of emotions is predominant.

- *In class, the teacher used “emotional disorder” to mean any mental disorder not caused by detectable....*
- *Understanding “emotional disorder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finest *(adjective)*

Of textures that are smooth to the touch or substances consisting of relatively small particles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “finest.”*
- *A “finest” approach may work better in this case.*

---

forty-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than forty.

- *Would you call this situation “forty-seven”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “forty-seven” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gold-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of gold.

- *A “gold-colored” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “gold-colored” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hates *(verb)*

Dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards.

- *He did not know how to use “hates” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “hates” in real sentences.*

---

high spirits *(noun)*

A feeling of joy and pride.

- *In class, the teacher used “high spirits” to mean a feeling of joy and pride.*
- *Understanding “high spirits” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high-yield *(adjective)*

Yielding a large amount of agricultural or industrial production.

- *It is useful to describe something as “high-yield” when it is yielding a large amount of agricultural or....*
- *The speaker chose “high-yield” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

higher-ranking *(adjective)*

Having a higher rank.

- *It is useful to describe something as “higher-ranking” when it is having a higher rank.*
- *Students compared “higher-ranking” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hit the ceiling *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The professor combusted when the student didn’t know the answer to a very elementary question.*
- *Can you use “hit the ceiling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

in high spirits *(adjective)*

Happy and excited and energetic.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "in high spirits."*
- *The speaker chose "in high spirits" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lead-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of lead.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lead-colored."*
- *Students compared "lead-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lesbian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by homosexual relations between woman.

- *Would you call this situation "lesbian"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "lesbian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

like-minded *(adjective)*

Of the same turn of mind.

- *A "like-minded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "like-minded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

magical ability *(noun)*

An ability to perform magic.

- *In class, the teacher used "magical ability" to mean an ability to perform magic.*
- *Understanding "magical ability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mind-expanding *(adjective)*

(of hallucinogenic drugs) giving a sense of heightened or broader awareness.

- *A "mind-expanding" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "mind-expanding"? Explain why.*

---

minded *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') naturally disposed toward.

- *I am not minded to answer any questions.*
- *Civic-minded.*

---

muscle-bound *(adjective)*

Having stiff muscles as the result of excessive exercise.

- *He arrived accompanied by two muscle-bound body guards.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "muscle-bound" when it is having stiff muscles as the result of excessive....*

---

one hundred fifty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred forty.

- *Students compared "one hundred fifty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred fifty."*

---

productivity *(noun)*

The quality of being productive or having the power to produce.

- *Understanding "productivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "productivity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red-carpet *(adjective)*

Special treatment or hospitality.

- *The maitre d' gave them the red-carpet treatment.*
- *The speaker chose "red-carpet" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-colored *(adjective)*

Of the same color throughout.

- *The speaker chose "self-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "self-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

self-sustained *(adjective)*

Needing no outside support.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-sustained."*
- *The speaker chose "self-sustained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sense of humor *(noun)*

The trait of appreciating (and being able to express) the humorous.

- *She didn't appreciate my humor.*
- *You can't survive in the army without a sense of humor.*

---

specific gravity *(noun)*

The density of a substance relative to the density of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "specific gravity" to mean the density of a substance relative to the density....*
- *The article explained what "specific gravity" means with a simple example.*

---

suspected *(adjective)*

Believed likely.

- *A suspected thief.*
- *A suspected infection.*

---

urgent *(adjective)*

Compelling immediate action.

- *The urgent words 'Hurry! Hurry!'.*
- *Bridges in urgent need of repair.*

---

visual aspect *(noun)*

Outward or visible aspect of a person or thing.

- *In class, the teacher used "visual aspect" to mean outward or visible aspect of a person or thing.*
- *He looked up "visual aspect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrapped *(adjective)*

Enclosed securely in a covering of paper or the like.

- *Gaily wrapped gifts.*
- *A "wrapped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wrapped up *(adjective)*

Deeply devoted to.

- *Is wrapped up in his family.*
- *Would you call this situation "wrapped up"? Explain why.*

---

awake *(adjective)*

Not in a state of sleep; completely conscious.

- *Lay awake thinking about his new job.*
- *Still not fully awake.*

---

bear-sized *(adjective)*

Large as a bear.

- *Would you call this situation "bear-sized"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bear-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

depressed *(adjective)*

Filled with melancholy and despondency.

- *Depressed by the loss of his job.*
- *The market is depressed.*

deserved *(adjective)*

Properly deserved.

- *Students compared "deserved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deserved."*

desk-bound *(adjective)*

Restricted to working in an office rather than in an active physical capacity.

- *Would you call this situation "desk-bound"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "desk-bound" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

encouraging *(adjective)*

Giving courage or confidence or hope.

- *Encouraging advances in medical research.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "encouraging" when it is giving courage or confidence or hope.*

eye-catching *(adjective)*

Seizing the attention.

- *Eye-catching posters.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eye-catching."*

forty-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than forty.

- *Students compared "forty-eight" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-eight."*

genetic constitution *(noun)*

The particular alleles at specified loci present in an organism.

- *He looked up "genetic constitution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genetic constitution."*

harsh *(adjective)*

Of textures that are rough to the touch or substances consisting of relatively large particles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "harsh" when it is of textures that are rough to the touch or....*
- *The speaker chose "harsh" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

head-in-the-clouds *(adjective)*

Guided by whim and fancy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "head-in-the-clouds."*
- *Students compared "head-in-the-clouds" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hero worship *(noun)*

Admiration for great men (or their memory).

- *In class, the teacher used "hero worship" to mean admiration for great men (or their memory).*
- *He looked up "hero worship" because he had never seen it before.*

hero-worship *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *Can you use "hero-worship" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hero-worship" and when to wait.*

high-minded *(adjective)*

Of high moral or intellectual value; elevated in nature or style; ; - Oliver Franks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "high-minded" when it is of high moral or intellectual value; elevated in....*
- *The speaker chose "high-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

inner resource *(noun)*

A resource provided by the mind or one's personal capabilities.

- *To have an inner resource against loneliness.*
- *He looked up "inner resource" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intensity *(noun)*

The magnitude of sound (usually in a specified direction).

- *He adjusted the intensity of the sound.*
- *The article explained what "intensity" means with a simple example.*

---

logical *(adjective)*

Capable of or reflecting the capability for correct and valid reasoning.

- *A logical mind.*
- *A "logical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lower-ranking *(adjective)*

Inferior in rank or status.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lower-ranking" when it is inferior in rank or status.*
- *The speaker chose "lower-ranking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

meaningful *(adjective)*

Having a meaning or purpose.

- *A meaningful explanation.*
- *A meaningful discussion.*

---

motivated *(adjective)*

Provided with a motive or given incentive for action.

- *A highly motivated child can learn almost anything.*
- *A group of politically motivated men.*

---

off the beaten track *(adjective)*

Remote from populous or much-traveled regions.

- *They found a quiet out-of-the-way resort.*
- *Students compared "off the beaten track" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

punch-drunk *(adjective)*

Dazed from or as if from repeated blows.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "punch-drunk."*
- *Students compared "punch-drunk" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

releasing *(adjective)*

Emotionally purging (of e.g. art).

- *It is useful to describe something as "releasing" when it is emotionally purging (of e.g. art).*
- *The speaker chose "releasing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

revised *(adjective)*

Altered or revised by rephrasing or by adding or deleting material.

- *A revised edition.*
- *Students compared "revised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

right-minded *(adjective)*

Disposed toward or having views based on what is right; - Bertrand Russell.

- *Respect for law which every right-minded citizen ought to have.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "right-minded" when it is disposed toward or having views based on what is....*

---

self-conscious *(adjective)*

Excessively and uncomfortably conscious of your appearance or behavior.

- *Self-conscious teenagers.*

- *Wondered if she could ever be untidy without feeling self-conscious about it.*

smooth-faced *(adjective)*

Lacking hair on the face.

- *A smooth-faced boy of 14 years.*
- *Students compared "smooth-faced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

staring *(adjective)*

(used of eyes) open and fixed as if in fear or wonder.

- *Staring eyes.*
- *Stark staring mad.*

teenage *(adjective)*

Being of the age 13 through 19.

- *Teenage mothers.*
- *The speaker chose "teenage" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

alike *(adjective)*

Having the same or similar characteristics.

- *All politicians are alike.*
- *They looked utterly alike.*

applicable *(adjective)*

Capable of being applied; having relevance.

- *Gave applicable examples to support her argument.*
- *A "applicable" approach may work better in this case.*

availability *(noun)*

The quality of being at hand when needed.

- *The article explained what "availability" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "availability" during the group presentation.*

boundary *(noun)*

The greatest possible degree of something.

- *He looked up "boundary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boundary."*

cheers *(noun)*

The quality of being cheerful and dispelling gloom.

- *He looked up "cheers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cheers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corresponding *(adjective)*

Similar especially in position or purpose.

- *A number of corresponding diagonal points.*
- *All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities.*

dark-colored *(adjective)*

Having a dark color.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dark-colored."*
- *The speaker chose "dark-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dark-spotted *(adjective)*

Having dark spots.

- *Students compared "dark-spotted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "dark-spotted"? Explain why.*

demanding *(adjective)*

Requiring more than usually expected or thought due; especially great patience and effort and skill.

- *Found the job very demanding.*
- *A baby can be so demanding.*

---

eaten *(verb)*

Worry or cause anxiety in a persistent way.

- *In everyday English, people use "eaten" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "eaten" until he saw an example.*

---

engaging *(adjective)*

Attracting or delighting.

- *An engaging frankness.*
- *Students compared "engaging" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fascinating *(adjective)*

Capable of arousing and holding the attention.

- *A fascinating story.*
- *A fascinating woman.*

---

fitted out *(adjective)*

Furnished with essential equipment for a particular occupation or undertaking occupation.

- *A well outfitted expedition to the South Pole.*
- *Would you call this situation "fitted out"? Explain why.*

---

goodness *(noun)*

That which is pleasing or valuable or useful.

- *Understanding "goodness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goodness."*

---

guitar-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a guitar.

- *It is useful to describe something as "guitar-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a guitar.*
- *The speaker chose "guitar-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infected *(adjective)*

Containing or resulting from disease-causing organisms.

- *It is useful to describe something as "infected" when it is containing or resulting from disease-causing organisms.*
- *The speaker chose "infected" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

large-minded *(adjective)*

Showing or characterized by broad-mindedness.

- *A "large-minded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "large-minded" when it is showing or characterized by broad-mindedness.*

---

lesser *(adjective)*

Of less size or importance.

- *The lesser anteater.*
- *The lesser of two evils.*

---

manufactured *(adjective)*

Produced in a large-scale industrial operation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "manufactured."*
- *A "manufactured" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nerve gas *(noun)*

A toxic gas that is inhaled or absorbed through the skin and has harmful effects on the nervous and respiratory system.

- *The article explained what "nerve gas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nerve gas" to mean a toxic gas that is inhaled or absorbed through the....*

---

one hundred fifty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred fifty-five."*
- *A "one hundred fifty-five" approach may work better in this case.*

---

open-minded *(adjective)*

Ready to entertain new ideas.

- *An open-minded curiosity.*
- *Open-minded impartiality.*

---

oxford grey *(noun)*

A very dark grey color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxford grey."*
- *They discussed "oxford grey" during the group presentation.*

---

oxford-grey *(adjective)*

Of a dark shade of grey.

- *Would you call this situation "oxford-grey"? Explain why.*
- *A "oxford-grey" approach may work better in this case.*

---

precise *(adjective)*

(of ideas, images, representations, expressions) characterized by perfect conformity to fact or truth ; strictly correct.

- *A precise image.*
- *A precise measurement.*

---

privilege of the floor *(noun)*

The right to be admitted onto the floor of a legislative assembly while it is in session.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "privilege of the floor."*
- *He looked up "privilege of the floor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protective *(adjective)*

Intended or adapted to afford protection of some kind.

- *A protective covering.*
- *The use of protective masks and equipment.*

---

self acceptance *(noun)*

An acceptance of yourself as you are, warts and all.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self acceptance."*
- *They discussed "self acceptance" during the group presentation.*

---

self-imposed *(adjective)*

Voluntarily assumed or endured.

- *Self-imposed exile.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-imposed" when it is voluntarily assumed or endured.*

---

self-satisfaction *(noun)*

The feeling you have when you are satisfied with yourself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-satisfaction."*
- *They discussed "self-satisfaction" during the group presentation.*

---

skilled *(adjective)*

Having or showing or requiring special skill.

- *Only the most skilled gymnasts make an Olympic team.*
- *A skilled surgeon has many years of training and experience.*

small-minded *(adjective)*

Contemptibly narrow in outlook.

- *Disgusted with their small-minded pettiness.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "small-minded."*

sound reflection *(noun)*

The repetition of a sound resulting from reflection of the sound waves.

- *Understanding "sound reflection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sound reflection" during the group presentation.*

sporting chance *(noun)*

A reasonable probability of success.

- *He looked up "sporting chance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporting chance."*

adjacent *(adjective)*

Near or close to but not necessarily touching.

- *Lands adjacent to the mountains.*
- *New York and adjacent cities.*

around the bend *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *The speaker chose "around the bend" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "around the bend"? Explain why.*

artistic style *(noun)*

The style of a particular artist or school or movement.

- *Understanding "artistic style" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artistic style" to mean the style of a particular artist or school or movement.*

authorized *(adjective)*

Sanctioned by established authority.

- *The authorized biography.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "authorized."*

bare-ass *(adjective)*

(used informally) completely unclothed.

- *Would you call this situation "bare-ass"? Explain why.*
- *A "bare-ass" approach may work better in this case.*

breast-fed *(adjective)*

(of an infant) fed milk from the mother's breast.

- *A "breast-fed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "breast-fed."*

close-minded *(adjective)*

Not ready to receive to new ideas.

- *Students compared "close-minded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "close-minded"? Explain why.*

complaining *(adjective)*

Expressing pain or dissatisfaction of resentment.

- *A complaining boss.*
- *A "complaining" approach may work better in this case.*

cruel *(adjective)*

(of persons or their actions) able or disposed to inflict pain or suffering.

- *Cruel tortures.*
- *A "cruel" approach may work better in this case.*

---

egg-shaped *(adjective)*

Rounded like an egg.

- *The speaker chose "egg-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "egg-shaped" when it is rounded like an egg.*

---

excessive *(adjective)*

Unrestrained, especially with regard to feelings.

- *Excessive charges.*
- *The speaker chose "excessive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forty-nine *(adjective)*

Being nine more than forty.

- *The speaker chose "forty-nine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "forty-nine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

half-intensity *(noun)*

Half the maximum intensity.

- *The article explained what "half-intensity" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "half-intensity" during the group presentation.*

---

horror-struck *(adjective)*

Stricken with horror.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "horror-struck."*
- *Would you call this situation "horror-struck"? Explain why.*

---

intensity level *(noun)*

The amount of energy transmitted (as by acoustic or electromagnetic radiation).

- *He adjusted the intensity of the sound.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intensity level."*

---

light-minded *(adjective)*

Showing inappropriate levity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "light-minded" when it is showing inappropriate levity.*
- *The speaker chose "light-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

linear *(adjective)*

Of or in or along or relating to a line; involving a single dimension.

- *A linear measurement.*
- *Linear amplifier.*

---

multi-ethnic *(adjective)*

Involving several ethnic groups.

- *A "multi-ethnic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "multi-ethnic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

occasional *(adjective)*

Recurring or reappearing from time to time.

- *Took an occasional glass of wine.*
- *Occasional headaches.*

---

oriented *(adjective)*

Adjusted or located in relation to surroundings or circumstances; sometimes used in combination.

- *The house had its large windows oriented toward the ocean view.*

- *Helping freshmen become oriented to college life.*

---

point-blank *(adjective)*

Close enough to go straight to the target.

- *Point-blank range.*
- *A point-blank shot.*

---

pressed *(adjective)*

Compacted by ironing.

- *Would you call this situation "pressed"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pressed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

reflected *(adjective)*

(especially of incident sound or light) bent or sent back.

- *Reflected light.*
- *Reflected heat.*

---

sealed *(adjective)*

Closed or secured with or as if with a seal.

- *My lips are sealed.*
- *The package is still sealed.*

---

self-torture *(noun)*

Self-imposed distress.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-torture" to mean self-imposed distress.*
- *Understanding "self-torture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skip distance *(noun)*

The shortest distance that permits radio signals (of a given frequency) to travel from the transmitter to the receiver by reflection from the ionosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "skip distance" to mean the shortest distance that permits radio signals....*
- *The article explained what "skip distance" means with a simple example.*

---

smooth-spoken *(adjective)*

Expressing yourself readily, clearly, effectively.

- *A "smooth-spoken" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "smooth-spoken"? Explain why.*

---

soap-rock *(noun)*

A soft heavy compact variety of talc having a soapy feel; used to make hearths and tabletops and ornaments.

- *They discussed "soap-rock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soap-rock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strongest *(adjective)*

Of good quality and condition; solidly built.

- *A "strongest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "strongest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

toilet-trained *(adjective)*

(of children) trained to use the toilet.

- *A "toilet-trained" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "toilet-trained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tongue-tied *(adjective)*

Unable to express yourself clearly or fluently.

- *Felt tongue-tied with embarrassment.*
- *The speaker chose "tongue-tied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

triple-crown *(adjective)*

Of a horse that has won the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes and the Preakness races.

- *It is useful to describe something as “triple-crown” when it is of a horse that has won the kentucky derby and the....*
- *The speaker chose “triple-crown” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unfortunate *(adjective)*

Not favored by fortune; marked or accompanied by or resulting in ill fortune.

- *An unfortunate turn of events.*
- *An unfortunate decision.*

---

wide-ranging *(adjective)*

Including much.

- *The pianist’s wide-ranging repertoire.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “wide-ranging” when it is including much.*

---

wooden-headed *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *Students compared “wooden-headed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “wooden-headed.”*

---

adjusted *(adjective)*

Altered to accommodate to certain requirements or bring into a proper relation.

- *An adjusted insurance claim.*
- *The car runs more smoothly with the timing adjusted.*

---

alcohol-dependent *(adjective)*

Addicted to alcohol; - Carl Van Doren.

- *It is useful to describe something as “alcohol-dependent” when it is addicted to alcohol; - carl van doren.*
- *The speaker chose “alcohol-dependent” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

alternate *(adjective)*

Of leaves and branches etc; first on one side and then on the other in two ranks along an axis; not paired.

- *Stems with alternate leaves.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “alternate” when it is of leaves and branches etc; first on one side and....*

---

audio frequency *(noun)*

An audible acoustic wave frequency.

- *He looked up “audio frequency” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “audio frequency.”*

---

cared *(verb)*

Prefer or wish to do something.

- *Can you use “cared” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “cared” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cared-for *(adjective)*

Having needed care and attention.

- *Well-cared-for children.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cared-for.”*

---

competitors *(noun)*

The contestant you hope to defeat.

- *The article explained what “competitors” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “competitors” to mean the contestant you hope to defeat.*

---

cooked *(adjective)*

Having been prepared for eating by the application of heat.

- *A “cooked” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cooked.”*

---

drum-like *(adjective)*

Shaped in a form resembling a drum.

- *It is useful to describe something as “drum-like” when it is shaped in a form resembling a drum.*
- *The speaker chose “drum-like” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

energy-releasing *(adjective)*

(of a nuclear reaction) occurring with evolution or releasing of energy.

- *A “energy-releasing” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “energy-releasing.”*

---

entertaining *(adjective)*

Agreeably diverting.

- *An entertaining puppet show.*
- *Films should be entertaining.*

---

eternal *(adjective)*

Continuing forever or indefinitely.

- *Eternal truths.*
- *The wait seemed eternal.*

---

field intensity *(noun)*

The vector sum of all the forces exerted by an electrical or magnetic field (on a unit mass or unit charge or unit magnetic pole) at a given point in the field.

- *They discussed “field intensity” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “field intensity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flesh-eating *(adjective)*

(of animals) carnivorous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “flesh-eating.”*
- *The speaker chose “flesh-eating” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forty-fourth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-four in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “forty-fourth.”*
- *Students compared “forty-fourth” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

humble *(adjective)*

Of low birth or station (‘base’ is archaic in this sense).

- *Of humble (or lowly) birth.*
- *A humble cottage.*

---

hundred-and-thirty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred thirty-five in counting order.

- *A “hundred-and-thirty-fifth” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “hundred-and-thirty-fifth” when it is the ordinal number of one hundred thirty-five in....*

---

in one’s birthday suit *(adjective)*

As naked as at birth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “in one’s birthday suit.”*
- *Students compared “in one’s birthday suit” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lasting *(adjective)*

Continuing or enduring without marked change in status or condition or place.

- *Students compared “lasting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “lasting”? Explain why.*

light intensity *(noun)*

Luminous intensity measured in candelas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light intensity."*
- *The article explained what "light intensity" means with a simple example.*

low-beam *(adjective)*

Used of headlights.

- *Following with low-beam headlights.*
- *Would you call this situation "low-beam"? Explain why.*

medium-sized *(adjective)*

Intermediate in size.

- *A "medium-sized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "medium-sized."*

mild *(adjective)*

Moderate in type or degree or effect or force; far from extreme.

- *A mild winter storm.*
- *A mild fever.*

minimal *(adjective)*

The least possible.

- *Needed to enforce minimal standards.*
- *Her grades were minimal.*

orange-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of an orange.

- *It is useful to describe something as "orange-sized" when it is having the approximate size of an orange.*
- *The speaker chose "orange-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

oxford gray *(noun)*

A very dark grey color.

- *The article explained what "oxford gray" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oxford gray" during the group presentation.*

oxford-gray *(adjective)*

Of a dark shade of grey.

- *Students compared "oxford-gray" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oxford-gray."*

pathetic *(adjective)*

Inspiring scornful pity; - Dashiell Hammett.

- *The shabby room struck her as extraordinarily pathetic.*
- *Their efforts were pathetic.*

pink-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with pink.

- *The speaker chose "pink-purple" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pink-purple"? Explain why.*

promising *(adjective)*

Showing possibility of achievement or excellence.

- *A promising young man.*
- *The scandal threatened an abrupt end to a promising political career.*

respected *(adjective)*

Receiving deferential regard.

- *A respected family.*
- *A "respected" approach may work better in this case.*

---

selfish *(adjective)*

Concerned chiefly or only with yourself and your advantage to the exclusion of others; - Maria Weston Chapman.

- *Selfish men were...trying to make capital for themselves out of the sacred cause of civil rights.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "selfish" when it is concerned chiefly or only with yourself and your....*

---

spell-bound *(adjective)*

Having your attention fixated as though by a spell.

- *The speaker chose "spell-bound" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "spell-bound" approach may work better in this case.*

---

strong-minded *(adjective)*

Marked by vigorous independence of thought and judgment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "strong-minded."*
- *A "strong-minded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

widely distributed *(adjective)*

Growing or occurring in many parts of the world.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "widely distributed."*
- *Students compared "widely distributed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

advantages *(noun)*

The quality of having a superior or more favorable position.

- *He looked up "advantages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "advantages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assisted *(adjective)*

Having help; often used as a combining form.

- *It is useful to describe something as "assisted" when it is having help; often used as a combining form.*
- *The speaker chose "assisted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

belly-up *(adjective)*

Financially ruined.

- *The company went belly-up.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "belly-up" when it is financially ruined.*

---

belt-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a belt.

- *A "belt-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "belt-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

brutal *(adjective)*

Resembling a beast; showing lack of human sensibility.

- *Brutal beatings.*
- *The brutal summer sun.*

---

buddy-buddy *(adjective)*

(used informally) associated on close terms.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "buddy-buddy."*
- *The speaker chose "buddy-buddy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

calculated *(adjective)*

Carefully thought out in advance.

- *A calculated insult.*

- *Students compared "calculated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dual-lane *(adjective)*

Having a median strip or island between lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dual-lane."*
- *Students compared "dual-lane" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ear-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a shape resembling an ear.

- *Would you call this situation "ear-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ear-shaped."*

---

fatal *(adjective)*

Controlled or decreed by fate; predetermined.

- *A fatal series of events.*
- *The fatal day of the election finally arrived.*

---

forty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-five in counting order.

- *Students compared "forty-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-fifth."*

---

hard-pressed *(adjective)*

Facing or experiencing financial trouble or difficulty.

- *Financially hard-pressed Mexican hotels are lowering their prices.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hard-pressed" when it is facing or experiencing financial trouble or difficulty.*

---

honored *(adjective)*

Having an illustrious reputation; respected.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "honored."*
- *Would you call this situation "honored"? Explain why.*

---

hunger *(noun)*

Strong desire for something (not food or drink).

- *Hunger for affection.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunger."*

---

husband-wife privilege *(noun)*

Neither spouse can divulge confidential communications from the other while they were married.

- *He looked up "husband-wife privilege" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "husband-wife privilege" to mean neither spouse can divulge confidential....*

---

innovative *(adjective)*

Being or producing something like nothing done or experienced or created before.

- *Stylistically innovative works.*
- *Innovative members of the artistic community.*

---

lifted *(adjective)*

Held up in the air.

- *Would you call this situation "lifted"? Explain why.*
- *A "lifted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

long-lasting *(adjective)*

Existing for a long time.

- *A long-lasting friendship.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-lasting."*

---

machine-accessible *(adjective)*

Stored in, controlled by, or in direct communication with a central computer.

- *Would you call this situation "machine-accessible"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "machine-accessible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

matching *(adjective)*

Intentionally matched.

- *The speaker chose "matching" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "matching"? Explain why.*

---

metal-colored *(adjective)*

Having a metallic color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "metal-colored" when it is having a metallic color.*
- *Would you call this situation "metal-colored"? Explain why.*

---

nerve agent *(noun)*

A toxic gas that is inhaled or absorbed through the skin and has harmful effects on the nervous and respiratory system.

- *They discussed "nerve agent" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nerve agent" to mean a toxic gas that is inhaled or absorbed through the....*

---

of import *(adjective)*

Of great significance or value.

- *Important people.*
- *The important questions of the day.*

---

pine *(verb)*

Have a desire for something or someone who is not present.

- *She tried to use "pine" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pine" when talking about this idea.*

---

proud flesh *(noun)*

The swollen tissue around a healing wound or ulcer.

- *In class, the teacher used "proud flesh" to mean the swollen tissue around a healing wound or ulcer.*
- *The article explained what "proud flesh" means with a simple example.*

---

relative density *(noun)*

The ratio of the density of something to the density of a standard.

- *He looked up "relative density" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relative density."*

---

resolved *(adjective)*

Explained or answered.

- *Mysteries solved and unsolved; problems resolved and unresolved.*
- *Students compared "resolved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rose-colored *(adjective)*

Reflecting optimism.

- *Looked at the world through rose-colored glasses.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rose-colored" when it is reflecting optimism.*

---

self-consciousness *(noun)*

Embarrassment deriving from the feeling that others are critically aware of you.

- *He looked up "self-consciousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "self-consciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serious-minded *(adjective)*

Acting with or showing thought and good sense.

- *Would you call this situation "serious-minded"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "serious-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shocking *(adjective)*

Glaringly vivid and graphic; marked by sensationalism.

- *The most shocking book of its time.*
- *Would you call this situation "shocking"? Explain why.*

---

silver-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of polished silver.

- *Students compared "silver-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "silver-colored."*

---

simple-minded *(adjective)*

Lacking subtlety and insight.

- *A simple-minded argument.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "simple-minded" when it is lacking subtlety and insight.*

---

time-honored *(adjective)*

Acceptable for a long time.

- *Time-honored customs.*
- *Time-honored institutions.*

---

titled *(adjective)*

Belonging to the peerage.

- *The titled classes.*
- *Students compared "titled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

twenty-seventh *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-sixth in position.

- *A "twenty-seventh" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "twenty-seventh" when it is coming next after the twenty-sixth in position.*

---

unlimited *(adjective)*

Having no limits in range or scope; - Philip Rahv.

- *To start with a theory of unlimited freedom is to end up with unlimited despotism.*
- *A "unlimited" approach may work better in this case.*

---

washed *(adjective)*

Wet as from washing; sometimes used in combination.

- *Rain-washed.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "washed" when it is wet as from washing; sometimes used in combination.*

---

washed-out *(adjective)*

Having lost freshness or brilliance of color.

- *A very pale washed-out blue.*
- *Felt completely washed-out.*

---

washed-up *(adjective)*

Doomed to extinction.

- *Students compared "washed-up" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "washed-up."*

---

well-adjusted *(adjective)*

Free from psychological disorder.

- *A well-adjusted personality.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-adjusted."*

anxious *(adjective)*

Causing or fraught with or showing anxiety.

- *Spent an anxious night waiting for the test results.*
- *Cast anxious glances behind her.*

athletic type *(noun)*

Muscular and big-boned.

- *Understanding "athletic type" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "athletic type" means with a simple example.*

cold sweat *(noun)*

The physical condition of concurrent perspiration and chill; associated with fear.

- *Understanding "cold sweat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cold sweat" means with a simple example.*

delighted *(adjective)*

Filled with wonder and delight.

- *Would you call this situation "delighted"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "delighted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

drill-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a drill.

- *A "drill-like" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "drill-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

earliest *(adjective)*

(comparative and superlative of 'early') more early than; most early.

- *Verdi's earliest and most raucous opera.*
- *A "earliest" approach may work better in this case.*

edges *(noun)*

The attribute of urgency in tone of voice.

- *He rounded the edges of the box.*
- *He looked up "edges" because he had never seen it before.*

fair-minded *(adjective)*

Of a person; just and impartial; not prejudiced.

- *Would you call this situation "fair-minded"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fair-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

heated *(adjective)*

Made warm or hot ('het' is a dialectal variant of 'heated').

- *A heated swimming pool.*
- *Wiped his heated-up face with a large bandana.*

heated up *(adjective)*

Made warm or hot ('het' is a dialectal variant of 'heated').

- *A heated swimming pool.*
- *Wiped his heated-up face with a large bandana.*

high-and-mighty *(adjective)*

Offensively self-assured or given to exercising usually unwarranted power.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-and-mighty."*
- *Would you call this situation "high-and-mighty"? Explain why.*

indoor *(adjective)*

Located, suited for, or taking place within a building.

- *Indoor activities for a rainy day.*
- *An indoor pool.*

---

influential *(adjective)*

Having or exercising influence or power.

- *An influential newspaper.*
- *Influential leadership for peace.*

---

invisible *(adjective)*

Impossible or nearly impossible to see; imperceptible by the eye.

- *The invisible man.*
- *Invisible rays.*

---

margin of error *(noun)*

The margin required in order to insure safety.

- *In engineering the margin of safety is the strength of the material minus the anticipated stress.*
- *They discussed "margin of error" during the group presentation.*

---

olive *(noun)*

A yellow-green color of low brightness and saturation.

- *The article explained what "olive" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "olive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

olive-like *(adjective)*

Resembling an olive.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "olive-like."*
- *A "olive-like" approach may work better in this case.*

---

passionate *(adjective)*

Having or expressing strong emotions.

- *A "passionate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "passionate."*

---

recommendation *(noun)*

Any quality or characteristic that gains a person a favorable reception or acceptance or admission.

- *Her pleasant personality is already a recommendation.*
- *They discussed "recommendation" during the group presentation.*

---

round the bend *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Would you call this situation "round the bend"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "round the bend."*

---

safer *(adjective)*

Having reached a base without being put out.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "safer."*
- *A "safer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

self-governing *(adjective)*

(of political bodies) not controlled by outside forces.

- *It is useful to describe something as "self-governing" when it is (of political bodies) not controlled by outside forces.*
- *The speaker chose "self-governing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

setup *(noun)*

The way something is organized or arranged.

- *It takes time to learn the setup around here.*

- *The article explained what "setup" means with a simple example.*

---

suspicious *(adjective)*

Openly distrustful and unwilling to confide.

- *Suspicious behavior.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suspicious."*

---

treatments *(noun)*

A manner of dealing with something artistically.

- *The article explained what "treatments" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "treatments" during the group presentation.*

---

turkey-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a turkey.

- *Students compared "turkey-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "turkey-sized"? Explain why.*

---

wont to *(adjective)*

In the habit; ; ; - Henry David Thoreau.

- *...was wont to complain that this is a cold world.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wont to."*

---

acknowledged *(adjective)*

Recognized or made known or admitted.

- *The acknowledged leader of the community.*
- *A woman of acknowledged accomplishments.*

---

agrees *(verb)*

Achieve harmony of opinion, feeling, or purpose.

- *Can you use "agrees" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "agrees" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

anticipated *(adjective)*

Expected hopefully.

- *It is useful to describe something as "anticipated" when it is expected hopefully.*
- *A "anticipated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

beneficial *(adjective)*

Promoting or enhancing well-being.

- *An arms limitation agreement beneficial to all countries.*
- *The beneficial effects of a temperate climate.*

---

breeding *(noun)*

The result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior).

- *A woman of breeding and refinement.*
- *He looked up "breeding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

close-fitting *(adjective)*

Fitting closely but comfortably.

- *Students compared "close-fitting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "close-fitting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

closed-minded *(adjective)*

Not ready to receive to new ideas.

- *Would you call this situation "closed-minded"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "closed-minded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

comparable *(adjective)*

Able to be compared or worthy of comparison.

- *Would you call this situation "comparable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "comparable."*

---

comparable to *(adjective)*

Worthy of comparison; as good as.

- *At that moment nothing in the world seemed comparable to sleep.*
- *The speaker chose "comparable to" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

comparable with *(adjective)*

Similar in some respect and so able to be compared in order to show differences and similarities.

- *Pianists of comparable ability.*
- *Cars comparable with each other in terms of fuel consumption.*

---

contributing *(adjective)*

Tending to bring about; being partly responsible for.

- *The seaport was a contributing factor in the growth of the city.*
- *Would you call this situation "contributing"? Explain why.*

---

diameter *(noun)*

The length of a straight line passing through the center of a circle and connecting two points on the circumference.

- *The article explained what "diameter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diameter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enhanced *(adjective)*

Increased or intensified in value or beauty or quality.

- *Her enhanced beauty was the result of a good night's sleep rather than makeup.*
- *Careful cleaning was responsible for the enhanced value of the painting.*

---

exhausted *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *The day's shopping left her exhausted.*
- *The day's events left her completely exhausted–her strength drained.*

---

fabulous *(adjective)*

Based on or told of in traditional stories; lacking factual basis or historical validity.

- *The fabulous unicorn.*
- *A fabulous vacation.*

---

flash-frozen *(adjective)*

(used of foods) preserved by freezing sufficiently rapidly to retain flavor and nutritional value.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flash-frozen."*
- *Would you call this situation "flash-frozen"? Explain why.*

---

frustrated *(adjective)*

Disappointingly unsuccessful.

- *Many frustrated poets end as pipe-smoking teachers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "frustrated" when it is disappointingly unsuccessful.*

---

glorious *(adjective)*

Having or deserving or conferring glory.

- *A long and glorious career.*
- *Our glorious literature.*

---

hook-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a hook.

- *The speaker chose "hook-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hook-shaped."*

---

lacking *(adjective)*

Inadequate in amount or degree.

- *Lacking in stamina.*
- *Her appetite was lacking.*

---

laughs *(noun)*

A facial expression characteristic of a person laughing.

- *Understanding "laughs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "laughs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lined *(adjective)*

Having a lining or a liner; often used in combination.

- *A lined skirt.*
- *A silk-lined jacket.*

---

lung-power *(noun)*

The ability to speak loudly.

- *Understanding "lung-power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lung-power" to mean the ability to speak loudly.*

---

merit *(noun)*

The quality of being deserving (e.g., deserving assistance).

- *Work of great merit.*
- *They discussed "merit" during the group presentation.*

---

micro *(adjective)*

Extremely small in scale or scope or capability.

- *Students compared "micro" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "micro."*

---

obsessed *(adjective)*

Having or showing excessive or compulsive concern with something.

- *Was absolutely obsessed with the girl.*
- *Students compared "obsessed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

one hundred forty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred thirty.

- *Students compared "one hundred forty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "one hundred forty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

oral personality *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) a personality characterized either by generous optimism or aggressive and ambitious selfishness; formed in early childhood by fixation during the oral stage of development.

- *He looked up "oral personality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oral personality" to mean (psychoanalysis) a personality characterized either....*

---

organised *(adjective)*

Being a member of or formed into a labor union.

- *Would you call this situation "organised"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "organised."*

---

overwhelming *(adjective)*

So strong as to be irresistible.

- *The temptation to despair may become overwhelming.*
- *An overwhelming majority.*

penalties *(noun)*

The disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition.

- *They discussed "penalties" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "penalties" means with a simple example.*

poison *(noun)*

Anything that harms or destroys.

- *The poison of fascism.*
- *He looked up "poison" because he had never seen it before.*

power hunger *(noun)*

A drive to acquire power.

- *Understanding "power hunger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "power hunger" means with a simple example.*

power-assisted *(adjective)*

Supplementing or replacing manual effort.

- *Power-assisted steering.*
- *Would you call this situation "power-assisted"? Explain why.*

raped *(adjective)*

Having been robbed and destroyed by force and violence.

- *The raped countryside.*
- *Would you call this situation "raped"? Explain why.*

ready-cooked *(adjective)*

Cooked in such a way as to be ready for sale.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ready-cooked."*
- *The speaker chose "ready-cooked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

realised *(adjective)*

Successfully completed or brought to an end.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "realised."*
- *Would you call this situation "realised"? Explain why.*

rebel *(noun)*

A person who takes part in an armed rebellion against the constituted authority (especially in the hope of improving conditions).

- *In class, the teacher used "rebel" to mean a person who takes part in an armed rebellion....*
- *He looked up "rebel" because he had never seen it before.*

solid-colored *(adjective)*

Having the same color all over.

- *Would you call this situation "solid-colored"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "solid-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

solved *(adjective)*

Explained or answered.

- *Mysteries solved and unsolved; problems resolved and unresolved.*
- *A "solved" approach may work better in this case.*

starring *(adjective)*

Indicating the most important performer or role.

- *The starring role.*
- *Students compared "starring" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

subtle *(adjective)*

Difficult to detect or grasp by the mind or analyze.

- *His whole attitude had undergone a subtle change.*
- *A subtle difference.*

---

sword-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a sword blade.

- *The speaker chose "sword-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "sword-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

thirty-sixth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-six in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "thirty-sixth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-sixth" when it is the ordinal number of thirty-six in counting order.*

---

tongue-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a tongue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tongue-shaped" when it is shaped like a tongue.*
- *Students compared "tongue-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

torn *(adjective)*

Disrupted by the pull of contrary forces.

- *Torn between love and hate.*
- *Torn by conflicting loyalties.*

---

transformed *(adjective)*

Given a completely different form or appearance.

- *Shocked to see the transformed landscape.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "transformed."*

---

two-fold *(adjective)*

Having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects or qualities; ; - R.W.Emerson; -Frederick Harrison.

- *Would you call this situation "two-fold"? Explain why.*
- *A "two-fold" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unbelievable *(adjective)*

Beyond belief or understanding.

- *Would you call this situation "unbelievable"? Explain why.*
- *A "unbelievable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

water-washed *(adjective)*

Clean by virtue of having been washed in water.

- *Students compared "water-washed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "water-washed."*

---

well-lined *(adjective)*

Full of money.

- *A well-lined purse.*
- *The speaker chose "well-lined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wide-awake *(adjective)*

Fully alert and watchful.

- *So excited she was wide-awake all night.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wide-awake."*

---

wine-colored *(noun)*

A red as dark as red wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "wine-colored" to mean a red as dark as red wine.*

- *The article explained what "wine-colored" means with a simple example.*

---

wood grain *(noun)*

Texture produced by the fibers in wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood grain" to mean texture produced by the fibers in wood.*
- *He looked up "wood grain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

affecting *(adjective)*

Arousing affect.

- *The homecoming of the released hostages was an affecting scene.*
- *A "affecting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

animated *(adjective)*

Made to appear to move as living creatures do.

- *An animated cartoon.*
- *Animated puppets.*

---

assured *(adjective)*

Marked by assurance; exhibiting confidence.

- *She paints with an assured hand.*
- *A tiny but assured income.*

---

bullet-headed *(adjective)*

Having a small round head.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bullet-headed" when it is having a small round head.*
- *The speaker chose "bullet-headed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

charming *(adjective)*

Possessing or using or characteristic of or appropriate to supernatural powers; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Charming incantations.*
- *Endowed with charming manners.*

---

express emotion *(verb)*

Give verbal or other expression to one's feelings.

- *Can you use "express emotion" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "express emotion" and when to wait.*

---

heat barrier *(noun)*

A limit to high speed flight imposed by aerodynamic heating.

- *They discussed "heat barrier" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heat barrier" to mean a limit to high speed flight imposed by aerodynamic....*

---

horizon *(noun)*

The range of interest or activity that can be anticipated.

- *It is beyond the horizon of present knowledge.*
- *The article explained what "horizon" means with a simple example.*

---

in the altogether *(adjective)*

(used informally) completely unclothed.

- *The speaker chose "in the altogether" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "in the altogether" when it is (used informally) completely unclothed.*

---

la-di-da *(adjective)*

Affectedly genteel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "la-di-da."*
- *The speaker chose "la-di-da" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mental strain *(noun)*

(psychology) nervousness resulting from mental stress.

- *His responsibilities were a constant strain.*
- *The mental strain of staying alert hour after hour was too much for him.*

---

miserable *(adjective)*

Of the most contemptible kind.

- *His miserable treatment of his family.*
- *You miserable skunk!*

---

momentum *(noun)*

The product of a body's mass and its velocity.

- *The momentum of the particles was deduced from meteoritic velocities.*
- *The car's momentum carried it off the road.*

---

nationwide *(adjective)*

Occurring or extending throughout a country or nation.

- *The event aroused nationwide interest.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nationwide" when it is occurring or extending throughout a country or nation.*

---

petty *(adjective)*

(informal) small and of little importance.

- *Limited to petty enterprises.*
- *Petty officialdom.*

---

preserved *(adjective)*

Kept intact or in a particular condition.

- *Students compared "preserved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "preserved" approach may work better in this case.*

---

quantity *(noun)*

An adequate or large amount.

- *He had a quantity of ammunition.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantity."*

---

rebels *(noun)*

A person who takes part in an armed rebellion against the constituted authority (especially in the hope of improving conditions).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebels."*
- *The article explained what "rebels" means with a simple example.*

---

recognised *(adjective)*

Generally approved or compelling recognition.

- *The speaker chose "recognised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "recognised" when it is generally approved or compelling recognition.*

---

responding *(verb)*

Respond favorably or as hoped.

- *Can you use "responding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "responding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

retained *(adjective)*

Continued in your keeping or use or memory.

- *In...the retained pattern of dancers and guests remembered.*
- *Students compared "retained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rises *(noun)*

The amount a salary is increased.

- *He looked up "rises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rises."*

---

scare *(noun)*

Sudden mass fear and anxiety over anticipated events.

- *A war scare.*
- *A bomb scare led them to evacuate the building.*

---

self-loading *(adjective)*

(of firearms) capable of automatic loading and firing continuously.

- *A "self-loading" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "self-loading" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

specialized *(adjective)*

Developed or designed for a special activity or function.

- *A specialized tool.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "specialized."*

---

sunny *(adjective)*

Bright and pleasant; promoting a feeling of cheer.

- *A gay sunny room.*
- *A sunny smile.*

---

three-fold *(adjective)*

Having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects or qualities; ; - R.W.Emerson; -Frederick Harrison.

- *It is useful to describe something as "three-fold" when it is having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects....*
- *Students compared "three-fold" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tops *(adjective)*

Of the highest quality.

- *She is absolutely tops.*
- *Students compared "tops" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tremendous *(adjective)*

Extreme in degree or extent or amount or impact.

- *Tremendous sweeping plains.*
- *A tremendous fact in human experience; that a whole civilization should be dependent on technology.*

---

tube-shaped *(adjective)*

Constituting a tube; having hollow tubes (as for the passage of fluids).

- *Would you call this situation "tube-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tube-shaped."*

---

twenty-eighth *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-seventh in position.

- *A "twenty-eighth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "twenty-eighth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

valued *(adjective)*

(usually used in combination) having value of a specified kind.

- *Triple-valued.*
- *A valued friend.*

---

world-shaking *(adjective)*

Sufficiently significant to affect the whole world.

- *The contest was no world-shaking affair.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "world-shaking" when it is sufficiently significant to affect the whole world.*

wounds *(noun)*

A figurative injury (to your feelings or pride); ; ; –Robert Frost.

- *In class, the teacher used "wounds" to mean a figurative injury (to your feelings or pride); ;....*
- *He looked up "wounds" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow-spotted *(adjective)*

Having yellow spots.

- *Would you call this situation "yellow-spotted"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "yellow-spotted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

adorable *(adjective)*

Lovable especially in a childlike or naive way.

- *Students compared "adorable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "adorable" approach may work better in this case.*

ashamed *(adjective)*

Feeling shame or guilt or embarrassment or remorse.

- *Are you ashamed for having lied?*
- *Felt ashamed of my torn coat.*

cheer *(noun)*

The quality of being cheerful and dispelling gloom.

- *Flowers added a note of cheerfulness to the drab room.*
- *The article explained what "cheer" means with a simple example.*

completing *(adjective)*

Acting as or providing a complement (something that completes the whole).

- *It is useful to describe something as "completing" when it is acting as or providing a complement (something that....*
- *The speaker chose "completing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

death toll *(noun)*

The number of deaths resulting from some particular cause such as an accident or a battle or a natural disaster.

- *The article explained what "death toll" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "death toll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

detected *(adjective)*

Perceived or discerned.

- *The detected micrometeoritic material.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "detected" when it is perceived or discerned.*

dutch courage *(noun)*

Courage resulting from intoxication.

- *Understanding "dutch courage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dutch courage" to mean courage resulting from intoxication.*

fiber *(noun)*

The inherent complex of attributes that determines a persons moral and ethical actions and reactions; - Herbert Spencer.

- *He looked up "fiber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiber."*

filmed *(adjective)*

Recorded on film; made into a movie.

- *A filmed documentary.*
- *The filmed version of the novel.*

five-fold *(adjective)*

Having five units or components.

- *Students compared "five-fold" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "five-fold" when it is having five units or components.*

---

four-fold *(adjective)*

Four times as great or many.

- *Students compared "four-fold" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "four-fold."*

---

fried *(adjective)*

Cooked by frying in fat.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fried" when it is cooked by frying in fat.*
- *Students compared "fried" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

guided *(adjective)*

Subject to guidance or control especially after launching.

- *A guided missile.*
- *Would you call this situation "guided"? Explain why.*

---

happier *(adjective)*

Enjoying or showing or marked by joy or pleasure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "happier."*
- *Students compared "happier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

heat-releasing *(adjective)*

(of a chemical reaction or compound) occurring or formed with the liberation of heat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heat-releasing."*
- *The speaker chose "heat-releasing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hundred-and-fifty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred fifty-five in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hundred-and-fifty-fifth."*
- *Students compared "hundred-and-fifty-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interactive *(adjective)*

Used especially of drugs or muscles that work together so the total effect is greater than the sum of the two (or more).

- *It is useful to describe something as "interactive" when it is used especially of drugs or muscles that work....*
- *Students compared "interactive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lighter-than-air *(adjective)*

Relating to a balloon or other aircraft that flies because it weighs less than the air it displaces.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lighter-than-air" when it is relating to a balloon or other aircraft that flies....*
- *The speaker chose "lighter-than-air" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

load-bearing *(adjective)*

Capable of bearing a structural load.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "load-bearing."*
- *A "load-bearing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

martial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the armed forces.

- *Martial law.*
- *Would you call this situation "martial"? Explain why.*

---

molecular weight *(noun)*

(chemistry) the sum of the relative atomic masses of the constituent atoms of a molecule.

- *In class, the teacher used "molecular weight" to mean (chemistry) the sum of the relative atomic masses....*

- *The article explained what "molecular weight" means with a simple example.*

---

monetary value *(noun)*

The property of having material worth (often indicated by the amount of money something would bring if sold).

- *The fluctuating monetary value of gold and silver.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetary value" to mean the property of having material worth (often....*

---

nervous disorder *(noun)*

A disorder of the nervous system.

- *He looked up "nervous disorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervous disorder."*

---

nervous tissue *(noun)*

Tissue composed of neurons.

- *They discussed "nervous tissue" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nervous tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

one hundred forty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred forty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred forty-five."*
- *The speaker chose "one hundred forty-five" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pocket-sized *(adjective)*

Small enough to be carried in a garment pocket.

- *Students compared "pocket-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pocket-sized"? Explain why.*

---

pronounced *(adjective)*

Strongly marked; easily noticeable.

- *A pronounced flavor of cinnamon.*
- *A "pronounced" approach may work better in this case.*

---

qualities *(noun)*

A degree or grade of excellence or worth.

- *They discussed "qualities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "qualities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rational *(adjective)*

Of or associated with or requiring the use of the mind.

- *The triumph of the rational over the animal side of man.*
- *A rational analysis.*

---

scare away *(verb)*

Cause to lose courage.

- *She tried to use "scare away" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "scare away" until he saw an example.*

---

scare off *(verb)*

Cause to lose courage.

- *In everyday English, people use "scare off" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "scare off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

specified *(adjective)*

Clearly and explicitly stated.

- *Meals are at specified times.*
- *Students compared "specified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

steam-powered *(adjective)*

Powered by a steam engine.

- *A steam-powered locomotive.*
- *The speaker chose "steam-powered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

streak *(noun)*

A narrow marking of a different color or texture from the background.

- *Had a streak of bad luck.*
- *He has a stubborn streak.*

tail-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like the tail of an animal.

- *Would you call this situation "tail-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tail-shaped" when it is shaped like the tail of an animal.*

tolerance *(noun)*

A disposition to allow freedom of choice and behavior.

- *The article explained what "tolerance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tolerance."*

tough-minded *(adjective)*

Facing facts or difficulties realistically and with determination.

- *The speaker chose "tough-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tough-minded" when it is facing facts or difficulties realistically and with....*

traveled *(adjective)*

Traveled over or through; sometimes used as a combining term.

- *The speaker chose "traveled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "traveled" approach may work better in this case.*

two-a-penny *(adjective)*

Of trifling worth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-a-penny."*
- *The speaker chose "two-a-penny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

two-toe *(adjective)*

Having two toes.

- *A "two-toe" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-toe."*

unhappy *(adjective)*

Experiencing or marked by or causing sadness or sorrow or discontent.

- *Unhappy over her departure.*
- *Unhappy with her raise.*

war-torn *(adjective)*

Laid waste by war.

- *Students compared "war-torn" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "war-torn" approach may work better in this case.*

well-preserved *(adjective)*

Used of older persons who are healthy.

- *A "well-preserved" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "well-preserved"? Explain why.*

adequate *(adjective)*

Having the requisite qualities or resources to meet a task.

- *She had adequate training.*
- *Her training was adequate.*

---

adequate to *(adjective)*

Having the requisite qualities for.

- *The speaker chose "adequate to" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adequate to" when it is having the requisite qualities for.*

---

belonging *(noun)*

Happiness felt in a secure relationship.

- *With his classmates he felt a sense of belonging.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belonging."*

---

booked *(adjective)*

Reserved in advance.

- *Students compared "booked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "booked."*

---

cape of good hope province *(noun)*

A former province of southern South Africa that was settled by the Dutch in 1652 and ceded to Great Britain in 1814; in 1994 it was split into three new provinces of South Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape of good hope province."*
- *He looked up "cape of good hope province" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinese restaurant syndrome *(noun)*

Headache and tingling or burning feelings and sweating caused by eating food that contains monosodium glutamate.

- *They discussed "chinese restaurant syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chinese restaurant syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cream-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of fresh cream.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cream-colored."*
- *A "cream-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dip *(noun)*

A sudden sharp decrease in some quantity.

- *A dip in prices.*
- *There was a dip in the road.*

---

disturbing *(adjective)*

Causing distress or worry or anxiety.

- *Distressing (or disturbing) news.*
- *A disturbing amount of crime.*

---

effectiveness *(noun)*

Capacity to produce strong physiological or chemical effects.

- *In class, the teacher used "effectiveness" to mean capacity to produce strong physiological or....*
- *The article explained what "effectiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

embarrassed *(adjective)*

Feeling or caused to feel uneasy and self-conscious.

- *Was embarrassed by her child's tantrums.*
- *Too embarrassed to say hello to his drunken father on the street.*

---

evil-minded *(adjective)*

Having evil thoughts or intentions.

- *Students compared "evil-minded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "evil-minded" when it is having evil thoughts or intentions.*

exceptional *(adjective)*

Surpassing what is common or usual or expected.

- *Exceptional kindness.*
- *An exceptional memory.*

fine-tooth *(adjective)*

Having fine teeth set close together.

- *A fine-toothed comb.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fine-tooth."*

hatred *(noun)*

The emotion of intense dislike; a feeling of dislike so strong that it demands action.

- *Understanding "hatred" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hatred" during the group presentation.*

ignorant *(adjective)*

Uneducated in general; lacking knowledge or sophistication.

- *An ignorant man.*
- *She is ignorant of quantum mechanics.*

ink-black *(adjective)*

Of the color of black ink.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ink-black" when it is of the color of black ink.*
- *The speaker chose "ink-black" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

less-traveled *(adjective)*

Not visited by many travelers.

- *The tourist's desire to visit less-traveled countries.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "less-traveled."*

limitations *(noun)*

The quality of being limited or restricted.

- *It is a good plan but it has serious limitations.*
- *Statute of limitations.*

magnetic field strength *(noun)*

The amount of magnetic flux in a unit area perpendicular to the direction of magnetic flow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic field strength."*
- *They discussed "magnetic field strength" during the group presentation.*

majesty *(noun)*

Impressiveness in scale or proportion.

- *The article explained what "majesty" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "majesty" during the group presentation.*

mobility *(noun)*

The quality of moving freely.

- *The article explained what "mobility" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mobility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

non-conducting *(adjective)*

Not able to conduct heat or electricity or sound.

- *It is useful to describe something as "non-conducting" when it is not able to conduct heat or electricity or sound.*
- *The speaker chose "non-conducting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

olive green *(noun)*

A color that is lighter and greener than olive.

- *In class, the teacher used "olive green" to mean a color that is lighter and greener than olive.*
- *The article explained what "olive green" means with a simple example.*

---

olive-green *(noun)*

A color that is lighter and greener than olive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olive-green."*
- *The article explained what "olive-green" means with a simple example.*

---

orange-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of ripe oranges.

- *The speaker chose "orange-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "orange-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

physical attraction *(noun)*

A desire for sexual intimacy.

- *In class, the teacher used "physical attraction" to mean a desire for sexual intimacy.*
- *The article explained what "physical attraction" means with a simple example.*

---

rabbit on *(verb)*

Talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner.

- *He did not know how to use "rabbit on" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rabbit on" and when to wait.*

---

red scare *(noun)*

A period of general fear of communists.

- *The article explained what "red scare" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "red scare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruth *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortunes of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruth."*
- *Understanding "ruth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shout down *(verb)*

Silence or overwhelm by shouting.

- *In everyday English, people use "shout down" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "shout down" until he saw an example.*

---

six-fold *(adjective)*

Having six units or components.

- *Would you call this situation "six-fold"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "six-fold."*

---

slim *(adjective)*

Being of delicate or slender build; - Frank Norris.

- *A slim girl with straight blonde hair.*
- *A slim chance of winning.*

---

sophisticated *(adjective)*

Having or appealing to those having worldly knowledge and refinement and savoir-faire.

- *Sophisticated young socialites.*
- *A sophisticated audience.*

---

speeds *(noun)*

A rate (usually rapid) at which something happens.

- *Understanding "speeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “speeds” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spread-eagle *(adjective)*

With arms and legs stretched out and apart.

- *Lay spread-eagle on the floor.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “spread-eagle” when it is with arms and legs stretched out and apart.*

---

sunny-side up *(adjective)*

(eggs) fried on only one side.

- *Students compared “sunny-side up” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sunny-side up.”*

---

supportive *(adjective)*

Furnishing support or assistance.

- *A supportive family network.*
- *His family was supportive of his attempts to be a writer.*

---

youngest *(adjective)*

(used of living things especially persons) in an early period of life or development or growth.

- *It is useful to describe something as “youngest” when it is (used of living things especially persons) in an....*
- *The speaker chose “youngest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

authentic *(adjective)*

Conforming to fact and therefore worthy of belief.

- *An authentic account by an eyewitness.*
- *An authentic signature.*

---

blonde *(adjective)*

Being or having light colored skin and hair and usually blue or grey eyes.

- *Students compared “blonde” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “blonde.”*

---

bone-lazy *(adjective)*

Constitutionally lazy or idle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bone-lazy.”*
- *Students compared “bone-lazy” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

comic opera *(noun)*

Opera with a happy ending and in which some of the text is spoken.

- *He looked up “comic opera” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “comic opera.”*

---

creepy *(adjective)*

Causing a sensation as of things crawling on your skin.

- *A creepy story.*
- *I had a creepy-crawly feeling.*

---

divorced *(adjective)*

Of someone whose marriage has been legally dissolved.

- *Would you call this situation “divorced”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “divorced” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dried *(adjective)*

Preserved by removing natural moisture.

- *Dried beef.*
- *Dried fruit.*

---

dried-out *(adjective)*

Thoroughly dried out.

- *Dried-out boards beginning to split.*
- *The speaker chose "dried-out" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dried-up *(adjective)*

(used especially of vegetation) having lost all moisture.

- *Dried-up grass.*
- *A dried-up water hole.*

echo *(noun)*

A close parallel of a feeling, idea, style, etc.

- *His contention contains more than an echo of Rousseau.*
- *Napoleon III was an echo of the mighty Emperor but an infinitely better man.*

emotionally *(adverb)*

In an emotional manner.

- *At the funeral he spoke emotionally.*
- *Emotionally secure.*

floors *(noun)*

The parliamentary right to address an assembly.

- *They needed rugs to cover the bare floors.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floors."*

freaking *(verb)*

Lose one's nerve.

- *He did not know how to use "freaking" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "freaking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

freezing point *(noun)*

The temperature below which a liquid turns into a solid.

- *He looked up "freezing point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "freezing point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

induced *(adjective)*

Brought about or caused; not spontaneous.

- *A case of steroid-induced weakness.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "induced" when it is brought about or caused; not spontaneous.*

inspiring *(adjective)*

Stimulating or exalting to the spirit.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inspiring."*
- *A "inspiring" approach may work better in this case.*

joking *(adjective)*

Characterized by jokes and good humor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "joking" when it is characterized by jokes and good humor.*
- *Students compared "joking" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

magnificent *(adjective)*

Characterized by grandeur.

- *Magnificent cathedrals.*
- *A "magnificent" approach may work better in this case.*

military capability *(noun)*

Capability in terms of personnel and materiel that affect the capacity to fight a war.

- *Politicians have neglected our military posture.*
- *The article explained what "military capability" means with a simple example.*

---

newest *(adjective)*

Not of long duration; having just (or relatively recently) come into being or been made or acquired or discovered.

- *Would you call this situation "newest"? Explain why.*
- *A "newest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

olive brown *(noun)*

A shade of brown tinged with green.

- *They discussed "olive brown" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "olive brown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

olive-brown *(adjective)*

Of a brown color with a greenish tinge.

- *It is useful to describe something as "olive-brown" when it is of a brown color with a greenish tinge.*
- *Would you call this situation "olive-brown"? Explain why.*

---

opposing *(adjective)*

Characterized by active hostility.

- *Opponent (or opposing) armies.*
- *The speaker chose "opposing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pale blue *(adjective)*

Of a light shade of blue.

- *Students compared "pale blue" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pale blue"? Explain why.*

---

performance capability *(noun)*

The capability of a technological system to perform as intended.

- *He looked up "performance capability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "performance capability."*

---

placement *(noun)*

The spatial property of the way in which something is placed.

- *The placement of the chairs.*
- *The agency provided placement services.*

---

planted *(adjective)*

(used especially of ideas or principles) deeply rooted; firmly fixed or held.

- *Implanted convictions.*
- *A deeply planted need.*

---

pour cold water on *(verb)*

Be discouraging or negative about.

- *She tried to use "pour cold water on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "pour cold water on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

renewed *(adjective)*

Restored to a new condition.

- *Felt renewed strength.*
- *Would you call this situation "renewed"? Explain why.*

---

screw-loose *(adjective)*

Not behaving normally.

- *A "screw-loose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "screw-loose."*

self-assured *(adjective)*

Showing poise and confidence in your own worth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "self-assured" when it is showing poise and confidence in your own worth.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-assured"? Explain why.*

seven-fold *(adjective)*

Having seven units or components.

- *The speaker chose "seven-fold" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seven-fold" when it is having seven units or components.*

shallow *(adjective)*

Not deep or strong; not affecting one deeply.

- *Shallow breathing.*
- *A night of shallow fretful sleep.*

shield-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) round, with the stem attached near the center of the lower surface rather than the margin (as a nasturtium leaf for example).

- *A "shield-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "shield-shaped"? Explain why.*

spite *(noun)*

Malevolence by virtue of being malicious or spiteful or nasty.

- *The article explained what "spite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spite" to mean malevolence by virtue of being malicious or....*

stick-in-the-mud *(adjective)*

(used pejoratively) out of fashion; old fashioned.

- *The speaker chose "stick-in-the-mud" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stick-in-the-mud" when it is (used pejoratively) out of fashion; old fashioned.*

ten-fold *(adjective)*

Containing ten or ten parts.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ten-fold."*
- *Students compared "ten-fold" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

burnt *(adjective)*

Treated by heating to a high temperature but below the melting or fusing point.

- *Burnt sienna.*
- *She served us underdone bacon and burnt biscuits.*

burnt-out *(adjective)*

Exhausted as a result of longtime stress.

- *Barricaded the street with burnt-out cars.*
- *Would you call this situation "burnt-out"? Explain why.*

combat ceiling *(noun)*

Altitude above which a plane cannot climb faster than a given rate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combat ceiling."*
- *He looked up "combat ceiling" because he had never seen it before.*

crushed *(adjective)*

Subdued or brought low in condition or status.

- *Crushed velvet.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "crushed" when it is subdued or brought low in condition or status.*

dimensional *(adjective)*

Having dimension–the quality or character or stature proper to a person; - Norman Cousins.

- *Never matures as a dimensional character; he is pasty, bland, faceless.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dimensional."*

---

eight-fold *(adjective)*

Having eight units or components.

- *A "eight-fold" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "eight-fold" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

elevated *(adjective)*

Of high moral or intellectual value; elevated in nature or style; ; - Oliver Franks.

- *An elevated platform.*
- *Would you call this situation "elevated"? Explain why.*

---

fork-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a fork; divided or separated into two branches.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fork-like" when it is resembling a fork; divided or separated into two....*
- *Would you call this situation "fork-like"? Explain why.*

---

green lead ore *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of lead chloride and phosphate; a minor source of lead.

- *They discussed "green lead ore" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "green lead ore" means with a simple example.*

---

guilt feelings *(noun)*

Remorse caused by feeling responsible for some offense.

- *He looked up "guilt feelings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "guilt feelings" during the group presentation.*

---

heart rhythm *(noun)*

The rhythm of a beating heart.

- *Understanding "heart rhythm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heart rhythm" during the group presentation.*

---

honest-to-goodness *(adjective)*

(used informally especially for emphasis).

- *Students compared "honest-to-goodness" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "honest-to-goodness."*

---

hype up *(verb)*

Get excited or stimulated.

- *In everyday English, people use "hype up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hype up" in real sentences.*

---

mineral *(adjective)*

Composed of matter other than plant or animal.

- *The inorganic mineral world.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mineral" when it is composed of matter other than plant or animal.*

---

modest *(adjective)*

Marked by simplicity; having a humble opinion of yourself.

- *A modest apartment.*
- *Too modest to wear his medals.*

---

multi-colored *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "multi-colored" when it is having sections or patches colored differently and....*

- *The speaker chose "multi-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

narrow margin *(noun)*

A small margin.

- *The president was not humbled by his narrow margin of victory.*
- *The landslide he had in the electoral college obscured the narrowness of a victory based on just 43% of the popular vote.*

---

of the essence *(adjective)*

Of the greatest importance.

- *The all-important subject of disarmament.*
- *In chess cool nerves are of the essence.*

---

one hundred fifteen *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred ten.

- *The speaker chose "one hundred fifteen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one hundred fifteen" when it is being five more than one hundred ten.*

---

one-dimensional *(adjective)*

Of or in or along or relating to a line; involving a single dimension.

- *A novel with one-dimensional characters.*
- *Would you call this situation "one-dimensional"? Explain why.*

---

panic-struck *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation.

- *It is useful to describe something as "panic-struck" when it is thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation.*
- *The speaker chose "panic-struck" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

profitable *(adjective)*

Yielding material gain or profit.

- *Profitable speculation on the stock market.*
- *Would you call this situation "profitable"? Explain why.*

---

self-hatred *(noun)*

Shame resulting from strong dislike of yourself or your actions.

- *They discussed "self-hatred" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-hatred" to mean shame resulting from strong dislike of yourself or....*

---

sexual attraction *(noun)*

Attractiveness on the basis of sexual desire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual attraction."*
- *Understanding "sexual attraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sexual urge *(noun)*

All of the feelings resulting from the urge to gratify sexual impulses.

- *The article explained what "sexual urge" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sexual urge" during the group presentation.*

---

slim chance *(noun)*

Little or no chance of success.

- *They discussed "slim chance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slim chance."*

---

suited *(adjective)*

Outfitted or supplied with clothing.

- *Recruits suited in green.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "suited" when it is outfitted or supplied with clothing.*

---

surviving *(adjective)*

Still in existence.

- *The Wollemi pine found in Australia is a surviving specimen of a conifer thought to have been long extinct and therefore known as a living fossil.*
- *The only surviving frontier blockhouse in Pennsylvania.*

---

terror-struck *(adjective)*

Struck or filled with terror.

- *The speaker chose "terror-struck" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "terror-struck"? Explain why.*

---

transmission density *(noun)*

(physics) a measure of the extent to which a substance transmits light or other electromagnetic radiation.

- *He looked up "transmission density" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transmission density" to mean (physics) a measure of the extent to which a....*

---

two-dimensional *(adjective)*

Lacking the expected range or depth; not designed to give an illusion or depth.

- *A film with two-dimensional characters.*
- *A flat two-dimensional painting.*

---

uncertainty *(noun)*

Being unsettled or in doubt or dependent on chance.

- *The uncertainty of the outcome.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uncertainty" to mean being unsettled or in doubt or dependent on chance.*

---

varied *(adjective)*

Broken away from sameness or identity or duplication.

- *Her quickly varied answers indicated uncertainty.*
- *Varied motives prompt people to join a political party.*

---

white-collar *(adjective)*

Of or designating salaried professional or clerical work or workers.

- *The coal miner's son aspired to a white-collar occupation as a bookkeeper.*
- *The speaker chose "white-collar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abandon *(noun)*

A feeling of extreme emotional intensity.

- *She danced with abandon.*
- *The article explained what "abandon" means with a simple example.*

---

absolute ceiling *(noun)*

The maximum altitude at which an airplane can maintain horizontal flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "absolute ceiling" to mean the maximum altitude at which an airplane can....*
- *The article explained what "absolute ceiling" means with a simple example.*

---

air-dried *(adjective)*

Made dry by contact with unheated air.

- *A "air-dried" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "air-dried" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

altered *(adjective)*

Changed in form or character without becoming something else; ; ; - Charles Dickens.

- *The altered policy promised success.*
- *Following an altered course we soon found ourselves back in civilization.*

---

bizarre *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *Restaurants of bizarre design–one like a hat, another like a rabbit.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bizarre."*

---

bounce *(noun)*

The quality of a substance that is able to rebound.

- *In class, the teacher used "bounce" to mean the quality of a substance that is able to rebound.*
- *The article explained what "bounce" means with a simple example.*

---

complexity *(noun)*

The quality of being intricate and compounded.

- *He enjoyed the complexity of modern computers.*
- *He looked up "complexity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

confusing *(adjective)*

Lacking clarity of meaning; causing confusion or perplexity.

- *Sent confusing signals to Iraq.*
- *A confusing jumble of road signs.*

---

continent-wide *(adjective)*

Involving the entire continent.

- *Would you call this situation "continent-wide"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "continent-wide" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

corn-fed *(adjective)*

Strong and healthy but not sophisticated.

- *Corn-fed livestock.*
- *Would you call this situation "corn-fed"? Explain why.*

---

deep-fried *(adjective)*

Cooked by frying in fat.

- *The speaker chose "deep-fried" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deep-fried" when it is cooked by frying in fat.*

---

dignity *(noun)*

The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.

- *It was beneath his dignity to cheat.*
- *Showed his true dignity when under pressure.*

---

disappointing *(adjective)*

Not up to expectations.

- *A disappointing performance from one who had seemed so promising.*
- *The speaker chose "disappointing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ego *(noun)*

An inflated feeling of pride in your superiority to others.

- *The article explained what "ego" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ego" during the group presentation.*

---

enthusiasm *(noun)*

Overflowing with eager enjoyment or approval.

- *Enthusiasm for his program is growing.*
- *The article explained what "enthusiasm" means with a simple example.*

---

flexibility *(noun)*

The quality of being adaptable or variable.

- *He enjoyed the flexibility of his working arrangement.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flexibility."*

four-dimensional *(adjective)*

Involving or relating to the fourth dimension or time.

- *Students compared "four-dimensional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "four-dimensional."*

justified *(adjective)*

Having words so spaced that lines have straight even margins.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "justified."*
- *The speaker chose "justified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

mercury *(noun)*

Temperature measured by a mercury thermometer.

- *The mercury was falling rapidly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercury."*

pending *(adjective)*

Awaiting conclusion or confirmation.

- *Business still pending.*
- *The speaker chose "pending" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

probability *(noun)*

The quality of being probable; a probable event or the most probable event.

- *For a while mutiny seemed a probability.*
- *Going by past experience there was a high probability that the visitors were lost.*

rap session *(noun)*

Conversation in a situation where feelings can be expressed and criticized or supported.

- *They discussed "rap session" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rap session" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sticking *(adjective)*

Extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.

- *A pile of boards sticking over the end of his truck.*
- *Would you call this situation "sticking"? Explain why.*

sticking out *(adjective)*

Extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.

- *A pile of boards sticking over the end of his truck.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sticking out" when it is extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.*

sweet tooth *(noun)*

A strong appetite for sweet food.

- *Understanding "sweet tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sweet tooth" during the group presentation.*

three-dimensional *(adjective)*

Involving or relating to three dimensions or aspects; giving the illusion of depth.

- *Lifelike three-dimensional characters.*
- *A three-dimensional account of conditions under the new government.*

wage-earning *(adjective)*

Of those who work for wages especially manual or industrial laborers; - G.B.Shaw.

- *A "wage-earning" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "wage-earning" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

width *(noun)*

The extent of something from side to side.

- *He looked up "width" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "width" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acid-forming *(adjective)*

Yielding an acid in aqueous solution.

- *It is useful to describe something as "acid-forming" when it is yielding an acid in aqueous solution.*
- *Would you call this situation "acid-forming"? Explain why.*

---

activated *(adjective)*

(military) set up and placed on active assignment.

- *A newly activated unit.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "activated."*

---

attitudes *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *They discussed "attitudes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attitudes" to mean the arrangement of the body and its limbs.*

---

brick-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a brick.

- *The speaker chose "brick-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brick-shaped."*

---

broader *(adjective)*

Having great (or a certain) extent from one side to the other.

- *The speaker chose "broader" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "broader" approach may work better in this case.*

---

buck up *(verb)*

Gain courage.

- *The coach explained when to use "buck up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "buck up" in real sentences.*

---

chocolate-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of dark chocolate.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chocolate-colored."*
- *Students compared "chocolate-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cut-and-dried *(adjective)*

According to ordinary expectations.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cut-and-dried."*
- *A "cut-and-dried" approach may work better in this case.*

---

delicate *(adjective)*

Of an instrument or device; capable of registering minute differences or changes precisely.

- *Almost undetectable with even the most delicate instruments.*
- *A surgeon's delicate touch.*

---

desires *(noun)*

An inclination to want things.

- *A man of many desires.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desires."*

---

disappointment *(noun)*

A feeling of dissatisfaction that results when your expectations are not realized.

- *His hopes were so high he was doomed to disappointment.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disappointment."*

---

harassment *(noun)*

A feeling of intense annoyance caused by being tormented.

- *So great was his harassment that he wanted to destroy his tormentors.*
- *He looked up "harassment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high-voltage *(adjective)*

Operating on or powered by a high voltage.

- *A high-voltage generator.*
- *A high-voltage theatrical entrepreneur.*

---

knock-down-and-drag-out *(adjective)*

Extremely violent.

- *A knock-down-and-drag-out fight.*
- *A "knock-down-and-drag-out" approach may work better in this case.*

---

matched *(adjective)*

Provided with a worthy adversary or competitor.

- *Matched teams.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "matched" when it is provided with a worthy adversary or competitor.*

---

nine-fold *(adjective)*

Having nine units or components.

- *Students compared "nine-fold" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nine-fold" when it is having nine units or components.*

---

off-the-shelf *(adjective)*

(especially of clothing) made in standard sizes and available from merchandise in stock.

- *Would you call this situation "off-the-shelf"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "off-the-shelf."*

---

precision *(noun)*

The quality of being reproducible in amount or performance.

- *Note the meticulous precision of his measurements.*
- *In class, the teacher used "precision" to mean the quality of being reproducible in amount or....*

---

re-echo *(noun)*

The echo of an echo.

- *The article explained what "re-echo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "re-echo" during the group presentation.*

---

relaxed *(adjective)*

Without strain or anxiety.

- *Gave the impression of being quite relaxed.*
- *A relaxed and informal discussion.*

---

salmon *(noun)*

A pale pinkish orange color.

- *Understanding "salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salmon" to mean a pale pinkish orange color.*

---

self-induced *(adjective)*

Brought about by yourself.

- *Self-induced vomiting.*
- *The speaker chose "self-induced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

smallest *(adjective)*

Limited or below average in number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *A "smallest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smallest."*

---

soul-destroying *(adjective)*

Destructive to the spirit or soul.

- *Soul-destroying labor.*
- *Would you call this situation "soul-destroying"? Explain why.*

---

spider-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a spider.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spider-shaped."*
- *Would you call this situation "spider-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

stark *(adjective)*

Devoid of any qualifications or disguise or adornment.

- *Facing the stark reality of the deadline.*
- *A stark interior.*

---

stream of consciousness *(noun)*

The continuous flow of ideas and feelings that constitute an individual's conscious experience.

- *In class, the teacher used "stream of consciousness" to mean the continuous flow of ideas and feelings that....*
- *He looked up "stream of consciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theoretical *(adjective)*

Concerned with theories rather than their practical applications.

- *Theoretical physics.*
- *Theoretical science.*

---

third-dimensional *(adjective)*

Involving or relating to three dimensions or aspects; giving the illusion of depth.

- *The speaker chose "third-dimensional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "third-dimensional" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thirty-seventh *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-seven in counting order.

- *Students compared "thirty-seventh" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "thirty-seventh" approach may work better in this case.*

---

threshold level *(noun)*

The intensity level that is just barely perceptible.

- *They discussed "threshold level" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "threshold level" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transparent *(adjective)*

Transmitting light; able to be seen through with clarity.

- *Transparent crystal.*
- *Transparent chiffon.*

---

voluntary *(adjective)*

Of your own free will or design; done by choice; not forced or compelled.

- *Man is a voluntary agent.*
- *Participation was voluntary.*

---

wheat *(noun)*

A variable yellow tint; dull yellow, often diluted with white.

- *The article explained what "wheat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheat."*

---

wolf-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a wolf.

- *Would you call this situation "wolf-sized"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "wolf-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abused *(adjective)*

Used improperly or excessively especially drugs.

- *An abused substance.*
- *Students compared "abused" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

betting *(adjective)*

Preoccupied with the pursuit of pleasure and especially games of chance.

- *A betting man.*
- *A "betting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blue-collar *(adjective)*

Of those who work for wages especially manual or industrial laborers; - G.B.Shaw.

- *Would you call this situation "blue-collar"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blue-collar."*

---

broad-minded *(adjective)*

Inclined to respect views and beliefs that differ from your own.

- *A judge who is broad-minded but even-handed.*
- *Would you call this situation "broad-minded"? Explain why.*

---

decreased *(adjective)*

Made less in size or amount or degree.

- *Students compared "decreased" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "decreased."*

---

dirty-minded *(adjective)*

Having lewd thoughts.

- *Would you call this situation "dirty-minded"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dirty-minded."*

---

disposal *(noun)*

The power to use something or someone.

- *Used all the resources at his disposal.*
- *They discussed "disposal" during the group presentation.*

---

distinctive *(adjective)*

Of a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing; - Curtis Wilkie.

- *Jerusalem has a distinctive Middle East flavor.*
- *Would you call this situation "distinctive"? Explain why.*

---

documented *(adjective)*

Furnished with or supported by documents.

- *The first documented case of shark attack in those waters.*
- *Would you call this situation "documented"? Explain why.*

---

hundred-and-forty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred forty-five in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hundred-and-forty-fifth."*
- *Would you call this situation "hundred-and-forty-fifth"? Explain why.*

indirect *(adjective)*

Descended from a common ancestor but through different lines.

- *An indirect descendant of the Stuarts.*
- *Sometimes taking an indirect path saves time.*

interviewed *(verb)*

Go for an interview in the hope of being hired.

- *The job candidate interviewed everywhere.*
- *We interviewed the job candidates.*

kindly *(adjective)*

Showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity.

- *Kindly criticism.*
- *A kindly act.*

kindness *(noun)*

The quality of being warmhearted and considerate and humane and sympathetic.

- *They discussed "kindness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kindness" to mean the quality of being warmhearted and considerate....*

lemon yellow *(noun)*

A strong yellow color.

- *The article explained what "lemon yellow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemon yellow" to mean a strong yellow color.*

low-voltage *(adjective)*

Subjected to or capable of operating under relative low voltage.

- *The speaker chose "low-voltage" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-voltage."*

magnitude *(noun)*

The property of relative size or extent (whether large or small).

- *They tried to predict the magnitude of the explosion.*
- *About the magnitude of a small pea.*

palm-shaped *(adjective)*

Of a leaf shape; having leaflets or lobes radiating from a common point.

- *Would you call this situation "palm-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "palm-shaped" when it is of a leaf shape; having leaflets or lobes radiating....*

passive source *(noun)*

An informant who is not assigned to obtain specific intelligence but who routinely passes on whatever information he or she has.

- *In class, the teacher used "passive source" to mean an informant who is not assigned to obtain specific....*
- *He looked up "passive source" because he had never seen it before.*

publicity *(noun)*

The quality of being open to public view.

- *The publicity of the court room.*
- *The article explained what "publicity" means with a simple example.*

punished *(adjective)*

Subjected to a penalty (as pain or shame or restraint or loss) for an offense or fault or in order to coerce some behavior (as a confession or obedience).

- *It is useful to describe something as "punished" when it is subjected to a penalty (as pain or shame or....*
- *The speaker chose "punished" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

reform-minded *(adjective)*

Favoring or promoting reform (often by government action).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reform-minded."*
- *Would you call this situation "reform-minded"? Explain why.*

---

third dimension *(noun)*

The dimension whereby a solid object differs from a two-dimensional drawing of it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third dimension."*
- *The article explained what "third dimension" means with a simple example.*

---

upside-down *(adjective)*

Being in such a position that top and bottom are reversed.

- *An upside-down cake.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "upside-down."*

---

wished *(verb)*

Prefer or wish to do something.

- *She tried to use "wished" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "wished" and when to wait.*

---

wished-for *(adjective)*

Greatly desired.

- *Would you call this situation "wished-for"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wished-for."*

---

wonders *(noun)*

Something that causes feelings of wonder.

- *The wonders of modern science.*
- *Understanding "wonders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ash grey *(noun)*

A light shade of grey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ash grey."*
- *The article explained what "ash grey" means with a simple example.*

---

ash-grey *(adjective)*

Of a light grey.

- *Would you call this situation "ash-grey"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ash-grey" when it is of a light grey.*

---

belly laugh *(noun)*

A joke that seems extremely funny.

- *They discussed "belly laugh" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "belly laugh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bent on *(adjective)*

Fixed in your purpose.

- *Bent on going to the theater.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bent on" when it is fixed in your purpose.*

---

bits per inch *(noun)*

A measure of how densely information is packed on a storage medium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bits per inch."*
- *He looked up "bits per inch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black-and-tan *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of black and tan.

- *A "black-and-tan" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “black-and-tan.”*

---

bone ash *(noun)*

Ash left when bones burn; high in calcium phosphate; used as fertilizer and in bone china.

- *In class, the teacher used “bone ash” to mean ash left when bones burn; high in calcium....*
- *They discussed “bone ash” during the group presentation.*

---

centered *(adjective)*

Being or placed in the center.

- *Would you call this situation “centered”? Explain why.*
- *A “centered” approach may work better in this case.*

---

consistency *(noun)*

The property of holding together and retaining its shape.

- *When the dough has enough consistency it is ready to bake.*
- *A rambling argument that lacked any consistency.*

---

cracked *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *The speaker chose “cracked” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cracked.”*

---

dish-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a dish or pan.

- *It is useful to describe something as “dish-shaped” when it is shaped like a dish or pan.*
- *A “dish-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*

---

evident *(adjective)*

Clearly revealed to the mind or the senses or judgment.

- *Evident hostility.*
- *A clearly evident erasure in the manuscript.*

---

expectation *(noun)*

The feeling that something is about to happen.

- *In class, the teacher used “expectation” to mean the feeling that something is about to happen.*
- *They discussed “expectation” during the group presentation.*

---

expedition *(noun)*

The property of being prompt and efficient.

- *An expedition was sent to explore Mars.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “expedition.”*

---

fifty-fifty *(adjective)*

Equal in degree or extent or amount; or equally matched or balanced.

- *It was a fifty-fifty (or even) split.*
- *Had a fifty-fifty (or even) chance.*

---

goddamn *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *I’ll be damned (or blessed or darned or goddamned) if I’ll do any such thing.*
- *He’s a damn (or goddam or goddamned) fool.*

---

gut issue *(noun)*

An issue that elicits strong emotional reactions.

- *The article explained what “gut issue” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gut issue” to mean an issue that elicits strong emotional reactions.*

---

half-timber *(adjective)*

Having exposed wood framing with spaces filled with masonry, as in Tudor architecture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "half-timber."*
- *A "half-timber" approach may work better in this case.*

---

honesty *(noun)*

The quality of being honest.

- *He looked up "honesty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honesty."*

---

inappropriate *(adjective)*

Not suitable for a particular occasion etc.

- *Noise seems inappropriate at a time of sadness.*
- *Inappropriate shoes for a walk on the beach.*

---

interstate *(adjective)*

Involving and relating to the mutual relations of states especially of the United States.

- *Interstate Highway Commission.*
- *Interstate highways.*

---

liking *(noun)*

A feeling of pleasure and enjoyment.

- *I've always had a liking for reading.*
- *She developed a liking for gin.*

---

linear perspective *(noun)*

The appearance of things relative to one another as determined by their distance from the viewer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linear perspective."*
- *Understanding "linear perspective" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

love-lies-bleeding *(noun)*

Young leaves widely used as leaf vegetables; seeds used as cereal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love-lies-bleeding."*
- *He looked up "love-lies-bleeding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

low-cal *(adjective)*

Having relatively few calories.

- *A low-cal diet.*
- *The speaker chose "low-cal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mouse-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a mouse.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mouse-sized."*
- *Would you call this situation "mouse-sized"? Explain why.*

---

neat *(adjective)*

Free from clumsiness; precisely or deftly executed.

- *The neat exactness of the surgeon's knife.*
- *Her neat dress.*

---

neo *(adjective)*

(used as a combining form) recent or new.

- *'neo' is a combining form in words like 'neocolonialism'.*
- *Students compared "neo" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

operating capability *(noun)*

The capability of a technological system to perform as intended.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operating capability."*
- *They discussed "operating capability" during the group presentation.*

---

order of magnitude *(noun)*

A degree in a continuum of size or quantity.

- *It was on the order of a mile.*
- *An explosion of a low order of magnitude.*

---

personal equation *(noun)*

Variability attributable to individual differences.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal equation" to mean variability attributable to individual differences.*
- *Understanding "personal equation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prohibited *(adjective)*

Excluded from use or mention.

- *Students compared "prohibited" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "prohibited" approach may work better in this case.*

---

projected *(adjective)*

Extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.

- *Massive projected buttresses.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "projected" when it is extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.*

---

psychological disorder *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a psychological disorder of thought or emotion; a more neutral term than mental illness.

- *They discussed "psychological disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "psychological disorder" means with a simple example.*

---

puppy love *(noun)*

Temporary love of an adolescent.

- *In class, the teacher used "puppy love" to mean temporary love of an adolescent.*
- *The article explained what "puppy love" means with a simple example.*

---

resistant *(adjective)*

Able to tolerate environmental conditions or physiological stress.

- *The new hybrid is more resistant to drought.*
- *Resistant to the effects of heat.*

---

right of offset *(noun)*

(banking) the legal right of a bank to seize deposited funds to cover a loan that is in default.

- *Understanding "right of offset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right of offset."*

---

shapes *(noun)*

The visual appearance of something or someone.

- *He could barely make out their shapes.*
- *Understanding "shapes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

troubles *(noun)*

A strong feeling of anxiety.

- *He wanted to die and end his troubles.*
- *He looked up "troubles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uncertain *(adjective)*

Lacking or indicating lack of confidence or assurance.

- *Uncertain of his convictions.*
- *Moving with uncertain (or unsure) steps.*

weigh on *(verb)*

Be oppressive or disheartening to.

- *He did not know how to use "weigh on" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "weigh on" when talking about this idea.*

whatsoever *(adjective)*

One or some or every or all without specification.

- *No milk whatsoever is left.*
- *Students compared "whatsoever" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

whip hand *(noun)*

Position of advantage and control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whip hand."*
- *He looked up "whip hand" because he had never seen it before.*

wicked *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *A wicked stench.*
- *Under wicked fire from the enemy's guns.*

absent *(adjective)*

Lost in thought; showing preoccupation.

- *An absent stare.*
- *An absentminded professor.*

ash gray *(noun)*

A light shade of grey.

- *The article explained what "ash gray" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ash gray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ash-gray *(adjective)*

Of a light grey.

- *Students compared "ash-gray" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "ash-gray" approach may work better in this case.*

compelling *(adjective)*

Tending to persuade by forcefulness of argument.

- *New and compelling evidence.*
- *Compelling ambition.*

crowded *(adjective)*

Overfilled or compacted or concentrated.

- *A crowded theater.*
- *A crowded program.*

dense *(adjective)*

Hard to pass through because of dense growth.

- *Dense vegetation.*
- *Dense smoke.*

forty-sixth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-six in counting order.

- *A "forty-sixth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forty-sixth."*

furious *(adjective)*

(of the elements) as if showing violent anger.

- *Furious winds.*
- *A furious battle.*

---

green thumb *(noun)*

A special ability to make plants grow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green thumb."*
- *He looked up "green thumb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intact *(adjective)*

(used of domestic animals) sexually competent.

- *Fought to keep the union intact.*
- *She was intact, virginal.*

---

irrelevant *(adjective)*

Having no bearing on or connection with the subject at issue.

- *An irrelevant comment.*
- *Irrelevant allegations.*

---

labor-intensive *(adjective)*

Requiring a large expenditure of labor but not much capital.

- *It is useful to describe something as "labor-intensive" when it is requiring a large expenditure of labor but not much....*
- *The speaker chose "labor-intensive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mistaken *(adjective)*

Wrong in e.g. opinion or judgment.

- *A mistaken belief.*
- *Mistaken identity.*

---

off-centered *(adjective)*

Situated away from the center or axis.

- *Would you call this situation "off-centered"? Explain why.*
- *A "off-centered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pale yellow *(noun)*

A variable yellow tint; dull yellow, often diluted with white.

- *Understanding "pale yellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pale yellow" means with a simple example.*

---

pearl grey *(adjective)*

Of a grey with a pearly tinge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pearl grey."*
- *Students compared "pearl grey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pity *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortunes of others.

- *The blind are too often objects of pity.*
- *It's a pity he couldn't do it.*

---

prince charming *(noun)*

A suitor who fulfills the dreams of his beloved.

- *Understanding "prince charming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prince charming" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quantum field theory *(noun)*

The branch of quantum physics that is concerned with the theory of fields; it was motivated by the question of how an atom radiates light as its electrons jump from excited states.

- *He looked up "quantum field theory" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "quantum field theory" during the group presentation.*

---

regulated *(adjective)*

Controlled or governed according to rule or principle or law.

- *Well regulated industries.*
- *Houses with regulated temperature.*

---

rounded *(adjective)*

Curving and somewhat round in shape rather than jagged.

- *Low rounded hills.*
- *Rounded shoulders.*

---

rushed *(adjective)*

Done under pressure.

- *The speaker chose "rushed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rushed" when it is done under pressure.*

---

sensible *(adjective)*

Aware intuitively or intellectually of something sensed; ; - Henry Hallam; - Edmund Burke.

- *Made sensible of his mistakes.*
- *I am sensible that the mention of such a circumstance may appear trifling.*

---

sexually attractive *(adjective)*

Capable of arousing desire.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sexually attractive" when it is capable of arousing desire.*
- *A "sexually attractive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thirty-eighth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-eight in counting order.

- *Students compared "thirty-eighth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "thirty-eighth"? Explain why.*

---

travelled *(adjective)*

Familiar with many parts of the world.

- *The speaker chose "travelled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "travelled"? Explain why.*

---

twisted *(adjective)*

Having an intended meaning altered or misrepresented.

- *Many of the facts seemed twisted out of any semblance to reality.*
- *Students compared "twisted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

voltage drop *(noun)*

A decrease in voltage along a conductor through which current is flowing.

- *They discussed "voltage drop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "voltage drop" to mean a decrease in voltage along a conductor through....*

---

water-resistant *(adjective)*

Hindering the penetration of water.

- *The speaker chose "water-resistant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "water-resistant" when it is hindering the penetration of water.*

---

acoustic power *(noun)*

The physical intensity of sound.

- *Understanding "acoustic power" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acoustic power" means with a simple example.*

---

all-inclusive *(adjective)*

Broad in scope or content; ; ; ; ; - T.G.Winner.

- *Students compared "all-inclusive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "all-inclusive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

boot-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a boot.

- *It is useful to describe something as "boot-shaped" when it is shaped like a boot.*
- *Would you call this situation "boot-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

brady *(noun)*

United States financier noted for his love of diamonds and his extravagant lifestyle (1856-1917).

- *Understanding "brady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brady" to mean united states financier noted for his love of....*

---

caution *(noun)*

The trait of being cautious; being attentive to possible danger.

- *A man of caution.*
- *He exercised caution in opening the door.*

---

child-centered *(adjective)*

Designed to promote a child's personal qualities rather than to provide training or information.

- *A "child-centered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "child-centered" when it is designed to promote a child's personal qualities....*

---

compatible *(adjective)*

Able to exist and perform in harmonious or agreeable combination.

- *A compatible married couple.*
- *Her deeds were compatible with her ideology.*

---

convincing *(adjective)*

Causing one to believe the truth of something.

- *A convincing story.*
- *A convincing manner.*

---

coupled *(adjective)*

Joined together especially in a pair or pairs.

- *Students compared "coupled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coupled."*

---

deaf as a post *(adjective)*

Totally deaf; unable to hear anything.

- *A "deaf as a post" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deaf as a post."*

---

delight *(noun)*

A feeling of extreme pleasure or satisfaction.

- *His delight to see her was obvious to all.*
- *The new car is a delight.*

---

determining *(adjective)*

Having the power or quality of deciding.

- *Students compared "determining" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "determining"? Explain why.*

---

facial expression *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *A sad expression.*
- *He looked up "facial expression" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fire-resistant *(adjective)*

Difficult to burn.

- *Students compared "fire-resistant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "fire-resistant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fortunate *(adjective)*

Having unexpected good fortune.

- *Other, less fortunate, children died.*
- *A fortunate choice.*

---

frustrating *(adjective)*

Preventing realization or attainment of a desire.

- *The speaker chose "frustrating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "frustrating" when it is preventing realization or attainment of a desire.*

---

frustration *(noun)*

A feeling of annoyance at being hindered or criticized.

- *Her constant complaints were the main source of his frustration.*
- *They discussed "frustration" during the group presentation.*

---

grasp *(noun)*

An intellectual hold or understanding.

- *A terrible power had her in its grasp.*
- *He has a good grasp of accounting practices.*

---

hardcore *(adjective)*

Intensely loyal.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hardcore" when it is intensely loyal.*
- *Would you call this situation "hardcore"? Explain why.*

---

harmful *(adjective)*

Causing or capable of causing harm.

- *Too much sun is harmful to the skin.*
- *Harmful effects of smoking.*

---

high-stepping *(adjective)*

Having or moving with a high step.

- *A high-stepping horse.*
- *The speaker chose "high-stepping" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

honey-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of honey.

- *Students compared "honey-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "honey-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

human-centered *(adjective)*

Marked by humanistic values and devotion to human welfare.

- *Would you call this situation "human-centered"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "human-centered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

inclusive *(adjective)*

Including much or everything; and especially including stated limits.

- *An inclusive art form.*
- *An inclusive fee.*

infections *(noun)*

The communication of an attitude or emotional state among a number of people.

- *In class, the teacher used "infections" to mean the communication of an attitude or emotional state....*
- *The article explained what "infections" means with a simple example.*

labour-intensive *(adjective)*

Requiring a large expenditure of labor but not much capital.

- *The speaker chose "labour-intensive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "labour-intensive" when it is requiring a large expenditure of labor but not much....*

madness *(noun)*

A feeling of intense anger.

- *Poetry is a sort of divine madness.*
- *The article explained what "madness" means with a simple example.*

marriage of convenience *(noun)*

A marriage for expediency rather than love.

- *Understanding "marriage of convenience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marriage of convenience" during the group presentation.*

memorable *(adjective)*

Worth remembering.

- *It is useful to describe something as "memorable" when it is worth remembering.*
- *A "memorable" approach may work better in this case.*

minorities *(noun)*

Being or relating to the smaller in number of two parts.

- *They discussed "minorities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "minorities" because he had never seen it before.*

moderate-sized *(adjective)*

Intermediate in size.

- *The speaker chose "moderate-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "moderate-sized."*

olive branch *(noun)*

Something offered to an adversary in the hope of obtaining peace.

- *The article explained what "olive branch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olive branch."*

pearl gray *(adjective)*

Of a grey with a pearly tinge.

- *The speaker chose "pearl gray" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pearl gray" when it is of a grey with a pearly tinge.*

portable *(adjective)*

Of a motor designed to be attached to the outside of a boat's hull.

- *A portable outboard motor.*
- *A "portable" approach may work better in this case.*

scattered *(adjective)*

Occurring or distributed over widely spaced and irregular intervals in time or space.

- *Scattered showers.*
- *Scattered villages.*

self-centered *(adjective)*

Limited to or caring only about yourself and your own needs.

- *A "self-centered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-centered" when it is limited to or caring only about yourself and your....*

---

self-evident *(adjective)*

Evident without proof or argument.

- *We hold these truths to be self-evident.*
- *Students compared "self-evident" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

semi-climbing *(adjective)*

Of plants that are semi-climbers.

- *Students compared "semi-climbing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semi-climbing" when it is of plants that are semi-climbers.*

---

sexuality *(noun)*

The properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles.

- *He looked up "sexuality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexuality."*

---

succession *(noun)*

A following of one thing after another in time.

- *A succession of stalls offering soft drinks.*
- *A succession of failures.*

---

sweep off *(verb)*

Overwhelm emotionally.

- *Can you use "sweep off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sweep off" and when to wait.*

---

sweep over *(verb)*

Overcome, as with emotions or perceptual stimuli.

- *The coach explained when to use "sweep over" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "sweep over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

thorough *(adjective)*

Performed comprehensively and completely.

- *Made a thorough search.*
- *Thoroughgoing research.*

---

tight fitting *(adjective)*

Fitting snugly.

- *A tightly-fitting cover.*
- *Tight-fitting clothes.*

---

tight-fitting *(adjective)*

Fitting snugly.

- *Tight-fitting clothes.*
- *Would you call this situation "tight-fitting"? Explain why.*

---

twenty-ninth *(adjective)*

Coming next after the twenty-eighth in position.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twenty-ninth."*
- *Students compared "twenty-ninth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

varying *(adjective)*

Marked by diversity or difference.

- *The varying angles of roof slope.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "varying" when it is marked by diversity or difference.*

---

affiliated *(adjective)*

Being joined in close association.

- *Affiliated clubs.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affiliated."*

---

barrel-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the general shape of a barrel.

- *Students compared "barrel-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "barrel-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bothered *(adjective)*

Caused to show discomposure.

- *A "bothered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bothered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bright as a new penny *(adjective)*

(metaphor) shining brightly.

- *A "bright as a new penny" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "bright as a new penny" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clearance *(noun)*

The distance by which one thing clears another; the space between them.

- *The plane was given clearance to land.*
- *Understanding "clearance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coincidence *(noun)*

The quality of occupying the same position or area in space.

- *He waited for the coincidence of the target and the cross hairs.*
- *The interval determining the coincidence gate is adjustable.*

---

commissioned *(adjective)*

(of military officers) holding by virtue of a commission a rank of second lieutenant or ensign or above.

- *It is useful to describe something as "commissioned" when it is (of military officers) holding by virtue of a....*
- *Would you call this situation "commissioned"? Explain why.*

---

concentrated *(adjective)*

Being the most concentrated solution possible at a given temperature; unable to dissolve still more of a substance.

- *Their concentrated efforts.*
- *His concentrated attention.*

---

conscience *(noun)*

A feeling of shame when you do something immoral.

- *He has no conscience about his cruelty.*
- *A person of unflagging conscience.*

---

countless *(adjective)*

Too numerous to be counted.

- *Countless hours.*
- *Would you call this situation "countless"? Explain why.*

---

explicit *(adjective)*

Precisely and clearly expressed or readily observable; leaving nothing to implication.

- *Explicit instructions.*
- *She made her wishes explicit.*

---

eyed *(adjective)*

Having an eye or eyes or eyelike feature especially as specified; often used in combination.

- *A peacock's eyed feathers.*
- *Red-eyed.*

---

flame-orange *(adjective)*

Of orange tinged with red.

- *Students compared "flame-orange" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flame-orange."*

---

forbidden *(adjective)*

Excluded from use or mention.

- *Forbidden fruit.*
- *A "forbidden" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hammer-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a hammer.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hammer-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a hammer.*
- *A "hammer-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hell-bent *(adjective)*

Recklessly determined.

- *Hell-bent on winning.*
- *The speaker chose "hell-bent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

high-priced *(adjective)*

Having a high price.

- *High-priced merchandise.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-priced" when it is having a high price.*

---

man-portable *(adjective)*

Portable by one man.

- *It is useful to describe something as "man-portable" when it is portable by one man.*
- *A "man-portable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

motor-assisted *(adjective)*

Relying on an engine for propulsion in addition to muscle power.

- *A motor-assisted bicycle.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "motor-assisted" when it is relying on an engine for propulsion in addition to....*

---

nervous strain *(noun)*

(psychology) nervousness resulting from mental stress.

- *His responsibilities were a constant strain.*
- *The mental strain of staying alert hour after hour was too much for him.*

---

offence *(noun)*

A feeling of anger caused by being offended.

- *He took offence at my question.*
- *In class, the teacher used "offence" to mean a feeling of anger caused by being offended.*

---

one-eyed *(adjective)*

Having or showing only one eye.

- *One-eyed Jacks are wild.*
- *The three one-eyed Cyclopes of Greek myth.*

---

patriots *(noun)*

One who loves and defends his or her country.

- *He looked up "patriots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "patriots" during the group presentation.*

---

poker face *(noun)*

A face without any interpretable expression (as that of a good poker player).

- *He looked up "poker face" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "poker face" during the group presentation.*

---

polar *(adjective)*

Of or existing at or near a geographical pole or within the Arctic or Antarctic Circles.

- *Polar regions.*
- *Polar diameter.*

---

processed *(adjective)*

Freed from impurities by processing; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Processed ores.*
- *Would you call this situation "processed"? Explain why.*

---

pursuing *(adjective)*

Following in order to overtake or capture or as accompaniment to such pursuit.

- *The fox fled from the pursuing hounds.*
- *Listened for the hounds' pursuing bark.*

---

renowned *(adjective)*

Widely known and esteemed.

- *A renowned painter.*
- *Would you call this situation "renowned"? Explain why.*

---

right-eyed *(adjective)*

Having only the right eye.

- *Would you call this situation "right-eyed"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "right-eyed" when it is having only the right eye.*

---

ruby-red *(adjective)*

Of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next to orange); resembling the color of blood or cherries or tomatoes or rubies.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ruby-red" when it is of a color at the end of the color spectrum (next....*
- *Would you call this situation "ruby-red"? Explain why.*

---

self-pity *(noun)*

A feeling of sorrow (often self-indulgent) over your own sufferings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-pity."*
- *He looked up "self-pity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stir up *(verb)*

Arouse or excite feelings and passions.

- *The refugees' fate stirred up compassion around the world.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stir up" when talking about this idea.*

---

stuffed *(adjective)*

Filled with something.

- *A stuffed turkey.*
- *I feel stuffed.*

---

superb *(adjective)*

Of surpassing excellence.

- *A superb actor.*
- *A superb meal.*

traits *(noun)*

A distinguishing feature of your personal nature.

- *The article explained what "traits" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "traits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tricky *(adjective)*

Having concealed difficulty.

- *A tricky recipe to follow.*
- *Tricky Dick.*

viable *(adjective)*

Capable of life or normal growth and development.

- *Viable seeds.*
- *A viable fetus.*

wit *(noun)*

A message whose ingenuity or verbal skill or incongruity has the power to evoke laughter.

- *He looked up "wit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wit."*

ambitious *(adjective)*

Requiring full use of your abilities or resources.

- *Ambitious schedule.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ambitious."*

annoyed *(adjective)*

Troubled persistently especially with petty annoyances.

- *It is useful to describe something as "annoyed" when it is troubled persistently especially with petty annoyances.*
- *Would you call this situation "annoyed"? Explain why.*

appealing *(adjective)*

Able to attract interest or draw favorable attention; - Vincent Starrett.

- *He added an appealing and memorable figure to popular American mythology.*
- *An appealing sense of humor.*

attorney-client privilege *(noun)*

The right of a lawyer to refuse to divulge confidential information from his client.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attorney-client privilege."*
- *They discussed "attorney-client privilege" during the group presentation.*

cliff-hanging *(adjective)*

(of a situation) characterized by or causing suspense.

- *The speaker chose "cliff-hanging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "cliff-hanging"? Explain why.*

compassion *(noun)*

A deep awareness of and sympathy for another's suffering.

- *He looked up "compassion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "compassion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corrected *(adjective)*

Having something undesirable neutralized.

- *With glasses her corrected vision was 20:20.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "corrected."*

correction *(noun)*

A drop in stock market activity or stock prices following a period of increases.

- *Market runups are invariably followed by a correction.*
- *The correction of his vision with eye glasses.*

---

doubts *(noun)*

Uncertainty about the truth or factuality or existence of something.

- *The article explained what "doubts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doubts."*

---

elegant *(adjective)*

Refined and tasteful in appearance or behavior or style.

- *Elegant handwriting.*
- *An elegant dark suit.*

---

imported *(adjective)*

Used of especially merchandise brought from a foreign source.

- *Imported wines.*
- *Students compared "imported" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ladder-proof *(adjective)*

(of hosiery) resistant to runs or (in Britain) ladders.

- *The speaker chose "ladder-proof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "ladder-proof" approach may work better in this case.*

---

left-eyed *(adjective)*

Having only the left eye.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "left-eyed."*
- *Students compared "left-eyed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

low-priced *(adjective)*

That you have the financial means for.

- *It is useful to describe something as "low-priced" when it is that you have the financial means for.*
- *The speaker chose "low-priced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

narrow-minded *(adjective)*

Lacking tolerance or flexibility or breadth of view.

- *A brilliant but narrow-minded judge.*
- *The speaker chose "narrow-minded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

open-eyed *(adjective)*

Carefully observant or attentive; on the lookout for possible danger.

- *A policy of open-eyed awareness.*
- *Would you call this situation "open-eyed"? Explain why.*

---

purple-spotted *(adjective)*

Having purple spots.

- *Students compared "purple-spotted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "purple-spotted."*

---

relieved *(adjective)*

Extending out above or beyond a surface or boundary.

- *Would you call this situation "relieved"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "relieved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

right to the pursuit of happiness *(noun)*

The right to try to find happiness.

- *Understanding "right to the pursuit of happiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "right to the pursuit of happiness" to mean the right to try to find happiness.*

---

rivals *(noun)*

The contestant you hope to defeat.

- *He had respect for his rivals.*
- *The article explained what "rivals" means with a simple example.*

---

secular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to clergy not bound by monastic vows.

- *The secular clergy.*
- *Secular drama.*

---

sensitivity *(noun)*

The ability to respond to physical stimuli or to register small physical amounts or differences.

- *A galvanometer of extreme sensitivity.*
- *Sensitivity to pain.*

---

sex characteristic *(noun)*

Those characteristics (both anatomical and psychological) that are strongly associated with one sex relative to the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sex characteristic."*
- *They discussed "sex characteristic" during the group presentation.*

---

smart as a whip *(adjective)*

Having or marked by unusual and impressive intelligence.

- *Students compared "smart as a whip" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "smart as a whip" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smoke-dried *(adjective)*

(used especially of meats and fish) dried and cured by hanging in wood smoke.

- *Students compared "smoke-dried" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smoke-dried."*

---

synthetic *(adjective)*

Of a proposition whose truth value is determined by observation or facts.

- *'all men are arrogant' is a synthetic proposition.*
- *Limnology is essentially a synthetic science composed of elements...that extend well beyond the limits of biology.*

---

terrifying *(adjective)*

Causing extreme terror.

- *A terrifying wail.*
- *A "terrifying" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tracked *(adjective)*

Having tracks.

- *New snow tracked by rabbits.*
- *Tracked vehicles.*

---

amber-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with amber.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "amber-green."*
- *Students compared "amber-green" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ankle-deep *(adjective)*

Coming only to the ankle or knee.

- *Students compared "ankle-deep" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ankle-deep" when it is coming only to the ankle or knee.*

---

arrow-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) like an arrow head without flaring base lobes.

- *A "arrow-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arrow-shaped."*

---

atomic weight *(noun)*

(chemistry) the mass of an atom of a chemical element expressed in atomic mass units.

- *The article explained what "atomic weight" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomic weight."*

---

clear-eyed *(adjective)*

Mentally acute or penetratingly discerning.

- *Too clear-eyed not to see what problems would follow.*
- *The speaker chose "clear-eyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

decorated *(adjective)*

Provided with something intended to increase its beauty or distinction.

- *The speaker chose "decorated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "decorated" when it is provided with something intended to increase its....*

---

disc-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disc-shaped."*
- *Students compared "disc-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dry-cleaned *(adjective)*

Cleaned with chemical solvents.

- *Students compared "dry-cleaned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "dry-cleaned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fashioned *(adjective)*

Planned and made or fashioned artistically.

- *Beautifully fashioned dresses.*
- *The speaker chose "fashioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

feared *(verb)*

Be afraid or scared of; be frightened of.

- *In everyday English, people use "feared" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "feared" until he saw an example.*

---

grind *(noun)*

The grade of particle fineness to which a substance is ground.

- *A coarse grind of coffee.*
- *He looked up "grind" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gum-like *(adjective)*

Resembling chewing gum.

- *The speaker chose "gum-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "gum-like" approach may work better in this case.*

---

half-tracked *(adjective)*

Having caterpillar treads on the rear and wheels in front.

- *Would you call this situation "half-tracked"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "half-tracked" when it is having caterpillar treads on the rear and wheels in....*

---

ham-handed *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *Ham-handed governmental interference.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ham-handed."*

---

heavily traveled *(adjective)*

Subject to much traffic or travel.

- *The region's most heavily traveled highways.*
- *The speaker chose "heavily traveled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

horn-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a horn.

- *The speaker chose "horn-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "horn-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

incorrect *(adjective)*

Not correct; not in conformity with fact or truth.

- *An incorrect calculation.*
- *The speaker chose "incorrect" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

joint probability *(noun)*

The probability of two events occurring together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joint probability."*
- *He looked up "joint probability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lily-white *(adjective)*

Restricted to whites only.

- *A lily-white movement which would expel Negroes from the organization.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lily-white" when it is restricted to whites only.*

---

lip-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a lip.

- *The speaker chose "lip-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lip-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a lip.*

---

loose-fitting *(adjective)*

Not fitting closely; hanging loosely.

- *A loose-fitting blouse is comfortable in hot weather.*
- *Students compared "loose-fitting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

love feast *(noun)*

A religious meal shared as a sign of love and fellowship.

- *They discussed "love feast" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "love feast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

many-sided *(adjective)*

Full of variety or interest.

- *A many-sided personality.*
- *A many-sided subject.*

---

mouse-colored *(adjective)*

Of something having a drab pale brown color resembling a mouse.

- *Mouse-colored hair.*
- *Students compared "mouse-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

multi-valued *(adjective)*

Having many values, meanings, or appeals.

- *A "multi-valued" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "multi-valued" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

newer *(adjective)*

Not of long duration; having just (or relatively recently) come into being or been made or acquired or discovered.

- *A "newer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "newer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

north-polar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Arctic.

- *Would you call this situation "north-polar"? Explain why.*
- *A "north-polar" approach may work better in this case.*

olive-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with olive.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "olive-grey."*
- *The speaker chose "olive-grey" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

one-sided *(adjective)*

Favoring one person or side over another.

- *It is useful to describe something as "one-sided" when it is favoring one person or side over another.*
- *A "one-sided" approach may work better in this case.*

optimal *(adjective)*

Most desirable possible under a restriction expressed or implied.

- *Optimal concentration of a drug.*
- *Would you call this situation "optimal"? Explain why.*

pale-faced *(adjective)*

Having a pale face.

- *Would you call this situation "pale-faced"? Explain why.*
- *A "pale-faced" approach may work better in this case.*

penny-wise *(adjective)*

Thrifty in small matters only.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "penny-wise."*
- *A "penny-wise" approach may work better in this case.*

pillow talk *(noun)*

Intimate conversation between lovers (typically occurring in bed).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pillow talk."*
- *He looked up "pillow talk" because he had never seen it before.*

pole-handled *(adjective)*

Having a long handle.

- *The speaker chose "pole-handled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pole-handled."*

profound *(adjective)*

Showing intellectual penetration or emotional depth.

- *The differences are profound.*
- *A profound insight.*

rescued *(adjective)*

Delivered from danger.

- *The speaker chose "rescued" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rescued."*

risky *(adjective)*

Not financially safe or secure.

- *Anything that promises to pay too much can't help being risky.*
- *Extremely risky going out in the tide and fog.*

---

robust *(adjective)*

Sturdy and strong in form, constitution, or construction.

- *A robust body.*
- *A robust perennial.*

---

rod-shaped *(adjective)*

Formed like a bacillus.

- *The speaker chose "rod-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rod-shaped" when it is formed like a bacillus.*

---

south-polar *(adjective)*

At or near the south pole.

- *Students compared "south-polar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "south-polar."*

---

spice *(noun)*

The property of being seasoned with spice and so highly flavored.

- *He looked up "spice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spice" to mean the property of being seasoned with spice and so....*

---

swept *(adjective)*

Possessing sweep.

- *The sleek swept wings of the plane.*
- *A "swept" approach may work better in this case.*

---

terrified *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation.

- *The terrified horse bolted.*
- *Students compared "terrified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thrilled *(adjective)*

Feeling intense pleasurable excitement.

- *Students compared "thrilled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "thrilled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

two-sided *(adjective)*

Capable of being reversed or used with either side out.

- *It is useful to describe something as "two-sided" when it is capable of being reversed or used with either side out.*
- *Students compared "two-sided" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unconscious *(adjective)*

Not conscious; lacking awareness and the capacity for sensory perception as if asleep or dead.

- *Lay unconscious on the floor.*
- *The speaker chose "unconscious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

verified *(adjective)*

Proved to be true.

- *A verified claim.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "verified" when it is proved to be true.*

---

vibe *(noun)*

A distinctive emotional aura experienced instinctively.

- *It gave me a nostalgic vibe.*

- *Understanding “vibe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wishing *(noun)*

A specific feeling of desire.

- *He was above all wishing and desire.*
- *They discussed “wishing” during the group presentation.*

---

atomic mass *(noun)*

(chemistry) the mass of an atom of a chemical element expressed in atomic mass units.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “atomic mass.”*
- *He looked up “atomic mass” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ballet position *(noun)*

Classical position of the body and especially the feet in ballet.

- *The article explained what “ballet position” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ballet position” during the group presentation.*

---

cigarette burn *(noun)*

A burn mark left by a smoldering cigarette.

- *A cigarette burn on the edge of the table.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cigarette burn.”*

---

civic spirit *(noun)*

Pride in your city.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “civic spirit.”*
- *He looked up “civic spirit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

composite order *(noun)*

A Roman order that combines the Corinthian acanthus leaves with the spiral scrolls of the Ionic order.

- *The article explained what “composite order” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “composite order” to mean a roman order that combines the corinthian acanthus....*

---

conjunction *(noun)*

The temporal property of two things happening at the same time.

- *In class, the teacher used “conjunction” to mean the temporal property of two things happening at....*
- *The article explained what “conjunction” means with a simple example.*

---

copper colored *(adjective)*

Of something having the color of copper.

- *The speaker chose “copper colored” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “copper colored” approach may work better in this case.*

---

costly *(adjective)*

Entailing great loss or sacrifice.

- *Costly jewelry.*
- *Students compared “costly” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

darker *(adjective)*

Devoid of or deficient in light or brightness; shadowed or black.

- *The speaker chose “darker” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “darker”? Explain why.*

---

deep-eyed *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the bony face of a cadaver.

- *It is useful to describe something as “deep-eyed” when it is characteristic of the bony face of a cadaver.*
- *Students compared “deep-eyed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

disk shape *(noun)*

The roundness of a 2-dimensional figure.

- *He looked up "disk shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disk shape."*

---

dull-white *(adjective)*

Of a dull shade of white.

- *The speaker chose "dull-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "dull-white"? Explain why.*

---

enjoys *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *The coach explained when to use "enjoys" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "enjoys" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

five-sided *(adjective)*

Having five sides.

- *Would you call this situation "five-sided"? Explain why.*
- *A "five-sided" approach may work better in this case.*

---

four-sided *(adjective)*

Having four sides.

- *Would you call this situation "four-sided"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "four-sided" when it is having four sides.*

---

full-fashioned *(adjective)*

Knitted to fit the shape of the body.

- *Full-fashioned hosiery.*
- *The speaker chose "full-fashioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

green-eyed *(adjective)*

Suspicious or unduly suspicious or fearful of being displaced by a rival.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "green-eyed."*
- *The speaker chose "green-eyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

handle with kid gloves *(verb)*

Handle with great care and sensitivity.

- *You have to handle the students with kid gloves.*
- *The coach explained when to use "handle with kid gloves" and when to wait.*

---

hot and bothered *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of agitated confusion; ('rattled' is an informal term).

- *A "hot and bothered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "hot and bothered"? Explain why.*

---

incoming *(adjective)*

Entering upon a position of office vacated by another.

- *The incoming president.*
- *Incoming class.*

---

jam-packed *(adjective)*

Filled to capacity.

- *Stands jam-packed with fans.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jam-packed."*

---

motive power *(noun)*

The power or ability to move.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motive power."*
- *They discussed "motive power" during the group presentation.*

---

nervous breakdown *(noun)*

A severe or incapacitating emotional disorder.

- *They discussed "nervous breakdown" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nervous breakdown" means with a simple example.*

---

offended *(adjective)*

Hurt or upset.

- *She looked offended.*
- *A "offended" approach may work better in this case.*

---

old-fashioned *(adjective)*

Out of fashion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "old-fashioned."*
- *A "old-fashioned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

olive-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with olive.

- *The speaker chose "olive-gray" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "olive-gray"? Explain why.*

---

pierce *(verb)*

Move or affect (a person's emotions or bodily feelings) deeply or sharply.

- *The cold pierced her bones.*
- *Her words pierced the students.*

---

prone *(adjective)*

Having a tendency (to); often used in combination.

- *A child prone to mischief.*
- *Failure-prone.*

---

reflecting *(adjective)*

Causing reflection or having a device that reflects.

- *A reflecting microscope.*
- *The speaker chose "reflecting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

round-eyed *(adjective)*

Exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity.

- *Listened in round-eyed wonder.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "round-eyed" when it is exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity.*

---

satisfying *(adjective)*

Providing abundant nourishment.

- *The speaker chose "satisfying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "satisfying" when it is providing abundant nourishment.*

---

self-denying *(adjective)*

Willing to deprive yourself.

- *The speaker chose "self-denying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-denying" when it is willing to deprive yourself.*

---

sixty-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than sixty.

- *Would you call this situation "sixty-one"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "sixty-one" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sixty-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than sixty.

- *Would you call this situation "sixty-two"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "sixty-two" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sonic *(adjective)*

(of speed) having or caused by speed approximately equal to that of sound in air at sea level.

- *A sonic boom.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sonic" when it is (of speed) having or caused by speed approximately....*

stone-deaf *(adjective)*

Totally deaf; unable to hear anything.

- *Would you call this situation "stone-deaf"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "stone-deaf" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

texture *(noun)*

The musical pattern created by parts being played or sung together.

- *Then another melodic line is added to the texture.*
- *The wall had a smooth texture.*

thankful *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing gratitude.

- *A thankful smile.*
- *The speaker chose "thankful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

three-sided *(adjective)*

Having three sides.

- *Students compared "three-sided" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "three-sided" when it is having three sides.*

unclear *(adjective)*

Poorly stated or described.

- *The law itself was unclear on that point.*
- *The reason for their actions is unclear to this day.*

absorbed *(adjective)*

Giving or marked by complete attention to; ; ; - Walter de la Mare.

- *The absorbed light intensity.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "absorbed" when it is giving or marked by complete attention to; ; ; -....*

affection *(noun)*

A positive feeling of liking.

- *He had trouble expressing the affection he felt.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "affection."*

altitude *(noun)*

Elevation especially above sea level or above the earth's surface.

- *The altitude gave her a headache.*
- *Understanding "altitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baked *(adjective)*

Dried out by heat or excessive exposure to sunlight.

- *Land lying baked in the heat.*
- *Sunbaked salt flats.*

bargain rate *(noun)*

A price below the standard price.

- *Understanding "bargain rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bargain rate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cherry-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a cherry.

- *A "cherry-sized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cherry-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cold-eyed *(adjective)*

Unaffected by strong emotion or prejudice.

- *Students compared "cold-eyed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cold-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

coloured *(adjective)*

Having color or a certain color; sometimes used in combination.

- *The speaker chose "coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "coloured" when it is having color or a certain color; sometimes used in....*

---

competent *(adjective)*

Properly or sufficiently qualified or capable or efficient.

- *A competent typist.*
- *A competent court.*

---

cross-eyed *(adjective)*

Having convergent strabismus.

- *Would you call this situation "cross-eyed"? Explain why.*
- *A "cross-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

drum-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in a form resembling a drum.

- *Students compared "drum-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "drum-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

easiest *(adjective)*

Posing no difficulty; requiring little effort.

- *It is useful to describe something as "easiest" when it is posing no difficulty; requiring little effort.*
- *Would you call this situation "easiest"? Explain why.*

---

enabling *(adjective)*

Providing legal power or sanction.

- *An enabling resolution.*
- *Enabling power.*

---

expressions *(noun)*

The feelings expressed on a person's face.

- *Expressions of good will.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expressions."*

---

fierce *(adjective)*

Violently agitated and turbulent; ; - Ezra Pound.

- *The fierce thunders roar me their music.*
- *Fierce fighting.*

---

fig-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a fig.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fig-shaped" when it is shaped in the form of a fig.*

- *The speaker chose "fig-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forty-seventh *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-seven in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "forty-seventh" when it is the ordinal number of forty-seven in counting order.*
- *The speaker chose "forty-seventh" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gratitude *(noun)*

A feeling of thankfulness and appreciation.

- *He was overwhelmed with gratitude for their help.*
- *The article explained what "gratitude" means with a simple example.*

---

habit-forming *(adjective)*

Causing or characterized by addiction.

- *A "habit-forming" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "habit-forming."*

---

hooked *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a hook (especially in the ability to grasp and hold).

- *Students compared "hooked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "hooked"? Explain why.*

---

inequality *(noun)*

Lack of equality.

- *The growing inequality between rich and poor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inequality."*

---

interpreted *(adjective)*

Understood in a certain way; made sense of.

- *An open door interpreted as an invitation.*
- *Would you call this situation "interpreted"? Explain why.*

---

moral excellence *(noun)*

The quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong.

- *They discussed "moral excellence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moral excellence."*

---

pink-collar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a class of jobs once traditionally filled by women.

- *A pink-collar employee.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pink-collar" when it is of or relating to a class of jobs once....*

---

pointed-toe *(adjective)*

Having a pointed toe.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pointed-toe" when it is having a pointed toe.*
- *A "pointed-toe" approach may work better in this case.*

---

polite *(adjective)*

Not rude; marked by satisfactory (or especially minimal) adherence to social usages and sufficient but not noteworthy consideration for others; - W.S. Maugham.

- *A "polite" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "polite" when it is not rude; marked by satisfactory (or especially....*

---

randy *(adjective)*

Feeling great sexual desire.

- *Would you call this situation "randy"? Explain why.*
- *A "randy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reliability *(noun)*

The quality of being dependable or reliable.

- *Understanding "reliability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reliability" means with a simple example.*

---

silver cord *(noun)*

The emotional bond between a mother and her offspring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver cord."*
- *The article explained what "silver cord" means with a simple example.*

---

six-sided *(adjective)*

Having six sides.

- *It is useful to describe something as "six-sided" when it is having six sides.*
- *The speaker chose "six-sided" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sixty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than sixty.

- *Students compared "sixty-five" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sixty-five."*

---

sixty-four *(adjective)*

Being four more than sixty.

- *Students compared "sixty-four" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "sixty-four" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sixty-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than sixty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sixty-three" when it is being three more than sixty.*
- *A "sixty-three" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smoked *(adjective)*

(used especially of meats and fish) dried and cured by hanging in wood smoke.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smoked."*
- *Students compared "smoked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tax hike *(noun)*

The amount by which taxes are increased.

- *A tax increase of 15 percent.*
- *Understanding "tax hike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topped *(adjective)*

Having a top of a specified character.

- *Students compared "topped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "topped" when it is having a top of a specified character.*

---

underwater *(adjective)*

Beneath the surface of the water.

- *The speaker chose "underwater" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "underwater" when it is beneath the surface of the water.*

---

wide-eyed *(adjective)*

Exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity.

- *A "wide-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wide-eyed" when it is exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity.*

---

accountability *(noun)*

Responsibility to someone or for some activity.

- *They discussed "accountability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accountability."*

---

amazed *(adjective)*

Filled with the emotional impact of overwhelming surprise or shock.

- *An amazed audience gave the magician a standing ovation.*
- *Would you call this situation "amazed"? Explain why.*

---

ambition *(noun)*

A strong drive for success.

- *His ambition is to own his own business.*
- *They discussed "ambition" during the group presentation.*

---

automated *(adjective)*

Operated by automation.

- *An automated stoker.*
- *Students compared "automated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bloody-minded *(adjective)*

Stubbornly obstructive and unwilling to cooperate; - Spectator.

- *Unions...have never been as bloody-minded about demarcation as the shipbuilders.*
- *Bloody-minded tyrants.*

---

charitable *(adjective)*

Showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity.

- *Was charitable in his opinions of others.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "charitable."*

---

clicking *(verb)*

Become clear or enter one's consciousness or emotions.

- *She tried to use "clicking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "clicking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cold sober *(adjective)*

Totally sober.

- *A "cold sober" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cold sober."*

---

damaging *(adjective)*

(sometimes followed by 'to') causing harm or injury.

- *Damaging to career and reputation.*
- *Would you call this situation "damaging"? Explain why.*

---

eight-sided *(adjective)*

Having eight sides.

- *The speaker chose "eight-sided" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "eight-sided" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enjoyable *(adjective)*

Affording satisfaction or pleasure.

- *The company was enjoyable.*
- *A "enjoyable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

exotic *(adjective)*

Being or from or characteristic of another place or part of the world.

- *Exotic plants in a greenhouse.*
- *Exotic cuisine.*

exterior *(adjective)*

Situated in or suitable for the outdoors or outside of a building.

- *An exterior scene.*
- *Exterior grade plywood.*

fare increase *(noun)*

Increase in the sum charged for riding in a public conveyance.

- *He looked up "fare increase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fare increase."*

fury *(noun)*

A feeling of intense anger.

- *Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.*
- *He looked up "fury" because he had never seen it before.*

glow *(noun)*

A feeling of considerable warmth.

- *The glow of new love.*
- *A glow of regret.*

half-baked *(adjective)*

Foolish; totally unsound.

- *Half-baked ideas.*
- *A "half-baked" approach may work better in this case.*

half-seas-over *(adjective)*

British informal for 'intoxicated'.

- *A "half-seas-over" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "half-seas-over" when it is british informal for 'intoxicated'.*

hard-baked *(adjective)*

Baked until hard.

- *The speaker chose "hard-baked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "hard-baked"? Explain why.*

high-altitude *(adjective)*

Occurring at or from a relative high altitude.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-altitude."*
- *Would you call this situation "high-altitude"? Explain why.*

high-topped *(adjective)*

(of shoes or boots) having relatively high uppers.

- *The speaker chose "high-topped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "high-topped"? Explain why.*

high-velocity *(adjective)*

Operating at high speed.

- *A high-velocity shell.*
- *Would you call this situation "high-velocity"? Explain why.*

home-baked *(adjective)*

Baked at home.

- *Home-baked cakes and pies.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "home-baked."*

inherited *(adjective)*

Occurring among members of a family usually by heredity.

- *An inherited disease.*
- *Would you call this situation "inherited"? Explain why.*

---

kitty-corner *(adjective)*

Slanted across a polygon on a diagonal line.

- *A "kitty-corner" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kitty-corner."*

---

labeled *(adjective)*

Bearing or marked with a label or tag.

- *Properly labeled luggage.*
- *A "labeled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

likelihood *(noun)*

The probability of a specified outcome.

- *He looked up "likelihood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "likelihood."*

---

lone *(adjective)*

Being the only one; single and isolated from others.

- *The lone doctor in the entire county.*
- *A lonesome pine.*

---

natural virtue *(noun)*

(scholasticism) one of the four virtues (prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance) derived from nature.

- *He looked up "natural virtue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural virtue" to mean (scholasticism) one of the four virtues (prudence,....*

---

neutral-colored *(adjective)*

Having a color that does not attract attention.

- *Students compared "neutral-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neutral-colored" when it is having a color that does not attract attention.*

---

offshore *(adjective)*

(of winds) coming from the land.

- *Offshore winds.*
- *Would you call this situation "offshore"? Explain why.*

---

optional *(adjective)*

Possible but not necessary; left to personal choice.

- *It is useful to describe something as "optional" when it is possible but not necessary; left to personal choice.*
- *Would you call this situation "optional"? Explain why.*

---

prescribed *(adjective)*

Conforming to set usage, procedure, or discipline.

- *In prescribed order.*
- *The speaker chose "prescribed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

refuge *(noun)*

Something or someone turned to for assistance or security.

- *Took refuge in lying.*
- *Understanding "refuge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

relative molecular mass *(noun)*

(chemistry) the sum of the relative atomic masses of the constituent atoms of a molecule.

- *Understanding "relative molecular mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "relative molecular mass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seven-sided *(adjective)*

Having seven sides.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seven-sided."*
- *Would you call this situation "seven-sided"? Explain why.*

---

sexual characteristic *(noun)*

Those characteristics (both anatomical and psychological) that are strongly associated with one sex relative to the other.

- *They discussed "sexual characteristic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sexual characteristic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shortage *(noun)*

The property of being an amount by which something is less than expected or required.

- *The article explained what "shortage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shortage" to mean the property of being an amount by which something....*

---

sixty-six *(adjective)*

Being six more than sixty.

- *Would you call this situation "sixty-six"? Explain why.*
- *A "sixty-six" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smarter *(adjective)*

Characterized by quickness and ease in learning.

- *Students compared "smarter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "smarter" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smiles *(noun)*

A facial expression characterized by turning up the corners of the mouth; usually shows pleasure or amusement.

- *They discussed "smiles" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smiles" to mean a facial expression characterized by turning up the....*

---

ten-sided *(adjective)*

Having ten sides.

- *A "ten-sided" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ten-sided" when it is having ten sides.*

---

transgender *(adjective)*

Involving a partial or full reversal of gender.

- *A "transgender" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "transgender" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

troubled *(adjective)*

Characterized by or indicative of distress or affliction or danger or need.

- *Troubled areas.*
- *Fell into a troubled sleep.*

---

violated *(adjective)*

Treated irreverently or sacrilegiously.

- *Students compared "violated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "violated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

accountable *(adjective)*

Liable to account for one's actions.

- *Governments must be accountable to someone beside themselves.*
- *Fully accountable for what they did.*

---

aggression *(noun)*

A feeling of hostility that arouses thoughts of attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "aggression" to mean a feeling of hostility that arouses thoughts of attack.*
- *The article explained what "aggression" means with a simple example.*

---

analyzed *(adjective)*

Examined carefully and methodically; broken down for consideration of constituent parts.

- *The analyzed data indicated surprising trends.*
- *A carefully analyzed poem can be like a dead butterfly pinned to a board.*

---

baking hot *(adjective)*

As hot as if in an oven.

- *A "baking hot" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "baking hot" when it is as hot as if in an oven.*

---

basket-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a basket.

- *It is useful to describe something as "basket-shaped" when it is shaped like a basket.*
- *A "basket-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blamed *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *It's a blamed shame.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blamed."*

---

boss-eyed *(adjective)*

(British informal) cross-eyed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "boss-eyed."*
- *The speaker chose "boss-eyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clarity *(noun)*

The quality of clear water.

- *When she awoke the clarity was back in her eyes.*
- *He looked up "clarity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

confidential *(adjective)*

(of information) given in confidence or in secret.

- *This arrangement must be kept confidential.*
- *A confidential secretary.*

---

cracks *(noun)*

A blemish resulting from a break without complete separation of the parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cracks."*
- *Understanding "cracks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

directing *(adjective)*

Showing the way by conducting or leading; imposing direction on.

- *Felt his mother's directing arm around him.*
- *A "directing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

discretion *(noun)*

The trait of judging wisely and objectively.

- *The servants showed great tact and discretion.*
- *Understanding "discretion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forty-eighth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-eight in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "forty-eighth" when it is the ordinal number of forty-eight in counting order.*
- *Students compared "forty-eighth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

foul-spoken *(adjective)*

Using foul or obscene language.

- *A "foul-spoken" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "foul-spoken."*

---

framed *(adjective)*

Provided with a frame.

- *There were framed snapshots of family and friends on her desk.*
- *A "framed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gold-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of gold.

- *Would you call this situation "gold-coloured"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "gold-coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

horizontal *(adjective)*

Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.

- *A horizontal surface.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "horizontal" when it is parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a....*

---

hottest *(adjective)*

Of a seeker; very near to the object sought.

- *A "hottest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hottest."*

---

last-ditch *(adjective)*

Of something done as a final recourse (especially to prevent a crisis or disaster).

- *A last-ditch attempt.*
- *The speaker chose "last-ditch" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lead-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of lead.

- *Students compared "lead-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lead-coloured" when it is having the color of lead.*

---

long-wool *(adjective)*

(of sheep) having relatively long wool.

- *Would you call this situation "long-wool"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "long-wool."*

---

low-altitude *(adjective)*

Occurring at a relatively low altitude.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-altitude."*
- *Students compared "low-altitude" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

misleading *(adjective)*

Designed to deceive or mislead either deliberately or inadvertently.

- *A misleading similarity.*
- *Statistics can be presented in ways that are misleading.*

---

off-the-rack *(adjective)*

(especially of clothing) made in standard sizes and available from merchandise in stock.

- *The speaker chose "off-the-rack" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "off-the-rack"? Explain why.*

opt out *(verb)*

Choose not to do something, as out of fear of failing.

- *She copped out when she was supposed to get into the hang glider.*
- *Can you use "opt out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

peanut *(adjective)*

Of little importance or influence or power; of minor status.

- *Peanut politicians.*
- *A "peanut" approach may work better in this case.*

persistent *(adjective)*

Stubbornly unyielding; ; ; ; - T.S.Eliot.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "persistent."*
- *Students compared "persistent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

personalities *(noun)*

The complex of all the attributes–behavioral, temperamental, emotional and mental–that characterize a unique individual.

- *Their different reactions reflected their very different personalities.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personalities" to mean the complex of all the attributes–behavioral,....*

pig-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a pig.

- *Would you call this situation "pig-sized"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "pig-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

primary sex characteristic *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics bound up with reproduction (genitals and organs of reproduction).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primary sex characteristic."*
- *He looked up "primary sex characteristic" because he had never seen it before.*

relaxing *(adjective)*

Affording physical or mental rest.

- *It is useful to describe something as "relaxing" when it is affording physical or mental rest.*
- *A "relaxing" approach may work better in this case.*

self-absorbed *(adjective)*

Absorbed in your own interests or thoughts etc.

- *The speaker chose "self-absorbed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "self-absorbed" approach may work better in this case.*

self-coloured *(adjective)*

Of the same color throughout.

- *It is useful to describe something as "self-coloured" when it is of the same color throughout.*
- *Students compared "self-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sixty-eight *(adjective)*

Being eight more than sixty.

- *A "sixty-eight" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sixty-eight" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sixty-seven *(adjective)*

Being seven more than sixty.

- *The speaker chose "sixty-seven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sixty-seven."*

slope *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the horizontal.

- *He climbed the steep slope.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slope."*

---

sounding *(noun)*

A measure of the depth of water taken with a sounding line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sounding."*
- *Understanding "sounding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spark advance *(noun)*

The timing of ignition relative to the position of the piston in an internal-combustion engine.

- *The article explained what "spark advance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spark advance" to mean the timing of ignition relative to the position of....*

---

sworn *(adjective)*

Bound by or stated on oath; - Shakespeare.

- *Now my sworn friend and then mine enemy.*
- *A "sworn" approach may work better in this case.*

---

terrific *(adjective)*

Extraordinarily good or great ; used especially as intensifiers.

- *A terrific noise.*
- *A terrific thunderstorm storm.*

---

thirty-ninth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of thirty-nine in counting order.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thirty-ninth" when it is the ordinal number of thirty-nine in counting order.*
- *The speaker chose "thirty-ninth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

transparency *(noun)*

The quality of being clear and transparent.

- *He looked up "transparency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "transparency" during the group presentation.*

---

waist-length *(adjective)*

(of clothing) extending only to the waist.

- *The speaker chose "waist-length" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "waist-length" when it is (of clothing) extending only to the waist.*

---

wild-eyed *(adjective)*

Not sensible about practical matters; idealistic and unrealistic.

- *A wild-eyed dream of a world state.*
- *Crowded the wild-eyed animals into a truck.*

---

withdrawn *(adjective)*

Withdrawn from society; seeking solitude.

- *It is useful to describe something as "withdrawn" when it is withdrawn from society; seeking solitude.*
- *The speaker chose "withdrawn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

absolute magnitude *(noun)*

(astronomy) the magnitude that a star would have if it were viewed from a distance of 10 parsecs (32.62 light years) from the earth.

- *They discussed "absolute magnitude" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absolute magnitude" to mean (astronomy) the magnitude that a star would have if....*

---

adverse *(adjective)*

Contrary to your interests or welfare.

- *Adverse circumstances.*

- *Adverse currents.*

cellular *(adjective)*

Characterized by or divided into or containing cells or compartments (the smallest organizational or structural unit of an organism or organization).

- *The cellular construction of a beehive.*
- *Any effective opposition to a totalitarian regime must be secretive and cellular.*

consuming *(adjective)*

Very intense.

- *Politics is his consuming passion.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "consuming."*

contracted *(adjective)*

Reduced in size or pulled together.

- *The contracted pupils of her eyes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "contracted."*

dark-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a dark color.

- *Students compared "dark-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "dark-coloured"? Explain why.*

destructive *(adjective)*

Causing destruction or much damage.

- *A policy that is destructive to the economy.*
- *Destructive criticism.*

device characteristic *(noun)*

Any measurable property of a device measured under closely specified conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "device characteristic."*
- *The article explained what "device characteristic" means with a simple example.*

dislike *(noun)*

A feeling of aversion or antipathy.

- *My dislike of him was instinctive.*
- *The article explained what "dislike" means with a simple example.*

doubled *(adjective)*

Twice as great or many.

- *The dose is doubled.*
- *The speaker chose "doubled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dry-eyed *(adjective)*

Free from tears.

- *A "dry-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dry-eyed" when it is free from tears.*

embedded *(adjective)*

Inserted as an integral part of a surrounding whole.

- *Confused by the embedded Latin quotations.*
- *An embedded subordinate clause.*

flesh-colored *(adjective)*

Having a bright red or pinkish color.

- *A "flesh-colored" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flesh-colored."*

fond *(adjective)*

Having or displaying warmth or affection.

- *A fond embrace.*
- *Fond of his nephew.*

---

foolish *(adjective)*

Devoid of good sense or judgment.

- *Foolish remarks.*
- *A foolish decision.*

---

fully fashioned *(adjective)*

Knitted to fit the shape of the body.

- *Full-fashioned hosiery.*
- *The speaker chose "fully fashioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gifted *(adjective)*

Endowed with talent or talents.

- *A gifted writer.*
- *The speaker chose "gifted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

high-sounding *(adjective)*

Pretentious (especially with regard to language or ideals).

- *A high-sounding dissertation on the means to attain social revolution.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "high-sounding" when it is pretentious (especially with regard to language or....*

---

iraqi national congress *(noun)*

A heterogeneous collection of groups united in their opposition to Saddam Hussein's government of Iraq; formed in 1992 it is comprised of Sunni and Shiite Arabs and Kurds who hope to build a new government.

- *He looked up "iraqi national congress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iraqi national congress."*

---

leaning *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the vertical.

- *He felt leanings toward frivolity.*
- *Understanding "leaning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liable *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'to') likely to be affected with.

- *Liable to diabetes.*
- *She is liable to forget.*

---

nine-sided *(adjective)*

Having nine sides.

- *Would you call this situation "nine-sided"? Explain why.*
- *A "nine-sided" approach may work better in this case.*

---

noble-minded *(adjective)*

Of high moral or intellectual value; elevated in nature or style; ; - Oliver Franks.

- *Students compared "noble-minded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "noble-minded."*

---

purse-proud *(adjective)*

Proud or arrogant because of your wealth (especially in the absence of other distinction).

- *It is useful to describe something as "purse-proud" when it is proud or arrogant because of your wealth....*
- *A "purse-proud" approach may work better in this case.*

---

salmon pink *(noun)*

A shade of pink tinged with yellow.

- *In class, the teacher used “salmon pink” to mean a shade of pink tinged with yellow.*
- *The article explained what “salmon pink” means with a simple example.*

---

seated *(adjective)*

(of persons) having the torso erect and legs bent with the body supported on the buttocks.

- *The seated Madonna.*
- *The audience remained seated.*

---

solidarity *(noun)*

A union of interests or purposes or sympathies among members of a group.

- *In class, the teacher used “solidarity” to mean a union of interests or purposes or sympathies....*
- *He looked up “solidarity” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surprises *(noun)*

The astonishment you feel when something totally unexpected happens to you.

- *In class, the teacher used “surprises” to mean the astonishment you feel when something totally....*
- *They discussed “surprises” during the group presentation.*

---

throw in the towel *(verb)*

Give up in the face of defeat of lacking hope; admit defeat.

- *In the second round, the challenger gave up.*
- *He did not know how to use “throw in the towel” until he saw an example.*

---

time-consuming *(adjective)*

Of a task that takes time and patience.

- *The speaker chose “time-consuming” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “time-consuming” approach may work better in this case.*

---

trademark *(noun)*

A distinctive characteristic or attribute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trademark.”*
- *He looked up “trademark” because he had never seen it before.*

---

weaker *(adjective)*

Deficient in intelligence or mental power.

- *The speaker chose “weaker” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “weaker” when it is deficient in intelligence or mental power.*

---

carved *(adjective)*

Made for or formed by carving (‘carven’ is archaic or literary).

- *The carved fretwork.*
- *An intricately carved door.*

---

chrome red *(noun)*

A red pigment used in paints; basic lead chromate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chrome red.”*
- *He looked up “chrome red” because he had never seen it before.*

---

civic pride *(noun)*

Pride in your city.

- *He looked up “civic pride” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “civic pride.”*

---

credited *(adjective)*

(usually followed by ‘to’) given credit for.

- *An invention credited to Edison.*
- *Would you call this situation “credited”? Explain why.*

deaf-and-dumb *(adjective)*

Lacking the sense of hearing and the ability to speak.

- *The speaker chose "deaf-and-dumb" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deaf-and-dumb" when it is lacking the sense of hearing and the ability to speak.*

distracted *(adjective)*

Having the attention diverted especially because of anxiety.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "distracted."*
- *Students compared "distracted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

ex-directory *(adjective)*

(of telephone numbers) not listed in the telephone directory; (British usage).

- *An ex-directory number.*
- *A "ex-directory" approach may work better in this case.*

immense *(adjective)*

Unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.R.Inge.

- *The Los Angeles aqueduct winds like an immense snake along the base of the mountains.*
- *Immense numbers of birds.*

liver-colored *(adjective)*

Having a reddish-brown color.

- *The speaker chose "liver-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "liver-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

optical density *(noun)*

(physics) a measure of the extent to which a substance transmits light or other electromagnetic radiation.

- *In class, the teacher used "optical density" to mean (physics) a measure of the extent to which a....*
- *They discussed "optical density" during the group presentation.*

oven-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like an oven.

- *Students compared "oven-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "oven-shaped"? Explain why.*

pink-slipped *(adjective)*

Having lost your job.

- *Would you call this situation "pink-slipped"? Explain why.*
- *A "pink-slipped" approach may work better in this case.*

pointless *(adjective)*

Not having a point especially a sharp point.

- *My pencils are all pointless.*
- *The speaker chose "pointless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

reversed *(adjective)*

Turned inside out and resewn.

- *The reversed collar looked as good as new.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reversed" when it is turned inside out and resewn.*

sadness *(noun)*

The quality of excessive mournfulness and uncheerfulness.

- *She tired of his perpetual sadness.*
- *The article explained what "sadness" means with a simple example.*

selective *(adjective)*

Characterized by very careful or fastidious selection.

- *The school was very selective in its admissions.*
- *An exceptionally quick and selective reader.*

---

shiny *(adjective)*

Made smooth and bright by or as if by rubbing; reflecting a sheen or glow.

- *Shiny black patents.*
- *Saw the moon like a shiny dime on a deep blue velvet carpet.*

---

sixty-fourth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of sixty-four in counting order.

- *Would you call this situation "sixty-fourth"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sixty-fourth."*

---

stone-sober *(adjective)*

Totally sober.

- *The speaker chose "stone-sober" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stone-sober."*

---

stressful *(adjective)*

Extremely irritating to the nerves.

- *The stressful days before a war.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stressful."*

---

stretched *(adjective)*

Extended or spread over a wide area or distance.

- *Broad fields lay stretched on both sides of us.*
- *Well-stretched muscles are less susceptible to injury.*

---

abusive *(adjective)*

Characterized by physical or psychological maltreatment.

- *Abusive punishment.*
- *Argued...that foster homes are abusive.*

---

appetite *(noun)*

A feeling of craving something; ; - Granville Hicks.

- *An appetite for life.*
- *Understanding "appetite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

combining weight *(noun)*

The atomic weight of an element that has the same combining capacity as a given weight of another element; the standard is 8 for oxygen.

- *He looked up "combining weight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combining weight."*

---

dissolved *(adjective)*

(of solid matter) reduced to a liquid form.

- *Add the dissolved gelatin.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dissolved."*

---

fishing expedition *(noun)*

An investigation undertaken in the hope (but not the stated purpose) of discovering information.

- *The article explained what "fishing expedition" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishing expedition."*

---

guilty conscience *(noun)*

Remorse caused by feeling responsible for some offense.

- *In class, the teacher used "guilty conscience" to mean remorse caused by feeling responsible for some offense.*

- *He looked up "guilty conscience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haunted *(adjective)*

Showing emotional affliction or disquiet.

- *Her expression became progressively more haunted.*
- *Became more and more haunted by the stupid riddle.*

---

heather *(noun)*

Interwoven yarns of mixed colors producing muted greyish shades with flecks of color.

- *They discussed "heather" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heather" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inclined *(adjective)*

At an angle to the horizontal or vertical position.

- *An inclined plane.*
- *Wasn't inclined to believe the excuse.*

---

informal *(adjective)*

Having or fostering a warm or friendly and informal atmosphere.

- *A relaxed informal manner.*
- *An informal agreement.*

---

kidney-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf or bean shape) resembling the shape of kidney.

- *Students compared "kidney-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kidney-shaped."*

---

lightly-armed *(adjective)*

Armed with light weapons.

- *A "lightly-armed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "lightly-armed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

loving-kindness *(noun)*

Tender kindness motivated by a feeling of affection.

- *The article explained what "loving-kindness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "loving-kindness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

messy *(adjective)*

Dirty and disorderly.

- *A child's messy eating habits.*
- *The speaker chose "messy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

metal-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a metallic color.

- *The speaker chose "metal-coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "metal-coloured."*

---

moss green *(adjective)*

Of a moderate somewhat dull yellow-green color.

- *The speaker chose "moss green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "moss green" when it is of a moderate somewhat dull yellow-green color.*

---

neighboring *(adjective)*

Having a common boundary or edge; abutting; touching.

- *Neighboring cities.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neighboring" when it is having a common boundary or edge; abutting; touching.*

---

olive-sized *(adjective)*

About the size of an olive.

- *The speaker chose "olive-sized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "olive-sized" when it is about the size of an olive.*

---

optimistic *(adjective)*

Expecting the best in this best of all possible worlds.

- *In an optimistic mood.*
- *Optimistic plans.*

---

outlined *(adjective)*

Showing clearly the outline or profile or boundary.

- *The setting sun showed the outlined figure of a man standing on the hill.*
- *Students compared "outlined" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

primary sexual characteristic *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics bound up with reproduction (genitals and organs of reproduction).

- *They discussed "primary sexual characteristic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "primary sexual characteristic" means with a simple example.*

---

problematic *(adjective)*

Making great mental demands; hard to comprehend or solve or believe.

- *A problematic situation at home.*
- *If you ever get married, which seems to be extremely problematic.*

---

prospective *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with or related to the future.

- *Prospective earnings.*
- *A prospective mother.*

---

selective information *(noun)*

(communication theory) a numerical measure of the uncertainty of an outcome.

- *The signal contained thousands of bits of information.*
- *Understanding "selective information" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-destructive *(adjective)*

Dangerous to yourself or your interests.

- *A "self-destructive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-destructive" when it is dangerous to yourself or your interests.*

---

sixty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of sixty-five in counting order.

- *A "sixty-fifth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sixty-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sliding *(adjective)*

Being a smooth continuous motion.

- *Would you call this situation "sliding"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sliding."*

---

stark naked *(adjective)*

(used informally) completely unclothed.

- *Students compared "stark naked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "stark naked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

surplus *(noun)*

A quantity much larger than is needed.

- *In class, the teacher used "surplus" to mean a quantity much larger than is needed.*
- *They discussed "surplus" during the group presentation.*

---

tone-deaf *(adjective)*

Unable to appreciate music.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tone-deaf."*
- *Students compared "tone-deaf" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

transmitted *(adjective)*

Occurring among members of a family usually by heredity.

- *Genetically transmitted features.*
- *A "transmitted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unacceptable *(adjective)*

Not acceptable; not welcome.

- *A word unacceptable in polite society.*
- *An unacceptable violation of personal freedom.*

---

unaware *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'of') not aware.

- *Seemed unaware of the scrutiny.*
- *Unaware of the danger they were in.*

---

uncommon *(adjective)*

Not common or ordinarily encountered; unusually great in amount or remarkable in character or kind.

- *Uncommon birds.*
- *Frost and floods are uncommon during these months.*

---

underway *(adjective)*

Currently in progress.

- *Preparations for the trial are underway.*
- *The speaker chose "underway" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unified *(adjective)*

Formed or united into a whole.

- *A unified utility system.*
- *Would you call this situation "unified"? Explain why.*

---

unstable *(adjective)*

Lacking stability or fixity or firmness.

- *Unstable political conditions.*
- *The tower proved to be unstable in the high wind.*

---

vague *(adjective)*

Not precisely limited, determined, or distinguished.

- *Vague feelings of sadness.*
- *A vague uneasiness.*

---

abundance *(noun)*

The property of a more than adequate quantity or supply.

- *An age of abundance.*
- *They discussed "abundance" during the group presentation.*

---

accident-prone *(adjective)*

Having more than the average number of accidents.

- *Students compared "accident-prone" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accident-prone."*

advancing *(adjective)*

Moving forward.

- *The speaker chose "advancing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "advancing" when it is moving forward.*

browns *(noun)*

An orange of low brightness and saturation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "browns."*
- *The article explained what "browns" means with a simple example.*

cookie-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a cookie.

- *Students compared "cookie-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cookie-sized" when it is having the approximate size of a cookie.*

deep-seated *(adjective)*

(used especially of ideas or principles) deeply rooted; firmly fixed or held.

- *Deep-seated differences of opinion.*
- *The speaker chose "deep-seated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disk-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *The speaker chose "disk-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disk-shaped" when it is having a flat circular shape.*

envelope *(noun)*

The maximum operating capability of a system (especially an aircraft).

- *Test pilots try to push the envelope.*
- *The spacecraft detected an envelope of gas around the comet.*

flat-topped *(adjective)*

Having a flat or flattened upper surface.

- *Students compared "flat-topped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flat-topped."*

fragile *(adjective)*

Lacking substance or significance; ; ; ; a fragile claim to fame".

- *Fragile porcelain plates.*
- *Fragile old bones.*

granite *(noun)*

Something having the quality of granite (unyielding firmness).

- *A man of granite.*
- *Understanding "granite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hail-fellow *(adjective)*

Heartily friendly and congenial.

- *Students compared "hail-fellow" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hail-fellow."*

hardy *(adjective)*

Able to survive under unfavorable weather conditions.

- *Strawberries are hardy and easy to grow.*
- *Camels are tough and hardy creatures.*

helmet-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the convex shape of a helmet.

- *A "helmet-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "helmet-shaped" when it is having the convex shape of a helmet.*

---

high renaissance *(noun)*

The artistic style of early 16th century painting in Florence and Rome; characterized by technical mastery and heroic composition and humanistic content.

- *He looked up "high renaissance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high renaissance" to mean the artistic style of early 16th century painting....*

---

inviting *(adjective)*

Attractive and tempting.

- *An inviting offer.*
- *Would you call this situation "inviting"? Explain why.*

---

lethal *(adjective)*

Of an instrument of certain death.

- *Lethal weapon.*
- *A lethal injection.*

---

lively *(adjective)*

Full of life and energy.

- *A lively discussion.*
- *Lively and attractive parents.*

---

lowered *(adjective)*

Below the surround or below the normal position.

- *With lowered eyes.*
- *Students compared "lowered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

maple-like *(adjective)*

Resembling maple.

- *The speaker chose "maple-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "maple-like"? Explain why.*

---

mortal *(adjective)*

Involving loss of divine grace or spiritual death.

- *Mortal enemy.*
- *Mortal combat.*

---

one hundred sixty *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred fifty.

- *A "one hundred sixty" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one hundred sixty."*

---

pickup *(noun)*

The attribute of being capable of rapid acceleration.

- *His car has a lot of pickup.*
- *Put out a pickup on that man.*

---

po-faced *(adjective)*

Humorless and disapproving.

- *A "po-faced" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "po-faced"? Explain why.*

---

poker-faced *(adjective)*

Deliberately impassive in manner.

- *The speaker chose "poker-faced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "poker-faced" when it is deliberately impassive in manner.*

---

pouring *(adjective)*

Flowing profusely.

- *Pouring flood waters.*
- *Students compared "pouring" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

prestigious *(adjective)*

Having an illustrious reputation; respected.

- *A prestigious author.*
- *A prestigious professor at a prestigious university.*

---

quantities *(noun)*

An adequate or large amount.

- *The article explained what "quantities" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quantities" during the group presentation.*

---

risen *(adjective)*

(of e.g. celestial bodies) above the horizon.

- *The risen sun.*
- *A "risen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sad sack *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *In class, the teacher used "sad sack" to mean someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.*
- *He looked up "sad sack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solid-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the same color all over.

- *A "solid-coloured" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "solid-coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

street credibility *(noun)*

Credibility among young fashionable urban individuals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "street credibility."*
- *The article explained what "street credibility" means with a simple example.*

---

tempted *(verb)*

Give rise to a desire by being attractive or inviting.

- *The window displays tempted the shoppers.*
- *We were tempted by the delicious-looking food.*

---

weights *(noun)*

The relative importance granted to something.

- *He placed two weights in the scale pan.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weights."*

---

wine-coloured *(noun)*

A red as dark as red wine.

- *The article explained what "wine-coloured" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wine-coloured" to mean a red as dark as red wine.*

---

wiped out *(adjective)*

Destroyed financially.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wiped out."*
- *Students compared "wiped out" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

accompanying *(adjective)*

Following or accompanying as a consequence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accompanying."*
- *Students compared "accompanying" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aired *(adjective)*

Open to or abounding in fresh air.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aired."*
- *The speaker chose "aired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

arbitrary *(adjective)*

Based on or subject to individual discretion or preference or sometimes impulse or caprice.

- *An arbitrary decision.*
- *The arbitrary rule of a dictator.*

---

autonomous *(adjective)*

(of political bodies) not controlled by outside forces.

- *An autonomous judiciary.*
- *The partitioning of India created two separate and autonomous jute economies.*

---

carriage *(noun)*

Characteristic way of bearing one's body.

- *Understanding "carriage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carriage" to mean characteristic way of bearing one's body.*

---

coral-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with coral.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coral-red."*
- *A "coral-red" approach may work better in this case.*

---

desirable *(adjective)*

Worthy of being chosen especially as a spouse.

- *The speaker chose "desirable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "desirable" when it is worthy of being chosen especially as a spouse.*

---

devastating *(adjective)*

Wreaking or capable of wreaking complete destruction.

- *A devastating hurricane.*
- *A devastating portrait of human folly.*

---

favorable *(adjective)*

(of winds or weather) tending to promote or facilitate.

- *The days were fair and the winds were favorable.*
- *A favorable reply.*

---

governmental *(adjective)*

Relating to or dealing with the affairs or structure of government or politics or the state.

- *Governmental policy.*
- *Public confidence and governmental morale.*

---

half-hardy *(adjective)*

(of plants) requiring protection from frost.

- *Half-hardy annuals.*
- *Would you call this situation "half-hardy"? Explain why.*

---

heavier *(adjective)*

Of comparatively great physical weight or density.

- *Would you call this situation "heavier"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "heavier" when it is of comparatively great physical weight or density.*

---

hundred-and-tenth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred ten in counting order.

- *Students compared "hundred-and-tenth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hundred-and-tenth."*

---

incomplete *(adjective)*

Not complete or total; not completed.

- *An incomplete account of his life.*
- *Political consequences of incomplete military success.*

---

interrupted *(adjective)*

Intermittently stopping and starting.

- *Fitful (or interrupted) sleep.*
- *We resumed the interrupted discussion.*

---

ivory *(noun)*

A shade of white the color of bleached bones.

- *They discussed "ivory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivory."*

---

lengthy *(adjective)*

Relatively long in duration; tediously protracted.

- *A lengthy visit from her mother-in-law.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lengthy."*

---

magnetic intensity *(noun)*

The amount of magnetic flux in a unit area perpendicular to the direction of magnetic flow.

- *They discussed "magnetic intensity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "magnetic intensity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naturally occurring *(adjective)*

Existing by nature and without artificial aid.

- *One of the 93 naturally occurring chemical elements.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "naturally occurring" when it is existing by nature and without artificial aid.*

---

one hundred sixty-five *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred sixty.

- *Would you call this situation "one hundred sixty-five"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "one hundred sixty-five" when it is being five more than one hundred sixty.*

---

portrayed *(adjective)*

Represented graphically by sketch or design or lines.

- *Would you call this situation "portrayed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "portrayed."*

---

possessed *(adjective)*

Influenced or controlled by a powerful force such as a strong emotion.

- *By love possessed.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "possessed."*

---

rabbit-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a rabbit.

- *Students compared "rabbit-sized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "rabbit-sized" approach may work better in this case.*

secondary sex characteristic *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics that are not functionally necessary for reproduction (pitch of the voice and body hair and musculature).

- *They discussed "secondary sex characteristic" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secondary sex characteristic."*

self-examining *(adjective)*

Given to examining own sensory and perceptual experiences.

- *The speaker chose "self-examining" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-examining" when it is given to examining own sensory and perceptual....*

semi-processed *(adjective)*

Having been subjected to partial processing.

- *The speaker chose "semi-processed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "semi-processed"? Explain why.*

sequences *(noun)*

A following of one thing after another in time.

- *In class, the teacher used "sequences" to mean a following of one thing after another in time.*
- *He looked up "sequences" because he had never seen it before.*

sharp-eyed *(adjective)*

Keenly perceptive or alert; - Leonard Bacon.

- *Would you call this situation "sharp-eyed"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sharp-eyed" when it is keenly perceptive or alert; - leonard bacon.*

successive *(adjective)*

In regular succession without gaps.

- *A "successive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "successive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

timely *(adjective)*

Done or happening at the appropriate or proper time.

- *A timely warning.*
- *With timely treatment the patient has a good chance of recovery.*

anal personality *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) a personality characterized by meticulous neatness and suspicion and reserve; said to be formed in early childhood by fixation during the anal stage of development (usually as a consequence of toilet training).

- *He looked up "anal personality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anal personality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

branded *(adjective)*

(of goods and merchandise) marked or labeled by a distinctive word or symbol indicating exclusive rights.

- *Branded merchandise is that bearing a standard brand name.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "branded" when it is (of goods and merchandise) marked or labeled by a....*

commanding *(adjective)*

Used of a height or viewpoint.

- *A commanding view of the ocean.*
- *The speaker chose "commanding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

crashing *(adjective)*

Informal intensifiers.

- *A crashing bore.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "crashing."*

enthusiastic *(adjective)*

Having or showing great excitement and interest.

- *Enthusiastic crowds filled the streets.*
- *An enthusiastic response.*

---

envy *(noun)*

A feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have something that is possessed by another.

- *In class, the teacher used "envy" to mean a feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have....*
- *Understanding "envy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

error-prone *(adjective)*

Capable of making an error.

- *All men are error-prone.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "error-prone."*

---

hating *(verb)*

Dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards.

- *He did not know how to use "hating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hating" when talking about this idea.*

---

heavier-than-air *(adjective)*

Relating to an aircraft heavier than the air it displaces.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heavier-than-air."*
- *Students compared "heavier-than-air" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

heroic *(adjective)*

Of behavior that is impressive and ambitious in scale or scope.

- *Heroic undertakings.*
- *Of heroic proportions.*

---

olive-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of green olives.

- *It is useful to describe something as "olive-colored" when it is having the color of green olives.*
- *Students compared "olive-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

orange-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of ripe oranges.

- *It is useful to describe something as "orange-coloured" when it is having the color of ripe oranges.*
- *Students compared "orange-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

oxygen deficit *(noun)*

Temporary oxygen shortage in cells resulting from strenuous exercise.

- *He looked up "oxygen deficit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxygen deficit" during the group presentation.*

---

rains *(noun)*

Anything happening rapidly or in quick successive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rains."*
- *Understanding "rains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recovering *(adjective)*

Returning to health after illness or debility.

- *Would you call this situation "recovering"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "recovering."*

---

sincere *(adjective)*

Characterized by a firm and humorless belief in the validity of your opinions.

- *An entirely sincere and cruel tyrant.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “sincere.”*

sound judgement *(noun)*

The capacity to assess situations or circumstances shrewdly and to draw sound conclusions.

- *In class, the teacher used “sound judgement” to mean the capacity to assess situations or circumstances....*
- *They discussed “sound judgement” during the group presentation.*

spill over *(verb)*

Overflow with a certain feeling.

- *The children bubbled over with joy.*
- *My boss was bubbling over with anger.*

stripped *(adjective)*

Having only essential or minimal features.

- *A stripped new car.*
- *A stripped-down budget.*

stripped-down *(adjective)*

Having only essential or minimal features.

- *A stripped-down budget.*
- *Students compared “stripped-down” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tasty *(adjective)*

Pleasing to the sense of taste.

- *A tasty morsel.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tasty.”*

thrown and twisted *(adjective)*

Twisted together; as of filaments spun into a thread.

- *Thrown silk is raw silk that has been twisted and doubled into yarn.*
- *A “thrown and twisted” approach may work better in this case.*

violet *(noun)*

A variable color that lies beyond blue in the spectrum.

- *They discussed “violet” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “violet.”*

well-grounded *(adjective)*

Logically valid.

- *A “well-grounded” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “well-grounded”? Explain why.*

wishing cap *(noun)*

A magical cap that secures whatever one wishes for.

- *The article explained what “wishing cap” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wishing cap” to mean a magical cap that secures whatever one wishes for.*

agreeing *(verb)*

Achieve harmony of opinion, feeling, or purpose.

- *Learners should practice how to use “agreeing” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “agreeing” when talking about this idea.*

bean-shaped *(adjective)*

Having a shape resembling a bean.

- *It is useful to describe something as “bean-shaped” when it is having a shape resembling a bean.*
- *Would you call this situation “bean-shaped”? Explain why.*

carved in stone *(adjective)*

No longer changeable.

- *The agreement is not yet set in stone.*
- *The speaker chose "carved in stone" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

charities *(noun)*

A kindly and lenient attitude toward people.

- *Understanding "charities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charities."*

---

curved *(adjective)*

Having or marked by a curve or smoothly rounded bend.

- *The curved tusks of a walrus.*
- *His curved lips suggested a smile but his eyes were hard.*

---

depressing *(adjective)*

Causing sad feelings of gloom and inadequacy.

- *The economic outlook is depressing.*
- *Would you call this situation "depressing"? Explain why.*

---

differential *(noun)*

A quality that differentiates between similar things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differential."*
- *Understanding "differential" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dominance *(noun)*

The power or right to give orders or make decisions.

- *Her apparent dominance of her husband was really her attempt to make him pay attention to her.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dominance" to mean the power or right to give orders or make decisions.*

---

entertain *(verb)*

Maintain (a theory, thoughts, or feelings).

- *Entertain interesting notions.*
- *He entertained the notion of moving to South America.*

---

favorable position *(noun)*

The quality of being at a competitive advantage.

- *The article explained what "favorable position" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "favorable position" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flown *(verb)*

Change quickly from one emotional state to another.

- *The coach explained when to use "flown" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "flown" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

forty-ninth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of forty-nine in counting order.

- *Would you call this situation "forty-ninth"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "forty-ninth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

frost-bound *(adjective)*

(of the ground) made hard by frost.

- *A "frost-bound" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "frost-bound."*

---

good humour *(noun)*

A cheerful and agreeable mood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good humour."*
- *They discussed "good humour" during the group presentation.*

---

good manners *(noun)*

A courteous manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "good manners."*
- *He looked up "good manners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

government-in-exile *(noun)*

A temporary government moved to or formed in a foreign land by exiles who hope to rule when their country is liberated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "government-in-exile."*
- *He looked up "government-in-exile" because he had never seen it before.*

---

green-eyed monster *(noun)*

A feeling of jealous envy (especially of a rival).

- *They discussed "green-eyed monster" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "green-eyed monster" means with a simple example.*

---

hail-fellow-well-met *(adjective)*

Heartily friendly and congenial.

- *Students compared "hail-fellow-well-met" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hail-fellow-well-met."*

---

high-pitched *(adjective)*

Used of sounds and voices; high in pitch or frequency.

- *Students compared "high-pitched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-pitched."*

---

humour *(noun)*

The trait of appreciating (and being able to express) the humorous.

- *In class, the teacher used "humour" to mean the trait of appreciating (and being able to....*
- *He looked up "humour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inherent *(adjective)*

Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic.

- *Shortcomings inherent in our approach.*
- *The speaker chose "inherent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

iron fist *(noun)*

Rigorous or ruthless control.

- *She rules the office with an iron fist.*
- *It takes an iron fist to contain the dissenting factions.*

---

low-pitched *(adjective)*

Used of sounds and voices; low in pitch or frequency.

- *Students compared "low-pitched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-pitched."*

---

manners *(noun)*

Social deportment.

- *He has the manners of a pig.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manners" to mean social deportment.*

---

merry *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *Have a merry Christmas.*
- *Peals of merry laughter.*

multi-coloured *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *The speaker chose "multi-coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "multi-coloured" when it is having sections or patches colored differently and....*

nationalism *(noun)*

Love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it.

- *British nationalism was in the air and patriotic sentiments ran high.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nationalism."*

naughty *(adjective)*

Suggestive of sexual impropriety.

- *A naughty wink.*
- *Naughty words.*

needle-shaped *(adjective)*

Narrow and long and pointed; as pine leaves.

- *A "needle-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "needle-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

notorious *(adjective)*

Known widely and usually unfavorably.

- *A notorious gangster.*
- *The tenderloin district was notorious for vice.*

oval-shaped *(adjective)*

Rounded like an egg.

- *Students compared "oval-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oval-shaped."*

pale-colored *(adjective)*

Having a pale color.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pale-colored."*
- *The speaker chose "pale-colored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

red-violet *(adjective)*

Of violet tinged with red.

- *A "red-violet" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "red-violet."*

refined *(adjective)*

Freed from impurities by processing; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Refined sugar.*
- *Refined oil.*

refreshing *(adjective)*

Pleasantly new or different.

- *Common sense of a most refreshing sort.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "refreshing."*

reinforced *(adjective)*

(used of soaps or cleaning agents) having a substance (an abrasive or filler) added to increase effectiveness.

- *Reinforced concrete contains steel bars or metal netting.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reinforced."*

self-possessed *(adjective)*

In full control of your faculties.

- *Strong and self-possessed in the face of trouble.*
- *Students compared "self-possessed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

silver lining *(noun)*

A consoling aspect of a difficult situation.

- *Every cloud has a silver lining.*
- *Understanding "silver lining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simpler *(adjective)*

Having few parts; not complex or complicated or involved.

- *Would you call this situation "simpler"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "simpler" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sinking *(noun)*

A feeling caused by uneasiness or apprehension.

- *With a sinking heart.*
- *A sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach.*

---

sorted *(adjective)*

Arranged according to size.

- *The speaker chose "sorted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sorted."*

---

staged *(adjective)*

Written for or performed on the stage.

- *A staged version of the novel.*
- *Would you call this situation "staged"? Explain why.*

---

straightforward *(adjective)*

Without concealment or deception; honest.

- *Straightforward in all his business affairs.*
- *A straightforward set of instructions.*

---

strengths *(noun)*

The property of being physically or mentally strong.

- *He looked up "strengths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "strengths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thoughtful *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or characterized by careful thought.

- *A thoughtful paper.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "thoughtful" when it is exhibiting or characterized by careful thought.*

---

vicious *(adjective)*

Marked by deep ill will; deliberately harmful.

- *Vicious gossip.*
- *Vicious kicks.*

---

violet-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with violet.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "violet-black."*
- *Students compared "violet-black" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wage hike *(noun)*

The amount a salary is increased.

- *He got a wage hike.*

- *They discussed "wage hike" during the group presentation.*

---

addicted *(adjective)*

Compulsively or physiologically dependent on something habit-forming.

- *She is addicted to chocolate.*
- *Addicted to cocaine.*

---

bad manners *(noun)*

Impoliteness resulting from ignorance.

- *The article explained what "bad manners" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bad manners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bats *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bats" when it is informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.*
- *The speaker chose "bats" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blue-violet *(adjective)*

Of violet tinted with blue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blue-violet" when it is of violet tinted with blue.*
- *A "blue-violet" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chocolate-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of dark chocolate.

- *Students compared "chocolate-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chocolate-coloured" when it is having the color of dark chocolate.*

---

confined *(adjective)*

Not invading healthy tissue.

- *Students compared "confined" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "confined."*

---

consolidated *(adjective)*

Joined together into a whole.

- *A consolidated school.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "consolidated."*

---

despair *(noun)*

A state in which all hope is lost or absent.

- *In the depths of despair.*
- *They were rescued from despair at the last minute.*

---

dragging *(adjective)*

Marked by a painfully slow and effortful manner.

- *It was a strange dragging approach.*
- *Years of dragging war.*

---

extensions *(noun)*

The ability to raise the working leg high in the air.

- *Most applications provide extensions for the files they create.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extensions" to mean the ability to raise the working leg high in the air.*

---

fellows *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *Understanding "fellows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fellows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flame-colored *(adjective)*

Having the brilliant orange-red color of flames.

- *Students compared "flame-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "flame-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

high-flown *(adjective)*

Of high moral or intellectual value; elevated in nature or style; ; - Oliver Franks.

- *Argue in terms of high-flown ideals.*
- *High-flown talk of preserving the moral tone of the school.*

inadequate *(adjective)*

Lacking the requisite qualities or resources to meet a task.

- *Inadequate training.*
- *The staff was inadequate.*

louder *(adjective)*

Used chiefly as a direction or description in music.

- *The speaker chose "louder" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "louder" when it is used chiefly as a direction or description in music.*

love-token *(noun)*

Keepsake given as a token of love.

- *Understanding "love-token" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "love-token" means with a simple example.*

moss-grown *(adjective)*

(used pejoratively) out of fashion; old fashioned.

- *Moss-grown ideas about family life.*
- *Would you call this situation "moss-grown"? Explain why.*

nut-bearing *(adjective)*

(of shrubs or trees) producing nuts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nut-bearing" when it is (of shrubs or trees) producing nuts.*
- *The speaker chose "nut-bearing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

overlooked *(adjective)*

Not taken into account.

- *Would you call this situation "overlooked"? Explain why.*
- *A "overlooked" approach may work better in this case.*

positively charged *(adjective)*

Having a positive charge.

- *Would you call this situation "positively charged"? Explain why.*
- *A "positively charged" approach may work better in this case.*

practiced *(adjective)*

Having or showing knowledge and skill and aptitude.

- *A practiced marksman.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "practiced."*

property-owning *(adjective)*

Owning land or securities as a principal source of revenue.

- *Would you call this situation "property-owning"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "property-owning" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

reckless *(adjective)*

Characterized by careless unconcern; - Edith Wharton.

- *Reckless squandering of public funds.*
- *Became the fiercest and most reckless of partisans.*

---

relative atomic mass *(noun)*

(chemistry) the mass of an atom of a chemical element expressed in atomic mass units.

- *They discussed "relative atomic mass" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "relative atomic mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rooted *(adjective)*

Absolutely still.

- *They stood rooted in astonishment.*
- *A "rooted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rule-governed *(adjective)*

According to custom or rule or natural law.

- *A "rule-governed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rule-governed" when it is according to custom or rule or natural law.*

---

secondary sexual characteristic *(noun)*

The genetically determined sex characteristics that are not functionally necessary for reproduction (pitch of the voice and body hair and musculature).

- *The article explained what "secondary sexual characteristic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secondary sexual characteristic" to mean the genetically determined sex characteristics that....*

---

structured *(adjective)*

Having definite and highly organized structure.

- *A structured environment.*
- *A "structured" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sunrise *(adjective)*

Of an industry or technology; new and developing.

- *High-technology sunrise industries.*
- *The speaker chose "sunrise" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tagged *(adjective)*

Bearing or marked with a label or tag.

- *Would you call this situation "tagged"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tagged" when it is bearing or marked with a label or tag.*

---

unprecedented *(adjective)*

Having no precedent; novel.

- *An unprecedented expansion in population and industry.*
- *Would you call this situation "unprecedented"? Explain why.*

---

violet-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with lavender.

- *It is useful to describe something as "violet-blue" when it is of blue tinged with lavender.*
- *A "violet-blue" approach may work better in this case.*

---

willingness *(noun)*

Cheerful compliance.

- *He expressed his willingness to help.*
- *They discussed "willingness" during the group presentation.*

---

woody *(adjective)*

Made of or containing or resembling wood.

- *Woody plants.*
- *Perennial herbs with woody stems.*

worthless *(adjective)*

Lacking in usefulness or value.

- *A worthless idler.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "worthless."*

beta-blocking agent *(noun)*

Any of various drugs used in treating hypertension or arrhythmia; decreases force and rate of heart contractions by blocking beta-adrenergic receptors of the autonomic nervous system.

- *The article explained what "beta-blocking agent" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beta-blocking agent."*

blow one's stack *(verb)*

Get very angry and fly into a rage.

- *The coach explained when to use "blow one's stack" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "blow one's stack" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

competitor *(noun)*

The contestant you hope to defeat.

- *Understanding "competitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "competitor" because he had never seen it before.*

differential cost *(noun)*

The increase or decrease in costs as a result of one more or one less unit of output.

- *In class, the teacher used "differential cost" to mean the increase or decrease in costs as a result of....*
- *The article explained what "differential cost" means with a simple example.*

drift away *(verb)*

Lose personal contact over time.

- *The two women, who had been roommates in college, drifted apart after they got married.*
- *Can you use "drift away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

enjoyment *(noun)*

The pleasure felt when having a good time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enjoyment."*
- *He looked up "enjoyment" because he had never seen it before.*

expired *(adjective)*

Having come to an end or become void after passage of a period of time.

- *An expired passport.*
- *Caught driving with an expired license.*

fur-bearing *(adjective)*

Of animals having fur (especially of commercial quality).

- *Would you call this situation "fur-bearing"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fur-bearing."*

good temper *(noun)*

A cheerful and agreeable mood.

- *In class, the teacher used "good temper" to mean a cheerful and agreeable mood.*
- *Understanding "good temper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

growing pains *(noun)*

Emotional distress arising during adolescence.

- *He looked up "growing pains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "growing pains" during the group presentation.*

healthier *(adjective)*

Improved in health or physical condition.

- *Would you call this situation "healthier"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "healthier" when it is improved in health or physical condition.*

---

homemade *(adjective)*

Made or produced in the home or by yourself.

- *Homemade bread.*
- *Students compared "homemade" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

honorable *(adjective)*

Worthy of being honored; entitled to honor and respect.

- *An honorable man.*
- *Led an honorable life.*

---

hundred-and-sixty-fifth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred sixty-five in counting order.

- *Would you call this situation "hundred-and-sixty-fifth"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hundred-and-sixty-fifth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

injustice *(noun)*

The practice of being unjust or unfair.

- *Understanding "injustice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "injustice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kindle *(verb)*

Call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

- *The dried grass of the prairie kindled, spreading the flames for miles.*
- *The setting sun kindled the sky with oranges and reds.*

---

lance-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a lance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lance-shaped."*
- *A "lance-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lap-streak *(adjective)*

Having overlapping hull planks.

- *Students compared "lap-streak" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lap-streak" when it is having overlapping hull planks.*

---

metallic-looking *(adjective)*

Resembling metal.

- *A "metallic-looking" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "metallic-looking" when it is resembling metal.*

---

missionary position *(noun)*

A position for sexual intercourse; a man and woman lie facing each other with the man on top; so-called because missionaries thought it the proper position for primitive peoples.

- *The article explained what "missionary position" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "missionary position" to mean a position for sexual intercourse; a man and woman....*

---

obesity *(noun)*

More than average fatness.

- *They discussed "obesity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "obesity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

privileged *(adjective)*

Blessed with privileges.

- *The privileged few.*

- *A "privileged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

prolonged *(adjective)*

Relatively long in duration; tediously protracted.

- *A prolonged and bitter struggle.*
- *A prolonged black line across the page.*

---

reluctant *(adjective)*

Unwillingness to do something contrary to your custom.

- *A reluctant smile.*
- *They were usually reluctant to socialize.*

---

rising slope *(noun)*

The property possessed by a slope or surface that rises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rising slope."*
- *Understanding "rising slope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rotten *(adjective)*

Damaged by decay; hence unsound and useless.

- *Rotten floor boards.*
- *Dead and rotten in his grave.*

---

sage green *(noun)*

The color of sage leaves.

- *They discussed "sage green" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sage green" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sage-green *(adjective)*

Of the grey-green color of sage leaves.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sage-green" when it is of the grey-green color of sage leaves.*
- *Would you call this situation "sage-green"? Explain why.*

---

sense of humour *(noun)*

The trait of appreciating (and being able to express) the humorous.

- *You can't survive in the army without a sense of humor.*
- *The article explained what "sense of humour" means with a simple example.*

---

sexual morality *(noun)*

Morality with respect to sexual relations.

- *They discussed "sexual morality" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sexual morality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinking feeling *(noun)*

A feeling caused by uneasiness or apprehension.

- *With a sinking heart.*
- *A sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach.*

---

slate-black *(adjective)*

Of a black tinged with slate-grey.

- *A "slate-black" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "slate-black" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

spoiled *(adjective)*

(of foodstuffs) not in an edible or usable condition.

- *A spoiled child.*
- *Would you call this situation "spoiled"? Explain why.*

---

sympathetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sympathetic nervous system.

- *Sympathetic neurons.*
- *Sympathetic stimulation.*

---

temper *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *His temper was well known to all his employees.*
- *His temper sparked like damp firewood.*

---

weighed down *(adjective)*

Full of; bearing great weight.

- *Vines weighed down with grapes.*
- *Bowed down with troubles.*

---

aligned *(adjective)*

Brought into agreement or cooperation on the side of a faction, party, or cause.

- *Students compared "aligned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "aligned"? Explain why.*

---

ash-blonde *(adjective)*

Of hair color; whitish.

- *A "ash-blonde" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ash-blonde."*

---

awe *(noun)*

An overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration.

- *He stared over the edge with a feeling of awe.*
- *They discussed "awe" during the group presentation.*

---

bad temper *(noun)*

A persisting angry mood.

- *Understanding "bad temper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bad temper" to mean a persisting angry mood.*

---

butterfly-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a butterfly.

- *A "butterfly-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "butterfly-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

colorful *(adjective)*

Having color or a certain color; sometimes used in combination.

- *Colorful autumn leaves.*
- *A colorful period of history.*

---

decisive *(adjective)*

Determining or having the power to determine an outcome.

- *Cast the decisive vote.*
- *Two factors had a decisive influence.*

---

decorative *(adjective)*

Serving an esthetic rather than a useful purpose.

- *The buildings were utilitarian rather than decorative.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "decorative" when it is serving an esthetic rather than a useful purpose.*

---

deep-rooted *(adjective)*

(used especially of ideas or principles) deeply rooted; firmly fixed or held.

- *Deep-rooted prejudice.*
- *Would you call this situation "deep-rooted"? Explain why.*

---

definitive *(adjective)*

Of recognized authority or excellence.

- *The definitive work on Greece.*
- *A definitive verdict.*

---

disclosed *(adjective)*

Made known (especially something secret or concealed).

- *The disclosed purpose of their wicked plan.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disclosed" when it is made known (especially something secret or concealed).*

---

disturbed *(adjective)*

Afflicted with or marked by anxious uneasiness or trouble or grief.

- *Lapsed into disturbed sleep.*
- *The disturbed books and papers on her desk.*

---

eye-popping *(adjective)*

Amazingly impressive; suggestive of the flashing of lightning; ; - Janet Flanner; - Idwal Jones.

- *A "eye-popping" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "eye-popping" when it is amazingly impressive; suggestive of the flashing of....*

---

fatty *(adjective)*

Containing or composed of fat.

- *Fatty food.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fatty" when it is containing or composed of fat.*

---

feast one's eyes *(verb)*

Look at with great enjoyment.

- *She feasted her eyes on the Tuscan landscape.*
- *In everyday English, people use "feast one's eyes" when talking about this idea.*

---

filthy *(adjective)*

Disgustingly dirty; filled or smeared with offensive matter.

- *As filthy as a pigsty.*
- *A filthy traitor.*

---

flush *(noun)*

The swift release of a store of affective force.

- *He heard the flush of a toilet.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flush" to mean the swift release of a store of affective force.*

---

hairy *(adjective)*

Having or covered with hair.

- *Jacob was a hairy man.*
- *A hairy caterpillar.*

---

inheritance *(noun)*

Any attribute or immaterial possession that is inherited from ancestors.

- *My only inheritance was my mother's blessing.*
- *He looked up "inheritance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ironic *(adjective)*

Characterized by often poignant difference or incongruity between what is expected and what actually is.

- *Madness, an ironic fate for such a clear thinker.*
- *It was ironical that the well-planned scheme failed so completely.*

purple-eyed *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having a purple eyelike marking.

- *Students compared "purple-eyed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "purple-eyed" when it is (of flowers) having a purple eyelike marking.*

reproductive *(adjective)*

Producing new life or offspring.

- *The reproductive potential of a species is its relative capacity to reproduce itself under optimal conditions.*
- *The reproductive or generative organs.*

responds *(verb)*

Respond favorably or as hoped.

- *She tried to use "responds" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "responds" when talking about this idea.*

retiring *(adjective)*

Of a person who has held and relinquished a position or office.

- *A retiring member of the board.*
- *A shy retiring girl.*

righteous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or proceeding from accepted standards of morality or justice; - James 5:16.

- *The...prayer of a righteous man availeth much.*
- *Would you call this situation "righteous"? Explain why.*

short temper *(noun)*

A feeling of resentful anger.

- *The article explained what "short temper" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "short temper" during the group presentation.*

sticky *(adjective)*

Hard to deal with; especially causing pain or embarrassment.

- *A sticky question.*
- *Felt sticky and chilly at the same time.*

trusts *(noun)*

The trait of believing in the honesty and reliability of others.

- *The article explained what "trusts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trusts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

twelve-sided *(adjective)*

Having twelve sides.

- *A "twelve-sided" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twelve-sided."*

unpleasant *(adjective)*

Disagreeable to the senses, to the mind, or feelings.

- *An unpleasant personality.*
- *Unpleasant repercussions.*

unrelated *(adjective)*

Lacking a logical or causal relation.

- *Students compared "unrelated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unrelated"? Explain why.*

up-tick *(noun)*

A small increase.

- *The up-tick in terrorist activity.*
- *They discussed "up-tick" during the group presentation.*

---

vacant *(adjective)*

Void of thought or knowledge.

- *A vacant mind.*
- *The throne is never vacant.*

---

warmth *(noun)*

The quality of having a moderate degree of heat.

- *An agreeable warmth in the house.*
- *They discussed "warmth" during the group presentation.*

---

weaknesses *(noun)*

A penchant for something even though it might not be good for you.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weaknesses."*
- *Understanding "weaknesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wired *(adjective)*

Equipped with wire or wires especially for electric or telephone service.

- *A well-wired house.*
- *A "wired" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blue-ribbon *(adjective)*

Selected or chosen for special qualifications.

- *The blue-ribbon event of the season.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blue-ribbon."*

---

cautious *(noun)*

People who are fearful and cautious.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cautious."*
- *The article explained what "cautious" means with a simple example.*

---

commitments *(noun)*

The trait of sincere and steadfast fixity of purpose.

- *His business commitments took him to London.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commitments" to mean the trait of sincere and steadfast fixity of purpose.*

---

coordinated *(adjective)*

Being dexterous in the use of more than one set of muscle movements; - Mary McCarthy.

- *She was usually good with her hands and well coordinated.*
- *A coordinated program.*

---

destined *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') governed by fate.

- *An old house destined to be demolished.*
- *He is destined to be famous.*

---

detached *(adjective)*

Used of buildings; standing apart from others.

- *Detached houses.*
- *A detached garage.*

---

dull-purple *(adjective)*

Of a dull shade of purple.

- *Would you call this situation "dull-purple"? Explain why.*

- *A "dull-purple" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enforced *(adjective)*

Forced or compelled or put in force.

- *A life of enforced inactivity.*
- *Enforced obedience.*

---

feast of sacrifice *(noun)*

The 10th day of Dhu'l-Hijja; all Muslims attend a service in the mosques and those who are not pilgrims perform a ritual slaughter of a sheep (commemorating God's ransom of Abraham's son from sacrifice) and give at least a third of the meat to charity.

- *They discussed "feast of sacrifice" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "feast of sacrifice" means with a simple example.*

---

flooded *(adjective)*

Covered with water.

- *A flooded bathroom.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flooded."*

---

gamble *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *The coach explained when to use "gamble" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "gamble" until he saw an example.*

---

harmless *(adjective)*

Not causing or capable of causing harm.

- *Harmless bacteria.*
- *Rendered the bomb harmless.*

---

honey-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of honey.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "honey-coloured."*
- *Students compared "honey-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hopeful *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *Two executive hopefuls joined the firm.*
- *They discussed "hopeful" during the group presentation.*

---

horny *(adjective)*

Feeling great sexual desire.

- *Feeling horny.*
- *Horny coral.*

---

imaginary *(adjective)*

Not based on fact; unreal; - F.D.Roosevelt.

- *A small child's imaginary friends.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "imaginary."*

---

imprisoned *(adjective)*

Being in captivity.

- *Would you call this situation "imprisoned"? Explain why.*
- *A "imprisoned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inconsistent *(adjective)*

Not capable of being made consistent or harmonious.

- *Inconsistent accounts.*
- *A "inconsistent" approach may work better in this case.*

ivy-covered *(adjective)*

Overgrown with ivy.

- *A "ivy-covered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ivy-covered" when it is overgrown with ivy.*

melting point *(noun)*

The temperature below which a liquid turns into a solid.

- *In class, the teacher used "melting point" to mean the temperature below which a liquid turns into a solid.*
- *They discussed "melting point" during the group presentation.*

northwestern *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Washington; Oregon; Idaho; and sometimes Montana; Wyoming.

- *A "northwestern" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "northwestern" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

patriotic *(adjective)*

Inspired by love for your country.

- *The speaker chose "patriotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "patriotic" approach may work better in this case.*

pictured *(adjective)*

Seen in the mind as a mental image.

- *The snow-covered Alps pictured in her imagination.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pictured" when it is seen in the mind as a mental image.*

populated *(adjective)*

Furnished with inhabitants.

- *The area is well populated.*
- *Forests populated with all kinds of wild life.*

probable *(adjective)*

Likely but not certain to be or become true or real.

- *He foresaw a probable loss.*
- *A "probable" approach may work better in this case.*

pumped *(adjective)*

Tense with excitement and enthusiasm as from a rush of adrenaline.

- *We were really pumped up for the race.*
- *He was so pumped he couldn't sleep.*

pumped up *(adjective)*

Tense with excitement and enthusiasm as from a rush of adrenaline.

- *We were really pumped up for the race.*
- *He was so pumped he couldn't sleep.*

pumped-up *(adjective)*

Tense with excitement and enthusiasm as from a rush of adrenaline.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pumped-up."*
- *Students compared "pumped-up" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

silk-lined *(adjective)*

Having a silk lining.

- *Would you call this situation "silk-lined"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "silk-lined" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

slopes *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the horizontal.

- *Understanding "slopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "slopes" during the group presentation.*

---

song of solomon *(noun)*

An Old Testament book consisting of a collection of love poems traditionally attributed to Solomon but actually written much later.

- *The article explained what "song of solomon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "song of solomon" to mean an old testament book consisting of a collection of....*

---

stained *(adjective)*

Marked or dyed or discolored with foreign matter.

- *A badly stained tablecloth.*
- *Tear-stained cheeks.*

---

subjective *(adjective)*

Of a mental act performed entirely within the mind.

- *A subjective judgment.*
- *Would you call this situation "subjective"? Explain why.*

---

tearing *(adjective)*

Marked by extreme intensity of emotions or convictions; inclined to react violently; fervid.

- *In a tearing rage.*
- *Would you call this situation "tearing"? Explain why.*

---

thermal barrier *(noun)*

A limit to high speed flight imposed by aerodynamic heating.

- *In class, the teacher used "thermal barrier" to mean a limit to high speed flight imposed by aerodynamic....*
- *The article explained what "thermal barrier" means with a simple example.*

---

well-bred *(adjective)*

Of good upbringing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "well-bred" when it is of good upbringing.*
- *The speaker chose "well-bred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

allergic *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *Allergic children.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allergic."*

---

amended *(adjective)*

Modified for the better.

- *His amended ways.*
- *Students compared "amended" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chopped *(adjective)*

Prepared by cutting.

- *Chopped clams.*
- *Chopped meat.*

---

city-bred *(adjective)*

Being or having the customs or manners or dress of a city person.

- *A "city-bred" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "city-bred."*

---

collaborative *(adjective)*

Accomplished by collaboration.

- *Collaborative research.*

- *The speaker chose “collaborative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

constructive *(adjective)*

Constructing or tending to construct or improve or promote development.

- *Constructive criticism.*
- *A constructive attitude.*

---

country-bred *(adjective)*

Rough and uncouth.

- *Students compared “country-bred” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “country-bred” approach may work better in this case.*

---

definite *(adjective)*

Precise; explicit and clearly defined.

- *I want a definite answer.*
- *A definite statement of the terms of the will.*

---

depths *(noun)*

The extent downward or backward or inward.

- *From the depths of darkest Africa.*
- *Signals received from the depths of space.*

---

dome-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a dome.

- *The speaker chose “dome-shaped” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “dome-shaped” approach may work better in this case.*

---

drug-addicted *(adjective)*

Addicted to a drug.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “drug-addicted.”*
- *The speaker chose “drug-addicted” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fertility *(noun)*

The property of producing abundantly and sustaining vigorous and luxuriant growth.

- *He looked up “fertility” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fertility.”*

---

foremost *(adjective)*

Preceding all others in spatial position.

- *The foremost compartment of the ship.*
- *The foremost figure among marine artists.*

---

half-bred *(adjective)*

(of animals) having only one purebred parent.

- *A “half-bred” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “half-bred.”*

---

ideals *(noun)*

The idea of something that is perfect; something that one hopes to attain.

- *Understanding “ideals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ideals.”*

---

melted *(adjective)*

Changed from a solid to a liquid state.

- *Rivers filled to overflowing by melted snow.*
- *A “melted” approach may work better in this case.*

---

neglected *(adjective)*

Disregarded.

- *Shaw's neglected one-act comedy, 'A Village Wooing'.*
- *A neglected child.*

---

paired *(adjective)*

Of leaves etc; growing in pairs on either side of a stem.

- *A "paired" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paired."*

---

parental *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of or befitting a parent.

- *Parental guidance.*
- *The speaker chose "parental" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prevalent *(adjective)*

Most frequent or common.

- *A "prevalent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "prevalent"? Explain why.*

---

questionable *(adjective)*

Subject to question.

- *Questionable motives.*
- *A questionable reputation.*

---

quick temper *(noun)*

A feeling of resentful anger.

- *Understanding "quick temper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quick temper."*

---

self-balancing *(adjective)*

Of someone or something that balances himself or itself.

- *It is useful to describe something as "self-balancing" when it is of someone or something that balances himself or itself.*
- *A "self-balancing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

self-righteous *(adjective)*

Excessively or hypocritically pious.

- *A "self-righteous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-righteous"? Explain why.*

---

seventy-one *(adjective)*

Being one more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "seventy-one" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seventy-one" when it is being one more than seventy.*

---

seventy-three *(adjective)*

Being three more than seventy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seventy-three."*
- *Students compared "seventy-three" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

seventy-two *(adjective)*

Being two more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "seventy-two" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "seventy-two"? Explain why.*

---

shouted *(adjective)*

In a vehement outcry.

- *His shouted words of encouragement could be heard over the crowd noises.*
- *Would you call this situation "shouted"? Explain why.*

---

sperm-filled *(adjective)*

Filled with sperm.

- *Would you call this situation "sperm-filled"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sperm-filled" when it is filled with sperm.*

---

splitting *(adjective)*

Resembling a sound of violent tearing as of something ripped apart or lightning splitting a tree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "splitting" when it is resembling a sound of violent tearing as of....*
- *Would you call this situation "splitting"? Explain why.*

---

straw-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of dry straw.

- *It is useful to describe something as "straw-colored" when it is having the color of dry straw.*
- *Would you call this situation "straw-colored"? Explain why.*

---

tortured *(adjective)*

Experiencing intense pain especially mental pain.

- *A tortured witness to another's humiliation.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tortured."*

---

turnover *(noun)*

The volume measured in dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnover."*
- *Understanding "turnover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unwanted *(adjective)*

Not wanted; not needed.

- *Tried to give away unwanted kittens.*
- *Removed the unwanted vegetation.*

---

visibility *(noun)*

Capability of providing a clear unobstructed view.

- *A windshield with good visibility.*
- *Low visibility caused by fog.*

---

abundant *(adjective)*

Present in great quantity.

- *An abundant supply of water.*
- *A "abundant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acoustic radiation pressure *(noun)*

(acoustics) the pressure exerted on a surface normal to the direction of propagation of a sound wave.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustic radiation pressure."*
- *The article explained what "acoustic radiation pressure" means with a simple example.*

---

antenna *(noun)*

Sensitivity similar to that of a receptor organ.

- *He had a special antenna for public relations.*
- *The article explained what "antenna" means with a simple example.*

---

biting *(adjective)*

Causing a sharply painful or stinging sensation; used especially of cold.

- *A biting wind.*
- *A biting aphorism.*

busted *(adjective)*

Out of working order ('busted' is an informal substitute for 'broken').

- *The coke machine is busted.*
- *A "busted" approach may work better in this case.*

continuity *(noun)*

The property of a continuous and connected period of time.

- *In class, the teacher used "continuity" to mean the property of a continuous and connected period....*
- *Understanding "continuity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

credible *(adjective)*

(a common but incorrect usage where 'credulous' would be appropriate) credulous.

- *She was not the...credible fool he expected.*
- *A credible witness.*

cursed *(adjective)*

Deserving a curse; sometimes used as an intensifier.

- *Villagers shun the area believing it to be cursed.*
- *Cursed with four daughter.*

cursed with *(adjective)*

Burdened with.

- *Stuck with the tab.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cursed with" when it is burdened with.*

deepest *(adjective)*

Of an obscure nature; ; ; ; - Rachel Carson.

- *Would you call this situation "deepest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deepest."*

defects *(noun)*

A mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of something (especially on a person's body).

- *Visual defects.*
- *This device permits detection of defects in the lungs.*

delightful *(adjective)*

Greatly pleasing or entertaining.

- *A delightful surprise.*
- *The comedy was delightful.*

depicted *(adjective)*

Represented graphically by sketch or design or lines.

- *It is useful to describe something as "depicted" when it is represented graphically by sketch or design or lines.*
- *The speaker chose "depicted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

developmental age *(noun)*

A measure of a child's development (in body size or motor skill or psychological function) expressed in terms of age norms.

- *The article explained what "developmental age" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "developmental age" during the group presentation.*

diamond jim brady *(noun)*

United States financier noted for his love of diamonds and his extravagant lifestyle (1856-1917).

- *Understanding "diamond jim brady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diamond jim brady."*

drift apart *(verb)*

Lose personal contact over time.

- *The two women, who had been roommates in college, drifted apart after they got married.*
- *Can you use "drift apart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

exploded *(adjective)*

Showing the parts of something separated but in positions that show their correct relation to one another.

- *The manufacturer provided an exploded view of the apparatus.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exploded."*

---

fairness *(noun)*

The quality of being good looking and attractive.

- *The judge recognized the fairness of my claim.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fairness."*

---

favored *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *The favored child.*
- *A "favored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

freeze-dried *(adjective)*

Preserved by freezing and drying in a vacuum.

- *Freeze-dried coffee.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "freeze-dried" when it is preserved by freezing and drying in a vacuum.*

---

fulfilled *(adjective)*

Completed to perfection.

- *The speaker chose "fulfilled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fulfilled" when it is completed to perfection.*

---

good-hearted *(adjective)*

Showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity.

- *The speaker chose "good-hearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "good-hearted"? Explain why.*

---

guts *(noun)*

Fortitude and determination.

- *He didn't have the guts to try it.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guts."*

Technology

charge *(verb)*

To put electricity into a battery so that a device can work.

- *I need to charge my phone — the battery is almost empty.*
- *You can charge your laptop at the coffee shop.*

---

download *(verb)*

To copy a file, app, or program from the internet onto your phone or computer.

- *I downloaded a new game onto my phone last night.*
- *You can download the form from the school's website.*

---

screen *(noun)*

The flat surface of a phone, computer, or television where words and pictures appear.

- *My phone screen cracked when I dropped it.*
- *Please look at the screen while I show you the photos.*

---

password *(noun)*

A secret word or set of characters that allows you to use a computer, phone, or account.

- *Never share your password with strangers.*
- *I forgot my email password again.*

---

keyboard *(noun)*

The set of keys that you press to type on a computer or similar device.

- *She types very fast on the keyboard.*
- *This keyboard is wireless.*

---

mouse *(noun)*

A small device that you move with your hand to control a computer.

- *Click the mouse to open the file.*
- *My mouse stopped working, so I used the touchpad.*

---

website *(noun)*

A set of pages on the internet that belong to a person or organization.

- *You can find more information on our website.*
- *This website is easy to use.*

---

app *(noun)*

A computer program designed for a phone or tablet.

- *I installed a new weather app.*
- *This app helps me learn English.*

---

battery *(noun)*

A device that stores electricity for use in phones, cars, and other machines.

- *The battery is low — please charge it.*
- *I need to buy new batteries for the remote.*

---

email *(noun / verb)*

A message sent electronically; to send such a message.

- *I sent her an email this morning.*
- *Please email me the report.*

---

click *(verb)*

To press a button on a mouse or screen to choose something.

- *Click the blue button to continue.*
- *Double-click the icon to open the program.*

---

wifi *(noun)*

A system that allows computers and phones to connect to the internet without wires.

- *Is there free wifi in this cafe?*
- *The wifi password is on the wall.*

---

get *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *Get your results the next day.*
- *Get permission to take a few days off from work.*

---

get on *(verb)*

Develop in a positive way.

- *My boss and I get along very well.*
- *It is getting on midnight–let's all go to bed!*

---

make *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *Make love, not war.*
- *Make an effort.*

back *(noun)*

The side that goes last or is not normally seen.

- *He wrote the date on the back of the photograph.*
- *His back was nicely tanned.*

get up *(verb)*

Arrange by systematic planning and united effort.

- *I get up at 7 A.M. every day.*
- *He did not know how to use "get up" until he saw an example.*

make for *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *He did not know how to use "make for" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "make for" in real sentences.*

go by *(verb)*

Be or act in accordance with.

- *Go by this rule and you'll be safe.*
- *In everyday English, people use "go by" when talking about this idea.*

still *(noun)*

A static photograph (especially one taken from a movie and used for advertising purposes).

- *He wanted some stills for a magazine ad.*
- *The still of the night.*

got *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *I got nothing but trouble for my good intentions.*
- *She got a lot of paintings from her uncle.*

think up *(verb)*

Devise or invent.

- *He did not know how to use "think up" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "think up" in real sentences.*

take on *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *She tried to use "take on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take on" and when to wait.*

get over *(verb)*

To bring (a necessary but unpleasant task) to an end.

- *Let's get this job over with.*
- *It's a question of getting over an unpleasant task.*

way out *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *He blocked the way out.*
- *They discussed "way out" during the group presentation.*

get well *(verb)*

Improve in health.

- *He got well fast.*
- *She tried to use "get well" carefully so everyone would understand.*

make over *(verb)*

Use again in altered form.

- *She tried to use “make over” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “make over” in real sentences.*

---

find *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *These aspects of civilization do not find expression or receive an interpretation.*
- *We find this idea in Plato.*

---

come on *(verb)*

Appear or become visible; make a showing.

- *Can you use “come on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “come on” and when to wait.*

---

go back *(verb)*

Regain a former condition after a financial loss.

- *This story dates back 200 years.*
- *He did not know how to use “go back” until he saw an example.*

---

thing *(noun)*

An entity that is not named specifically.

- *I couldn't tell what the thing was.*
- *This thing has got to end.*

---

take after *(verb)*

Imitate in behavior; take as a model.

- *She takes after her father!*
- *He did not know how to use “take after” until he saw an example.*

---

come about *(verb)*

Come to pass.

- *Can you use “come about” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “come about” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

come up *(verb)*

Bring forth, usually something desirable.

- *Come with me to the Casbah.*
- *Come down here!*

---

go through *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *Did he go through with the treatment?*
- *We had many trials to go through.*

---

put on *(verb)*

Prepare and supply with the necessary equipment for execution or performance.

- *He put on his best suit for the wedding.*
- *She put on a sun room.*

---

second *(noun)*

The gear that has the second lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a motor vehicle.

- *He had to shift down into second to make the hill.*
- *He came in a close second.*

---

after part *(noun)*

The rear part of a ship.

- *They discussed “after part” during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “after part” because he had never seen it before.*

---

doing *(verb)*

Create or design, often in a certain way.

- *How is she doing in her new job?*
- *Can you use “doing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

end up *(verb)*

Finally be or do something.

- *He ended up marrying his high school sweetheart.*
- *She tried to use “end up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

show up *(verb)*

Appear or become visible; make a showing.

- *His good upbringing really shows.*
- *The dirty side will show.*

---

still life *(noun)*

A painting of inanimate objects such as fruit or flowers.

- *He looked up “still life” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “still life.”*

---

take down *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *Take down the vase from the shelf.*
- *She tends to put down younger women colleagues.*

---

come off *(verb)*

Happen in a particular manner.

- *He did not know how to use “come off” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “come off” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

let up *(verb)*

Reduce pressure or intensity.

- *The rain let up after a few hours.*
- *The coach explained when to use “let up” and when to wait.*

---

do away with *(verb)*

Terminate, end, or take out.

- *Can you use “do away with” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “do away with” and when to wait.*

---

give way *(verb)*

End resistance, as under pressure or force.

- *The park gave way to a supermarket.*
- *The bus we travelled in broke down on the way to town.*

---

set about *(verb)*

Take the first step or steps in carrying out an action.

- *Go about a difficult problem.*
- *In everyday English, people use “set about” when talking about this idea.*

---

set out *(verb)*

Take the first step or steps in carrying out an action.

- *Lay out the clothes.*
- *Lay out the arguments.*

---

including *(verb)*

Add as part of something else; put in as part of a set, group, or category.

- *In everyday English, people use "including" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "including" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

real-time *(adjective)*

Of or relating to computer systems that update information at the same rate they receive information.

- *Would you call this situation "real-time"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "real-time."*

---

stop *(noun)*

A restraint that checks the motion of something.

- *He used a book as a stop to hold the door open.*
- *It came to a stop at the bottom of the hill.*

---

water *(noun)*

A facility that provides a source of water.

- *The town debated the purification of the water supply.*
- *First you have to cut off the water.*

---

start out *(verb)*

Take the first step or steps in carrying out an action.

- *Who will start?*
- *The coach explained when to use "start out" and when to wait.*

---

take place *(verb)*

Come to pass.

- *The meeting took place off without an incidence.*
- *The coach explained when to use "take place" and when to wait.*

---

try *(verb)*

Melt (fat or lard) in order to separate out impurities.

- *Try the yak butter.*
- *Try these new crackers.*

---

a-line *(noun)*

Women's clothing that has a fitted top and a flared skirt that is widest at the hemline.

- *It is called the A-line because the effect resembles the capital letter A.*
- *Understanding "a-line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

go away *(verb)*

Get lost, as without warning or explanation.

- *Go away before I start to cry.*
- *She tried to use "go away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

put right *(verb)*

Settle or put right.

- *Can you use "put right" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "put right" until he saw an example.*

---

read-out *(noun)*

The output of a computer in readable form.

- *The article explained what "read-out" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "read-out" to mean the output of a computer in readable form.*

---

makes *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *Heat makes you sweat.*
- *This makes a fine introduction.*

---

set-back *(noun)*

Structure where a wall or building narrows abruptly.

- *He looked up "set-back" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "set-back."*

---

come into being *(verb)*

Be born or come into existence.

- *All these flowers come to life when the rains come.*
- *In everyday English, people use "come into being" when talking about this idea.*

---

put through *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *Did he go through with the treatment?*
- *The operator put a call through to Rio.*

---

white-out *(verb)*

Lose daylight visibility in heavy fog, snow, or rain.

- *The coach explained when to use "white-out" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "white-out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

working *(noun)*

A mine or quarry that is being or has been worked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "working."*
- *They discussed "working" during the group presentation.*

---

means *(noun)*

An instrumentality for accomplishing some end.

- *A means of control.*
- *He is a man of means.*

---

change over *(verb)*

Change from one system to another or to a new plan or policy.

- *The coach explained when to use "change over" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "change over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

make full *(verb)*

Make full, also in a metaphorical sense.

- *He did not know how to use "make full" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "make full" and when to wait.*

---

set off *(verb)*

Direct attention to, as if by means of contrast.

- *I set off these words by brackets.*
- *The family took off for Florida.*

---

well point *(noun)*

A perforated tube driven into the ground to collect water from the surrounding area.

- *Understanding "well point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "well point" during the group presentation.*

---

black out *(verb)*

Suppress by censorship as for political reasons.

- *Parts of the newspaper article were blacked out.*
- *The dining room blackened out.*

court *(noun)*

The residence of a sovereign or nobleman.

- *The king will visit the duke's court.*
- *Television cameras were admitted in the courtroom.*

go bad *(verb)*

Stop operating or functioning.

- *Can you use "go bad" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "go bad" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hand *(noun)*

A rotating pointer on the face of a timepiece.

- *The big hand counts the minutes.*
- *He had the hands of a surgeon.*

level *(noun)*

A flat surface at right angles to a plumb line.

- *Park the car on the level.*
- *A high level of care is required.*

top off *(verb)*

Fill to the point of almost overflowing.

- *She topped off the cup.*
- *They topped off their dinner with a cognac.*

become *(verb)*

Enter or assume a certain state or condition.

- *What becomes has duration.*
- *Mourning becomes Electra.*

control *(noun)*

A mechanism that controls the operation of a machine.

- *The speed controller on his turntable was not working properly.*
- *I turned the controls over to her.*

true *(verb)*

Make level, square, balanced, or concentric.

- *True up the cylinder of an engine.*
- *The coach explained when to use "true" and when to wait.*

two-by-four *(noun)*

A timber measuring (slightly under) 2 inches by 4 inches in cross section.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-by-four."*
- *They discussed "two-by-four" during the group presentation.*

water back *(noun)*

Water heater consisting of a tank or pipes set at the back of a fireplace or in the firebox of a stove.

- *Understanding "water back" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water back" to mean water heater consisting of a tank or pipes set at....*

life support *(noun)*

Equipment that makes life possible in otherwise deadly environmental conditions.

- *The astronauts relied on their life-support systems.*
- *The patient is on life support.*

take in water *(verb)*

Take in water at the bilge.

- *He did not know how to use "take in water" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "take in water" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

call down *(verb)*

Summon into action or bring into existence, often as if by magic.

- *Call down the spirits from the mountain.*
- *The customer dressed down the waiter for bringing cold soup.*

---

put-put *(noun)*

A small gasoline engine (as on motor boat).

- *The article explained what "put-put" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "put-put" during the group presentation.*

---

true up *(verb)*

Make level, square, balanced, or concentric.

- *True up the cylinder of an engine.*
- *Can you use "true up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

water down *(verb)*

Make less strong or intense.

- *Water down the mixture.*
- *They watered down the moonshine.*

---

change state *(verb)*

Undergo a transformation or a change of position or action.

- *In everyday English, people use "change state" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "change state" in real sentences.*

---

data *(noun)*

A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.

- *Statistical data.*
- *Understanding "data" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

get started *(verb)*

Start to be active.

- *Get cracking, please!*
- *Can you use "get started" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

air out *(verb)*

Expose to cool or cold air so as to cool or freshen.

- *Air the old winter clothes.*
- *Air out the smoke-filled rooms.*

---

get along *(verb)*

Develop in a positive way.

- *My plants are coming along.*
- *My boss and I get along very well.*

---

ask for it *(verb)*

Persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble.

- *He is asking for trouble with his behavior.*
- *Can you use "ask for it" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

third *(noun)*

The base that must be touched third by a base runner in baseball.

- *He was cut down on a close play at third.*

- *It contains approximately a third of the minimum daily requirement.*

---

turn *(verb)*

To break and turn over earth especially with a plow.

- *Turn the earth in the Spring.*
- *Turn towards me.*

---

turn to *(verb)*

Direct one's interest or attention towards; go into.

- *The pedophile turned to boys for satisfaction.*
- *People turn to mysticism at the turn of a millennium.*

---

man-of-war *(noun)*

A warship intended for combat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "man-of-war."*
- *They discussed "man-of-war" during the group presentation.*

---

phone *(verb)*

Get or try to get into communication (with someone) by telephone.

- *The coach explained when to use "phone" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "phone" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

level off *(verb)*

Become level or even.

- *The ground levelled off.*
- *Can you use "level off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

phone-in *(noun)*

A program in which the audience participates by telephone.

- *In class, the teacher used "phone-in" to mean a program in which the audience participates by....*
- *They discussed "phone-in" during the group presentation.*

---

turn up *(verb)*

Appear or become visible; make a showing.

- *She turned up at the funeral.*
- *Turn up your collar.*

---

works *(noun)*

Buildings for carrying on industrial labor.

- *A hotdog with the works.*
- *The reward for good works.*

---

air well *(noun)*

A shaft for ventilation.

- *He looked up "air well" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "air well" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ready *(verb)*

Make ready or suitable or equip in advance for a particular purpose or for some use, event, etc.

- *Get the children ready for school!*
- *He did not know how to use "ready" until he saw an example.*

---

street *(noun)*

A thoroughfare (usually including sidewalks) that is lined with buildings.

- *They walked the streets of the small town.*
- *He lives on Nassau Street.*

---

bring *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *Bring comments.*
- *Bring me the box from the other room.*

---

act out *(verb)*

Act out; represent or perform as if in a play.

- *She reenacted what had happened earlier that day.*
- *She could act neurotic anxiety.*

---

back saw *(noun)*

A handsaw that is stiffened by metal reinforcement along the upper edge.

- *Understanding "back saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "back saw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hand-me-down *(noun)*

Outgrown garment passed down from one person to another.

- *They discussed "hand-me-down" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hand-me-down" because he had never seen it before.*

---

see the light *(verb)*

Change for the better.

- *The lazy student promised to reform.*
- *The habitual cheater finally saw the light.*

---

come to hand *(verb)*

Be revealed or disclosed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "come to hand" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "come to hand" and when to wait.*

---

gets *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *His lying really gets me.*
- *Brahms's 'Requiem' gets me every time.*

---

little hand *(noun)*

The shorter hand of a clock that points to the hours.

- *They discussed "little hand" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "little hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night-line *(noun)*

A fishing line with baited hooks left in the water to catch fish over night.

- *They discussed "night-line" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "night-line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

put together *(verb)*

Create by putting components or members together.

- *He tacked together some verses.*
- *Can you use "put together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

board *(noun)*

A flat piece of material designed for a special purpose.

- *He nailed boards across the windows.*
- *The board has seven members.*

---

come along *(verb)*

Come into being or existence, or appear on the scene.

- *Then the computer came along and changed our lives.*
- *My plants are coming along.*

---

cut in *(verb)*

Interrupt a dancing couple in order to take one of them as one's own partner.

- *Jim always cuts in!*
- *In everyday English, people use "cut in" when talking about this idea.*

---

power system *(noun)*

A system of high tension cables by which electrical power is distributed throughout a region.

- *In class, the teacher used "power system" to mean a system of high tension cables by which electrical....*
- *The article explained what "power system" means with a simple example.*

---

water system *(noun)*

A facility that provides a source of water.

- *The town debated the purification of the water supply.*
- *First you have to cut off the water.*

---

issue *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *The canyon had only one issue.*
- *The issue could be settled by requiring public education for everyone.*

---

power point *(noun)*

A wall socket.

- *The article explained what "power point" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "power point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rest *(noun)*

A support on which things can be put.

- *The gun was steadied on a special rest.*
- *He threw away the rest.*

---

talk show *(noun)*

A program during which well-known people discuss a topic or answer questions telephoned in by the audience.

- *In England they call a talk show a chat show.*
- *The article explained what "talk show" means with a simple example.*

---

big hand *(noun)*

Points to the minutes.

- *They discussed "big hand" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big hand."*

---

business line *(noun)*

A particular kind of product or merchandise.

- *A nice line of shoes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "business line" to mean a particular kind of product or merchandise.*

---

clear out *(verb)*

Clear out the chest and lungs.

- *We cleaned out all the drawers.*
- *Can you use "clear out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clear up *(verb)*

Free (the throat) by making a rasping sound.

- *Clear the throat.*
- *The sky cleared after the storm.*

killed *(verb)*

Destroy a vitally essential quality of or in.

- *This man killed several people when he tried to rob a bank.*
- *The farmer killed a pig for the holidays.*

shot *(noun)*

A solid missile discharged from a firearm.

- *The shot buzzed past his ear.*
- *A good shot requires good balance and tempo.*

top of the line *(noun)*

The best (most expensive) in a given line of merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "top of the line."*
- *He looked up "top of the line" because he had never seen it before.*

back street *(noun)*

A narrow street with walls on both sides.

- *He looked up "back street" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "back street" during the group presentation.*

cut up *(verb)*

Separate into isolated compartments or categories.

- *He did not know how to use "cut up" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cut up" in real sentences.*

include *(verb)*

Add as part of something else; put in as part of a set, group, or category.

- *We must include this chemical element in the group.*
- *The list includes the names of many famous writers.*

lost-and-found *(noun)*

Repository in a public building where lost articles can be kept until their owners reclaim them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lost-and-found."*
- *The article explained what "lost-and-found" means with a simple example.*

turn down *(verb)*

Take a downward direction.

- *The economy finally turned down after a long boom.*
- *They turned away hundreds of fans.*

club *(noun)*

A building that is occupied by a social club.

- *The clubhouse needed a new roof.*
- *Each club played six home games with teams in its own division.*

come to light *(verb)*

Be revealed or disclosed.

- *The truth finally came to light.*
- *He did not know how to use "come to light" until he saw an example.*

one shot *(noun)*

A charge of ammunition for a single shot.

- *Understanding "one shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "one shot" to mean a charge of ammunition for a single shot.*

power line *(noun)*

Cable used to distribute electricity.

- *They discussed "power line" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power line" to mean cable used to distribute electricity.*

---

tv *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *The British call a tv set a telly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tv" to mean an electronic device that receives television....*

---

information system *(noun)*

System consisting of the network of all communication channels used within an organization.

- *The article explained what "information system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "information system" to mean system consisting of the network of all....*

---

issues *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *Politicians never discuss the real issues.*
- *Understanding "issues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

land up *(verb)*

Finally be or do something.

- *The coach explained when to use "land up" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "land up" until he saw an example.*

---

online *(adjective)*

On a regular route of a railroad or bus or airline system.

- *The speaker chose "online" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "online" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sex up *(verb)*

Give erotic character to or make more interesting.

- *In everyday English, people use "sex up" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sex up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

turn around *(verb)*

Improve significantly; go from bad to good.

- *He turned around to face his opponent.*
- *My conscience told me to turn around before I made a mistake.*

---

city university *(noun)*

An urban university in a large city.

- *They discussed "city university" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "city university" means with a simple example.*

---

go board *(noun)*

A board used for playing go.

- *He looked up "go board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "go board" during the group presentation.*

---

hold on *(verb)*

Stop and wait, as if awaiting further instructions or developments.

- *Hold on a moment!*
- *The coach explained when to use "hold on" and when to wait.*

---

one-way street *(noun)*

A street on which vehicular traffic is allowed to move in only one direction.

- *Cooperation cannot be a one-way street.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-way street."*

---

clear off *(verb)*

Remove from sight.

- *She tried to use "clear off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "clear off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

control system *(noun)*

A system for controlling the operation of another system.

- *Understanding "control system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "control system" means with a simple example.*

---

design *(noun)*

A preliminary sketch indicating the plan for something.

- *The design of a building.*
- *He contributed to the design of a new instrument.*

---

lead up *(verb)*

Set in motion, start an event or prepare the way for.

- *Can you use "lead up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "lead up" when talking about this idea.*

---

local call *(noun)*

A telephone call made within a local calling area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "local call."*
- *The article explained what "local call" means with a simple example.*

---

added *(verb)*

Make an addition (to); join or combine or unite with others; increase the quality, quantity, size or scope of.

- *We added two students to that dorm room.*
- *She added a personal note to her letter.*

---

brought *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *The rain brought relief to the drought-stricken area.*
- *Long hard years of on the job training had brought them to their competence.*

---

four-in-hand *(noun)*

A carriage pulled by four horses with one driver.

- *Understanding "four-in-hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "four-in-hand" to mean a carriage pulled by four horses with one driver.*

---

life-support system *(noun)*

Equipment that makes life possible in otherwise deadly environmental conditions.

- *The astronauts relied on their life-support systems.*
- *They discussed "life-support system" during the group presentation.*

---

order book *(noun)*

A book in which customers' orders are entered; usually makes multiple copies of the order.

- *The article explained what "order book" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order book" to mean a book in which customers' orders are entered;....*

---

right field *(noun)*

The piece of ground in the outfield on the catcher's right.

- *He looked up "right field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right field."*

---

two-man saw *(noun)*

A saw with handles at both ends; intended for use by two people.

- *Understanding "two-man saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "two-man saw" to mean a saw with handles at both ends; intended for use....*

---

worked *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *She worked hard for better living conditions for the poor.*
- *My wife never worked.*

---

became *(verb)*

Enter or assume a certain state or condition.

- *He became annoyed when he heard the bad news.*
- *Her former friend became her worst enemy.*

---

film-make *(verb)*

Make films; be a film maker.

- *Can you use "film-make" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "film-make" and when to wait.*

---

hand line *(noun)*

A fishing line managed principally by hand.

- *The article explained what "hand line" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hand line."*

---

high street *(noun)*

Street that serves as a principal thoroughfare for traffic in a town.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high street."*
- *Understanding "high street" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saw set *(noun)*

A tool used to bend each alternate sawtooth at a slight angle outward.

- *They discussed "saw set" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "saw set" means with a simple example.*

---

two-way street *(noun)*

A street on which vehicular traffic can move in either of two directions.

- *You have to look both ways crossing a two-way street.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-way street."*

---

data system *(noun)*

System consisting of the network of all communication channels used within an organization.

- *The article explained what "data system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "data system" to mean system consisting of the network of all....*

---

hot up *(verb)*

Gain heat or get hot.

- *The coach explained when to use "hot up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hot up" in real sentences.*

---

stand *(noun)*

A support for displaying various articles.

- *They cut down a stand of trees.*
- *A bedside stand.*

---

court of law *(noun)*

A tribunal that is presided over by a magistrate or by one or more judges who administer justice according to the laws.

- *In class, the teacher used "court of law" to mean a tribunal that is presided over by a magistrate or....*
- *They discussed "court of law" during the group presentation.*

---

data point *(noun)*

An item of factual information derived from measurement or research.

- *In class, the teacher used "data point" to mean an item of factual information derived from....*
- *The article explained what "data point" means with a simple example.*

---

drive-in *(noun)*

Any installation designed to accommodate patrons in their automobiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "drive-in" to mean any installation designed to accommodate patrons in....*
- *They discussed "drive-in" during the group presentation.*

---

felt *(noun)*

A fabric made of compressed matted animal fibers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felt."*
- *The article explained what "felt" means with a simple example.*

---

phone number *(noun)*

The number is used in calling a particular telephone.

- *He has an unlisted number.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phone number."*

---

step-in *(noun)*

Short underpants for women or children (usually used in the plural).

- *Understanding "step-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "step-in" because he had never seen it before.*

---

central *(noun)*

A workplace that serves as a telecommunications facility where lines from telephones can be connected together to permit communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central."*
- *He looked up "central" because he had never seen it before.*

---

data-based *(adjective)*

Relying on observation or experiment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "data-based" when it is relying on observation or experiment.*
- *The speaker chose "data-based" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

follow out *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *She followed up his recommendations with a written proposal.*
- *In everyday English, people use "follow out" when talking about this idea.*

---

follow up *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *She followed up his recommendations with a written proposal.*
- *The doctor followed up the surgery with radiation.*

---

follow-up *(noun)*

A piece of work that exploits or builds on earlier work.

- *His new software is a follow-up to the programs they started with.*
- *The article explained what "follow-up" means with a simple example.*

---

key *(noun)*

A generic term for any device whose possession entitles the holder to a means of access.

- *A safe-deposit box usually requires two keys to open it.*
- *The key to development is economic integration.*

phone company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides telephone service.

- *The article explained what "phone company" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phone company" to mean a public utility that provides telephone service.*

power saw *(noun)*

A power tool for cutting wood.

- *Understanding "power saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power saw" to mean a power tool for cutting wood.*

round out *(verb)*

Express as a round number.

- *Round off the amount.*
- *These studies round out the results of many years of research.*

save-all *(noun)*

A sail set to catch wind spilled from a larger sail.

- *The article explained what "save-all" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "save-all" to mean a sail set to catch wind spilled from a larger sail.*

stop watch *(noun)*

A timepiece that can be started or stopped for exact timing (as of a race).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stop watch."*
- *Understanding "stop watch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

break off *(verb)*

Interrupt before its natural or planned end.

- *Break off the negotiations.*
- *Break a branch from a tree.*

change form *(verb)*

Assume a different shape or form.

- *She tried to use "change form" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "change form" until he saw an example.*

cup *(noun)*

The hole (or metal container in the hole) on a golf green.

- *He swore as the ball rimmed the cup and rolled away.*
- *Put the flag back in the cup.*

felt up *(verb)*

Change texture so as to become matted and felt-like.

- *The fabric felted up after several washes.*
- *The coach explained when to use "felt up" and when to wait.*

football *(noun)*

The inflated oblong ball used in playing American football.

- *They discussed "football" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "football" because he had never seen it before.*

led *(noun)*

Diode such that light emitted at a p-n junction is proportional to the bias current; color depends on the material used.

- *The article explained what "led" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "led" to mean diode such that light emitted at a p-n junction is....*

phone system *(noun)*

A communication system that transmits sound between distant points.

- *They discussed "phone system" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phone system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

public works *(noun)*

Structures (such as highways or schools or bridges or docks) constructed at government expense for public use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public works."*
- *The article explained what "public works" means with a simple example.*

---

short-stop *(noun)*

An acid bath used to stop the action of a developer.

- *The article explained what "short-stop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short-stop" to mean an acid bath used to stop the action of a developer.*

---

step up *(verb)*

Increase in extent or intensity.

- *Young people should step to the fore and help their peers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "step up" when talking about this idea.*

---

big board *(noun)*

The large display board at the New York Stock Exchange that reports on stocks traded on the exchange.

- *In class, the teacher used "big board" to mean the large display board at the new york stock....*
- *They discussed "big board" during the group presentation.*

---

break through *(verb)*

Pass through (a barrier).

- *Registrations cracked through the 30,000 mark in the county.*
- *The sun broke through the clouds.*

---

clear away *(verb)*

Remove from sight.

- *Can you use "clear away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "clear away" and when to wait.*

---

short line *(noun)*

A transportation system that operates over relatively short distances.

- *Understanding "short line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "short line."*

---

add to *(verb)*

Have an increased effect.

- *This adds to my worries.*
- *The coach explained when to use "add to" and when to wait.*

---

add-in *(noun)*

A printed circuit that can be inserted into expansion slots in a computer to increase the computer's capabilities.

- *They discussed "add-in" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "add-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

left field *(noun)*

The piece of ground in the outfield on the catcher's left.

- *The batter flied out to left.*
- *The article explained what "left field" means with a simple example.*

---

phone call *(noun)*

A telephone connection.

- *She reported several anonymous calls.*

- *He placed a phone call to London.*

---

system program *(noun)*

A program (as an operating system or compiler or utility program) that controls some aspect of the operation of a computer.

- *They discussed "system program" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "system program."*

---

add on *(verb)*

Make an addition.

- *Let's add on to this.*
- *The coach explained when to use "add on" and when to wait.*

---

add-on *(noun)*

A component that is added to something to improve it.

- *They discussed "add-on" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "add-on" to mean a component that is added to something to improve it.*

---

be born *(verb)*

Come into existence through birth.

- *She was born on a farm.*
- *The coach explained when to use "be born" and when to wait.*

---

code *(noun)*

A set of rules or principles or laws (especially written ones).

- *The article explained what "code" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "code" to mean a set of rules or principles or laws (especially....*

---

phone line *(noun)*

A telephone connection.

- *He looked up "phone line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phone line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phone service *(noun)*

A public utility that provides telephone service.

- *The article explained what "phone service" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phone service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

round off *(verb)*

Bring to a highly developed, finished, or refined state.

- *Round the edges.*
- *Round off the amount.*

---

side street *(noun)*

A street intersecting a main street and terminating there.

- *In class, the teacher used "side street" to mean a street intersecting a main street and terminating....*
- *The article explained what "side street" means with a simple example.*

---

trade good *(noun)*

Articles of commerce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trade good."*
- *He looked up "trade good" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hand saw *(noun)*

A saw used with one hand for cutting wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand saw" to mean a saw used with one hand for cutting wood.*
- *The article explained what "hand saw" means with a simple example.*

---

round down *(verb)*

Express as a round number.

- *Round off the amount.*
- *The coach explained when to use "round down" and when to wait.*

---

safe *(noun)*

A ventilated or refrigerated cupboard for securing provisions from pests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safe."*
- *He looked up "safe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fall off *(verb)*

Fall heavily or suddenly; decline markedly.

- *The real estate market fell off.*
- *This button had fallen off.*

---

follow through *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *Did he go through with the treatment?*
- *She followed up his recommendations with a written proposal.*

---

internet *(noun)*

A computer network consisting of a worldwide network of computer networks that use the TCP/IP network protocols to facilitate data transmission and exchange.

- *The article explained what "internet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "internet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

night club *(noun)*

A spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment (as singers or dancers) as well as dancing and food and drink.

- *The gossip columnist got his information by visiting nightclubs every night.*
- *He played the drums at a jazz club.*

---

phone book *(noun)*

A directory containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers and their telephone numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phone book."*
- *The article explained what "phone book" means with a simple example.*

---

program line *(noun)*

(computer science) a line of code written as part of a computer program.

- *He looked up "program line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "program line" during the group presentation.*

---

re-start *(verb)*

Take up or begin anew.

- *She tried to use "re-start" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "re-start" when talking about this idea.*

---

service program *(noun)*

(computer science) a program designed for general support of the processes of a computer.

- *A computer system provides utility programs to perform the tasks needed by most users.*
- *The article explained what "service program" means with a simple example.*

---

step down *(verb)*

Reduce the level or intensity or size or scope of.

- *The coach explained when to use "step down" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "step down" until he saw an example.*

---

water main *(noun)*

Main (a pipe or conduit) for conveying water.

- *He looked up “water main” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water main.”*

---

ways *(noun)*

Structure consisting of a sloping way down to the water from the place where ships are built or repaired.

- *We went our separate ways.*
- *He went a long ways.*

---

access *(noun)*

A way of entering or leaving.

- *He took a wrong turn on the access to the bridge.*
- *He gained access to the building.*

---

base *(noun)*

A place that the runner must touch before scoring.

- *The attack wiped out our forward bases.*
- *It was built on a base of solid rock.*

---

call-board *(noun)*

A bulletin board backstage in a theater.

- *They discussed “call-board” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “call-board” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

case shot *(noun)*

A metallic cylinder packed with shot and used as ammunition in a firearm.

- *Understanding “case shot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “case shot” to mean a metallic cylinder packed with shot and used as....*

---

local street *(noun)*

A street that is primarily used to gain access to the property bordering it.

- *In class, the teacher used “local street” to mean a street that is primarily used to gain access to....*
- *They discussed “local street” during the group presentation.*

---

main line *(noun)*

The principal route of a transportation system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “main line.”*
- *The article explained what “main line” means with a simple example.*

---

oil well *(noun)*

A well that yields or has yielded oil.

- *In class, the teacher used “oil well” to mean a well that yields or has yielded oil.*
- *He looked up “oil well” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pay-phone *(noun)*

A coin-operated telephone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pay-phone.”*
- *He looked up “pay-phone” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rest stop *(noun)*

Designated paved area beside a main road where cars can stop temporarily.

- *Understanding “rest stop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “rest stop” during the group presentation.*

---

schools *(noun)*

A building where young people receive education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “schools.”*
- *He looked up “schools” because he had never seen it before.*

service road *(noun)*

A local road that runs parallel to an expressway and allows local traffic to gain access to property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service road."*
- *The article explained what "service road" means with a simple example.*

side road *(noun)*

A minor road branching off of a main road.

- *They discussed "side road" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "side road" means with a simple example.*

talking book *(noun)*

Sound recording of someone reading a book; frequently used by blind people.

- *They discussed "talking book" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "talking book" means with a simple example.*

tv set *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *The British call a tv set a telly.*
- *He looked up "tv set" because he had never seen it before.*

build in *(verb)*

Make something an integral part of something else.

- *We can build in a special clause to make the contract better for you.*
- *Can you use "build in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pick-me-up *(noun)*

A tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).

- *He looked up "pick-me-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pick-me-up" to mean a tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).*

piece *(noun)*

An item that is an instance of some type.

- *He designed a new piece of equipment.*
- *She bought a lovely piece of china.*

security system *(noun)*

An electrical device that sets off an alarm when someone tries to break in.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "security system."*
- *The article explained what "security system" means with a simple example.*

straight *(noun)*

A straight segment of a roadway or racecourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "straight" to mean a straight segment of a roadway or racecourse.*
- *Understanding "straight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wall *(noun)*

A masonry fence (as around an estate or garden).

- *The wall followed the road.*
- *He ducked behind the garden wall and waited.*

wrote *(verb)*

Have (one's written work) issued for publication.

- *He wrote four novels.*
- *He wrote that he would be coming soon.*

access time *(noun)*

(computer science) the interval between the time data is requested by the system and the time the data is provided by the drive.

- *Access time is the sum of seek time and rotational latency and command processing overhead.*
- *The article explained what "access time" means with a simple example.*

---

club head *(noun)*

(golf) the head of the club which strikes the ball.

- *He looked up "club head" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "club head" during the group presentation.*

---

club-head *(noun)*

(golf) the head of the club which strikes the ball.

- *They discussed "club-head" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "club-head."*

---

die back *(verb)*

Suffer from a disease that kills shoots.

- *The plants near the garage are dying back.*
- *Can you use "die back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

land line *(noun)*

A telephone line that travels over terrestrial circuits.

- *A land line can be wire or fiber optics or microwave.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "land line."*

---

local road *(noun)*

A street that is primarily used to gain access to the property bordering it.

- *They discussed "local road" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "local road" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mark out *(verb)*

Set boundaries to and delimit.

- *Mark out the territory.*
- *He did not know how to use "mark out" until he saw an example.*

---

post road *(noun)*

A road over which mail is carried.

- *Understanding "post road" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "post road" means with a simple example.*

---

rest area *(noun)*

Designated paved area beside a main road where cars can stop temporarily.

- *They discussed "rest area" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rest area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

write *(verb)*

Have (one's written work) issued for publication.

- *How many books did Georges Simenon write?*
- *Please write to me every week.*

---

write of *(verb)*

Write about a particular topic.

- *She tried to use "write of" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "write of" in real sentences.*

---

write on *(verb)*

Write about a particular topic.

- *The coach explained when to use "write on" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “write on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

album *(noun)*

A book of blank pages with pockets or envelopes; for organizing photographs or stamp collections etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “album.”*
- *They discussed “album” during the group presentation.*

---

big blue *(noun)*

A reliable and deadly 15,000-pound fragmentation bomb that explodes just above ground with a large radius; the largest conventional bomb in existence; used in Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used “big blue” to mean a reliable and deadly 15,000-pound fragmentation....*
- *He looked up “big blue” because he had never seen it before.*

---

call center *(noun)*

A center equipped to handle a large volume of telephone calls (especially for taking orders or serving customers).

- *They discussed “call center” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “call center” means with a simple example.*

---

lead line *(noun)*

(nautical) plumb line for determining depth.

- *He looked up “lead line” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lead line” to mean (nautical) plumb line for determining depth.*

---

limited *(noun)*

Public transport consisting of a fast train or bus that makes only a few scheduled stops.

- *In class, the teacher used “limited” to mean public transport consisting of a fast train or bus....*
- *The article explained what “limited” means with a simple example.*

---

network *(noun)*

A system of intersecting lines or channels.

- *A railroad network.*
- *A network of canals.*

---

addition *(noun)*

A component that is added to something to improve it.

- *The addition of a bathroom was a major improvement.*
- *The addition of cinnamon improved the flavor.*

---

control board *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a flat insulated surface that contains switches and dials and meters for controlling other electrical devices.

- *Suddenly the board lit up like a Christmas tree.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “control board.”*

---

die down *(verb)*

Become progressively weaker.

- *The laughter died down.*
- *The coach explained when to use “die down” and when to wait.*

---

die off *(verb)*

Become extinct.

- *Dinosaurs died out.*
- *He did not know how to use “die off” until he saw an example.*

---

fall away *(verb)*

Diminish in size or intensity.

- *He did not know how to use “fall away” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “fall away” and when to wait.*

---

gas *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *He stepped on the gas.*
- *The article explained what “gas” means with a simple example.*

---

leave behind *(verb)*

Leave unchanged or undisturbed or refrain from taking.

- *Leave it as is.*
- *Leave the young fawn alone.*

---

private line *(noun)*

A telephone line serving a single subscriber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “private line.”*
- *They discussed “private line” during the group presentation.*

---

radio *(noun)*

A communication system based on broadcasting electromagnetic waves.

- *They discussed “radio” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “radio” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sound system *(noun)*

A system of electronic equipment for recording or reproducing sound.

- *Understanding “sound system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sound system” during the group presentation.*

---

walk through *(verb)*

Perform in a perfunctory way, as for a first rehearsal.

- *She tried to use “walk through” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “walk through” until he saw an example.*

---

write about *(verb)*

Write about a particular topic.

- *Snow wrote about China.*
- *The coach explained when to use “write about” and when to wait.*

---

write out *(verb)*

Put into writing; write in complete form.

- *Write out a contract.*
- *Write out a check.*

---

break open *(verb)*

Come open suddenly and violently, as if from internal pressure.

- *He broke open the picnic basket.*
- *He did not know how to use “break open” until he saw an example.*

---

get moving *(verb)*

Start to be active.

- *Get cracking, please!*
- *Learners should practice how to use “get moving” in real sentences.*

---

mark off *(verb)*

Set boundaries to and delimit.

- *Mark out the territory.*
- *Tick off the items.*

---

military post *(noun)*

Military installation at which a body of troops is stationed.

- *This military post provides an important source of income for the town nearby.*
- *There is an officer's club on the post.*

---

two-piece *(noun)*

A business suit consisting of a matching jacket and skirt or trousers.

- *The article explained what "two-piece" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "two-piece" to mean a business suit consisting of a matching jacket and....*

---

day care center *(noun)*

A nursery for the supervision of preschool children while the parents work.

- *In class, the teacher used "day care center" to mean a nursery for the supervision of preschool children....*
- *The article explained what "day care center" means with a simple example.*

---

hot line *(noun)*

A direct telephone line between two officials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot line."*
- *The article explained what "hot line" means with a simple example.*

---

link *(noun)*

A fastener that serves to join or connect.

- *The walls are held together with metal links placed in the wet mortar during construction.*
- *He looked up "link" because he had never seen it before.*

---

positive *(noun)*

A film showing a photographic image whose tones correspond to those of the original subject.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "positive."*
- *He looked up "positive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

small stuff *(noun)*

Any light rope used on shipboard.

- *They discussed "small stuff" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "small stuff" because he had never seen it before.*

---

control center *(noun)*

The operational center for a group of related activities.

- *The general in command never left the control center.*
- *Understanding "control center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cut short *(verb)*

Interrupt before its natural or planned end.

- *We had to cut short our vacation.*
- *The spontaneous applause cut the singer short.*

---

great wall *(noun)*

A fortification 1,500 miles long built across northern China in the 3rd century BC; it averages 6 meters in width.

- *They discussed "great wall" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "great wall" means with a simple example.*

---

hard drive *(noun)*

Computer hardware that holds and spins a magnetic or optical disk and reads and writes information on it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard drive."*
- *He looked up "hard drive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hour hand *(noun)*

The shorter hand of a clock that points to the hours.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hour hand."*
- *They discussed "hour hand" during the group presentation.*

king post *(noun)*

Post connecting the crossbeam to the apex of a triangular truss.

- *They discussed "king post" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "king post" because he had never seen it before.*

open-source *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being computer software for which the source code is freely available.

- *Would you call this situation "open-source"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "open-source."*

production line *(noun)*

Mechanical system in a factory whereby an article is conveyed through sites at which successive operations are performed on it.

- *The article explained what "production line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "production line" to mean mechanical system in a factory whereby an article....*

research center *(noun)*

A center where research is done.

- *In class, the teacher used "research center" to mean a center where research is done.*
- *They discussed "research center" during the group presentation.*

running light *(noun)*

Light carried by a boat that indicates the boat's direction; vessels at night carry a red light on the port bow and a green light on the starboard bow.

- *They discussed "running light" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "running light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

speed up *(verb)*

Cause to move faster.

- *The coach explained when to use "speed up" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "speed up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

stage set *(noun)*

Representation consisting of the scenery and other properties used to identify the location of a dramatic production.

- *The sets were meticulously authentic.*
- *Understanding "stage set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

center bit *(noun)*

A bit with a sharp center point for guidance and two side cutters.

- *Understanding "center bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "center bit" during the group presentation.*

computer *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *The article explained what "computer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer" to mean a machine for performing calculations automatically.*

construction *(noun)*

A thing constructed; a complex entity constructed of many parts.

- *She wore her hair in an amazing construction of whirls and ribbons.*
- *During the construction we had to take a detour.*

drive line *(noun)*

Mechanism that transmits power from the engine to the driving wheels of a motor vehicle.

- *He looked up "drive line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drive line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gas well *(noun)*

A well that yields or has yielded natural gas.

- *The article explained what “gas well” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “gas well” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

levels *(noun)*

A flat surface at right angles to a plumb line.

- *A good actor communicates on several levels.*
- *The article explained what “levels” means with a simple example.*

---

photo *(noun)*

A representation of a person or scene in the form of a print or transparent slide; recorded by a camera on light-sensitive material.

- *Understanding “photo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “photo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

take effect *(verb)*

Go into effect or become effective or operative.

- *The new law will take effect next month.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “take effect” in real sentences.*

---

write down *(verb)*

Reduce the estimated value of something.

- *For tax purposes you can write off the laser printer.*
- *Can you use “write down” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

big h *(noun)*

Street names for heroin.

- *He looked up “big h” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “big h” to mean street names for heroin.*

---

coach *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *In class, the teacher used “coach” to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*
- *Understanding “coach” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

community center *(noun)*

A center where the members of a community can gather for social or cultural activities.

- *Understanding “community center” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “community center” to mean a center where the members of a community can....*

---

die away *(verb)*

Become less in amount or intensity.

- *The coach explained when to use “die away” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “die away” in real sentences.*

---

fine art *(noun)*

The products of human creativity; works of art collectively.

- *An art exhibition.*
- *A fine collection of art.*

---

ground control *(noun)*

A communication system for sending continuous radio messages to an airplane pilot who is making a ground-controlled approach to landing.

- *He looked up “ground control” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ground control” during the group presentation.*

---

gun *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *Two runners started before the gun.*

- *A twenty gun salute.*

---

includes *(verb)*

Add as part of something else; put in as part of a set, group, or category.

- *The list includes the names of many famous writers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "includes" when talking about this idea.*

---

break short *(verb)*

Interrupt before its natural or planned end.

- *We had to cut short our vacation.*
- *He did not know how to use "break short" until he saw an example.*

---

centre *(noun)*

A building dedicated to a particular activity.

- *They discussed "centre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "centre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

model t *(noun)*

The first widely available automobile powered by a gasoline engine; mass-produced by Henry Ford from 1908 to 1927.

- *They discussed "model t" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "model t" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pass away *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *She hoped that the problem would eventually pass away.*
- *He did not know how to use "pass away" until he saw an example.*

---

picture book *(noun)*

A book consisting chiefly of pictures.

- *They discussed "picture book" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picture book" to mean a book consisting chiefly of pictures.*

---

second base *(noun)*

The base that must be touched second by a base runner in baseball.

- *They discussed "second base" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second base."*

---

bar *(noun)*

A counter where you can obtain food or drink.

- *He bought a hot dog and a coke at the bar.*
- *He drowned his sorrows in whiskey at the bar.*

---

clear-cut *(verb)*

Remove all the trees at one time.

- *Clear-cut an acre of forest.*
- *She tried to use "clear-cut" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

contract *(verb)*

Make or become more narrow or restricted.

- *The spasm contracted the muscle.*
- *The heat contracted the woollen garment.*

---

control key *(noun)*

(computer science) the key on a computer keyboard that is used (in combination with some other key) to type control characters.

- *Understanding "control key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "control key" to mean (computer science) the key on a computer keyboard....*

---

image *(noun)*

A representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture).

- *The emperor's tomb had his image carved in stone.*
- *Her imagination forced images upon her too awful to contemplate.*

---

leave alone *(verb)*

Leave unchanged or undisturbed or refrain from taking.

- *Leave it as is.*
- *Leave the young fawn alone.*

---

main road *(noun)*

A major road for any form of motor transport.

- *They discussed "main road" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "main road" means with a simple example.*

---

mother board *(noun)*

The main circuit board for a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother board."*
- *The article explained what "mother board" means with a simple example.*

---

order code *(noun)*

The portion of a set of operation descriptions that specifies the operation to be performed; the set of operations in a computer.

- *They discussed "order code" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order code" to mean the portion of a set of operation descriptions that....*

---

area code *(noun)*

A number usually of 3 digits assigned to a telephone area as in the United States and Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "area code" to mean a number usually of 3 digits assigned to a....*
- *He looked up "area code" because he had never seen it before.*

---

call waiting *(noun)*

A way of letting you know that someone else is calling when you are using your telephone.

- *They discussed "call waiting" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "call waiting."*

---

data rate *(noun)*

The rate at which circuits or other devices operate when handling digital information.

- *In class, the teacher used "data rate" to mean the rate at which circuits or other devices operate....*
- *Understanding "data rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire control system *(noun)*

Naval weaponry consisting of a system for controlling the delivery of fire on a military target.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire control system" to mean naval weaponry consisting of a system for....*
- *He looked up "fire control system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

light source *(noun)*

Any device serving as a source of illumination.

- *He stopped the car and turned off the lights.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light source."*

---

set piece *(noun)*

A piece of scenery intended to stand alone as part of the stage setting.

- *In class, the teacher used "set piece" to mean a piece of scenery intended to stand alone as part....*
- *He looked up "set piece" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ship *(noun)*

A vessel that carries passengers or freight.

- *He looked up “ship” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ship” during the group presentation.*

---

trump *(noun)*

A playing card in the suit that has been declared trumps.

- *The ace of trumps is a sure winner.*
- *Clubs were declared trumps.*

---

bank building *(noun)*

A building in which the business of banking transacted.

- *The bank is on the corner of Nassau and Witherspoon.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bank building” to mean a building in which the business of banking transacted.*

---

church building *(noun)*

A place for public (especially Christian) worship.

- *The church was empty.*
- *The article explained what “church building” means with a simple example.*

---

free weight *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in calisthenic exercises and weightlifting; it is not attached to anything and is raised and lowered by use of the hands and arms.

- *In class, the teacher used “free weight” to mean sports equipment used in calisthenic exercises and....*
- *They discussed “free weight” during the group presentation.*

---

imagine *(verb)*

Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case.

- *I imagine she earned a lot of money with her new novel.*
- *The coach explained when to use “imagine” and when to wait.*

---

medical building *(noun)*

Building where medicine is practiced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “medical building.”*
- *The article explained what “medical building” means with a simple example.*

---

phone bill *(noun)*

Statement of charges for telephone service.

- *They discussed “phone bill” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phone bill.”*

---

spring *(noun)*

A metal elastic device that returns to its shape or position when pushed or pulled or pressed.

- *The spring was broken.*
- *The emerging buds were a sure sign of spring.*

---

watch key *(noun)*

Winder consisting of a key with a square hole; used for winding some watches.

- *Understanding “watch key” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “watch key.”*

---

wear on *(verb)*

Pass slowly (of time).

- *Learners should practice how to use “wear on” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “wear on” when talking about this idea.*

---

call box *(noun)*

A numbered compartment in a post office where mail is put to be called for.

- *They discussed “call box” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “call box” to mean a numbered compartment in a post office where mail....*

center field *(noun)*

The piece of ground in the outfield directly ahead of the catcher.

- *He hit the ball to deep center.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "center field."*

color in *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *The child colored the drawings.*
- *Fall colored the trees.*

direct *(verb)*

Lead, as in the performance of a composition.

- *He directed the children to do their homework.*
- *Criticism directed at her superior.*

home computer *(noun)*

A computer intended for use in the home.

- *He looked up "home computer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "home computer" during the group presentation.*

line of products *(noun)*

A particular kind of product or merchandise.

- *A nice line of shoes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line of products."*

party wall *(noun)*

A wall erected on the line between two properties and shared by both owners.

- *He looked up "party wall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "party wall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

radio set *(noun)*

An electronic receiver that detects and demodulates and amplifies transmitted signals.

- *The article explained what "radio set" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radio set" to mean an electronic receiver that detects and demodulates....*

touch on *(verb)*

Restore by replacing a part or putting together what is torn or broken.

- *She tried to use "touch on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "touch on" in real sentences.*

black box *(noun)*

Equipment that records information about the performance of an aircraft during flight.

- *In class, the teacher used "black box" to mean equipment that records information about the....*
- *Understanding "black box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

check character *(noun)*

A character that is added to the end of a block of transmitted data and used to check the accuracy of the transmission.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "check character."*
- *He looked up "check character" because he had never seen it before.*

dream up *(verb)*

Devise or invent.

- *She tried to use "dream up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "dream up" until he saw an example.*

face card *(noun)*

One of the twelve cards in a deck bearing a picture of a face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "face card."*
- *Understanding "face card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finish up *(verb)*

Finally be or do something.

- *She tried to use "finish up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "finish up" until he saw an example.*

---

gas system *(noun)*

Facility (plant and equipment) for providing natural-gas service.

- *He looked up "gas system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gas system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oil future *(noun)*

Petroleum bought or sold at an agreed price for delivery at a specified future date.

- *The article explained what "oil future" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oil future" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overall *(noun)*

A loose protective coverall or smock worn over ordinary clothing for dirty work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overall."*
- *The article explained what "overall" means with a simple example.*

---

record player *(noun)*

Machine in which rotating records cause a stylus to vibrate and the vibrations are amplified acoustically or electronically.

- *He looked up "record player" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "record player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

touch up *(verb)*

Alter so as to produce a more desirable appearance.

- *This photograph has been retouched!*
- *The coach explained when to use "touch up" and when to wait.*

---

cars *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad.

- *Three cars had jumped the rails.*
- *They discussed "cars" during the group presentation.*

---

conference call *(noun)*

A telephone call in which more than two people participate.

- *He looked up "conference call" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conference call" to mean a telephone call in which more than two people....*

---

court card *(noun)*

One of the twelve cards in a deck bearing a picture of a face.

- *The article explained what "court card" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "court card" to mean one of the twelve cards in a deck bearing a picture....*

---

gas line *(noun)*

A pipeline used to transport natural gas.

- *The workmen broke through the gas line.*
- *The car wouldn't start because dirt clogged the gas line.*

---

hand-build *(verb)*

Make without a potter's wheel.

- *This famous potter hand-builds all of her vessels.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “hand-build” in real sentences.*

---

plant *(noun)*

Buildings for carrying on industrial labor.

- *They built a large plant to manufacture automobiles.*
- *The police used a plant to trick the thieves.*

---

spot *(noun)*

A business establishment for entertainment.

- *Night spot.*
- *A bright spot on a planet.*

---

super c *(noun)*

Street names for ketamine.

- *In class, the teacher used “super c” to mean street names for ketamine.*
- *Understanding “super c” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air base *(noun)*

A base for military aircraft.

- *The article explained what “air base” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “air base” to mean a base for military aircraft.*

---

block *(noun)*

A platform from which an auctioneer sells.

- *They put their paintings on the block.*
- *The pyramids were built with large stone blocks.*

---

carry out *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *Carry out a task.*
- *In everyday English, people use “carry out” when talking about this idea.*

---

end product *(noun)*

Final product; the things produced.

- *Understanding “end product” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “end product” during the group presentation.*

---

equipment *(noun)*

An instrumentality needed for an undertaking or to perform a service.

- *In class, the teacher used “equipment” to mean an instrumentality needed for an undertaking or to....*
- *The article explained what “equipment” means with a simple example.*

---

fall-board *(noun)*

The hinged protective covering that protects the keyboard of a piano when it is not being played.

- *Understanding “fall-board” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fall-board” to mean the hinged protective covering that protects the....*

---

fire code *(noun)*

Set of standards established and enforced by government for fire prevention and safety in case of fire as in fire escapes etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fire code.”*
- *He looked up “fire code” because he had never seen it before.*

---

high bar *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of a bar supported in a horizontal position by uprights at both ends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “high bar.”*
- *The article explained what “high bar” means with a simple example.*

---

one-spot *(noun)*

A domino or die whose upward face shows one pip.

- *They discussed "one-spot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "one-spot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paper-back book *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper-back book."*
- *Understanding "paper-back book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

round shot *(noun)*

A solid projectile that in former times was fired from a cannon.

- *He looked up "round shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "round shot."*

---

t-network *(noun)*

A circuit formed by two equal series circuits with a shunt between them.

- *The article explained what "t-network" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "t-network" to mean a circuit formed by two equal series circuits with....*

---

time machine *(noun)*

A science fiction machine that is supposed to transport people or objects into the past or the future.

- *In class, the teacher used "time machine" to mean a science fiction machine that is supposed to....*
- *They discussed "time machine" during the group presentation.*

---

wear off *(verb)*

Deteriorate through use or stress.

- *The coach explained when to use "wear off" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "wear off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

baby oil *(noun)*

An ointment for babies.

- *Understanding "baby oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baby oil" to mean an ointment for babies.*

---

building code *(noun)*

Set of standards established and enforced by local government for the structural safety of buildings.

- *They discussed "building code" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "building code."*

---

camera *(noun)*

Television equipment consisting of a lens system that focuses an image on a photosensitive mosaic that is scanned by an electron beam.

- *They discussed "camera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cell *(noun)*

A device that delivers an electric current as the result of a chemical reaction.

- *The cells of a honeycomb.*
- *Understanding "cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

computer business *(noun)*

A business that manufactures and sells computers.

- *They discussed "computer business" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "computer business" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

computer system *(noun)*

A system of one or more computers and associated software with common storage.

- *He looked up “computer system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “computer system.”*

---

drive line system *(noun)*

Mechanism that transmits power from the engine to the driving wheels of a motor vehicle.

- *They discussed “drive line system” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “drive line system” to mean mechanism that transmits power from the engine to....*

---

drug *(noun)*

A substance that is used as a medicine or narcotic.

- *Understanding “drug” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “drug” because he had never seen it before.*

---

finish off *(verb)*

Finish a task completely.

- *The coach explained when to use “finish off” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “finish off” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

football field *(noun)*

The playing field on which football is played.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “football field.”*
- *They discussed “football field” during the group presentation.*

---

get worse *(verb)*

Deteriorate in health.

- *Learners should practice how to use “get worse” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “get worse” and when to wait.*

---

grow over *(verb)*

Grow beyond or across.

- *The ivy overgrew the patio.*
- *He did not know how to use “grow over” until he saw an example.*

---

half track *(noun)*

A track that goes around only rear wheels.

- *He looked up “half track” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “half track” during the group presentation.*

---

high-level language *(noun)*

A problem-oriented language requiring little knowledge of the computer on which it will be run.

- *They discussed “high-level language” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “high-level language” means with a simple example.*

---

make grow *(verb)*

Cause to grow and differentiate in ways conforming to its natural development.

- *He did not know how to use “make grow” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “make grow” in real sentences.*

---

playing card *(noun)*

One of a pack of cards that are used to play card games.

- *He looked up “playing card” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “playing card.”*

---

produced *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *The proud father produced many pictures of his baby.*
- *She tried to use “produced” carefully so everyone would understand.*

rock bit *(noun)*

A drill bit that has hardened rotating rollers.

- *Understanding "rock bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rock bit" during the group presentation.*

set gun *(noun)*

A gun that is set to fire on any intruder that comes in contact with the wire that sets it off.

- *He looked up "set gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "set gun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sound film *(noun)*

Motion-picture film with sound effects and dialogue recorded on it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound film."*
- *They discussed "sound film" during the group presentation.*

sunday best *(noun)*

The best attire you have which is worn to church on Sunday.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunday best" to mean the best attire you have which is worn to church on....*
- *He looked up "sunday best" because he had never seen it before.*

three-way calling *(noun)*

A way of adding a third party to your conversation without the assistance of a telephone operator.

- *In class, the teacher used "three-way calling" to mean a way of adding a third party to your conversation....*
- *Understanding "three-way calling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

touch off *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *Learners should practice how to use "touch off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "touch off" when talking about this idea.*

brown university *(noun)*

A university in Rhode Island.

- *Understanding "brown university" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown university."*

coach-and-four *(noun)*

A carriage pulled by four horses with one driver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coach-and-four."*
- *Understanding "coach-and-four" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cover song *(noun)*

A recording of a song that was first recorded or made popular by somebody else.

- *They made a cover of a Beatles' song.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cover song" to mean a recording of a song that was first recorded or....*

dead-end street *(noun)*

A street with only one way in or out.

- *The article explained what "dead-end street" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead-end street" to mean a street with only one way in or out.*

google *(verb)*

Search the internet (for information) using the Google search engine.

- *He googled the woman he had met at the party.*
- *Can you use "google" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

gun case *(noun)*

A case for storing a gun.

- *In class, the teacher used "gun case" to mean a case for storing a gun.*
- *The article explained what "gun case" means with a simple example.*

---

pop out *(verb)*

Come out suddenly or forcefully.

- *You stick a bill in the vending machine and the change pops out.*
- *Spring popped up everywhere in the valley.*

---

seconds *(noun)*

The gear that has the second lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a motor vehicle.

- *The treasure is 2 minutes and 45 seconds south of here.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seconds."*

---

systems program *(noun)*

A program (as an operating system or compiler or utility program) that controls some aspect of the operation of a computer.

- *In class, the teacher used "systems program" to mean a program (as an operating system or compiler or....*
- *The article explained what "systems program" means with a simple example.*

---

third base *(noun)*

The base that must be touched third by a base runner in baseball.

- *He was cut down on a close play at third.*
- *He is playing third.*

---

appear *(verb)*

Come into being or existence, or appear on the scene.

- *Homo sapiens appeared millions of years ago.*
- *This appears to be a very difficult problem.*

---

carry through *(verb)*

Put in effect.

- *Carry out a task.*
- *We pulled through most of the victims of the bomb attack.*

---

coffee can *(noun)*

A can for storing ground coffee.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffee can" to mean a can for storing ground coffee.*
- *The article explained what "coffee can" means with a simple example.*

---

cross bit *(noun)*

A rock drill having cruciform cutting edges; used in mining.

- *They discussed "cross bit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cross bit" means with a simple example.*

---

data track *(noun)*

(computer science) one of the circular magnetic paths on a magnetic disk that serve as a guide for writing and reading data.

- *The article explained what "data track" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "data track" during the group presentation.*

---

glass *(noun)*

A mirror; usually a ladies' dressing mirror.

- *She collected old glass.*
- *He looked up "glass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hair space *(noun)*

(printing) the narrowest of the spaces used to separate words or letters.

- *He looked up "hair space" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "hair space" during the group presentation.*

---

heat up *(verb)*

Gain heat or get hot.

- *The room heated up quickly.*
- *The sun heats the oceans.*

---

l-p *(noun)*

A long-playing phonograph record; designed to be played at 33.3 rpm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "l-p."*
- *He looked up "l-p" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letter case *(noun)*

Case for carrying letters.

- *Understanding "letter case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "letter case" to mean case for carrying letters.*

---

phone card *(noun)*

A card that is used instead of cash to make telephone calls.

- *Understanding "phone card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phone card" to mean a card that is used instead of cash to make....*

---

receive *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *These aspects of civilization do not find expression or receive an interpretation.*
- *His movie received a good review.*

---

return key *(noun)*

The key on electric typewriters or computer keyboards that causes a carriage return and a line feed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "return key."*
- *He looked up "return key" because he had never seen it before.*

---

test range *(noun)*

A range for conducting tests.

- *The article explained what "test range" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "test range" during the group presentation.*

---

water gun *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy pistol that squirts water.

- *The article explained what "water gun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water gun" to mean plaything consisting of a toy pistol that squirts water.*

---

writing board *(noun)*

Work surface consisting of a wide lightweight board that can be placed across the lap and used for writing.

- *He looked up "writing board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "writing board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appears *(verb)*

Come into being or existence, or appear on the scene.

- *This appears to be a very difficult problem.*
- *It appears that the weather in California is very bad.*

---

call centre *(noun)*

A center equipped to handle a large volume of telephone calls (especially for taking orders or serving customers).

- *They discussed "call centre" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "call centre" means with a simple example.*

---

church key *(noun)*

Can opener that has a triangular pointed end that pierces the tops of cans.

- *Understanding "church key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "church key" means with a simple example.*

defense system *(noun)*

The weaponry available for the defense of a region.

- *They discussed "defense system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defense system."*

engine *(noun)*

An instrument or machine that is used in warfare, such as a battering ram, catapult, artillery piece, etc.

- *Medieval engines of war.*
- *An engine of change.*

minute hand *(noun)*

Points to the minutes.

- *The article explained what "minute hand" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minute hand" to mean points to the minutes.*

product line *(noun)*

A particular kind of product or merchandise.

- *A nice line of shoes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "product line."*

record cover *(noun)*

A sleeve for storing a phonograph record.

- *Understanding "record cover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "record cover" because he had never seen it before.*

screen out *(verb)*

Examine in order to test suitability.

- *Screen these samples.*
- *Screen the job applicants.*

slow up *(verb)*

Cause to proceed more slowly.

- *The illness slowed him down.*
- *Production slowed.*

square *(noun)*

A hand tool consisting of two straight arms at right angles; used to construct or test right angles.

- *The carpenter who built this room must have lost his square.*
- *You can compute the area of a square if you know the length of its sides.*

wear away *(verb)*

Become ground down or deteriorate.

- *Erosion wore away the surface.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wear away" when talking about this idea.*

access road *(noun)*

A short road giving access to an expressway.

- *In Britain they call an access road a slip road.*
- *In class, the teacher used "access road" to mean a short road giving access to an expressway.*

appeared *(verb)*

Come into being or existence, or appear on the scene.

- *Homo sapiens appeared millions of years ago.*
- *They appeared like people who had not eaten or slept for a long time.*

---

becomes *(verb)*

Enter or assume a certain state or condition.

- *What becomes has duration.*
- *Mourning becomes Electra.*

---

court of justice *(noun)*

A tribunal that is presided over by a magistrate or by one or more judges who administer justice according to the laws.

- *The article explained what "court of justice" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "court of justice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

data link *(noun)*

An interconnecting circuit between two or more locations for the purpose of transmitting and receiving data.

- *Understanding "data link" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "data link" during the group presentation.*

---

digital *(adjective)*

Of a circuit or device that represents magnitudes in digits.

- *Digital computer.*
- *Digital clock.*

---

glass over *(verb)*

Become glassy or take on a glass-like appearance.

- *Her eyes glaze over when she is bored.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glass over" in real sentences.*

---

great hall *(noun)*

The principal hall in a castle or mansion; can be used for dining or entertainment.

- *Understanding "great hall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great hall" to mean the principal hall in a castle or mansion; can be....*

---

internet site *(noun)*

A computer connected to the internet that maintains a series of web pages on the World Wide Web.

- *The Israeli web site was damaged by hostile hackers.*
- *He looked up "internet site" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photos *(noun)*

A representation of a person or scene in the form of a print or transparent slide; recorded by a camera on light-sensitive material.

- *The article explained what "photos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "photos" to mean a representation of a person or scene in the form....*

---

pop off *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *The coach explained when to use "pop off" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pop off" in real sentences.*

---

remain *(verb)*

Stay the same; remain in a certain state.

- *The dress remained wet after repeated attempts to dry it.*
- *He remained unmoved by her tears.*

---

small ship *(noun)*

A ship that is small.

- *The article explained what "small ship" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "small ship" during the group presentation.*

united states code *(noun)*

A consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States; is prepared and published by a unit of the United States House of Representatives.

- *Understanding "united states code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "united states code" because he had never seen it before.*

air gun *(noun)*

A gun that propels a projectile by compressed air.

- *In class, the teacher used "air gun" to mean a gun that propels a projectile by compressed air.*
- *They discussed "air gun" during the group presentation.*

cross street *(noun)*

A street intersecting a main street (usually at right angles) and continuing on both sides of it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cross street."*
- *They discussed "cross street" during the group presentation.*

fashion *(verb)*

Make out of components (often in an improvising manner).

- *She fashioned a tent out of a sheet and a few sticks.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fashion" in real sentences.*

jack *(noun)*

A small ball at which players aim in lawn bowling.

- *You don't know jack.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jack."*

land mine *(noun)*

An explosive mine hidden underground; explodes when stepped on or driven over.

- *Understanding "land mine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "land mine" during the group presentation.*

period piece *(noun)*

Any work of art whose special value lies in its evocation of a historical period.

- *They discussed "period piece" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "period piece" to mean any work of art whose special value lies in its....*

phone message *(noun)*

A message transmitted by telephone.

- *The article explained what "phone message" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phone message" to mean a message transmitted by telephone.*

pull-in *(noun)*

A roadside cafe especially for lorry drivers.

- *The article explained what "pull-in" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pull-in" during the group presentation.*

push *(noun)*

An electrical switch operated by pressing.

- *The elevator was operated by push buttons.*
- *The push beside the bed operated a buzzer at the desk.*

real-time operation *(noun)*

Data processing fast enough to keep up with an outside process.

- *The article explained what "real-time operation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "real-time operation" during the group presentation.*

scale up *(verb)*

Increase proportionally.

- *Scale up the model.*
- *Can you use “scale up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

screen off *(verb)*

Partition by means of a divider, such as a screen.

- *Screen off this part of the room.*
- *In everyday English, people use “screen off” when talking about this idea.*

ship of the line *(noun)*

A warship intended for combat.

- *Understanding “ship of the line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ship of the line” to mean a warship intended for combat.*

t-bar *(noun)*

A surface lift where riders hold a bar and are pulled up the hill on their skis.

- *Understanding “t-bar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “t-bar” to mean a surface lift where riders hold a bar and are....*

test paper *(noun)*

Paper impregnated with an indicator for use in chemical tests.

- *Understanding “test paper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “test paper.”*

centre bit *(noun)*

A bit with a sharp center point for guidance and two side cutters.

- *Understanding “centre bit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “centre bit” during the group presentation.*

gas main *(noun)*

A main that distributes gas.

- *In class, the teacher used “gas main” to mean a main that distributes gas.*
- *They discussed “gas main” during the group presentation.*

jack up *(verb)*

Lift with a special device.

- *Jack up the car so you can change the tire.*
- *The coach explained when to use “jack up” and when to wait.*

pull-up *(noun)*

A roadside cafe especially for lorry drivers.

- *They discussed “pull-up” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pull-up.”*

sort program *(noun)*

A utility program that sorts data items.

- *In class, the teacher used “sort program” to mean a utility program that sorts data items.*
- *They discussed “sort program” during the group presentation.*

source code *(noun)*

Program instructions written as an ASCII text file; must be translated by a compiler or interpreter or assembler into the object code for a particular computer before execution.

- *Understanding “source code” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “source code” to mean program instructions written as an ascii text file;....*

water skin *(noun)*

A container of skin for holding water.

- *Understanding “water skin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water skin."*

---

world trade center *(noun)*

Twin skyscrapers 110 stories high in New York City; built 1368 feet tall in 1970 to 1973; destroyed by a terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.

- *The article explained what "world trade center" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "world trade center" during the group presentation.*

---

bar bit *(noun)*

A bit for horses that is a solid bar of metal.

- *In class, the teacher used "bar bit" to mean a bit for horses that is a solid bar of metal.*
- *Understanding "bar bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

control operation *(noun)*

An operation that controls the recording or processing or transmission of interpretation of data.

- *A control operation started the data processing.*
- *Understanding "control operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

de-ice *(verb)*

Make or become free of frost or ice.

- *He did not know how to use "de-ice" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "de-ice" and when to wait.*

---

draw out *(verb)*

Lengthen in time; cause to be or last longer.

- *The meeting was drawn out until midnight.*
- *Can you draw her out–she is always so quiet.*

---

four-spot *(noun)*

A playing card or domino or die whose upward face shows four pips.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "four-spot."*
- *He looked up "four-spot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gold mine *(noun)*

A good source of something that is desired.

- *The article explained what "gold mine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gold mine" to mean a good source of something that is desired.*

---

hand wear *(noun)*

Clothing for the hands.

- *He looked up "hand wear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hand wear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long distance *(noun)*

A telephone call made outside the local calling area.

- *I talked to her by long distance.*
- *They discussed "long distance" during the group presentation.*

---

long-distance *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being a long-distance telephone call.

- *A long-distance call.*
- *A long-distance transmission line.*

---

mike *(noun)*

Device for converting sound waves into electrical energy.

- *Understanding "mike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mike" during the group presentation.*

---

natural language *(noun)*

A human written or spoken language used by a community; opposed to e.g. a computer language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natural language."*
- *The article explained what "natural language" means with a simple example.*

---

power plant *(noun)*

An electrical generating station.

- *He looked up "power plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power plant" to mean an electrical generating station.*

---

press box *(noun)*

Box reserved for reporters (as at a sports event).

- *In class, the teacher used "press box" to mean box reserved for reporters (as at a sports event).*
- *They discussed "press box" during the group presentation.*

---

record album *(noun)*

An album for holding phonograph records.

- *In class, the teacher used "record album" to mean an album for holding phonograph records.*
- *Understanding "record album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

separate off *(verb)*

Partition by means of a divider, such as a screen.

- *Screen off this part of the room.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "separate off" in real sentences.*

---

air spring *(noun)*

A mechanical device using confined air to absorb the shock of motion.

- *They discussed "air spring" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "air spring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bad block *(noun)*

(computer science) a block (usually one sector) that cannot reliably hold data.

- *He looked up "bad block" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bad block."*

---

bag *(noun)*

A flexible container with a single opening.

- *He stuffed his laundry into a large bag.*
- *His bag included two deer.*

---

cast on *(verb)*

Make the first row of stitches when knitting.

- *She tried to use "cast on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cast on" in real sentences.*

---

click off *(verb)*

Perform or finish an action rapidly.

- *The game was clicked off in 1:48.*
- *Can you use "click off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

computer program *(noun)*

(computer science) a sequence of instructions that a computer can interpret and execute.

- *The program required several hundred lines of code.*
- *The article explained what "computer program" means with a simple example.*

---

conference center *(noun)*

A center where conferences can be conducted.

- *They discussed “conference center” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “conference center” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eating place *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *They discussed “eating place” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “eating place” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hair oil *(noun)*

A toiletry for the hair.

- *Understanding “hair oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hair oil.”*

---

handle *(noun)*

The appendage to an object that is designed to be held in order to use or move it.

- *He grabbed the hammer by the handle.*
- *Understanding “handle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

improve *(verb)*

To make better.

- *The editor improved the manuscript with his changes.*
- *The weather improved toward evening.*

---

long tom *(noun)*

A long swivel cannon formerly used by the navy.

- *Understanding “long tom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “long tom” to mean a long swivel cannon formerly used by the navy.*

---

paper cup *(noun)*

A disposable cup made of paper; for holding drinks.

- *Understanding “paper cup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paper cup.”*

---

practice range *(noun)*

A place for practicing golf shots.

- *Understanding “practice range” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “practice range” to mean a place for practicing golf shots.*

---

pull-off *(noun)*

Designated paved area beside a main road where cars can stop temporarily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pull-off.”*
- *He looked up “pull-off” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scale down *(verb)*

Reduce proportionally.

- *The model is scaled down.*
- *She tried to use “scale down” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

scene of action *(noun)*

A playing field where sports events take place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scene of action.”*
- *Understanding “scene of action” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

six-gun *(noun)*

A pistol with a revolving cylinder (usually having six chambers for bullets).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “six-gun.”*
- *He looked up “six-gun” because he had never seen it before.*

television *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *Television is a medium because it is neither rare nor well done.*
- *He looked up "television" because he had never seen it before.*

till *(verb)*

Work land as by ploughing, harrowing, and manuring, in order to make it ready for cultivation.

- *Till the soil.*
- *He did not know how to use "till" until he saw an example.*

band saw *(noun)*

An endless saw consisting of a toothed metal band that is driven around two wheels.

- *In class, the teacher used "band saw" to mean an endless saw consisting of a toothed metal band....*
- *They discussed "band saw" during the group presentation.*

cat *(noun)*

The leaves of the shrub Catha edulis which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant.

- *What a cat she is!*
- *British sailors feared the cat.*

dead-air space *(noun)*

An unventilated area where no air circulates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dead-air space."*
- *He looked up "dead-air space" because he had never seen it before.*

drop dead *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *In everyday English, people use "drop dead" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "drop dead" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

field gun *(noun)*

Movable artillery (other than antiaircraft) used by armies in the field (especially for direct support of front-line troops).

- *Understanding "field gun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "field gun" means with a simple example.*

fire ship *(noun)*

A weapon consisting of a ship carrying explosives that is set adrift to destroy enemy ships.

- *Understanding "fire ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fire ship" to mean a weapon consisting of a ship carrying explosives....*

five-spot *(noun)*

A playing card or a domino or a die whose upward face shows five pips.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "five-spot."*
- *He looked up "five-spot" because he had never seen it before.*

hard drug *(noun)*

A narcotic that is considered relatively strong and likely to cause addiction.

- *They discussed "hard drug" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hard drug" because he had never seen it before.*

legal code *(noun)*

A code of laws adopted by a state or nation.

- *A code of laws.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legal code" to mean a code of laws adopted by a state or nation.*

life ring *(noun)*

A life preserver in the form of a ring of buoyant material.

- *He looked up "life ring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life ring."*

---

line block *(noun)*

Engraving consisting of a block that has been etched or engraved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "line block."*
- *They discussed "line block" during the group presentation.*

---

local area network *(noun)*

A local computer network for communication between computers; especially a network connecting computers and word processors and other electronic office equipment to create a communication system between offices.

- *He looked up "local area network" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "local area network" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

picture card *(noun)*

One of the twelve cards in a deck bearing a picture of a face.

- *In class, the teacher used "picture card" to mean one of the twelve cards in a deck bearing a picture....*
- *The article explained what "picture card" means with a simple example.*

---

produce *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *We produce more cars than we can sell.*
- *The tree would not produce fruit.*

---

pull down *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *The policeman downed the heavily armed suspect.*
- *The mugger knocked down the old lady after she refused to hand over her wallet.*

---

spirit up *(verb)*

Infuse with spirit.

- *The company spirited him up.*
- *The coach explained when to use "spirit up" and when to wait.*

---

wood *(noun)*

A golf club with a long shaft used to hit long shots; originally made with a wooden head.

- *Metal woods are now standard.*
- *The article explained what "wood" means with a simple example.*

---

commercial art *(noun)*

Art used for commercial purposes (as in advertising).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commercial art."*
- *Understanding "commercial art" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copy *(noun)*

A thing made to be similar or identical to another thing.

- *She made a copy of the designer dress.*
- *The clone was a copy of its ancestor.*

---

cover version *(noun)*

A recording of a song that was first recorded or made popular by somebody else.

- *They made a cover of a Beatles' song.*
- *They discussed "cover version" during the group presentation.*

---

drop press *(noun)*

Device for making large forgings.

- *In class, the teacher used "drop press" to mean device for making large forgings.*

- *The article explained what "drop press" means with a simple example.*

---

drugs *(noun)*

A substance that is used as a medicine or narcotic.

- *The article explained what "drugs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drugs" to mean a substance that is used as a medicine or narcotic.*

---

garden *(noun)*

A plot of ground where plants are cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garden."*
- *He looked up "garden" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gun rest *(noun)*

Wale at the top of the side of boat; topmost planking of a wooden vessel.

- *He looked up "gun rest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gun rest."*

---

housing *(noun)*

A protective cover designed to contain or support a mechanical component.

- *The article explained what "housing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "housing" during the group presentation.*

---

information theory *(noun)*

(computer science) a statistical theory dealing with the limits and efficiency of information processing.

- *They discussed "information theory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "information theory."*

---

length *(noun)*

A section of something that is long and narrow.

- *A length of timber.*
- *A length of tubing.*

---

looking glass *(noun)*

A mirror; usually a ladies' dressing mirror.

- *They discussed "looking glass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "looking glass" means with a simple example.*

---

personal computer *(noun)*

A small digital computer based on a microprocessor and designed to be used by one person at a time.

- *The article explained what "personal computer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "personal computer" to mean a small digital computer based on a microprocessor....*

---

special k *(noun)*

Street names for ketamine.

- *In class, the teacher used "special k" to mean street names for ketamine.*
- *The article explained what "special k" means with a simple example.*

---

square away *(verb)*

Put (things or places) in order.

- *Can you use "square away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "square away" and when to wait.*

---

university of texas *(noun)*

A university in Austin, Texas.

- *He looked up "university of texas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "university of texas."*

---

video equipment *(noun)*

Electronic equipment that broadcasts or receives electromagnetic waves representing images and sound.

- *The article explained what "video equipment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "video equipment" to mean electronic equipment that broadcasts or receives....*

---

access code *(noun)*

A code (a series of characters or digits) that must be entered in some way (typed or dialed or spoken) to get the use of something (a telephone line or a computer or a local area network etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "access code."*
- *They discussed "access code" during the group presentation.*

---

balance *(noun)*

A scale for weighing; depends on pull of gravity.

- *In all perfectly beautiful objects there is found the opposition of one part to another and a reciprocal balance.*
- *He took what he wanted and I got the balance.*

---

board rule *(noun)*

A measure used in computing board feet.

- *Understanding "board rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "board rule" during the group presentation.*

---

cast off *(verb)*

Make the last row of stitches when knitting.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cast off" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cast off" when talking about this idea.*

---

co-author *(verb)*

Be a co-author on (a book, a paper).

- *She tried to use "co-author" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "co-author" and when to wait.*

---

computer industry *(noun)*

The manufacturers of computers considered collectively.

- *The article explained what "computer industry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer industry" to mean the manufacturers of computers considered collectively.*

---

copy out *(verb)*

Copy very carefully and as accurately as possible.

- *In everyday English, people use "copy out" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "copy out" in real sentences.*

---

day camp *(noun)*

A camp providing care and activities for children during the daytime.

- *They discussed "day camp" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "day camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dress *(verb)*

Kill and prepare for market or consumption.

- *Dress a turkey.*
- *We had to dress quickly.*

---

gas range *(noun)*

A range with gas rings and an oven for cooking with gas.

- *Understanding "gas range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gas range" during the group presentation.*

---

give rise *(verb)*

Cause to happen, occur or exist.

- *The new law gave rise to many complaints.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give rise" in real sentences.*

---

horse *(noun)*

A framework for holding wood that is being sawed.

- *500 horse led the attack.*
- *They discussed "horse" during the group presentation.*

---

net *(noun)*

A goal lined with netting (as in soccer or hockey).

- *The article explained what "net" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "net."*

---

poor box *(noun)*

Box for collecting alms, especially one in a church.

- *They discussed "poor box" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poor box."*

---

queen post *(noun)*

Vertical tie post in a roof truss.

- *Understanding "queen post" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "queen post" means with a simple example.*

---

space bar *(noun)*

The bar-shaped typewriter key that introduces spaces when used.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space bar."*
- *He looked up "space bar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

state prison *(noun)*

A prison maintained by a state of the U.S.

- *Understanding "state prison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "state prison" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stick *(noun)*

An implement consisting of a length of wood.

- *He collected dry sticks for a campfire.*
- *The kid had a candied apple on a stick.*

---

turns *(verb)*

To break and turn over earth especially with a plow.

- *She tried to use "turns" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "turns" until he saw an example.*

---

army base *(noun)*

A large base of operations for an army.

- *Understanding "army base" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "army base" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baby grand *(noun)*

A small grand piano.

- *He looked up "baby grand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby grand."*

---

cells *(noun)*

A device that delivers an electric current as the result of a chemical reaction.

- *The cells of a honeycomb.*
- *The article explained what "cells" means with a simple example.*

change surface *(verb)*

Undergo or cause to undergo a change in the surface.

- *He did not know how to use "change surface" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "change surface" and when to wait.*

dress out *(verb)*

Kill and prepare for market or consumption.

- *Dress a turkey.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dress out" when talking about this idea.*

dress up *(verb)*

Make something appear superficially attractive.

- *The researcher tried to dress up the uninteresting data.*
- *Don't try to dress up the unpleasant truth.*

farm *(noun)*

Workplace consisting of farm buildings and cultivated land as a unit.

- *It takes several people to work the farm.*
- *Understanding "farm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fly *(verb)*

Change quickly from one emotional state to another.

- *Fly into a rage.*
- *Man cannot fly.*

go to the dogs *(verb)*

Become ruined.

- *In everyday English, people use "go to the dogs" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "go to the dogs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

images *(noun)*

A representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture).

- *Her imagination forced images upon her too awful to contemplate.*
- *A movie is a series of images projected so rapidly that the eye integrates them.*

map out *(verb)*

Plan, delineate, or arrange in detail.

- *Map one's future.*
- *The coach explained when to use "map out" and when to wait.*

off-line equipment *(noun)*

Electronic equipment not in direct communication (or under the control of) the central processing unit.

- *In class, the teacher used "off-line equipment" to mean electronic equipment not in direct communication....*
- *Understanding "off-line equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

post exchange *(noun)*

A commissary on a United States Army post.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post exchange."*
- *Understanding "post exchange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

public address system *(noun)*

An electronic amplification system used as a communication system in public areas.

- *He looked up "public address system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "public address system" to mean an electronic amplification system used as a....*

roll in *(verb)*

Pour or flow in a steady stream.

- *Mist rolled in from the sea.*
- *Tourists rolled in from the neighboring countryside.*

---

roll-on *(noun)*

A woman's foundation garment rolled on to the hips.

- *They discussed "roll-on" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roll-on" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

try square *(noun)*

A square having a metal ruler set at right angles to another straight piece.

- *Understanding "try square" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "try square" to mean a square having a metal ruler set at right angles....*

---

write in code *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *We should encode the message for security reasons.*
- *In everyday English, people use "write in code" when talking about this idea.*

---

come apart *(verb)*

Become separated into pieces or fragments.

- *The freshly baked loaf fell apart.*
- *The coach explained when to use "come apart" and when to wait.*

---

computer science *(noun)*

The branch of engineering science that studies (with the aid of computers) computable processes and structures.

- *The article explained what "computer science" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer science" to mean the branch of engineering science that studies....*

---

cross hair *(noun)*

Either of two fine mutually perpendicular lines that cross in the focus plane of an optical instrument and are use for sighting or calibration.

- *He had the target in his cross hairs.*
- *He looked up "cross hair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

figure of eight *(noun)*

A knot having the shape of the numeral 8; tied in a rope that has been passed through a hole or pulley and that prevents the rope from coming loose.

- *Understanding "figure of eight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "figure of eight" means with a simple example.*

---

hand glass *(noun)*

A mirror intended to be held in the hand.

- *The magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon in 1250.*
- *The article explained what "hand glass" means with a simple example.*

---

ice pick *(noun)*

Pick consisting of a steel rod with a sharp point; used for breaking up blocks of ice.

- *He looked up "ice pick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice pick."*

---

iron *(noun)*

A golf club that has a relatively narrow metal head.

- *Understanding "iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iron" to mean a golf club that has a relatively narrow metal head.*

---

notice board *(noun)*

A board that hangs on a wall; displays announcements.

- *In class, the teacher used "notice board" to mean a board that hangs on a wall; displays announcements.*

- *The article explained what "notice board" means with a simple example.*

---

roll up *(verb)*

Show certain properties when being rolled.

- *The carpet rolls unevenly.*
- *Dried-out tobacco rolls badly.*

---

rose water *(noun)*

Perfume consisting of water scented with oil of roses.

- *In class, the teacher used "rose water" to mean perfume consisting of water scented with oil of roses.*
- *Understanding "rose water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

six-spot *(noun)*

A playing card or domino or die whose upward face shows six pips.

- *They discussed "six-spot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "six-spot."*

---

t-square *(noun)*

A square used by draftsmen to draw parallel lines.

- *Understanding "t-square" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "t-square" means with a simple example.*

---

throw together *(verb)*

Produce shoddily, without much attention to detail.

- *The coach explained when to use "throw together" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "throw together" in real sentences.*

---

training ship *(noun)*

A ship used to train students as sailors.

- *Understanding "training ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "training ship" means with a simple example.*

---

bay *(noun)*

A compartment in an aircraft used for some specific purpose.

- *He opened the bomb bay.*
- *They put him in the sick bay.*

---

cell phone *(verb)*

Call up by using a cellular phone.

- *If the train is late, I will cell phone you.*
- *She tried to use "cell phone" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

color tv *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *They discussed "color tv" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color tv."*

---

computer language *(noun)*

A programming language designed for use on a specific class of computers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer language."*
- *The article explained what "computer language" means with a simple example.*

---

computer technology *(noun)*

The activity of designing and constructing and programming computers.

- *The article explained what "computer technology" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "computer technology" during the group presentation.*

---

control surface *(noun)*

A device that provides reactive force when in motion relative to the surrounding air; can lift or control a plane in flight.

- *He looked up "control surface" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "control surface" during the group presentation.*

---

draw a line *(verb)*

Reasonably object (to) or set a limit (on).

- *I draw the line when it comes to lending money to friends!*
- *Can you use "draw a line" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

draw the line *(verb)*

Reasonably object (to) or set a limit (on).

- *I draw the line when it comes to lending money to friends!*
- *In everyday English, people use "draw the line" when talking about this idea.*

---

dry out *(verb)*

Remove the moisture from and make dry.

- *Dry clothes.*
- *Dry hair.*

---

dry up *(verb)*

Dry up and shrivel due to complete loss of moisture.

- *She tried to use "dry up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "dry up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

great wall of china *(noun)*

A fortification 1,500 miles long built across northern China in the 3rd century BC; it averages 6 meters in width.

- *They discussed "great wall of china" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "great wall of china" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indian club *(noun)*

A bottle-shaped club used in exercises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian club."*
- *Understanding "indian club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keep apart *(verb)*

Set apart from others.

- *He did not know how to use "keep apart" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "keep apart" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

long-distance call *(noun)*

A telephone call made outside the local calling area.

- *In class, the teacher used "long-distance call" to mean a telephone call made outside the local calling area.*
- *The article explained what "long-distance call" means with a simple example.*

---

one iron *(noun)*

(golf) the long iron with the most nearly vertical face.

- *Understanding "one iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "one iron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reduce *(verb)*

Be cooked until very little liquid is left.

- *The sauce should reduce to one cup.*
- *Reduce your daily fat intake.*

---

street drug *(noun)*

A drug that is taken for nonmedicinal reasons (usually for mind-altering effects); drug abuse can lead to physical and mental damage and (with some substances) dependence and addiction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "street drug."*
- *They discussed "street drug" during the group presentation.*

---

take turns *(verb)*

Do something in turns.

- *We take turns on the night shift.*
- *He did not know how to use "take turns" until he saw an example.*

---

television set *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *The British call a tv set a telly.*
- *Understanding "television set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

watch glass *(noun)*

A protective cover that protects the face of a watch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watch glass."*
- *He looked up "watch glass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water supply *(noun)*

A facility that provides a source of water.

- *The town debated the purification of the water supply.*
- *First you have to cut off the water.*

---

application program *(noun)*

A program that gives a computer instructions that provide the user with tools to accomplish a task.

- *He has tried several different word processing applications.*
- *Understanding "application program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

building complex *(noun)*

A whole structure (as a building) made up of interconnected or related structures.

- *In class, the teacher used "building complex" to mean a whole structure (as a building) made up of....*
- *They discussed "building complex" during the group presentation.*

---

chinese wall *(noun)*

A fortification 1,500 miles long built across northern China in the 3rd century BC; it averages 6 meters in width.

- *They discussed "chinese wall" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese wall."*

---

clothes *(noun)*

Clothing in general.

- *He always bought his clothes at the same store.*
- *He looked up "clothes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer code *(noun)*

(computer science) the symbolic arrangement of data or instructions in a computer program or the set of such instructions.

- *Understanding "computer code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "computer code" during the group presentation.*

---

computer paper *(noun)*

Paper folded to permit continuous printing controlled by a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer paper."*
- *The article explained what "computer paper" means with a simple example.*

---

data structure *(noun)*

(computer science) the organization of data (and its storage allocations in a computer).

- *They discussed "data structure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "data structure" because he had never seen it before.*

death seat *(noun)*

The car seat beside the driver of an automobile; believed to be the most dangerous place to sit in a car in case of an accident.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death seat."*
- *They discussed "death seat" during the group presentation.*

double standard *(noun)*

An ethical or moral code that applies more strictly to one group than to another.

- *He looked up "double standard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "double standard" during the group presentation.*

fire screen *(noun)*

A metal screen before an open fire for protection (especially against flying sparks).

- *Understanding "fire screen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fire screen" because he had never seen it before.*

flat *(noun)*

A shallow box in which seedlings are started.

- *The salt flats of Utah.*
- *The article explained what "flat" means with a simple example.*

give birth *(verb)*

Create or produce an idea.

- *Marx and Engels gave birth to communism.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "give birth" in real sentences.*

introduced *(verb)*

Bring in or establish in a new place or environment.

- *A new word processor was introduced.*
- *The new secretary introduced a nasty rumor.*

links *(noun)*

A golf course that is built on sandy ground near a shore.

- *The walls are held together with metal links placed in the wet mortar during construction.*
- *They discussed "links" during the group presentation.*

long horse *(noun)*

A gymnastic horse without pommels and with one end elongated; used lengthwise for vaulting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long horse."*
- *They discussed "long horse" during the group presentation.*

mobile phone *(noun)*

A hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an area divided into small sections, each with its own short-range transmitter/receiver.

- *Understanding "mobile phone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mobile phone" during the group presentation.*

paris university *(noun)*

A university in Paris; intellectual center of France.

- *They discussed "paris university" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paris university" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pieces *(noun)*

An item that is an instance of some type.

- *The article explained what "pieces" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

read-only memory *(noun)*

(computer science) memory whose contents can be accessed and read but cannot be changed.

- *Understanding "read-only memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "read-only memory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoot up *(verb)*

Rise dramatically.

- *She tried to use "shoot up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shoot up" when talking about this idea.*

---

television system *(noun)*

A telecommunication system that transmits images of objects (stationary or moving) between distant points.

- *They discussed "television system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television system."*

---

two iron *(noun)*

Long iron with a nearly vertical face.

- *Understanding "two iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "two iron" means with a simple example.*

---

university of chicago *(noun)*

A university in Chicago, Illinois.

- *They discussed "university of chicago" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "university of chicago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

university of paris *(noun)*

A university in Paris; intellectual center of France.

- *He looked up "university of paris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "university of paris" to mean a university in paris; intellectual center of france.*

---

upper *(noun)*

Piece of leather or synthetic material that forms the part of a shoe or boot above the sole that encases the foot.

- *Uppers come in many styles.*
- *He looked up "upper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boat *(noun)*

A dish (often boat-shaped) for serving gravy or sauce.

- *Understanding "boat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boat" during the group presentation.*

---

digital watch *(noun)*

A watch with a digital display.

- *They discussed "digital watch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "digital watch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farm-place *(noun)*

A farm together with its buildings.

- *In class, the teacher used "farm-place" to mean a farm together with its buildings.*
- *The article explained what "farm-place" means with a simple example.*

---

fire engine *(noun)*

Any of various large trucks that carry firemen and equipment to the site of a fire.

- *He looked up "fire engine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fire engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

governor *(noun)*

A control that maintains a steady speed in a machine (as by controlling the supply of fuel).

- *In class, the teacher used "governor" to mean a control that maintains a steady speed in a....*

- *He looked up “governor” because he had never seen it before.*

kick up *(verb)*

Evoke or provoke to appear or occur.

- *Kick up dust.*
- *Can you use “kick up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

loss leader *(noun)*

A featured article of merchandise sold at a loss in order to draw customers.

- *He looked up “loss leader” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “loss leader” to mean a featured article of merchandise sold at a loss in....*

master key *(noun)*

Key that secures entrance everywhere.

- *They discussed “master key” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “master key” to mean key that secures entrance everywhere.*

metal saw *(noun)*

Saw used with one hand for cutting metal.

- *In class, the teacher used “metal saw” to mean saw used with one hand for cutting metal.*
- *The article explained what “metal saw” means with a simple example.*

mix in *(verb)*

Cause (something) to be mixed with (something else).

- *Mix water into the drink.*
- *He did not know how to use “mix in” until he saw an example.*

museum *(noun)*

A depository for collecting and displaying objects having scientific or historical or artistic value.

- *Understanding “museum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “museum” means with a simple example.*

number one wood *(noun)*

A golf club (a wood) with a near vertical face that is used for hitting long shots from the tee.

- *In class, the teacher used “number one wood” to mean a golf club (a wood) with a near vertical face that....*
- *The article explained what “number one wood” means with a simple example.*

plants *(noun)*

Buildings for carrying on industrial labor.

- *He looked up “plants” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plants.”*

roll around *(verb)*

Happen regularly.

- *Christmas rolled around again.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “roll around” in real sentences.*

shape up *(verb)*

Develop in a positive way.

- *The coach explained when to use “shape up” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “shape up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

software system *(noun)*

(computer science) written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory.

- *The market for software is expected to expand.*
- *In class, the teacher used “software system” to mean (computer science) written programs or procedures....*

steel *(noun)*

A cutting or thrusting weapon that has a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steel."*
- *Understanding "steel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stock-in-trade *(noun)*

Any equipment constantly used as part of a profession or occupation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock-in-trade."*
- *Understanding "stock-in-trade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

test equipment *(noun)*

Equipment required to perform a test.

- *In class, the teacher used "test equipment" to mean equipment required to perform a test.*
- *The article explained what "test equipment" means with a simple example.*

---

trade secret *(noun)*

A secret (method or device or formula) that gives a manufacturer an advantage over the competition.

- *In class, the teacher used "trade secret" to mean a secret (method or device or formula) that gives a....*
- *The article explained what "trade secret" means with a simple example.*

---

bar code *(noun)*

Code consisting of a series of vertical bars of variable width that are scanned by a laser; printed on consumer product packages to identify the item for a computer that provides the price and registers inventory information.

- *Understanding "bar code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bar code" during the group presentation.*

---

book bag *(noun)*

A bag in which students carry their books.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book bag."*
- *The article explained what "book bag" means with a simple example.*

---

border *(noun)*

A strip forming the outer edge of something.

- *The rug had a wide blue border.*
- *Understanding "border" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

club drug *(noun)*

A controlled substance that is usually taken by young people at dance clubs and raves.

- *In class, the teacher used "club drug" to mean a controlled substance that is usually taken by....*
- *They discussed "club drug" during the group presentation.*

---

cut glass *(noun)*

Glass decorated by cutting or grinding facets.

- *Understanding "cut glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cut glass" during the group presentation.*

---

driving range *(noun)*

A practice range for practicing golf shots.

- *He looked up "driving range" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "driving range" to mean a practice range for practicing golf shots.*

---

field glass *(noun)*

A small refracting telescope.

- *In class, the teacher used "field glass" to mean a small refracting telescope.*
- *The article explained what "field glass" means with a simple example.*

---

hard copy *(noun)*

(computer science) matter that is held in a computer and is typed or printed on paper.

- *He ran off a hard copy of the report.*
- *Understanding "hard copy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long iron *(noun)*

An iron with a long shaft and a steep face; for hitting long low shots.

- *He looked up "long iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "long iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mix up *(verb)*

Assemble without order or sense.

- *Can you use "mix up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mix up" and when to wait.*

---

phone jack *(noun)*

A jack for plugging in a telephone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phone jack."*
- *They discussed "phone jack" during the group presentation.*

---

proof *(noun)*

A trial photographic print from a negative.

- *If you have any proof for what you say, now is the time to produce it.*
- *He looked up "proof" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radio link *(noun)*

A two-way radio communication system (usually microwave); part of a more extensive telecommunication network.

- *They discussed "radio link" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radio link."*

---

shot glass *(noun)*

A small glass adequate to hold a single swallow of whiskey.

- *Understanding "shot glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shot glass."*

---

spirit level *(noun)*

Indicator that establishes the horizontal when a bubble is centered in a tube of liquid.

- *They discussed "spirit level" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spirit level" means with a simple example.*

---

tv camera *(noun)*

Television equipment consisting of a lens system that focuses an image on a photosensitive mosaic that is scanned by an electron beam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tv camera."*
- *He looked up "tv camera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air bag *(noun)*

A safety restraint in an automobile; the bag inflates on collision and prevents the driver or passenger from being thrown forward.

- *He looked up "air bag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "air bag" during the group presentation.*

---

beer can *(noun)*

A can that holds beer.

- *Understanding "beer can" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beer can" during the group presentation.*

---

color code *(noun)*

System using colors to designate classifications.

- *Understanding "color code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color code."*

computer network *(noun)*

(computer science) a network of computers.

- *The article explained what "computer network" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer network" to mean (computer science) a network of computers.*

computer store *(noun)*

A store that sells computers to the small businessperson or personal user.

- *He looked up "computer store" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer store."*

control function *(noun)*

An operation that controls the recording or processing or transmission of interpretation of data.

- *A control operation started the data processing.*
- *The article explained what "control function" means with a simple example.*

death camp *(noun)*

A concentration camp where prisoners are likely to die or be killed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death camp."*
- *The article explained what "death camp" means with a simple example.*

file name *(noun)*

(computer science) the name given to a computer file in order to distinguish it from other files; may contain an extension that indicates the type of file.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "file name."*
- *He looked up "file name" because he had never seen it before.*

full dress *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *He looked up "full dress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "full dress" to mean formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.*

hand-held computer *(noun)*

A portable battery-powered computer small enough to be carried in your pocket.

- *He looked up "hand-held computer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hand-held computer."*

launch *(noun)*

A motorboat with an open deck or a half deck.

- *They discussed "launch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "launch" means with a simple example.*

letter box *(noun)*

A numbered compartment in a post office where mail is put to be called for.

- *The article explained what "letter box" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letter box."*

oil color *(noun)*

Oil paint containing pigment that is used by an artist.

- *They discussed "oil color" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil color."*

operating system *(noun)*

(computer science) software that controls the execution of computer programs and may provide various services.

- *He looked up "operating system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operating system."*

operation code *(noun)*

The portion of a set of operation descriptions that specifies the operation to be performed; the set of operations in a computer.

- *He looked up "operation code" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "operation code."*

---

piece of material *(noun)*

A separate part consisting of fabric.

- *He looked up "piece of material" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piece of material" to mean a separate part consisting of fabric.*

---

road surface *(noun)*

The paved surface of a paved roadway.

- *They discussed "road surface" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road surface."*

---

safety island *(noun)*

A curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is excluded; provides safe area for pedestrians.

- *They discussed "safety island" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety island."*

---

saturday night special *(noun)*

A cheap handgun that is easily obtained.

- *Understanding "saturday night special" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturday night special."*

---

screen test *(noun)*

A filmed audition of an actor or actress.

- *He looked up "screen test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screen test."*

---

second-hand speech *(noun)*

Overheard conversation (especially overheard cellphone conversation).

- *He looked up "second-hand speech" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "second-hand speech" during the group presentation.*

---

secret code *(noun)*

A secret method of writing.

- *The article explained what "secret code" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secret code" to mean a secret method of writing.*

---

secret writing *(noun)*

A piece of writing in code or cipher.

- *He looked up "secret writing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secret writing."*

---

side horse *(noun)*

A gymnastic horse with a cylindrical body covered with leather and two upright handles (pommels) near the center; held upright by two steel supports, one at each end.

- *Understanding "side horse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "side horse" means with a simple example.*

---

sound camera *(noun)*

A movie camera that records sounds in synchrony with the visual images.

- *Understanding "sound camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sound camera" during the group presentation.*

---

stage direct *(verb)*

Direct for the stage.

- *He did not know how to use "stage direct" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use “stage direct” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

target program *(noun)*

A fully compiled or assembled program ready to be loaded into the computer.

- *They discussed “target program” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “target program.”*

---

tv channel *(noun)*

A television station and its programs.

- *A satellite TV channel.*
- *Surfing through the channels.*

---

weapons system *(noun)*

Weapons considered collectively.

- *He looked up “weapons system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “weapons system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ask for trouble *(verb)*

Persist with actions or an attitude despite the probability that it will cause trouble.

- *He is asking for trouble with his behavior.*
- *He did not know how to use “ask for trouble” until he saw an example.*

---

dry point *(noun)*

A steel needle for engraving without acid on a bare copper plate.

- *The article explained what “dry point” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dry point” to mean a steel needle for engraving without acid on a bare....*

---

gas gun *(noun)*

A gun that fires gas shells.

- *They discussed “gas gun” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “gas gun” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half-length *(noun)*

A portrait showing the body from only the waist up.

- *In class, the teacher used “half-length” to mean a portrait showing the body from only the waist up.*
- *They discussed “half-length” during the group presentation.*

---

machine code *(noun)*

A set of instructions coded so that the computer can use it directly without further translation.

- *He looked up “machine code” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “machine code.”*

---

performed *(verb)*

Carry out or perform an action.

- *We performed a popular Gilbert and Sullivan opera.*
- *The coach explained when to use “performed” and when to wait.*

---

restaurant *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *They discussed “restaurant” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “restaurant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

simple machine *(noun)*

A device for overcoming resistance at one point by applying force at some other point.

- *The article explained what “simple machine” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “simple machine.”*

---

standing press *(noun)*

A large printing press that exerts pressure vertically.

- *They discussed "standing press" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "standing press" means with a simple example.*

---

taught *(verb)*

Accustom gradually to some action or attitude.

- *The child is taught to obey her parents.*
- *I taught them French.*

---

trump card *(noun)*

A playing card in the suit that has been declared trumps.

- *The ace of trumps is a sure winner.*
- *Understanding "trump card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adding *(verb)*

Make an addition (to); join or combine or unite with others; increase the quality, quantity, size or scope of.

- *In everyday English, people use "adding" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "adding" until he saw an example.*

---

box spring *(noun)*

A coiled bedspring in a frame that is covered with cloth.

- *In class, the teacher used "box spring" to mean a coiled bedspring in a frame that is covered with....*
- *Understanding "box spring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital ship *(noun)*

A warship of the first rank in size and armament.

- *Understanding "capital ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital ship" during the group presentation.*

---

coffee cup *(noun)*

A cup from which coffee is drunk.

- *He looked up "coffee cup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coffee cup" during the group presentation.*

---

control stick *(noun)*

A lever used by a pilot to control the ailerons and elevators of an airplane.

- *They discussed "control stick" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "control stick" to mean a lever used by a pilot to control the ailerons and....*

---

corner post *(noun)*

A square post supporting a structural member at the corner of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corner post."*
- *He looked up "corner post" because he had never seen it before.*

---

feed *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *Feed the guests the nuts.*
- *Feed the starving children in India.*

---

feed in *(verb)*

Introduce continuously.

- *Feed carrots into a food processor.*
- *In everyday English, people use "feed in" when talking about this idea.*

---

flow out *(verb)*

Flow or spill forth.

- *Learners should practice how to use “flow out” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “flow out” when talking about this idea.*

---

holy oil *(noun)*

A consecrated ointment consisting of a mixture of oil and balsam.

- *Understanding “holy oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “holy oil” to mean a consecrated ointment consisting of a mixture of....*

---

memory board *(noun)*

An electronic memory device.

- *A memory and the CPU form the central part of a computer to which peripherals are attached.*
- *They discussed “memory board” during the group presentation.*

---

minute gun *(noun)*

(military) gun that is discharged once every minute (usually as part of a military funeral).

- *In class, the teacher used “minute gun” to mean (military) gun that is discharged once every minute....*
- *Understanding “minute gun” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

police van *(noun)*

Van used by police to transport prisoners.

- *The article explained what “police van” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “police van” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

read-only file *(noun)*

(computer science) a file that you can read but cannot change.

- *They discussed “read-only file” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “read-only file” means with a simple example.*

---

ring road *(noun)*

A highway that encircles an urban area so that traffic does not have to pass through the center.

- *He looked up “ring road” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ring road” during the group presentation.*

---

seven-spot *(noun)*

One of four playing cards in a deck with seven pips on the face.

- *In class, the teacher used “seven-spot” to mean one of four playing cards in a deck with seven pips....*
- *The article explained what “seven-spot” means with a simple example.*

---

speech sound *(noun)*

(phonetics) an individual sound unit of speech without concern as to whether or not it is a phoneme of some language.

- *They discussed “speech sound” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “speech sound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tea set *(noun)*

A set of china or silverware for serving tea.

- *In class, the teacher used “tea set” to mean a set of china or silverware for serving tea.*
- *They discussed “tea set” during the group presentation.*

---

teach *(verb)*

Accustom gradually to some action or attitude.

- *Can you use “teach” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “teach” when talking about this idea.*

---

change shape *(verb)*

Assume a different shape or form.

- *He did not know how to use “change shape” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “change shape” when talking about this idea.*

covered stand *(noun)*

A stand at a racecourse or stadium consisting of tiers with rows of individual seats that are under a protective roof.

- *In class, the teacher used "covered stand" to mean a stand at a racecourse or stadium consisting of....*
- *The article explained what "covered stand" means with a simple example.*

five iron *(noun)*

Middle-distance iron.

- *He looked up "five iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "five iron."*

flow off *(verb)*

Flow off or away gradually.

- *The water flowed off from the pipe.*
- *Can you use "flow off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fuel system *(noun)*

Equipment in a motor vehicle or aircraft that delivers fuel to the engine.

- *The article explained what "fuel system" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuel system."*

guns *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guns."*
- *He looked up "guns" because he had never seen it before.*

hot seat *(noun)*

An instrument of execution by electrocution; resembles an ordinary seat for one person.

- *In class, the teacher used "hot seat" to mean an instrument of execution by electrocution;....*
- *He looked up "hot seat" because he had never seen it before.*

kick start *(noun)*

A starter (as on a motorcycle) that is activated with the foot and the weight of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "kick start" to mean a starter (as on a motorcycle) that is activated....*
- *They discussed "kick start" during the group presentation.*

max *(noun)*

Street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.

- *Understanding "max" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "max."*

perform *(verb)*

Carry out or perform an action.

- *Who will perform the wedding?*
- *Horowitz is performing at Carnegie Hall tonight.*

side arm *(noun)*

A firearm that is held and fired with one hand.

- *They discussed "side arm" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "side arm" to mean a firearm that is held and fired with one hand.*

starting block *(noun)*

Block providing bracing for a runner's feet at start of a race.

- *The article explained what "starting block" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "starting block" to mean block providing bracing for a runner's feet at....*

streets *(noun)*

A thoroughfare (usually including sidewalks) that is lined with buildings.

- *They walked the streets of the small town.*
- *He looked up "streets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

studio *(noun)*

Workplace for the teaching or practice of an art.

- *She ran a dance studio.*
- *The music department provided studios for their students.*

---

sub *(noun)*

A submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "sub" to mean a submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.*
- *Understanding "sub" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

summer camp *(noun)*

A site where care and activities are provided for children during the summer months.

- *City kids get to see the country at a summer camp.*
- *He looked up "summer camp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tea service *(noun)*

A set of china or silverware for serving tea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tea service."*
- *They discussed "tea service" during the group presentation.*

---

ten-spot *(noun)*

One of four playing cards in a deck with ten pips on the face.

- *He looked up "ten-spot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ten-spot" during the group presentation.*

---

base of operations *(noun)*

Installation from which a military force initiates operations.

- *The attack wiped out our forward bases.*
- *He looked up "base of operations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

box camera *(noun)*

A simple camera shaped like a rectangular box.

- *In class, the teacher used "box camera" to mean a simple camera shaped like a rectangular box.*
- *They discussed "box camera" during the group presentation.*

---

chain *(noun)*

A necklace made by a stringing objects together.

- *The chain of command.*
- *A chain of daisies.*

---

cover glass *(noun)*

A small and very thin piece of glass used to cover the specimen on a microscope slide.

- *The article explained what "cover glass" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cover glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

data file *(noun)*

A set of related records (either written or electronic) kept together.

- *In class, the teacher used "data file" to mean a set of related records (either written or....*
- *They discussed "data file" during the group presentation.*

---

eight-spot *(noun)*

One of four playing cards in a deck with eight pips on the face.

- *Understanding "eight-spot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "eight-spot" means with a simple example.*

---

equal *(verb)*

Make equal, uniform, corresponding, or matching.

- *Let's equalize the duties among all employees in this office.*
- *One dollar equals 1,000 rubles these days!*

---

face guard *(noun)*

Face mask consisting of a strong wire mesh on the front of football helmets.

- *Understanding "face guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "face guard" during the group presentation.*

---

fake *(verb)*

Make a copy of with the intent to deceive.

- *He faked the signature.*
- *The politician was not well prepared for the debate and faked it.*

---

forget me drug *(noun)*

Street names for flunitrazepan.

- *They discussed "forget me drug" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "forget me drug" means with a simple example.*

---

fuel line *(noun)*

A pipe that carries gasoline from a tank to a gasoline engine.

- *The car wouldn't start because dirt clogged the gas line.*
- *Understanding "fuel line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ice machine *(noun)*

An electric refrigerator to supply ice cubes.

- *In class, the teacher used "ice machine" to mean an electric refrigerator to supply ice cubes.*
- *He looked up "ice machine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milk can *(noun)*

Large can for transporting milk.

- *They discussed "milk can" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "milk can" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screen door *(noun)*

A door that consists of a frame holding metallic or plastic netting; used to allow ventilation and to keep insects from entering a building through the open door.

- *He heard the screen slam as she left.*
- *He looked up "screen door" because he had never seen it before.*

---

small boat *(noun)*

A boat that is small.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small boat."*
- *Understanding "small boat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

software program *(noun)*

(computer science) written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory.

- *The market for software is expected to expand.*
- *They discussed "software program" during the group presentation.*

---

strike out *(verb)*

Set out on a course of action.

- *He struck out on his own.*
- *Oral struck out three batters to close the inning.*

---

time sharing *(noun)*

(computer science) the use of a central computer by many users simultaneously.

- *They discussed "time sharing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "time sharing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

truth drug *(noun)*

An intravenous anesthetic drug that has a hypnotic effect; induces relaxation and weakens inhibitions; is believed to induce people to talk freely.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truth drug."*
- *He looked up "truth drug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aircraft *(noun)*

A vehicle that can fly.

- *He looked up "aircraft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aircraft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

back pack *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *Understanding "back pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "back pack" means with a simple example.*

---

become flat *(verb)*

Lose sparkle or bouquet.

- *Learners should practice how to use "become flat" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "become flat" when talking about this idea.*

---

business suit *(noun)*

A suit of clothes traditionally worn by businessmen.

- *They discussed "business suit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "business suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer address *(noun)*

(computer science) the code that identifies where a piece of information is stored.

- *The article explained what "computer address" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "computer address" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

computer operation *(noun)*

An elementary operation that a computer is designed and built to perform.

- *He looked up "computer operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer operation."*

---

core bit *(noun)*

A hollow drilling bit that is the cutting part of a core drill; allows core samples to be taken.

- *Understanding "core bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "core bit."*

---

farm building *(noun)*

A building on a farm.

- *He looked up "farm building" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farm building."*

---

fast time scale *(noun)*

(simulation) the time scale used in data processing when the time-scale factor is less than one.

- *They discussed "fast time scale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fast time scale" means with a simple example.*

---

fly front *(noun)*

An opening in a garment that is closed by a zipper or by buttons concealed under a fold of cloth.

- *He looked up “fly front” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fly front” during the group presentation.*

---

key ring *(noun)*

A circular ring of metal for holding keys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “key ring.”*
- *He looked up “key ring” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lay-by *(noun)*

Designated paved area beside a main road where cars can stop temporarily.

- *Understanding “lay-by” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lay-by” to mean designated paved area beside a main road where cars....*

---

links course *(noun)*

Course consisting of a large landscaped area for playing golf.

- *He looked up “links course” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “links course” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

o ring *(noun)*

A gasket consisting of a flat ring of rubber or plastic; used to seal a joint against high pressure.

- *They discussed “o ring” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “o ring” means with a simple example.*

---

phase *(verb)*

Adjust so as to be in a synchronized condition.

- *He phased the intake with the output of the machine.*
- *Phase a withdrawal.*

---

phase in *(verb)*

Introduce gradually.

- *She tried to use “phase in” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “phase in” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sam *(noun)*

A guided missile fired from land or shipboard against an airborne target.

- *The article explained what “sam” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sam” to mean a guided missile fired from land or shipboard....*

---

screen pass *(noun)*

A short forward pass in which the receiver is protected by a screen of blockers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “screen pass.”*
- *Understanding “screen pass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

short iron *(noun)*

An iron with a short shaft and pitched face; for hitting short high shots.

- *In class, the teacher used “short iron” to mean an iron with a short shaft and pitched face; for....*
- *He looked up “short iron” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sister ship *(noun)*

A ship that is one of two or more similar ships built at the same time.

- *In class, the teacher used “sister ship” to mean a ship that is one of two or more similar ships....*
- *The article explained what “sister ship” means with a simple example.*

---

small beer *(noun)*

Something of small importance.

- *They discussed “small beer” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “small beer” to mean something of small importance.*

spring gun *(noun)*

A gun that is set to fire on any intruder that comes in contact with the wire that sets it off.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spring gun."*
- *Understanding "spring gun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

standard cell *(noun)*

A primary cell used as a standard of electromotive force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standard cell."*
- *The article explained what "standard cell" means with a simple example.*

street corner *(noun)*

The intersection of two streets.

- *Standing on the corner watching all the girls go by.*
- *In class, the teacher used "street corner" to mean the intersection of two streets.*

system command *(noun)*

A computer user's instruction (not part of a program) that calls for action by the computer's executive program.

- *He looked up "system command" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "system command" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

target range *(noun)*

A practice range for target practice.

- *He looked up "target range" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "target range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wake board *(noun)*

A buoyant board (resembling a surfboard) that is used to ride over water while being pulled behind a motorboat.

- *He looked up "wake board" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wake board" during the group presentation.*

break apart *(verb)*

Break up or separate.

- *Yugoslavia broke apart after 1989.*
- *He did not know how to use "break apart" until he saw an example.*

command post *(noun)*

Military headquarters from which a military commander controls and organizes the forces.

- *The article explained what "command post" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "command post" to mean military headquarters from which a military....*

communication system *(noun)*

A system for communicating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communication system."*
- *The article explained what "communication system" means with a simple example.*

fill up *(verb)*

Make full, also in a metaphorical sense.

- *Fill a container.*
- *Fill the child with pride.*

fire iron *(noun)*

Metal fireside implements.

- *In class, the teacher used "fire iron" to mean metal fireside implements.*
- *The article explained what "fire iron" means with a simple example.*

flow away *(verb)*

Flow off or away gradually.

- *The water flowed off from the pipe.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flow away" in real sentences.*

---

gas heat *(noun)*

Heating system that burns natural gas.

- *The article explained what "gas heat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gas heat" during the group presentation.*

---

glass eye *(noun)*

Prosthesis consisting of an artificial eye made of glass.

- *They discussed "glass eye" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glass eye" to mean prosthesis consisting of an artificial eye made of....*

---

lay out *(verb)*

Get ready for a particular purpose or event.

- *Lay out the tools for the surgery.*
- *Lay out the clothes.*

---

lay up *(verb)*

Disable or confine, as with an illness.

- *He did not know how to use "lay up" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lay up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

light arm *(noun)*

A rifle or pistol.

- *In class, the teacher used "light arm" to mean a rifle or pistol.*
- *They discussed "light arm" during the group presentation.*

---

machine gun *(noun)*

A rapidly firing automatic gun (often mounted).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "machine gun."*
- *The article explained what "machine gun" means with a simple example.*

---

main file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that is used as the authority in a given job and that is relatively permanent.

- *They discussed "main file" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "main file."*

---

neck *(noun)*

A narrow part of an artifact that resembles a neck in position or form.

- *The banjo had a long neck.*
- *The bottle had a wide neck.*

---

novel *(noun)*

A printed and bound book that is an extended work of fiction.

- *His bookcases were filled with nothing but novels.*
- *He burned all the novels.*

---

phase out *(verb)*

Terminate gradually.

- *He did not know how to use "phase out" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "phase out" when talking about this idea.*

---

public transport *(noun)*

Conveyance for passengers or mail or freight.

- *Understanding "public transport" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “public transport.”*

---

shirt *(noun)*

A garment worn on the upper half of the body.

- *Understanding “shirt” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “shirt” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shots *(noun)*

A solid missile discharged from a firearm.

- *My snapshots haven’t been developed yet.*
- *He tried to get unposed shots of his friends.*

---

stadium *(noun)*

A large structure for open-air sports or entertainments.

- *The article explained what “stadium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stadium” to mean a large structure for open-air sports or entertainments.*

---

union jack *(noun)*

National flag of the United Kingdom.

- *He looked up “union jack” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “union jack” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

watch guard *(noun)*

Short chain or ribbon attaching a pocket watch to a man’s vest.

- *In class, the teacher used “watch guard” to mean short chain or ribbon attaching a pocket watch to a....*
- *They discussed “watch guard” during the group presentation.*

---

water jump *(noun)*

A pool or stream in a steeplechase or similar contest.

- *The article explained what “water jump” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “water jump” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zero in *(verb)*

Adjust (as by firing under test conditions) the zero of (a gun).

- *He zeroed in his rifle at 200 yards.*
- *He did not know how to use “zero in” until he saw an example.*

---

department of computer science *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in computer science.

- *In class, the teacher used “department of computer science” to mean the academic department responsible for teaching....*
- *The article explained what “department of computer science” means with a simple example.*

---

electric fire *(noun)*

A small electric space heater.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electric fire.”*
- *The article explained what “electric fire” means with a simple example.*

---

electric light *(noun)*

Electric lamp consisting of a transparent or translucent glass housing containing a wire filament (usually tungsten) that emits light when heated by electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electric light.”*
- *Understanding “electric light” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gas engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine similar to a gasoline engine but using natural gas instead of gasoline vapor.

- *They discussed “gas engine” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “gas engine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jail *(noun)*

A correctional institution used to detain persons who are in the lawful custody of the government (either accused persons awaiting trial or convicted persons serving a sentence).

- *Understanding "jail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jail."*

---

launch area *(noun)*

A platform from which rockets or space craft are launched.

- *Understanding "launch area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "launch area."*

---

make pure *(verb)*

Remove impurities from, increase the concentration of, and separate through the process of distillation.

- *She tried to use "make pure" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "make pure" in real sentences.*

---

police boat *(noun)*

A boat used by harbor police.

- *He looked up "police boat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police boat."*

---

remained *(verb)*

Stay the same; remain in a certain state.

- *The dress remained wet after repeated attempts to dry it.*
- *He remained unmoved by her tears.*

---

roll film *(noun)*

Photographic film wound on a spool.

- *The article explained what "roll film" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roll film."*

---

safety catch *(noun)*

Guard consisting of a locking device that prevents a weapon from being fired.

- *They discussed "safety catch" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety catch."*

---

shooting range *(noun)*

An enclosed firing range with targets for rifle or handgun practice.

- *He looked up "shooting range" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shooting range" to mean an enclosed firing range with targets for rifle or....*

---

signal *(noun)*

Any nonverbal action or gesture that encodes a message.

- *Signals from the boat suddenly stopped.*
- *He awaited the signal to start.*

---

traffic island *(noun)*

A curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is excluded; provides safe area for pedestrians.

- *He looked up "traffic island" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "traffic island" to mean a curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is....*

---

walls *(noun)*

A masonry fence (as around an estate or garden).

- *The walls were covered with pictures.*
- *Stomach walls.*

---

web site *(noun)*

A computer connected to the internet that maintains a series of web pages on the World Wide Web.

- *The Israeli web site was damaged by hostile hackers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "web site."*

---

wide area network *(noun)*

A computer network that spans a wider area than does a local area network.

- *Understanding "wide area network" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wide area network."*

---

box seat *(noun)*

The driver's seat on a coach.

- *An armed guard sat in the box with the driver.*
- *He looked up "box seat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brings *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *This brings me to the main point.*
- *She brings a special atmosphere to our meetings.*

---

computer screen *(noun)*

A screen used to display the output of a computer to the user.

- *The article explained what "computer screen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer screen" to mean a screen used to display the output of a computer....*

---

e-mail *(verb)*

Communicate electronically on the computer.

- *She e-mailed me the good news.*
- *Can you use "e-mail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

electric main *(noun)*

A main that distributes electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric main" to mean a main that distributes electricity.*
- *The article explained what "electric main" means with a simple example.*

---

finds *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *The coach explained when to use "finds" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "finds" in real sentences.*

---

jack-in-the-box *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy clown that jumps out of a box when the lid is opened.

- *They discussed "jack-in-the-box" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jack-in-the-box."*

---

machine operation *(noun)*

An elementary operation that a computer is designed and built to perform.

- *In class, the teacher used "machine operation" to mean an elementary operation that a computer is designed....*
- *The article explained what "machine operation" means with a simple example.*

---

memory access *(noun)*

(computer science) the operation of reading or writing stored information.

- *The article explained what "memory access" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "memory access" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paper bag *(noun)*

A bag made of paper or plastic for holding customer's purchases.

- *Understanding "paper bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper bag."*

recommend *(verb)*

Make attractive or acceptable.

- *Honesty recommends any person.*
- *The travel agent recommended strongly that we not travel on Thanksgiving Day.*

silver mine *(noun)*

A mine where silver ore is dug.

- *Understanding "silver mine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silver mine" means with a simple example.*

size stick *(noun)*

A mechanical measuring stick used by shoe fitters to measure the length and width of your foot.

- *The article explained what "size stick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "size stick."*

spoke *(noun)*

One of the crosspieces that form the steps of a ladder.

- *In class, the teacher used "spoke" to mean one of the crosspieces that form the steps of a ladder.*
- *The article explained what "spoke" means with a simple example.*

sports equipment *(noun)*

Equipment needed to participate in a particular sport.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sports equipment."*
- *They discussed "sports equipment" during the group presentation.*

stands *(noun)*

A support for displaying various articles.

- *They discussed "stands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stands" to mean a support for displaying various articles.*

starting handle *(noun)*

Crank used to start an engine.

- *He looked up "starting handle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starting handle."*

wing *(noun)*

A barrier that surrounds the wheels of a vehicle to block splashing water or mud.

- *In Britain they call a fender a wing.*
- *They are the progressive wing of the Republican Party.*

a-bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon in which enormous energy is released by nuclear fission (splitting the nuclei of a heavy element like uranium 235 or plutonium 239).

- *In class, the teacher used "a-bomb" to mean a nuclear weapon in which enormous energy is....*
- *They discussed "a-bomb" during the group presentation.*

cancer drug *(noun)*

Any of several drugs that control or kill neoplastic cells; used in chemotherapy to kill cancer cells; all have unpleasant side effects that may include nausea and vomiting and hair loss and suppression of bone marrow function.

- *In class, the teacher used "cancer drug" to mean any of several drugs that control or kill....*
- *The article explained what "cancer drug" means with a simple example.*

child-proof *(verb)*

Make safe against children.

- *Can you use "child-proof" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "child-proof" carefully so everyone would understand.*

coffee bar *(noun)*

A small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold.

- *The article explained what "coffee bar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee bar."*

---

fill again *(verb)*

Fill something that had previously been emptied.

- *Refill my glass, please.*
- *Can you use "fill again" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

flying field *(noun)*

A place where planes take off and land.

- *The article explained what "flying field" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying field."*

---

foot rule *(noun)*

A ruler one foot long.

- *In class, the teacher used "foot rule" to mean a ruler one foot long.*
- *He looked up "foot rule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gas ring *(noun)*

Gas burner consisting of a circular metal pipe with several small holes through which gas can escape to be burned.

- *They discussed "gas ring" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas ring."*

---

hang in *(verb)*

Be persistent, refuse to stop.

- *Can you use "hang in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hang in" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hang on *(verb)*

Be persistent, refuse to stop.

- *Please hang on while I get your folder.*
- *Can you use "hang on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

major suit *(noun)*

(bridge) a suit of superior scoring value, either spades or hearts.

- *Understanding "major suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "major suit" during the group presentation.*

---

power pack *(noun)*

A device for converting a power supply to a voltage required by particular equipment.

- *Understanding "power pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "power pack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

round file *(noun)*

A file with a circular cross section; used to file the inside of holes.

- *He looked up "round file" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "round file."*

---

seek time *(noun)*

(computer science) the time it takes for a read/write head to move to a specific data track.

- *They discussed "seek time" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seek time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stage setting *(noun)*

Arrangement of scenery and properties to represent the place where a play or movie is enacted.

- *He looked up "stage setting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage setting."*

---

statistics *(noun)*

A branch of applied mathematics concerned with the collection and interpretation of quantitative data and the use of probability theory to estimate population parameters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statistics."*
- *They discussed "statistics" during the group presentation.*

---

stone wall *(noun)*

A fence built of rough stones; used to separate fields.

- *The article explained what "stone wall" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stone wall."*

---

wave off *(verb)*

Dismiss as insignificant.

- *He waved off suggestions of impropriety.*
- *She tried to use "wave off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wide screen *(noun)*

A projection screen that is much wider than it is high.

- *They discussed "wide screen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wide screen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wide-screen *(adjective)*

(motion pictures) projected on a screen with much greater width than height.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wide-screen" when it is (motion pictures) projected on a screen with much....*
- *Would you call this situation "wide-screen"? Explain why.*

---

wild card *(noun)*

A playing card whose value can be determined by the person who holds it.

- *The weather was a wild card.*
- *He looked up "wild card" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cat box *(noun)*

A receptacle for cat excrement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cat box."*
- *He looked up "cat box" because he had never seen it before.*

---

data communication *(noun)*

Electronic transmission of information that has been encoded digitally (as for storage and processing by computers).

- *He looked up "data communication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "data communication."*

---

devices *(noun)*

An inclination or desire; used in the plural in the phrase 'left to your own devices'.

- *Eventually the family left the house to the devices of this malevolent force.*
- *The children were left to their own devices.*

---

digital computer *(noun)*

A computer that represents information by numerical (binary) digits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digital computer."*
- *He looked up "digital computer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dress code *(noun)*

A set of rules specifying the correct manner of dress while on the premises of the institution (or specifying what manner of dress is prohibited).

- *He looked up "dress code" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress code."*

empty *(noun)*

A container that has been emptied.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empty."*
- *They discussed "empty" during the group presentation.*

post hole *(noun)*

A hole dug in the ground to hold a fence post.

- *He looked up "post hole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post hole."*

receiving *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *The lady is receiving Sunday morning.*
- *She tried to use "receiving" carefully so everyone would understand.*

running suit *(noun)*

A matching jacket and pants worn by joggers and made of fabric that absorbs perspiration.

- *In class, the teacher used "running suit" to mean a matching jacket and pants worn by joggers and....*
- *The article explained what "running suit" means with a simple example.*

search engine *(noun)*

A computer program that retrieves documents or files or data from a database or from a computer network (especially from the internet).

- *Understanding "search engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "search engine" during the group presentation.*

stick figure *(noun)*

Drawing of a human or animal that represents the head by a circle and the rest of the body by straight lines.

- *He looked up "stick figure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stick figure" during the group presentation.*

stock exchange *(noun)*

An exchange where security trading is conducted by professional stockbrokers.

- *They discussed "stock exchange" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stock exchange" means with a simple example.*

switch over *(verb)*

Change over, change around, as to a new order or sequence.

- *Learners should practice how to use "switch over" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "switch over" when talking about this idea.*

systems software *(noun)*

A program (as an operating system or compiler or utility program) that controls some aspect of the operation of a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systems software."*
- *They discussed "systems software" during the group presentation.*

time-switch *(noun)*

A switch set to operate at a desired time.

- *In class, the teacher used "time-switch" to mean a switch set to operate at a desired time.*
- *The article explained what "time-switch" means with a simple example.*

truck stop *(noun)*

A roadside service station (and restaurant) that caters to truck drivers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truck stop."*
- *They discussed "truck stop" during the group presentation.*

web page *(noun)*

A document connected to the World Wide Web and viewable by anyone connected to the internet who has a web browser.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "web page."*
- *He looked up "web page" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blow out *(verb)*

Melt, break, or become otherwise unusable.

- *The lightbulbs blew out.*
- *Snuff out the candles.*

---

blow over *(verb)*

Disappear gradually.

- *Learners should practice how to use "blow over" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "blow over" and when to wait.*

---

blow up *(verb)*

To swell or cause to enlarge,.

- *Blow up an image.*
- *Can you use "blow up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

computer memory *(noun)*

An electronic memory device.

- *A memory and the CPU form the central part of a computer to which peripherals are attached.*
- *He looked up "computer memory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conducted *(verb)*

Lead, as in the performance of a composition.

- *Conduct an orchestra; Barenboim conducted the Chicago symphony for years.*
- *They conducted themselves well during these difficult times.*

---

dog-iron *(noun)*

Metal supports for logs in a fireplace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dog-iron."*
- *They discussed "dog-iron" during the group presentation.*

---

fake book *(noun)*

A fake in the form of an imitation book; used to fill bookcases of people who wish to appear scholarly.

- *Understanding "fake book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fake book."*

---

flag *(noun)*

A rectangular piece of fabric used as a signalling device.

- *Understanding "flag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flag" to mean a rectangular piece of fabric used as a signalling....*

---

frame *(noun)*

A framework that supports and protects a picture or a mirror.

- *The frame enhances but is not itself the subject of attention.*
- *The frame was much more valuable than the miror it held.*

---

hot-water bag *(noun)*

A stoppered receptacle (usually made of rubber) that is to be filled with hot water and used for warming a bed or parts of the body.

- *They discussed "hot-water bag" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hot-water bag" to mean a stoppered receptacle (usually made of rubber)....*

---

ice bag *(noun)*

A waterproof bag filled with ice: applied to the body (especially the head) to cool or reduce swelling.

- *They discussed "ice bag" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “ice bag” means with a simple example.*

---

journal box *(noun)*

Metal housing for a journal bearing.

- *Understanding “journal box” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “journal box” because he had never seen it before.*

---

metal bar *(noun)*

Metal that is cast in the shape of a block for convenient handling.

- *Understanding “metal bar” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “metal bar” during the group presentation.*

---

nine-spot *(noun)*

One of four playing cards in a deck with nine pips on the face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nine-spot.”*
- *He looked up “nine-spot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

on-off switch *(noun)*

A hinged switch that can assume either of two positions.

- *They discussed “on-off switch” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “on-off switch” because he had never seen it before.*

---

quarter round *(noun)*

A convex molding having a cross section in the form of a quarter of a circle or of an ellipse.

- *In class, the teacher used “quarter round” to mean a convex molding having a cross section in the form....*
- *The article explained what “quarter round” means with a simple example.*

---

rock garden *(noun)*

A garden featuring rocks; usually alpine plants.

- *Understanding “rock garden” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “rock garden” means with a simple example.*

---

seven iron *(noun)*

Iron with a lofted face for hitting high shots to the green.

- *The article explained what “seven iron” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seven iron.”*

---

small stores *(noun)*

Personal items conforming to regulations that are sold aboard ship or at a naval base and charged to the person’s pay.

- *They discussed “small stores” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “small stores” because he had never seen it before.*

---

surface ship *(noun)*

A warship that operates on the surface of the water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “surface ship.”*
- *He looked up “surface ship” because he had never seen it before.*

---

touch screen *(noun)*

A computer display that enables the user to interact with the computer by touching areas on the screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “touch screen.”*
- *They discussed “touch screen” during the group presentation.*

---

write copy *(verb)*

Write for commercial publications.

- *She writes copy for Harper’s Bazaar.*
- *The coach explained when to use “write copy” and when to wait.*

---

academy *(noun)*

A learned establishment for the advancement of knowledge.

- *He looked up "academy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "academy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adam *(noun)*

Street names for methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adam."*
- *He looked up "adam" because he had never seen it before.*

assume *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *She assumed strange manners.*
- *The gods assume human or animal form in these fables.*

bear upon *(verb)*

Have an effect upon.

- *The coach explained when to use "bear upon" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bear upon" in real sentences.*

bottle *(noun)*

A vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled with milk or formula; used as a substitute for breast feeding infants and very young children.

- *Understanding "bottle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bottle" to mean a vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled....*

branch out *(verb)*

Vary in order to spread risk or to expand.

- *She tried to use "branch out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "branch out" when talking about this idea.*

false face *(noun)*

A mask worn as part of a masquerade costume.

- *In class, the teacher used "false face" to mean a mask worn as part of a masquerade costume.*
- *The article explained what "false face" means with a simple example.*

frame up *(verb)*

Construct by fitting or uniting parts together.

- *The coach explained when to use "frame up" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "frame up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hand truck *(noun)*

A handcart that has a frame with two low wheels and a ledge at the bottom and handles at the top; used to move crates or other heavy objects.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand truck" to mean a handcart that has a frame with two low wheels and....*
- *The article explained what "hand truck" means with a simple example.*

lane *(noun)*

A well-defined track or path; for e.g. swimmers or lines of traffic.

- *Understanding "lane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lane."*

magic eye *(noun)*

A transducer used to detect and measure light and other radiations.

- *He looked up "magic eye" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magic eye."*

primary cell *(noun)*

An electric cell that generates an electromotive force by an irreversible conversion of chemical to electrical energy; cannot be recharged.

- *Understanding “primary cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “primary cell” to mean an electric cell that generates an electromotive....*

---

science museum *(noun)*

A museum that collects and displays objects having scientific interest.

- *Understanding “science museum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “science museum” to mean a museum that collects and displays objects having....*

---

six pack *(noun)*

A carton containing six bottles or cans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “six pack.”*
- *The article explained what “six pack” means with a simple example.*

---

six-pack *(noun)*

A carton containing six bottles or cans.

- *Understanding “six-pack” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “six-pack” to mean a carton containing six bottles or cans.*

---

spring scale *(noun)*

A balance that measure weight by the tension on a helical spring.

- *They discussed “spring scale” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “spring scale” because he had never seen it before.*

---

storage *(noun)*

An electronic memory device.

- *My car is in storage.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “storage.”*

---

t-shirt *(noun)*

A close-fitting pullover shirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “t-shirt.”*
- *He looked up “t-shirt” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tank *(noun)*

A freight car that transports liquids or gases in bulk.

- *He looked up “tank” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tank.”*

---

trading post *(noun)*

A retail store serving a sparsely populated region; usually stocked with a wide variety of merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trading post.”*
- *Understanding “trading post” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

video display *(noun)*

An electronic device that represents information in visual form.

- *They discussed “video display” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “video display” means with a simple example.*

---

watch chain *(noun)*

Short chain or ribbon attaching a pocket watch to a man’s vest.

- *Understanding “watch chain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “watch chain” during the group presentation.*

---

white pages *(noun)*

A telephone directory or section of a directory (usually printed on white paper) where the names of people are listed alphabetically along with their telephone numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white pages.”*
- *He looked up “white pages” because he had never seen it before.*

x ray *(noun)*

A radiogram made by exposing photographic film to X rays; used in medical diagnosis.

- *He looked up "x ray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "x ray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

x-ray *(noun)*

A radiogram made by exposing photographic film to X rays; used in medical diagnosis.

- *They discussed "x-ray" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "x-ray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

assembly line *(noun)*

Mechanical system in a factory whereby an article is conveyed through sites at which successive operations are performed on it.

- *In class, the teacher used "assembly line" to mean mechanical system in a factory whereby an article....*
- *Understanding "assembly line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

basketball *(noun)*

An inflated ball used in playing basketball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basketball."*
- *He looked up "basketball" because he had never seen it before.*

button *(noun)*

An electrical switch operated by pressing.

- *The elevator was operated by push buttons.*
- *They passed out campaign buttons for their candidate.*

command key *(noun)*

(computer science) the key on a computer keyboard that is used (in combination with some other key) to type control characters.

- *He looked up "command key" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "command key" during the group presentation.*

computer software *(noun)*

(computer science) written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory.

- *The market for software is expected to expand.*
- *He looked up "computer software" because he had never seen it before.*

counter *(noun)*

A piece of leather forming the back of a shoe or boot.

- *A counter may be used to stiffen the material around the heel and to give support to the foot.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counter" to mean a piece of leather forming the back of a shoe or boot.*

dry wall *(noun)*

A stone wall made with stones fitted together without mortar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dry wall."*
- *They discussed "dry wall" during the group presentation.*

dry-wall *(verb)*

Construct with drywall.

- *Dry-wall the basement of the house.*
- *She tried to use "dry-wall" carefully so everyone would understand.*

el *(noun)*

A railway that is powered by electricity and that runs on a track that is raised above the street level.

- *They discussed "el" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "el."*

engine block *(noun)*

A metal casting containing the cylinders and cooling ducts of an engine.

- *The engine had to be replaced because the block was cracked.*
- *The article explained what "engine block" means with a simple example.*

---

force feed *(noun)*

Mechanical system of lubricating internal combustion engines in which a pump forces oil into the engine bearings.

- *The article explained what "force feed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "force feed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

funny farm *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *In class, the teacher used "funny farm" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*
- *The article explained what "funny farm" means with a simple example.*

---

hand cream *(noun)*

Moisturizing cream for the hands.

- *The article explained what "hand cream" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hand cream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea steps *(noun)*

(nautical) ladder to be lowered over a ship's side for coming aboard.

- *He looked up "sea steps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea steps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shopping center *(noun)*

Mercantile establishment consisting of a carefully landscaped complex of shops representing leading merchandisers; usually includes restaurants and a convenient parking area; a modern version of the traditional marketplace.

- *The article explained what "shopping center" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shopping center" during the group presentation.*

---

space platform *(noun)*

A manned artificial satellite in a fixed orbit designed for scientific research.

- *The article explained what "space platform" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "space platform" during the group presentation.*

---

square block *(noun)*

A block in the (approximate) shape of a cube.

- *In class, the teacher used "square block" to mean a block in the (approximate) shape of a cube.*
- *He looked up "square block" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supply ship *(noun)*

Ship that usually provides supplies to other ships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supply ship."*
- *He looked up "supply ship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

text file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that contains text (and possibly formatting instructions) using seven-bit ASCII characters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "text file."*
- *Understanding "text file" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

three-way switch *(noun)*

An electric switch that has three terminals; used to control a circuit from two different locations.

- *In class, the teacher used "three-way switch" to mean an electric switch that has three terminals; used....*
- *They discussed "three-way switch" during the group presentation.*

---

u-boat *(noun)*

A submersible warship usually armed with torpedoes.

- *Understanding "u-boat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "u-boat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voice mail *(noun)*

A computerized system for answering and routing telephone calls; telephone messages can be recorded and stored and relayed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voice mail."*
- *He looked up "voice mail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

block of metal *(noun)*

Metal that is cast in the shape of a block for convenient handling.

- *They discussed "block of metal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "block of metal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

color television *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *The article explained what "color television" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "color television" during the group presentation.*

---

computer file *(noun)*

(computer science) a file maintained in computer-readable form.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer file."*
- *The article explained what "computer file" means with a simple example.*

---

digital camera *(noun)*

A camera that encodes an image digitally and store it for later reproduction.

- *The article explained what "digital camera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "digital camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

easy lay *(noun)*

Street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.

- *In class, the teacher used "easy lay" to mean street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.*
- *He looked up "easy lay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electronic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to electronics; concerned with or using devices that operate on principles governing the behavior of electrons.

- *Electronic devices.*
- *Electronic energy.*

---

factory *(noun)*

A plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

- *He looked up "factory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factory."*

---

fire escape *(noun)*

A stairway (often on the outside of a building) that permits exit in the case of fire or other emergency.

- *They discussed "fire escape" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire escape."*

---

fire truck *(noun)*

Any of various large trucks that carry firemen and equipment to the site of a fire.

- *They discussed "fire truck" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fire truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heat engine *(noun)*

Any engine that makes use of heat to do work.

- *In class, the teacher used "heat engine" to mean any engine that makes use of heat to do work.*
- *Understanding "heat engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leading edge *(noun)*

Forward edge of an airfoil.

- *The article explained what "leading edge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leading edge" to mean forward edge of an airfoil.*

light machine gun *(noun)*

A submachine gun not greater than .30 millimeter.

- *They discussed "light machine gun" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "light machine gun" means with a simple example.*

prepare *(verb)*

To prepare verbally, either for written or spoken delivery.

- *Prepare a report.*
- *Prepare a speech.*

prepare for *(verb)*

Prepare mentally or emotionally for something unpleasant.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prepare for" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "prepare for" carefully so everyone would understand.*

receiving set *(noun)*

An electronic receiver that detects and demodulates and amplifies transmitted signals.

- *In class, the teacher used "receiving set" to mean an electronic receiver that detects and demodulates....*
- *Understanding "receiving set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

receiving system *(noun)*

Set that receives radio or tv signals.

- *The article explained what "receiving system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "receiving system" during the group presentation.*

sea boat *(noun)*

A boat that is seaworthy; that is adapted to the open seas.

- *They discussed "sea boat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sea boat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ships *(noun)*

A vessel that carries passengers or freight.

- *They discussed "ships" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ships" because he had never seen it before.*

shot hole *(noun)*

Drill hole for a charge of an explosive.

- *Understanding "shot hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shot hole" during the group presentation.*

software product *(noun)*

Merchandise consisting of a computer program that is offered for sale.

- *Understanding "software product" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "software product."*

staying *(verb)*

Stay the same; remain in a certain state.

- *We are staying in Detroit; we are not moving to Cincinnati.*
- *He did not know how to use "staying" until he saw an example.*

union suit *(noun)*

An undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece.

- *In class, the teacher used “union suit” to mean an undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece.*
- *They discussed “union suit” during the group presentation.*

---

updated *(verb)*

Modernize or bring up to date.

- *We updated the kitchen in the old house.*
- *He did not know how to use “updated” until he saw an example.*

---

american stock exchange *(noun)*

A stock exchange in New York.

- *They discussed “american stock exchange” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american stock exchange.”*

---

battle dress *(noun)*

A military uniform designed for field service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “battle dress.”*
- *He looked up “battle dress” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cable *(noun)*

A television system that transmits over cables.

- *They discussed “cable” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cable” to mean a television system that transmits over cables.*

---

chat show *(noun)*

A program during which well-known people discuss a topic or answer questions telephoned in by the audience.

- *In England they call a talk show a chat show.*
- *The article explained what “chat show” means with a simple example.*

---

code of behavior *(noun)*

A set of conventional principles and expectations that are considered binding on any person who is a member of a particular group.

- *In class, the teacher used “code of behavior” to mean a set of conventional principles and expectations....*
- *The article explained what “code of behavior” means with a simple example.*

---

contact arm *(noun)*

Contact consisting of a conducting arm that rotates over a series of fixed contacts and comes to rest on an outlet.

- *Understanding “contact arm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “contact arm” to mean contact consisting of a conducting arm that rotates....*

---

death row *(noun)*

The cellblock in a prison where those condemned to death await execution.

- *In class, the teacher used “death row” to mean the cellblock in a prison where those condemned to....*
- *The article explained what “death row” means with a simple example.*

---

display board *(noun)*

A vertical surface on which information can be displayed to public view.

- *Understanding “display board” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “display board” to mean a vertical surface on which information can be....*

---

dress ship *(verb)*

Decorate a ship with flags.

- *He did not know how to use “dress ship” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “dress ship” in real sentences.*

---

electric eye *(noun)*

A transducer used to detect and measure light and other radiations.

- *He looked up “electric eye” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electric eye.”*

film advance *(noun)*

A mechanism for advancing film in a camera or projector.

- *Understanding "film advance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "film advance" means with a simple example.*

live load *(noun)*

A variable load on a structure (e.g. a bridge) such as moving traffic.

- *He looked up "live load" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "live load."*

master copy *(noun)*

An original creation (i.e., an audio recording) from which copies can be made.

- *They discussed "master copy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "master copy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matt-up *(verb)*

Change texture so as to become matted and felt-like.

- *The coach explained when to use "matt-up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "matt-up" in real sentences.*

research facility *(noun)*

A center where research is done.

- *Understanding "research facility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "research facility" to mean a center where research is done.*

security measure *(noun)*

An electrical device that sets off an alarm when someone tries to break in.

- *In class, the teacher used "security measure" to mean an electrical device that sets off an alarm when....*
- *The article explained what "security measure" means with a simple example.*

sound hole *(noun)*

A hole in a soundboard (as of a violin) designed to resonate with the tones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound hole."*
- *They discussed "sound hole" during the group presentation.*

american flag *(noun)*

The national flag of the United States of America.

- *Understanding "american flag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "american flag" because he had never seen it before.*

band aid *(noun)*

Trade name for an adhesive bandage to cover small cuts or blisters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "band aid."*
- *They discussed "band aid" during the group presentation.*

bike *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.

- *The article explained what "bike" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bike" to mean a motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.*

black flag *(noun)*

A flag usually bearing a white skull and crossbones on a black background; indicates a pirate ship.

- *The article explained what "black flag" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black flag" to mean a flag usually bearing a white skull and crossbones....*

book matches *(noun)*

A paper match that strikes only on a specially prepared surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "book matches" to mean a paper match that strikes only on a specially....*
- *Understanding "book matches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

branch line *(noun)*

A railway line connected to a trunk line.

- *He looked up "branch line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branch line."*

---

cake *(noun)*

A block of solid substance (such as soap or wax).

- *Understanding "cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

create by mental act *(verb)*

Create mentally and abstractly rather than with one's hands.

- *Learners should practice how to use "create by mental act" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "create by mental act" when talking about this idea.*

---

death bell *(noun)*

A bell rung to announce a death.

- *They discussed "death bell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "death bell" means with a simple example.*

---

driven well *(noun)*

A well made by driving a tube into the earth to a stratum that bears water.

- *In class, the teacher used "driven well" to mean a well made by driving a tube into the earth to a....*
- *The article explained what "driven well" means with a simple example.*

---

editor program *(noun)*

(computer science) a program designed to perform such editorial functions as rearrangement or modification or deletion of data.

- *They discussed "editor program" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "editor program."*

---

flag stop *(noun)*

A small railway station between the principal stations or a station where the train stops only on a signal.

- *Understanding "flag stop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flag stop."*

---

ground-effect machine *(noun)*

A craft capable of moving over water or land on a cushion of air created by jet engines.

- *Understanding "ground-effect machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ground-effect machine" means with a simple example.*

---

internal drive *(noun)*

A drive mounted inside of a computer.

- *The article explained what "internal drive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "internal drive" to mean a drive mounted inside of a computer.*

---

line drawing *(noun)*

A drawing of the outlines of forms or objects.

- *He looked up "line drawing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "line drawing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

master file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that is used as the authority in a given job and that is relatively permanent.

- *Understanding "master file" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "master file" to mean (computer science) a computer file that is used as....*

---

paper feed *(noun)*

A device for inserting sheets of paper into a printer or typewriter.

- *The job was delayed because the paper feed was clogged.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paper feed" to mean a device for inserting sheets of paper into a....*

---

party favor *(noun)*

Souvenir consisting of a small gift given to a guest at a party.

- *In class, the teacher used "party favor" to mean souvenir consisting of a small gift given to a....*
- *The article explained what "party favor" means with a simple example.*

---

pc *(noun)*

A small digital computer based on a microprocessor and designed to be used by one person at a time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pc."*
- *Understanding "pc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pounds *(noun)*

A public enclosure for stray or unlicensed dogs.

- *He got a hernia when he tried to lift 100 pounds.*
- *They discussed "pounds" during the group presentation.*

---

print over *(verb)*

Print (additional text or colors) onto an already imprinted paper.

- *Can you use "print over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "print over" and when to wait.*

---

real storage *(noun)*

The main memory in a virtual memory system.

- *The article explained what "real storage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "real storage" to mean the main memory in a virtual memory system.*

---

safety zone *(noun)*

A curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is excluded; provides safe area for pedestrians.

- *In class, the teacher used "safety zone" to mean a curbed area in a roadway from which traffic is....*
- *They discussed "safety zone" during the group presentation.*

---

screen memory *(noun)*

An imagined memory of a childhood experience; hides another memory of distressing significance.

- *They discussed "screen memory" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "screen memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seats *(noun)*

An area that includes places where several people can sit.

- *He booked their seats in advance.*
- *There were not enough seats for all the guests.*

---

silver screen *(noun)*

A white or silvered surface where pictures can be projected for viewing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver screen."*
- *He looked up "silver screen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slow time scale *(noun)*

(simulation) the time scale used in data processing when the time-scale factor is greater than one.

- *He looked up "slow time scale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slow time scale."*

---

soft-cover *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *In class, the teacher used "soft-cover" to mean a book with paper covers.*
- *He looked up "soft-cover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spring balance *(noun)*

A balance that measure weight by the tension on a helical spring.

- *The article explained what "spring balance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spring balance" to mean a balance that measure weight by the tension on a....*

---

standing stone *(noun)*

A tall upright megalith; found primarily in England and northern France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standing stone."*
- *Understanding "standing stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stayed *(verb)*

Stay the same; remain in a certain state.

- *After graduation, she stayed on in Cambridge as a student adviser.*
- *The smell stayed in the room.*

---

tank top *(noun)*

A tight-fitting sleeveless shirt with wide shoulder straps and low neck and no front opening; often worn over a shirt or blouse.

- *The article explained what "tank top" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tank top" to mean a tight-fitting sleeveless shirt with wide shoulder....*

---

television camera *(noun)*

Television equipment consisting of a lens system that focuses an image on a photosensitive mosaic that is scanned by an electron beam.

- *They discussed "television camera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television camera."*

---

television equipment *(noun)*

Electronic equipment that broadcasts or receives electromagnetic waves representing images and sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "television equipment" to mean electronic equipment that broadcasts or receives....*
- *The article explained what "television equipment" means with a simple example.*

---

three-point switch *(noun)*

An electric switch that has three terminals; used to control a circuit from two different locations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-point switch."*
- *He looked up "three-point switch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tom-tom *(noun)*

Any of various drums with small heads.

- *The article explained what "tom-tom" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tom-tom."*

---

transportation system *(noun)*

A facility consisting of the means and equipment necessary for the movement of passengers or goods.

- *The article explained what "transportation system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "transportation system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tries *(verb)*

Melt (fat or lard) in order to separate out impurities.

- *He did not know how to use "tries" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tries" and when to wait.*

---

two-piece suit *(noun)*

A business suit consisting of a matching jacket and skirt or trousers.

- *Understanding "two-piece suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "two-piece suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white flag *(noun)*

Flag consisting of a piece of white cloth that is hoisted to signal surrender or to ask for a truce.

- *The article explained what "white flag" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white flag."*

---

wine bar *(noun)*

A bar that serves only wine.

- *Understanding "wine bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine bar."*

---

wood block *(noun)*

Engraving consisting of a block of wood with a design cut into it; used to make prints.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood block" to mean engraving consisting of a block of wood with a....*
- *The article explained what "wood block" means with a simple example.*

---

a battery *(noun)*

The battery used to heat the filaments of a vacuum tube.

- *He looked up "a battery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "a battery" to mean the battery used to heat the filaments of a vacuum tube.*

---

balls *(noun)*

A solid projectile that is shot by a musket.

- *She kicked him in the balls and got away.*
- *He stood on the balls of his feet.*

---

blind *(noun)*

A protective covering that keeps things out or hinders sight.

- *They had just moved in and had not put up blinds yet.*
- *He spent hours reading to the blind.*

---

burn out *(verb)*

Melt, break, or become otherwise unusable.

- *The lightbulbs blew out.*
- *He did not know how to use "burn out" until he saw an example.*

---

burn up *(verb)*

Burn completely; be consumed or destroyed by fire.

- *The hut burned down.*
- *Burn off calories through vigorous exercise.*

---

conduct *(verb)*

Lead, as in the performance of a composition.

- *Conduct an orchestra; Barenboim conducted the Chicago symphony for years.*
- *You cannot conduct business like this.*

---

destroy *(verb)*

Do away with, cause the destruction or undoing of.

- *The fire destroyed the house.*
- *The customs agents destroyed the dog that was found to be rabid.*

---

e-bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that explodes in midair and releases a massive burst of electromagnetic energy sufficient to disable computers and telecommunications without killing people or damaging buildings.

- *He looked up "e-bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "e-bomb" to mean a bomb that explodes in midair and releases a....*

evening bag *(noun)*

A handbag used with evening wear.

- *He looked up "evening bag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evening bag."*

farm machine *(noun)*

A machine used in farming.

- *The article explained what "farm machine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farm machine" to mean a machine used in farming.*

fish farm *(noun)*

A workplace (usually a pond) where fish are raised for food.

- *He looked up "fish farm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish farm."*

g suit *(noun)*

Worn by fliers and astronauts to counteract the forces of gravity and acceleration.

- *In class, the teacher used "g suit" to mean worn by fliers and astronauts to counteract the....*
- *They discussed "g suit" during the group presentation.*

guard ship *(noun)*

A warship (at anchor or under way) required to maintain a higher degree of readiness than others in its squadron.

- *The article explained what "guard ship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guard ship" to mean a warship (at anchor or under way) required to....*

high relief *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend out from the background to at least half their depth.

- *They discussed "high relief" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high relief."*

mass-produce *(verb)*

Produce on a large scale.

- *He did not know how to use "mass-produce" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mass-produce" when talking about this idea.*

ohio state university *(noun)*

A university in Columbus, Ohio.

- *Understanding "ohio state university" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ohio state university" during the group presentation.*

paint *(noun)*

A substance used as a coating to protect or decorate a surface (especially a mixture of pigment suspended in a liquid); dries to form a hard coating.

- *Artists use 'paint' and 'pigment' interchangeably.*
- *He dominates play in the paint.*

sound truck *(noun)*

A truck equipped with a loudspeaker and used for advertising.

- *He looked up "sound truck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound truck."*

steam *(verb)*

Cook something by letting steam pass over it.

- *Just steam the vegetables.*
- *The ship steamed off into the Pacific.*

storage area *(noun)*

The space in a ship or aircraft for storing cargo.

- *He looked up "storage area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storage area."*

---

television channel *(noun)*

A television station and its programs.

- *A satellite TV channel.*
- *Surfing through the channels.*

---

tool case *(noun)*

A box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.

- *Understanding "tool case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tool case" to mean a box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.*

---

water bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding water.

- *They discussed "water bottle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water bottle."*

---

water tank *(noun)*

A tank that holds the water used to flush a toilet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water tank."*
- *They discussed "water tank" during the group presentation.*

---

window screen *(noun)*

Screen to keep insects from entering a building through the open window.

- *He looked up "window screen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "window screen" during the group presentation.*

---

world wide web *(noun)*

Computer network consisting of a collection of internet sites that offer text and graphics and sound and animation resources through the hypertext transfer protocol.

- *The article explained what "world wide web" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "world wide web" to mean computer network consisting of a collection of....*

---

action painting *(noun)*

A New York school of painting characterized by freely created abstractions; the first important school of American painting to develop independently of European styles.

- *He looked up "action painting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "action painting."*

---

arm band *(noun)*

A band worn around the arm for decoration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arm band."*
- *The article explained what "arm band" means with a simple example.*

---

attack aircraft *(noun)*

A high-speed military or naval airplane designed to destroy enemy aircraft in the air.

- *Understanding "attack aircraft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "attack aircraft" means with a simple example.*

---

beauty spot *(noun)*

A spot that is worn on a lady's face for adornment.

- *Understanding "beauty spot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beauty spot."*

---

brand-name drug *(noun)*

A drug that has a trade name and is protected by a patent (can be produced and sold only by the company holding the patent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brand-name drug."*

- *The article explained what “brand-name drug” means with a simple example.*

---

burn down *(verb)*

Burn completely; be consumed or destroyed by fire.

- *The hut burned down.*
- *They burned the house and his diaries.*

---

burn off *(verb)*

Clear land of its vegetation by burning it off.

- *Burn off calories through vigorous exercise.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “burn off” in real sentences.*

---

clubs *(noun)*

A building that is occupied by a social club.

- *Clubs were trumps.*
- *The gossip columnist got his information by visiting nightclubs every night.*

---

color television system *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *He looked up “color television system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “color television system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

computer file name *(noun)*

(computer science) the name given to a computer file in order to distinguish it from other files; may contain an extension that indicates the type of file.

- *In class, the teacher used “computer file name” to mean (computer science) the name given to a computer....*
- *The article explained what “computer file name” means with a simple example.*

---

computer user *(noun)*

A person who uses computers for work or entertainment or communication or business.

- *Understanding “computer user” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “computer user” means with a simple example.*

---

driving iron *(noun)*

(golf) the long iron with the most nearly vertical face.

- *The article explained what “driving iron” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “driving iron.”*

---

electric fan *(noun)*

A fan run by an electric motor.

- *Understanding “electric fan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “electric fan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

evening dress *(noun)*

Attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.

- *They discussed “evening dress” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “evening dress” means with a simple example.*

---

fire bell *(noun)*

A bell rung to give a fire alarm.

- *They discussed “fire bell” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fire bell.”*

---

football stadium *(noun)*

A stadium where football games are held.

- *He looked up “football stadium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “football stadium” to mean a stadium where football games are held.*

---

golf course *(noun)*

Course consisting of a large landscaped area for playing golf.

- *The article explained what "golf course" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "golf course" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

head crash *(noun)*

(computer science) a crash of a read/write head in a hard disk drive (usually caused by contact of the head with the surface of the magnetic disk).

- *The article explained what "head crash" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "head crash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

high hat *(noun)*

A man's hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *The article explained what "high hat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "high hat" during the group presentation.*

---

lock *(noun)*

A mechanism that detonates the charge of a gun.

- *They discussed "lock" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lock" means with a simple example.*

---

new york stock exchange *(noun)*

A stock exchange in New York.

- *In class, the teacher used "new york stock exchange" to mean a stock exchange in new york.*
- *He looked up "new york stock exchange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

power tool *(noun)*

A tool driven by a motor.

- *The article explained what "power tool" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "power tool" during the group presentation.*

---

pressure feed *(noun)*

Mechanical system of lubricating internal combustion engines in which a pump forces oil into the engine bearings.

- *They discussed "pressure feed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pressure feed" means with a simple example.*

---

read-only storage *(noun)*

(computer science) memory whose contents can be accessed and read but cannot be changed.

- *He looked up "read-only storage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "read-only storage" during the group presentation.*

---

screen background *(noun)*

(computer science) the area of the screen in graphical user interfaces against which icons and windows appear.

- *In class, the teacher used "screen background" to mean (computer science) the area of the screen in....*
- *They discussed "screen background" during the group presentation.*

---

semi *(noun)*

A truck consisting of a tractor and trailer together.

- *He looked up "semi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semi."*

---

sunday clothes *(noun)*

The best attire you have which is worn to church on Sunday.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunday clothes" to mean the best attire you have which is worn to church on....*
- *The article explained what "sunday clothes" means with a simple example.*

---

three-piece suit *(noun)*

A business suit consisting of a jacket and vest and trousers.

- *In class, the teacher used "three-piece suit" to mean a business suit consisting of a jacket and vest and....*
- *The article explained what "three-piece suit" means with a simple example.*

---

tie *(noun)*

A fastener that serves to join or connect.

- *He stood in front of the mirror tightening his necktie.*
- *He wore a vest and tie.*

---

tie-in *(noun)*

A fastener that serves to join or connect.

- *In class, the teacher used "tie-in" to mean a fastener that serves to join or connect.*
- *He looked up "tie-in" because he had never seen it before.*

---

walking stick *(noun)*

A stick carried in the hand for support in walking.

- *The article explained what "walking stick" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "walking stick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basketball court *(noun)*

The court on which basketball is played.

- *Understanding "basketball court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "basketball court" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cable system *(noun)*

A television system that transmits over cables.

- *In class, the teacher used "cable system" to mean a television system that transmits over cables.*
- *He looked up "cable system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

covered bridge *(noun)*

A bridge whose passageway is protected by a roof and enclosing sides.

- *They discussed "covered bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "covered bridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entertainment center *(noun)*

A wall unit containing sound and television systems.

- *The article explained what "entertainment center" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entertainment center" to mean a wall unit containing sound and television systems.*

---

facing *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects the outside of a building.

- *He looked up "facing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "facing" during the group presentation.*

---

false hair *(noun)*

A covering or bunch of human or artificial hair used for disguise or adornment.

- *The article explained what "false hair" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "false hair" during the group presentation.*

---

fat farm *(noun)*

A health spa that specializes in helping people lose weight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fat farm."*
- *They discussed "fat farm" during the group presentation.*

---

foundation stone *(noun)*

A stone laid at a ceremony to mark the founding of a new building.

- *Understanding "foundation stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "foundation stone" because he had never seen it before.*

hand tool *(noun)*

A tool used with workers' hands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hand tool."*
- *They discussed "hand tool" during the group presentation.*

ice pack *(noun)*

A waterproof bag filled with ice: applied to the body (especially the head) to cool or reduce swelling.

- *Understanding "ice pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ice pack" during the group presentation.*

lay figure *(noun)*

Dummy in the form of an artist's jointed model of the human body.

- *He looked up "lay figure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lay figure."*

little theatre *(noun)*

A small theater for experimental drama or collegiate or community groups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little theatre."*
- *He looked up "little theatre" because he had never seen it before.*

metal wood *(noun)*

Golf wood with a metal head instead of the traditional wooden head.

- *Understanding "metal wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "metal wood" because he had never seen it before.*

nine iron *(noun)*

An iron with considerable loft.

- *He looked up "nine iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nine iron."*

power cable *(noun)*

Cable used to distribute electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "power cable" to mean cable used to distribute electricity.*
- *He looked up "power cable" because he had never seen it before.*

recommended *(verb)*

Make attractive or acceptable.

- *The travel agent recommended strongly that we not travel on Thanksgiving Day.*
- *In everyday English, people use "recommended" when talking about this idea.*

self-taught art *(noun)*

A genre of art and outdoor constructions made by untrained artists who do not recognize themselves as artists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-taught art."*
- *He looked up "self-taught art" because he had never seen it before.*

shoulder *(noun)*

The part of a garment that covers or fits over the shoulder.

- *An ornamental gold braid on the shoulder of his uniform.*
- *The car pulled off onto the shoulder.*

shower *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture that sprays water over you.

- *They installed a shower in the bathroom.*
- *He took a shower after the game.*

sight-read *(verb)*

Perform music from a score without having seen the score before.

- *The coach explained when to use "sight-read" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sight-read" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sleeping room *(noun)*

A room used primarily for sleeping.

- *In class, the teacher used "sleeping room" to mean a room used primarily for sleeping.*
- *He looked up "sleeping room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solar house *(noun)*

A house designed to use solar radiation for heating; usually has large areas of glass in front of heat-absorbing materials.

- *The article explained what "solar house" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "solar house" during the group presentation.*

---

truck bed *(noun)*

The floor or bottom of a wagon or truck or trailer.

- *Understanding "truck bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "truck bed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weapon system *(noun)*

Any instrument or instrumentality used in fighting or hunting.

- *He was licensed to carry a weapon.*
- *The article explained what "weapon system" means with a simple example.*

---

art object *(noun)*

A work of art of some artistic value.

- *This store sells only objets d'art.*
- *In class, the teacher used "art object" to mean a work of art of some artistic value.*

---

beach chair *(noun)*

A folding chair for use outdoors; a wooden frame supports a length of canvas.

- *In class, the teacher used "beach chair" to mean a folding chair for use outdoors; a wooden frame....*
- *Understanding "beach chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabinet *(noun)*

A storage compartment for clothes and valuables; usually it has a lock.

- *In class, the teacher used "cabinet" to mean a storage compartment for clothes and valuables;....*
- *The article explained what "cabinet" means with a simple example.*

---

cap off *(verb)*

Finish or complete, as with some decisive action.

- *He capped off the meeting with a radical proposal.*
- *Can you use "cap off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

church bell *(noun)*

A bell in a church tower (usually sounded to summon people to church).

- *Church bells were ringing all over town.*
- *He looked up "church bell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colour in *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *Can you use "colour in" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "colour in" when talking about this idea.*

---

control panel *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a flat insulated surface that contains switches and dials and meters for controlling other electrical devices.

- *He checked the instrument panel.*

- *The article explained what “control panel” means with a simple example.*

---

crown saw *(noun)*

A saw having teeth around the edge of a hollow cylinder.

- *He looked up “crown saw” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “crown saw” during the group presentation.*

---

data mining *(noun)*

Data processing using sophisticated data search capabilities and statistical algorithms to discover patterns and correlations in large preexisting databases; a way to discover new meaning in data.

- *He looked up “data mining” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “data mining” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drawing board *(noun)*

A smooth board on which paper is placed for making drawings.

- *He looked up “drawing board” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drawing board.”*

---

early warning system *(noun)*

A network of radar installations designed to detect enemy missiles or aircraft while there is still time to intercept them.

- *In class, the teacher used “early warning system” to mean a network of radar installations designed to detect....*
- *Understanding “early warning system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric cell *(noun)*

A device that delivers an electric current as the result of a chemical reaction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electric cell.”*
- *Understanding “electric cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fighting chair *(noun)*

A fixed chair from which a saltwater angler can fight a hooked fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fighting chair.”*
- *They discussed “fighting chair” during the group presentation.*

---

fish joint *(noun)*

A butt joint formed by bolting fish plates to the sides of two rails or beams.

- *He looked up “fish joint” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “fish joint” during the group presentation.*

---

front yard *(noun)*

The yard in front of a house; between the house and the street.

- *The article explained what “front yard” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “front yard.”*

---

fuel cell *(noun)*

Cell that produces electricity by oxidation of fuel (hydrogen and oxygen or zinc and air); often used in electric cars.

- *In class, the teacher used “fuel cell” to mean cell that produces electricity by oxidation of fuel....*
- *The article explained what “fuel cell” means with a simple example.*

---

gallery *(noun)*

A horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a mine.

- *Shooting gallery.*
- *Understanding “gallery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

get rid of *(verb)*

Terminate, end, or take out.

- *Get rid of these old shoes!*
- *The company got rid of all the dead wood.*

---

half-relief *(noun)*

A sculptural relief between low relief and high relief.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-relief."*
- *The article explained what "half-relief" means with a simple example.*

---

highway *(noun)*

A major road for any form of motor transport.

- *The article explained what "highway" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "highway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

house paint *(noun)*

Paint used to cover the exterior woodwork of a house.

- *He looked up "house paint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house paint."*

---

industrial plant *(noun)*

Buildings for carrying on industrial labor.

- *They built a large plant to manufacture automobiles.*
- *In class, the teacher used "industrial plant" to mean buildings for carrying on industrial labor.*

---

kitchen island *(noun)*

An unattached counter in a kitchen that permits access from all sides.

- *They discussed "kitchen island" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitchen island."*

---

main yard *(noun)*

Yard for a square mainsail.

- *The article explained what "main yard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "main yard" during the group presentation.*

---

obtained *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *The coach explained when to use "obtained" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "obtained" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

open sight *(noun)*

Rear gunsight having an open notch instead of a peephole or telescope.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "open sight."*
- *They discussed "open sight" during the group presentation.*

---

prison camp *(noun)*

A camp for trustworthy prisoners employed in government projects.

- *In class, the teacher used "prison camp" to mean a camp for trustworthy prisoners employed in....*
- *The article explained what "prison camp" means with a simple example.*

---

putting iron *(noun)*

The iron normally used on the putting green.

- *The article explained what "putting iron" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "putting iron" to mean the iron normally used on the putting green.*

---

rose garden *(noun)*

A garden for growing roses.

- *In class, the teacher used "rose garden" to mean a garden for growing roses.*
- *They discussed "rose garden" during the group presentation.*

---

rough in *(verb)*

Prepare in preliminary or sketchy form.

- *The coach explained when to use “rough in” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “rough in” until he saw an example.*

---

safety device *(noun)*

A device designed to prevent injury or accidents.

- *In class, the teacher used “safety device” to mean a device designed to prevent injury or accidents.*
- *They discussed “safety device” during the group presentation.*

---

shopping centre *(noun)*

Mercantile establishment consisting of a carefully landscaped complex of shops representing leading merchandisers; usually includes restaurants and a convenient parking area; a modern version of the traditional marketplace.

- *The article explained what “shopping centre” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “shopping centre” during the group presentation.*

---

steel plant *(noun)*

A factory where steel is made.

- *In class, the teacher used “steel plant” to mean a factory where steel is made.*
- *The article explained what “steel plant” means with a simple example.*

---

throw stick *(noun)*

A curved piece of wood; when properly thrown will return to thrower.

- *He looked up “throw stick” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “throw stick.”*

---

top hat *(noun)*

A man’s hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *He looked up “top hat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “top hat.”*

---

trading card *(noun)*

A card with a picture on it; collected and traded by children.

- *They discussed “trading card” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “trading card” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transport ship *(noun)*

A ship for carrying soldiers or military equipment.

- *The article explained what “transport ship” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “transport ship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

v neck *(noun)*

The neck of a garment has the shape in front of the letter V.

- *The article explained what “v neck” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “v neck.”*

---

wedding dress *(noun)*

A gown worn by the bride at a wedding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wedding dress.”*
- *He looked up “wedding dress” because he had never seen it before.*

---

auto *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with four wheels; usually propelled by an internal combustion engine.

- *The article explained what “auto” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “auto” to mean a motor vehicle with four wheels; usually propelled....*

---

beer hall *(noun)*

A hall or barroom featuring beer and (usually) entertainment.

- *They discussed “beer hall” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beer hall” to mean a hall or barroom featuring beer and (usually)....*

dead load *(noun)*

A constant load on a structure (e.g. a bridge) due to the weight of the supported structure itself.

- *In class, the teacher used "dead load" to mean a constant load on a structure (e.g. a bridge) due....*
- *The article explained what "dead load" means with a simple example.*

evening clothes *(noun)*

Attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.

- *He looked up "evening clothes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "evening clothes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

expansion bit *(noun)*

A bit with a cutting blade that can be adjusted to different sizes.

- *In class, the teacher used "expansion bit" to mean a bit with a cutting blade that can be adjusted to....*
- *He looked up "expansion bit" because he had never seen it before.*

fail-safe *(noun)*

A mechanism capable of returning to a safe state in case there is a failure or malfunction.

- *Understanding "fail-safe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fail-safe" during the group presentation.*

guitar *(noun)*

A stringed instrument usually having six strings; played by strumming or plucking.

- *He looked up "guitar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guitar" to mean a stringed instrument usually having six strings;....*

guy cable *(noun)*

A cable, wire, or rope that is used to brace something (especially a tent).

- *In class, the teacher used "guy cable" to mean a cable, wire, or rope that is used to brace....*
- *The article explained what "guy cable" means with a simple example.*

heading *(noun)*

A horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a mine.

- *The heading seemed to have little to do with the text.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heading" to mean a horizontal (or nearly horizontal) passageway in a....*

hearing aid *(noun)*

An electronic device that amplifies sound and is worn to compensate for poor hearing.

- *In class, the teacher used "hearing aid" to mean an electronic device that amplifies sound and is....*
- *They discussed "hearing aid" during the group presentation.*

involving *(verb)*

Make complex or intricate or complicated.

- *The coach explained when to use "involving" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "involving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

labor camp *(noun)*

A penal institution for political prisoners who are used as forced labor.

- *They discussed "labor camp" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "labor camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

low relief *(noun)*

A sculptural relief in which forms extend only slightly from the background; no figures are undercut.

- *They discussed "low relief" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "low relief" because he had never seen it before.*

milk bar *(noun)*

Snack bar that sells milk drinks and light refreshments (such as ice cream).

- *Understanding "milk bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milk bar" to mean snack bar that sells milk drinks and light....*

---

object program *(noun)*

A fully compiled or assembled program ready to be loaded into the computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "object program."*
- *He looked up "object program" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panel light *(noun)*

A light to illuminate an instrument panel.

- *He looked up "panel light" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "panel light" during the group presentation.*

---

pants *(noun)*

Underpants worn by women.

- *He looked up "pants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pants."*

---

re-assume *(verb)*

Take on again, as after a time lapse.

- *He re-assumed his old behavior.*
- *She tried to use "re-assume" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reaction engine *(noun)*

A jet or rocket engine based on a form of aerodynamic propulsion in which the vehicle emits a high-speed stream.

- *The article explained what "reaction engine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reaction engine" during the group presentation.*

---

rough out *(verb)*

Prepare in preliminary or sketchy form.

- *Can you use "rough out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rough out" and when to wait.*

---

sharp *(noun)*

A long thin sewing needle with a sharp point.

- *Understanding "sharp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sharp" during the group presentation.*

---

signal box *(noun)*

A building from which signals are sent to control the movements of railway trains.

- *The article explained what "signal box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "signal box" to mean a building from which signals are sent to control....*

---

sing along *(verb)*

Sing with a choir or an orchestra.

- *Every year the local orchestra and choir perform the 'Messiah' and the audience is invited to sing along.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sing along" and when to wait.*

---

soft-cover book *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *The article explained what "soft-cover book" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft-cover book" to mean a book with paper covers.*

---

stable *(noun)*

A farm building for housing horses or other livestock.

- *They discussed "stable" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "stable" means with a simple example.*

---

steam line *(noun)*

A pipe conducting steam.

- *He looked up "steam line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "steam line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storage space *(noun)*

The area in any structure that provides space for storage.

- *They discussed "storage space" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage space" to mean the area in any structure that provides space for....*

---

university of michigan *(noun)*

A university in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- *They discussed "university of michigan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "university of michigan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

university of west virginia *(noun)*

A university in Morgantown, West Virginia.

- *The article explained what "university of west virginia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "university of west virginia" to mean a university in morgantown, west virginia.*

---

window-dress *(verb)*

Make something appear superficially attractive.

- *Learners should practice how to use "window-dress" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "window-dress" when talking about this idea.*

---

x-ray film *(noun)*

Photographic film used to make X-ray pictures.

- *They discussed "x-ray film" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "x-ray film" to mean photographic film used to make x-ray pictures.*

---

adding machine *(noun)*

A calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.

- *He looked up "adding machine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adding machine" to mean a calculator that performs simple arithmetic functions.*

---

african tea *(noun)*

The leaves of the shrub Catha edulis which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant.

- *Understanding "african tea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "african tea" to mean the leaves of the shrub catha edulis which are....*

---

air transportation system *(noun)*

A transportation system for moving passengers or goods by air.

- *The article explained what "air transportation system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air transportation system" to mean a transportation system for moving passengers or....*

---

and circuit *(noun)*

A circuit in a computer that fires only when all of its inputs fire.

- *Understanding "and circuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "and circuit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

and gate *(noun)*

A circuit in a computer that fires only when all of its inputs fire.

- *In class, the teacher used "and gate" to mean a circuit in a computer that fires only when all of....*
- *The article explained what "and gate" means with a simple example.*

---

beer glass *(noun)*

A relatively large glass for serving beer.

- *In class, the teacher used "beer glass" to mean a relatively large glass for serving beer.*
- *The article explained what "beer glass" means with a simple example.*

bottle bank *(noun)*

A place where bottles can be deposited for recycling.

- *Understanding "bottle bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bottle bank" because he had never seen it before.*

car battery *(noun)*

A lead-acid storage battery in a motor vehicle; usually a 12-volt battery of six cells; the heart of the car's electrical system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "car battery."*
- *He looked up "car battery" because he had never seen it before.*

channel capacity *(noun)*

The maximum data rate that can be attained over a given channel.

- *They discussed "channel capacity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "channel capacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chart *(noun)*

A map designed to assist navigation by air or sea.

- *Understanding "chart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chart" to mean a map designed to assist navigation by air or sea.*

cheese press *(noun)*

A press for shaping cheese curd.

- *He looked up "cheese press" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheese press."*

clothing *(noun)*

A covering designed to be worn on a person's body.

- *He looked up "clothing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clothing" during the group presentation.*

cold cream *(noun)*

A cream used cosmetically (mostly by women) for softening and cleaning the skin.

- *He looked up "cold cream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold cream."*

communication equipment *(noun)*

Facility consisting of the physical plants and equipment for disseminating information.

- *Understanding "communication equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "communication equipment" because he had never seen it before.*

computer display *(noun)*

A screen used to display the output of a computer to the user.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer display."*
- *They discussed "computer display" during the group presentation.*

core memory *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer memory consisting of an array of magnetic cores; now superseded by semiconductor memories.

- *In class, the teacher used "core memory" to mean (computer science) a computer memory consisting of....*
- *He looked up "core memory" because he had never seen it before.*

defence system *(noun)*

The weaponry available for the defense of a region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defence system."*
- *He looked up "defence system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drinking glass *(noun)*

A container for holding liquids while drinking.

- *Understanding "drinking glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drinking glass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

format *(verb)*

Set (printed matter) into a specific format.

- *Format this letter so it can be printed out.*
- *Please format this disk before entering data!*

---

gate *(noun)*

A computer circuit with several inputs but only one output that can be activated by particular combinations of inputs.

- *The article explained what "gate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gate."*

---

golf-club *(noun)*

Golf equipment used by a golfer to hit a golf ball.

- *The article explained what "golf-club" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golf-club" to mean golf equipment used by a golfer to hit a golf ball.*

---

gotten *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *In everyday English, people use "gotten" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "gotten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

h-bomb *(noun)*

A nuclear weapon that releases atomic energy by union of light (hydrogen) nuclei at high temperatures to form helium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "h-bomb."*
- *He looked up "h-bomb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holding device *(noun)*

A device for holding something.

- *They discussed "holding device" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "holding device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mount *(noun)*

A mounting consisting of a piece of metal (as in a ring or other jewelry) that holds a gem in place.

- *The diamond was in a plain gold mount.*
- *They discussed "mount" during the group presentation.*

---

or circuit *(noun)*

A gate circuit in a computer that fires when any of its inputs fire.

- *He looked up "or circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "or circuit" to mean a gate circuit in a computer that fires when any of....*

---

or gate *(noun)*

A gate circuit in a computer that fires when any of its inputs fire.

- *Understanding "or gate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "or gate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

permanent press *(noun)*

A fabric that has been chemically processed to resist wrinkles and hold its shape.

- *They discussed "permanent press" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permanent press."*

picture frame *(noun)*

A framework in which a picture is mounted.

- *They discussed "picture frame" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picture frame."*

piece goods *(noun)*

Merchandise in the form of fabrics sold by the yard.

- *He looked up "piece goods" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piece goods."*

prison farm *(noun)*

A camp for trustworthy prisoners employed in government projects.

- *They discussed "prison farm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prison farm" because he had never seen it before.*

raw data *(noun)*

Unanalyzed data; data not yet subjected to analysis.

- *He looked up "raw data" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raw data" to mean unanalyzed data; data not yet subjected to analysis.*

recording system *(noun)*

Audio system for recoding sound.

- *He looked up "recording system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "recording system" during the group presentation.*

service cap *(noun)*

A cap with a flat circular top and a visor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service cap."*
- *He looked up "service cap" because he had never seen it before.*

shipping room *(noun)*

A room where goods are packaged and shipped.

- *They discussed "shipping room" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shipping room" to mean a room where goods are packaged and shipped.*

shooting stick *(noun)*

Device that resembles a spiked walking stick but the top opens into a seat.

- *The article explained what "shooting stick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shooting stick" to mean device that resembles a spiked walking stick but....*

smoking room *(noun)*

Room in a hotel or club set apart for smokers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smoking room."*
- *The article explained what "smoking room" means with a simple example.*

state highway *(noun)*

A broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.

- *He looked up "state highway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "state highway."*

steam room *(noun)*

A room that can be filled with steam in which people bathe; 'vapour bath' is a British term.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam room."*
- *He looked up "steam room" because he had never seen it before.*

supporting structure *(noun)*

A structure that serves to support something.

- *Understanding "supporting structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supporting structure."*

---

thin out *(verb)*

Lessen the strength or flavor of a solution or mixture.

- *Thin out the young plants.*
- *Towards the end of town, the houses thinned out.*

---

upper surface *(noun)*

The side that is uppermost.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upper surface."*
- *He looked up "upper surface" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wall painting *(noun)*

A painting that is applied to a wall surface.

- *Understanding "wall painting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wall painting" during the group presentation.*

---

war paint *(noun)*

Cosmetics applied to the face to improve or change your appearance.

- *Understanding "war paint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "war paint" during the group presentation.*

---

white tie *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *They discussed "white tie" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white tie."*

---

x-ray picture *(noun)*

A radiogram made by exposing photographic film to X rays; used in medical diagnosis.

- *The article explained what "x-ray picture" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "x-ray picture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auto part *(noun)*

A component of an automobile.

- *His business is auto parts.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auto part" to mean a component of an automobile.*

---

b battery *(noun)*

Battery for supplying a constant positive voltage to the plate of a vacuum tube.

- *They discussed "b battery" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "b battery" to mean battery for supplying a constant positive voltage....*

---

baseball field *(noun)*

The baseball playing field.

- *Understanding "baseball field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baseball field" to mean the baseball playing field.*

---

bay window *(noun)*

A window that sticks out from the outside wall of a house.

- *He looked up "bay window" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bay window" to mean a window that sticks out from the outside wall of a....*

---

bedroom *(noun)*

A room used primarily for sleeping.

- *In class, the teacher used "bedroom" to mean a room used primarily for sleeping.*

- *The article explained what "bedroom" means with a simple example.*

black tie *(noun)*

A black bow tie worn with a dinner jacket.

- *They discussed "black tie" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black tie" to mean a black bow tie worn with a dinner jacket.*

c battery *(noun)*

Battery used to maintain the grid potential in a vacuum tube.

- *In class, the teacher used "c battery" to mean battery used to maintain the grid potential in a....*
- *The article explained what "c battery" means with a simple example.*

cats *(noun)*

The leaves of the shrub Catha edulis which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cats."*
- *The article explained what "cats" means with a simple example.*

coal house *(noun)*

A shed for storing coal.

- *They discussed "coal house" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coal house" means with a simple example.*

code flag *(noun)*

One of an international code of flag signals used between ships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "code flag."*
- *He looked up "code flag" because he had never seen it before.*

colors *(noun)*

A distinguishing emblem.

- *His tie proclaimed his school colors.*
- *Each flavor of quarks comes in three colors.*

courts *(noun)*

The residence of a sovereign or nobleman.

- *In class, the teacher used "courts" to mean the residence of a sovereign or nobleman.*
- *He looked up "courts" because he had never seen it before.*

fly bridge *(noun)*

The highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small (often open) deck above the pilot house.

- *In class, the teacher used "fly bridge" to mean the highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small....*
- *The article explained what "fly bridge" means with a simple example.*

gas bomb *(noun)*

A bomb laden with chemical agents that are released when the bomb explodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas bomb."*
- *He looked up "gas bomb" because he had never seen it before.*

gear *(noun)*

A mechanism for transmitting motion for some specific purpose (as the steering gear of a vehicle).

- *The fool got his tie caught in the geartrain.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gear."*

george washington bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey.

- *Understanding "george washington bridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "george washington bridge" means with a simple example.*

get rolling *(verb)*

Start to be active.

- *Get cracking, please!*
- *Can you use “get rolling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gold plate *(noun)*

A thin plating of gold on something.

- *He looked up “gold plate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gold plate.”*

---

hard shoulder *(noun)*

A paved strip beside a motorway (for stopping in emergencies).

- *The article explained what “hard shoulder” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hard shoulder.”*

---

infrastructure *(noun)*

The stock of basic facilities and capital equipment needed for the functioning of a country or area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “infrastructure.”*
- *The article explained what “infrastructure” means with a simple example.*

---

l-plate *(noun)*

A square plate bearing the letter L that is attached to both ends of a car to indicate that the driver is a learner.

- *The article explained what “l-plate” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “l-plate.”*

---

laughing gas *(noun)*

Inhalation anesthetic used as an anesthetic in dentistry and surgery.

- *In class, the teacher used “laughing gas” to mean inhalation anesthetic used as an anesthetic in....*
- *The article explained what “laughing gas” means with a simple example.*

---

long pants *(noun)*

Trousers reaching to the foot.

- *In class, the teacher used “long pants” to mean trousers reaching to the foot.*
- *The article explained what “long pants” means with a simple example.*

---

look sharp *(verb)*

Act or move at high speed.

- *In everyday English, people use “look sharp” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “look sharp” in real sentences.*

---

men’s *(noun)*

A public toilet for men.

- *In class, the teacher used “men’s” to mean a public toilet for men.*
- *The article explained what “men’s” means with a simple example.*

---

neck opening *(noun)*

An opening in a garment for the neck of the wearer; a part of the garment near the wearer’s neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “neck opening.”*
- *Understanding “neck opening” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilot bit *(noun)*

A small bit that drills a first hole to guide a larger drill.

- *The article explained what “pilot bit” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pilot bit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilot light *(noun)*

Small auxiliary gas burner that provides a flame to ignite a larger gas burner.

- *He looked up “pilot light” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilot light.”*

---

railway *(noun)*

A line of track providing a runway for wheels.

- *They discussed “railway” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “railway” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ring mail *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ring mail.”*
- *He looked up “ring mail” because he had never seen it before.*

---

settlement house *(noun)*

A center in an underprivileged area that provides community services.

- *They discussed “settlement house” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “settlement house” to mean a center in an underprivileged area that provides....*

---

shift key *(noun)*

The key on the typewriter keyboard that shifts from lower-case letters to upper-case letters.

- *The article explained what “shift key” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “shift key” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shooting iron *(noun)*

A firearm that is held and fired with one hand.

- *The article explained what “shooting iron” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shooting iron.”*

---

soft drug *(noun)*

A drug of abuse that is considered relatively mild and not likely to cause addiction.

- *He looked up “soft drug” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soft drug.”*

---

sports stadium *(noun)*

A large structure for open-air sports or entertainments.

- *He looked up “sports stadium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sports stadium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stick horse *(noun)*

A child’s plaything consisting on an imitation horse’s head on one end of a stick.

- *The article explained what “stick horse” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stick horse” to mean a child’s plaything consisting on an imitation....*

---

top lift *(noun)*

The bottom layer of a heel.

- *He looked up “top lift” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “top lift” to mean the bottom layer of a heel.*

---

trading floor *(noun)*

A large room in a exchange where the trading is done.

- *He is a floor trader.*
- *The article explained what “trading floor” means with a simple example.*

---

transition *(verb)*

Cause to convert or undergo a transition.

- *The company had to transition the old practices to modern technology.*
- *The airline transitioned to more fuel-efficient jets.*

trouble-shoot *(verb)*

Solve problems.

- *He is known to be good at trouble-shooting.*
- *He did not know how to use "trouble-shoot" until he saw an example.*

union flag *(noun)*

National flag of the United Kingdom.

- *They discussed "union flag" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "union flag" means with a simple example.*

video recording *(noun)*

A recording of both the visual and audible components (especially one containing a recording of a movie or television program).

- *In class, the teacher used "video recording" to mean a recording of both the visual and audible....*
- *The article explained what "video recording" means with a simple example.*

water tower *(noun)*

A large reservoir for water.

- *In class, the teacher used "water tower" to mean a large reservoir for water.*
- *Understanding "water tower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

water wheel *(noun)*

A wheel that rotates by direct action of water; a simple turbine.

- *Understanding "water wheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "water wheel" during the group presentation.*

wood file *(noun)*

A coarse file with sharp pointed projections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood file."*
- *They discussed "wood file" during the group presentation.*

acid *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *They discussed "acid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acid" because he had never seen it before.*

air lock *(noun)*

A chamber that provides access to space where air is under pressure.

- *They discussed "air lock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air lock" to mean a chamber that provides access to space where air....*

army tank *(noun)*

An enclosed armored military vehicle; has a cannon and moves on caterpillar treads.

- *The article explained what "army tank" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "army tank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bars *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of two parallel wooden rods supported on uprights.

- *There were bars in the windows to prevent escape.*
- *The orchestra omitted the last twelve bars of the song.*

castle *(noun)*

A large building formerly occupied by a ruler and fortified against attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "castle" to mean a large building formerly occupied by a ruler and....*
- *The article explained what "castle" means with a simple example.*

clean bomb *(noun)*

An atom bomb leaving little or no radioactive contamination.

- *The article explained what "clean bomb" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clean bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cold frame *(noun)*

Protective covering consisting of a wooden frame with a glass top in which small plants are protected from the cold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold frame."*
- *He looked up "cold frame" because he had never seen it before.*

---

control tower *(noun)*

A tower with an elevated workspace enclosed in glass for the visual observation of aircraft around an airport.

- *In class, the teacher used "control tower" to mean a tower with an elevated workspace enclosed in....*
- *He looked up "control tower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

digital communication *(noun)*

Electronic transmission of information that has been encoded digitally (as for storage and processing by computers).

- *He looked up "digital communication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "digital communication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drawing table *(noun)*

A worktable with adjustable top.

- *He looked up "drawing table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawing table."*

---

drug of abuse *(noun)*

A drug that is taken for nonmedicinal reasons (usually for mind-altering effects); drug abuse can lead to physical and mental damage and (with some substances) dependence and addiction.

- *The article explained what "drug of abuse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drug of abuse" to mean a drug that is taken for nonmedicinal reasons....*

---

electronic information service *(noun)*

(computer science) a database that can be accessed by computers.

- *They discussed "electronic information service" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "electronic information service" because he had never seen it before.*

---

empire state building *(noun)*

A skyscraper built in New York City in 1931; 1250 feet tall.

- *The article explained what "empire state building" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empire state building."*

---

felt tip *(noun)*

A pen with a writing tip made of felt (trade name Magic Marker).

- *In class, the teacher used "felt tip" to mean a pen with a writing tip made of felt (trade name....*
- *He looked up "felt tip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

first gear *(noun)*

The lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a motor vehicle; used to start a car moving.

- *The article explained what "first gear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first gear" to mean the lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a....*

---

flash *(noun)*

A bright patch of color used for decoration or identification.

- *Red flashes adorned the airplane.*
- *A flash sewn on his sleeve indicated the unit he belonged to.*

---

fort *(noun)*

A fortified military post where troops are stationed.

- *They discussed "fort" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fort" to mean a fortified military post where troops are stationed.*

---

gear up *(verb)*

Make ready or suitable or equip in advance for a particular purpose or for some use, event, etc.

- *The coach explained when to use "gear up" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "gear up" until he saw an example.*

---

give the gate *(verb)*

Terminate a relationship abruptly.

- *Mary gave John the axe after she saw him with another woman.*
- *He did not know how to use "give the gate" until he saw an example.*

---

golf range *(noun)*

A practice range for practicing golf shots.

- *The article explained what "golf range" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golf range" to mean a practice range for practicing golf shots.*

---

grace cup *(noun)*

Cup to be passed around for the final toast after a meal.

- *He looked up "grace cup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grace cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

highway system *(noun)*

A transportation system consisting of roads for motor transport.

- *He looked up "highway system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highway system" to mean a transportation system consisting of roads for....*

---

horses *(noun)*

A framework for holding wood that is being sawed.

- *In class, the teacher used "horses" to mean a framework for holding wood that is being sawed.*
- *Understanding "horses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot plate *(noun)*

A portable electric appliance for heating or cooking or keeping food warm.

- *The article explained what "hot plate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot plate."*

---

iron horse *(noun)*

(c. 1840) an early term for a locomotive.

- *The article explained what "iron horse" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron horse."*

---

jump seat *(noun)*

A folding seat in an automobile.

- *They discussed "jump seat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jump seat" means with a simple example.*

---

key pattern *(noun)*

An ornamental pattern consisting of repeated vertical and horizontal lines (often in relief).

- *They discussed "key pattern" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "key pattern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mac *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *They discussed "mac" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mac" means with a simple example.*

---

navy base *(noun)*

Base of operations for a naval fleet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “navy base.”*
- *They discussed “navy base” during the group presentation.*

---

networks *(noun)*

A system of intersecting lines or channels.

- *The networks compete to broadcast important sports events.*
- *They discussed “networks” during the group presentation.*

---

object code *(noun)*

The machine-language output of a compiler that is ready for execution on a particular computer.

- *In class, the teacher used “object code” to mean the machine-language output of a compiler that is....*
- *The article explained what “object code” means with a simple example.*

---

pc board *(noun)*

A removable circuit board for a personal computer; fits into a slot in the mother board.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pc board.”*
- *He looked up “pc board” because he had never seen it before.*

---

phones *(verb)*

Get or try to get into communication (with someone) by telephone.

- *He did not know how to use “phones” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “phones” in real sentences.*

---

point-and-shoot camera *(noun)*

A lightweight photographic camera with an autofocus.

- *The article explained what “point-and-shoot camera” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “point-and-shoot camera.”*

---

producing *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *He did not know how to use “producing” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “producing” and when to wait.*

---

roman law *(noun)*

The legal code of ancient Rome; codified under Justinian; the basis for many modern systems of civil law.

- *The article explained what “roman law” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “roman law.”*

---

sea lane *(noun)*

A lane at sea that is a regularly used route for vessels.

- *They discussed “sea lane” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “sea lane” because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-destroy *(verb)*

Do away with oneself or itself.

- *Can you use “self-destroy” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “self-destroy” until he saw an example.*

---

shower room *(noun)*

A room with several showers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shower room.”*
- *Understanding “shower room” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smoke screen *(noun)*

An action intended to conceal or confuse or obscure.

- *Requesting new powers of surveillance is just a smokescreen to hide their failures.*
- *The article explained what "smoke screen" means with a simple example.*

---

speaker system *(noun)*

Electro-acoustic transducer that converts electrical signals into sounds loud enough to be heard at a distance.

- *He looked up "speaker system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "speaker system" during the group presentation.*

---

tea garden *(noun)*

A public garden where tea is served.

- *They discussed "tea garden" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tea garden" because he had never seen it before.*

---

victory garden *(noun)*

A kitchen garden planted during wartime to relieve food shortages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victory garden."*
- *Understanding "victory garden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wash off *(verb)*

Remove by the application of water or other liquid and soap or some other cleaning agent.

- *He washed the dirt from his coat.*
- *The nurse washed away the blood.*

---

wash out *(verb)*

Lose color in the process of being washed.

- *The expensive shirt washed out in the German washing machine.*
- *The storm had washed out the game.*

---

watch cap *(noun)*

A knitted dark blue wool cap worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather.

- *They discussed "watch cap" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "watch cap" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow jack *(noun)*

Yellow flag hoist on a ship in quarantine.

- *They discussed "yellow jack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow jack."*

---

audio system *(noun)*

A system of electronic equipment for recording or reproducing sound.

- *The article explained what "audio system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audio system" to mean a system of electronic equipment for recording or....*

---

bath *(noun)*

A vessel containing liquid in which something is immersed (as to process it or to maintain it at a constant temperature or to lubricate it).

- *She soaked the etching in an acid bath.*
- *He has a good bath every morning.*

---

burn center *(noun)*

A center where patients with severe burns can be treated.

- *Understanding "burn center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "burn center" during the group presentation.*

---

camp chair *(noun)*

A light folding chair.

- *Understanding "camp chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "camp chair" means with a simple example.*

card index *(noun)*

An alphabetical listing of items (e.g., books in a library) with a separate card for each item.

- *In class, the teacher used "card index" to mean an alphabetical listing of items (e.g., books in a....*
- *They discussed "card index" during the group presentation.*

cat suit *(noun)*

A tight-fitting garment of stretchy material that covers the body from the shoulders to the thighs (and may have long sleeves or legs reaching down to the ankles); worn by ballet dancers and acrobats for practice or performance.

- *They discussed "cat suit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cat suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

church hat *(noun)*

A fanciful hat of the kind worn by Black women for Sunday worship.

- *Understanding "church hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "church hat."*

components *(noun)*

An artifact that is one of the individual parts of which a composite entity is made up; especially a part that can be separated from or attached to a system.

- *Spare components for cars.*
- *Understanding "components" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cover plate *(noun)*

Covering consisting of a plate used to cover over or close in a chamber or receptacle.

- *They discussed "cover plate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cover plate."*

dry fly *(noun)*

A fly (fisherman's lure) that skims the surface of the water.

- *Understanding "dry fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dry fly" means with a simple example.*

fire tower *(noun)*

A watchtower where a lookout is posted to watch for fires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire tower."*
- *He looked up "fire tower" because he had never seen it before.*

flying bridge *(noun)*

The highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small (often open) deck above the pilot house.

- *In class, the teacher used "flying bridge" to mean the highest navigational bridge on a ship; a small....*
- *He looked up "flying bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

french roof *(noun)*

A mansard roof with sides that are nearly perpendicular.

- *Understanding "french roof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french roof" to mean a mansard roof with sides that are nearly perpendicular.*

gas tank *(noun)*

A tank for holding gasoline to supply a vehicle.

- *The article explained what "gas tank" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas tank."*

ground cable *(noun)*

A mooring cable; runs from a buoy to a mooring anchor.

- *Understanding "ground cable" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ground cable" to mean a mooring cable; runs from a buoy to a mooring anchor.*

high gear *(noun)*

A forward gear with a gear ratio that gives the greatest vehicle velocity for a given engine speed.

- *They discussed "high gear" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high gear" to mean a forward gear with a gear ratio that gives the....*

---

interior door *(noun)*

A door that closes off rooms within a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "interior door" to mean a door that closes off rooms within a building.*
- *The article explained what "interior door" means with a simple example.*

---

labour camp *(noun)*

A penal institution for political prisoners who are used as forced labor.

- *Understanding "labour camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "labour camp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

letter bomb *(noun)*

A thin explosive device inside an envelope or package and detonated when opened.

- *In class, the teacher used "letter bomb" to mean a thin explosive device inside an envelope or....*
- *The article explained what "letter bomb" means with a simple example.*

---

mouth hole *(noun)*

A hole (as in a ski mask) for the mouth.

- *They discussed "mouth hole" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mouth hole" to mean a hole (as in a ski mask) for the mouth.*

---

paper plate *(noun)*

A disposable plate made of cardboard.

- *He looked up "paper plate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paper plate" to mean a disposable plate made of cardboard.*

---

plastic art *(noun)*

The arts of shaping or modeling; carving and sculpture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plastic art."*
- *Understanding "plastic art" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screen actor *(noun)*

An actor who plays a role in a film.

- *The article explained what "screen actor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "screen actor" to mean an actor who plays a role in a film.*

---

side pocket *(noun)*

A pocket on the side of a billiard table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "side pocket."*
- *They discussed "side pocket" during the group presentation.*

---

tape *(noun)*

A long thin piece of cloth or paper as used for binding or fastening.

- *He used a piece of tape for a belt.*
- *He wrapped a tape around the package.*

---

voting machine *(noun)*

A mechanical device for recording and counting votes mechanically.

- *He looked up "voting machine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voting machine."*

---

aircraft engine *(noun)*

The engine that powers and aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "aircraft engine" to mean the engine that powers and aircraft.*

- *The article explained what “aircraft engine” means with a simple example.*

arm guard *(noun)*

A pad worn by football players and hockey goalkeepers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arm guard.”*
- *He looked up “arm guard” because he had never seen it before.*

art gallery *(noun)*

A room or series of rooms where works of art are exhibited.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “art gallery.”*
- *Understanding “art gallery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

assembly plant *(noun)*

A factory where manufactured parts are assembled into a finished product.

- *They discussed “assembly plant” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “assembly plant.”*

avenue *(noun)*

A wide street or thoroughfare.

- *They explored every avenue they could think of.*
- *It promises to open new avenues to understanding.*

bags *(noun)*

A flexible container with a single opening.

- *They discussed “bags” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bags” to mean a flexible container with a single opening.*

beer garden *(noun)*

Tavern with an outdoor area (usually resembling a garden) where beer and other alcoholic drinks are served.

- *The article explained what “beer garden” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “beer garden” to mean tavern with an outdoor area (usually resembling a....*

blocks *(noun)*

A platform from which an auctioneer sells.

- *The pyramids were built with large stone blocks.*
- *Since blocks are often defined as a single sector, the terms ‘block’ and ‘sector’ are sometimes used interchangeably.*

clock *(verb)*

Measure the time or duration of an event or action or the person who performs an action in a certain period of time.

- *He clocked the runners.*
- *She tried to use “clock” carefully so everyone would understand.*

computer memory unit *(noun)*

A unit for measuring computer memory.

- *He looked up “computer memory unit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “computer memory unit” during the group presentation.*

copies *(noun)*

A thing made to be similar or identical to another thing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “copies.”*
- *He looked up “copies” because he had never seen it before.*

desk *(noun)*

A piece of furniture with a writing surface and usually drawers or other compartments.

- *The article explained what “desk” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “desk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dress suit *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *He looked up "dress suit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress suit."*

---

evening shirt *(noun)*

A man's white shirt (with a starch front) for evening wear (usually with a tuxedo).

- *Understanding "evening shirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "evening shirt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

felt hat *(noun)*

A hat made of felt with a creased crown.

- *Understanding "felt hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felt hat."*

---

fishing line *(noun)*

A length of cord to which the leader and float and sinker and hook are attached.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing line" to mean a length of cord to which the leader and float and....*
- *Understanding "fishing line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flat file *(noun)*

A file with two flat surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flat file."*
- *Understanding "flat file" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garden chair *(noun)*

Chair left outside for use on a lawn or in a garden.

- *In class, the teacher used "garden chair" to mean chair left outside for use on a lawn or in a garden.*
- *The article explained what "garden chair" means with a simple example.*

---

gear case *(noun)*

The shell (metal casing) in which a train of gears is sealed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gear case."*
- *They discussed "gear case" during the group presentation.*

---

golf-club head *(noun)*

(golf) the head of the club which strikes the ball.

- *They discussed "golf-club head" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "golf-club head" means with a simple example.*

---

grounds *(noun)*

The enclosed land around a house or other building.

- *It is a Middle Eastern custom to read your future in your coffee grounds.*
- *The grounds for their declaration.*

---

gym *(noun)*

Athletic facility equipped for sports or physical training.

- *The article explained what "gym" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gym" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

head gate *(noun)*

A gate upstream from a lock or canal that is used to control the flow of water at the upper end.

- *They discussed "head gate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "head gate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horror *(noun)*

Something that inspires dislike; something horrible.

- *The painting that others found so beautiful was a horror to him.*
- *Understanding "horror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hot-water bottle *(noun)*

A stoppered receptacle (usually made of rubber) that is to be filled with hot water and used for warming a bed or parts of the body.

- *The article explained what "hot-water bottle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hot-water bottle" during the group presentation.*

---

hot-water tank *(noun)*

A heater and storage tank to supply heated water.

- *They discussed "hot-water tank" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hot-water tank" means with a simple example.*

---

jail cell *(noun)*

A room where a prisoner is kept.

- *In class, the teacher used "jail cell" to mean a room where a prisoner is kept.*
- *The article explained what "jail cell" means with a simple example.*

---

memory device *(noun)*

A device that preserves information for retrieval.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memory device."*
- *Understanding "memory device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

open circuit *(noun)*

An incomplete electrical circuit in which no current flows.

- *The article explained what "open circuit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "open circuit" to mean an incomplete electrical circuit in which no....*

---

output *(verb)*

To create or manufacture a specific amount.

- *The computer is outputting the data from the job I'm running.*
- *He did not know how to use "output" until he saw an example.*

---

pa system *(noun)*

An electronic amplification system used as a communication system in public areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "pa system" to mean an electronic amplification system used as a....*
- *They discussed "pa system" during the group presentation.*

---

picture hat *(noun)*

A woman's dressy hat with a wide brim.

- *The article explained what "picture hat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "picture hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plastic film *(noun)*

A thin sheet of (usually plastic and usually transparent) material used to wrap or cover things.

- *Understanding "plastic film" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "plastic film" means with a simple example.*

---

pocket book *(noun)*

Pocket-sized paperback book.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pocket book."*
- *He looked up "pocket book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pull chain *(noun)*

A chain (usually with a handle at the end) that is pulled in order to operate some mechanism (e.g. to flush a toilet).

- *Understanding "pull chain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pull chain" during the group presentation.*

railway system *(noun)*

Line that is the commercial organization responsible for operating a system of transportation for trains that pull passengers or freight.

- *In class, the teacher used "railway system" to mean line that is the commercial organization....*
- *Understanding "railway system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

riding light *(noun)*

A light in the rigging of a ship that is riding at anchor.

- *They discussed "riding light" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "riding light" means with a simple example.*

roll-on roll-off *(noun)*

A method of transport (as a ferry or train or plane) that vehicles roll onto at the beginning and roll off of at the destination.

- *He looked up "roll-on roll-off" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roll-on roll-off."*

roman building *(noun)*

A building constructed by the ancient Romans.

- *The article explained what "roman building" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman building" to mean a building constructed by the ancient romans.*

second gear *(noun)*

The gear that has the second lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a motor vehicle.

- *He had to shift down into second to make the hill.*
- *The article explained what "second gear" means with a simple example.*

shopping bag *(noun)*

A bag made of plastic or strong paper (often with handles); used to transport goods after shopping.

- *Understanding "shopping bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shopping bag" during the group presentation.*

shoulder board *(noun)*

Epaulets that indicate rank.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoulder board" to mean epaulets that indicate rank.*
- *He looked up "shoulder board" because he had never seen it before.*

teaching aid *(noun)*

Materials and equipment used in teaching.

- *They discussed "teaching aid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teaching aid."*

time exposure *(noun)*

A photograph produced with a relatively long exposure time.

- *He looked up "time exposure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "time exposure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tip table *(noun)*

A pedestal table whose top is hinged so that it can be tilted to a vertical position.

- *The article explained what "tip table" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tip table" during the group presentation.*

tower of london *(noun)*

A fortress in London on the Thames; used as a palace and a state prison and now as a museum containing the crown jewels.

- *In class, the teacher used "tower of london" to mean a fortress in london on the thames; used as a....*
- *They discussed "tower of london" during the group presentation.*

wall panel *(noun)*

Paneling that forms part of a wall.

- *Understanding "wall panel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wall panel" during the group presentation.*

---

wall plate *(noun)*

Plate (a timber along the top of a wall) to support the ends of joists, etc., and distribute the load.

- *Understanding "wall plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wall plate" means with a simple example.*

---

wash away *(verb)*

Remove by the application of water or other liquid and soap or some other cleaning agent.

- *He washed the dirt from his coat.*
- *The nurse washed away the blood.*

---

water gate *(noun)*

Regulator consisting of a valve or gate that controls the rate of water flow through a sluice.

- *In class, the teacher used "water gate" to mean regulator consisting of a valve or gate that....*
- *The article explained what "water gate" means with a simple example.*

---

wire *(noun)*

A metal conductor that carries electricity over a distance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wire."*
- *They discussed "wire" during the group presentation.*

---

witness stand *(noun)*

A box enclosure for a witness when testifying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witness stand."*
- *Understanding "witness stand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

android *(noun)*

An automaton that resembles a human being.

- *They discussed "android" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "android" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assembly hall *(noun)*

A hall where many people can congregate.

- *They discussed "assembly hall" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assembly hall" to mean a hall where many people can congregate.*

---

baseball card *(noun)*

A trading card with a picture of a baseball player and information about his playing record.

- *He looked up "baseball card" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "baseball card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle flag *(noun)*

A flag that leads troops into battle.

- *He looked up "battle flag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle flag."*

---

computer expert *(noun)*

An authority on computers and computing.

- *The article explained what "computer expert" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "computer expert" during the group presentation.*

---

computer programme *(noun)*

(computer science) a sequence of instructions that a computer can interpret and execute.

- *The article explained what "computer programme" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "computer programme" to mean (computer science) a sequence of instructions that....*

computer storage *(noun)*

An electronic memory device.

- *A memory and the CPU form the central part of a computer to which peripherals are attached.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer storage" to mean an electronic memory device.*

control circuit *(noun)*

A feedback circuit that subtracts from the input.

- *Understanding "control circuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "control circuit."*

covered stadium *(noun)*

A stadium that has a roof.

- *They discussed "covered stadium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "covered stadium" means with a simple example.*

custom-made *(noun)*

An item made to the customer's specifications.

- *The article explained what "custom-made" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "custom-made" to mean an item made to the customer's specifications.*

custom-make *(verb)*

Make to specifications.

- *The coach explained when to use "custom-make" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "custom-make" until he saw an example.*

death chamber *(noun)*

Instrument of execution consisting of a sealed chamber into which poison gas is introduced; used to kill people or animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "death chamber" to mean instrument of execution consisting of a sealed....*
- *He looked up "death chamber" because he had never seen it before.*

depth charge *(noun)*

A bomb that explodes at a preset depth under water; antisubmarine device.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depth charge."*
- *He looked up "depth charge" because he had never seen it before.*

diamond *(noun)*

A playing card in the minor suit that has one or more red rhombuses on it.

- *He led a small diamond.*
- *Diamonds were trumps.*

digital display *(noun)*

A display that gives the information in the form of characters (numbers or letters).

- *In class, the teacher used "digital display" to mean a display that gives the information in the form of....*
- *The article explained what "digital display" means with a simple example.*

electronic network *(noun)*

(electronics) a system of interconnected electronic components or circuits.

- *Understanding "electronic network" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electronic network" because he had never seen it before.*

electronic text *(noun)*

Text that is in a form that computer can store or display on a computer screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic text."*
- *They discussed "electronic text" during the group presentation.*

extended time scale *(noun)*

(simulation) the time scale used in data processing when the time-scale factor is greater than one.

- *He looked up "extended time scale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "extended time scale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

external drive *(noun)*

A drive with its own power supply and fan mounted outside the computer system enclosure and connected to the computer by a cable.

- *The article explained what "external drive" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "external drive."*

---

false bottom *(noun)*

A horizontal structure that partitions a ship or box (especially one built close to the actual bottom).

- *He looked up "false bottom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "false bottom" during the group presentation.*

---

flat solid *(noun)*

A flat artifact that is thin relative to its length and width.

- *He looked up "flat solid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flat solid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guard boat *(noun)*

A boat that is on guard duty (as in a harbor) around a fleet of warships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guard boat."*
- *He looked up "guard boat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hand mirror *(noun)*

A mirror intended to be held in the hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand mirror" to mean a mirror intended to be held in the hand.*
- *Understanding "hand mirror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lab *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *The article explained what "lab" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oil paint *(noun)*

Paint in which a drying oil is the vehicle.

- *Understanding "oil paint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil paint."*

---

pocket watch *(noun)*

A watch that is carried in a small watch pocket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pocket watch."*
- *He looked up "pocket watch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

railway line *(noun)*

The road consisting of railroad track and roadbed.

- *They discussed "railway line" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "railway line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

real-time processing *(noun)*

Data processing fast enough to keep up with an outside process.

- *The article explained what "real-time processing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "real-time processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

series circuit *(noun)*

A circuit having its parts connected serially.

- *He looked up "series circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "series circuit."*

---

short pants *(noun)*

Trousers that end at or above the knee.

- *Understanding "short pants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "short pants" during the group presentation.*

---

shot tower *(noun)*

Tower of a kind once used to make shot; molten lead was poured through a sieve and dropped into water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shot tower."*
- *They discussed "shot tower" during the group presentation.*

---

soft copy *(noun)*

(computer science) matter that is in a form that a computer can store or display it on a computer screen.

- *He sent them soft copy of the report.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft copy."*

---

sound recording *(noun)*

A recording of acoustic signals.

- *In class, the teacher used "sound recording" to mean a recording of acoustic signals.*
- *He looked up "sound recording" because he had never seen it before.*

---

starting motor *(noun)*

An electric motor for starting an engine.

- *They discussed "starting motor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starting motor."*

---

theatre stage *(noun)*

A stage in a theater on which actors can perform.

- *They discussed "theatre stage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theatre stage" to mean a stage in a theater on which actors can perform.*

---

time clock *(noun)*

Clock used to record the hours that people work.

- *The article explained what "time clock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "time clock."*

---

trash *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

- *In class, the teacher used "trash" to mean an amphetamine derivative (trade name methedrine)....*
- *The article explained what "trash" means with a simple example.*

---

trash can *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *Understanding "trash can" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trash can" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virus *(noun)*

A software program capable of reproducing itself and usually capable of causing great harm to files or other programs on the same computer.

- *A true virus cannot spread to another computer without human assistance.*
- *Bigotry is a virus that must not be allowed to spread.*

---

walker *(noun)*

An enclosing framework on casters or wheels; helps babies learn to walk.

- *He looked up "walker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "walker" during the group presentation.*

watch pocket *(noun)*

A vest pocket to hold a pocket watch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watch pocket."*
- *He looked up "watch pocket" because he had never seen it before.*

belt out *(verb)*

Sing loudly and forcefully.

- *Can you use "belt out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "belt out" until he saw an example.*

church tower *(noun)*

The tower of a church.

- *In class, the teacher used "church tower" to mean the tower of a church.*
- *Understanding "church tower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

code of conduct *(noun)*

A set of conventional principles and expectations that are considered binding on any person who is a member of a particular group.

- *In class, the teacher used "code of conduct" to mean a set of conventional principles and expectations....*
- *Understanding "code of conduct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

collection plate *(noun)*

A shallow receptacle for collection in church.

- *Understanding "collection plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "collection plate" because he had never seen it before.*

colour tv *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *Understanding "colour tv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colour tv."*

combat ship *(noun)*

A government ship that is available for waging war.

- *In class, the teacher used "combat ship" to mean a government ship that is available for waging war.*
- *They discussed "combat ship" during the group presentation.*

computer error *(noun)*

(computer science) the occurrence of an incorrect result produced by a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer error."*
- *He looked up "computer error" because he had never seen it before.*

contact print *(noun)*

A print made by exposing a photosensitive surface to direct contact with a photographic negative.

- *They discussed "contact print" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "contact print" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

controls *(noun)*

A mechanism that controls the operation of a machine.

- *I turned the controls over to her.*
- *They instituted controls over drinking on campus.*

data format *(noun)*

The organization of information according to preset specifications (usually for computer processing).

- *They discussed "data format" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "data format" because he had never seen it before.*

data processing *(noun)*

(computer science) a series of operations on data by a computer in order to retrieve or transform or classify information.

- *The article explained what "data processing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "data processing."*

---

deck *(noun)*

A porch that resembles the deck on a ship.

- *They discussed "deck" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

device driver *(noun)*

(computer science) a program that determines how a computer will communicate with a peripheral device.

- *In class, the teacher used "device driver" to mean (computer science) a program that determines how a....*
- *They discussed "device driver" during the group presentation.*

---

display window *(noun)*

A window of a store facing onto the street; used to display merchandise for sale in the store.

- *Understanding "display window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "display window" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electronic computer *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic computer."*
- *He looked up "electronic computer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flying boat *(noun)*

A large seaplane that floats with its fuselage in the water rather than on pontoons.

- *They discussed "flying boat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flying boat" to mean a large seaplane that floats with its fuselage in....*

---

greek key *(noun)*

An ornamental pattern consisting of repeated vertical and horizontal lines (often in relief).

- *They discussed "greek key" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "greek key" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

head covering *(noun)*

A garment that covers the head and face.

- *They discussed "head covering" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "head covering" means with a simple example.*

---

high wire *(noun)*

A tightrope very high above the ground.

- *They discussed "high wire" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "high wire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inspiration *(noun)*

A product of your creative thinking and work.

- *He had little respect for the inspirations of other artists.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inspiration" to mean a product of your creative thinking and work.*

---

lay waste to *(verb)*

Cause extensive destruction or ruin utterly.

- *The enemy lay waste to the countryside after the invasion.*
- *Can you use "lay waste to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

light circuit *(noun)*

Wiring that provides power to electric lights.

- *The article explained what "light circuit" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “light circuit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mail boat *(noun)*

A boat for carrying mail.

- *The article explained what “mail boat” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “mail boat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marine mine *(noun)*

An explosive mine designed to destroy ships that bump into it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “marine mine.”*
- *He looked up “marine mine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

memorial *(noun)*

A structure erected to commemorate persons or events.

- *Understanding “memorial” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “memorial” because he had never seen it before.*

---

men’s room *(noun)*

A public toilet for men.

- *The article explained what “men’s room” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “men’s room” to mean a public toilet for men.*

---

pool stick *(noun)*

Sports implement consisting of a tapering rod used to strike a cue ball in pool or billiards.

- *Understanding “pool stick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pool stick.”*

---

press gallery *(noun)*

An area (sometimes in a balcony) set aside for reporters (especially in a legislative hall).

- *The article explained what “press gallery” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “press gallery” to mean an area (sometimes in a balcony) set aside for....*

---

rail *(noun)*

A horizontal bar (usually of wood or metal).

- *He traveled by rail.*
- *He was concerned with rail safety.*

---

remote *(noun)*

A device that can be used to control a machine or apparatus from a distance.

- *He lost the remote for his TV.*
- *He looked up “remote” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sea chest *(noun)*

A sailor’s storage chest for personal property.

- *He looked up “sea chest” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sea chest.”*

---

short circuit *(noun)*

Accidental contact between two points in an electric circuit that have a potential difference.

- *The article explained what “short circuit” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “short circuit.”*

---

suit of clothes *(noun)*

A set of garments (usually including a jacket and trousers or skirt) for outerwear all of the same fabric and color.

- *They buried him in his best suit.*
- *Understanding “suit of clothes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tag end *(noun)*

A small piece of cloth or paper.

- *They discussed "tag end" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tag end."*

tank ship *(noun)*

A cargo ship designed to carry crude oil in bulk.

- *He looked up "tank ship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tank ship."*

telephone *(verb)*

Get or try to get into communication (with someone) by telephone.

- *The coach explained when to use "telephone" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "telephone" carefully so everyone would understand.*

university of north carolina *(noun)*

A university in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "university of north carolina."*
- *The article explained what "university of north carolina" means with a simple example.*

wash room *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used "wash room" to mean a toilet that is available to the public.*
- *He looked up "wash room" because he had never seen it before.*

weapons platform *(noun)*

Any military structure or vehicle bearing weapons.

- *He looked up "weapons platform" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "weapons platform" during the group presentation.*

web map service *(noun)*

A computer program that produces maps of spatially referenced data dynamically from geographic information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "web map service."*
- *He looked up "web map service" because he had never seen it before.*

anti-g suit *(noun)*

Worn by fliers and astronauts to counteract the forces of gravity and acceleration.

- *They discussed "anti-g suit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anti-g suit" because he had never seen it before.*

bell glass *(noun)*

A bell-shaped glass cover used to protect and display delicate objects or to cover scientific apparatus or to contain gases.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bell glass."*
- *He looked up "bell glass" because he had never seen it before.*

campaign hat *(noun)*

A broad-brimmed felt hat with a high crown; formerly worn by the United States Army and Marine personnel.

- *They discussed "campaign hat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "campaign hat" because he had never seen it before.*

chemical plant *(noun)*

An industrial plant where chemicals are produced.

- *They discussed "chemical plant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chemical plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

circuit board *(noun)*

A printed circuit that can be inserted into expansion slots in a computer to increase the computer's capabilities.

- *They discussed "circuit board" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "circuit board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contracts *(verb)*

Make or become more narrow or restricted.

- *He did not know how to use "contracts" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "contracts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crack down *(verb)*

Repress or suppress (something regarded as undesirable).

- *The police clamped down on illegal drugs.*
- *The coach explained when to use "crack down" and when to wait.*

---

crystal *(noun)*

A protective cover that protects the face of a watch.

- *Understanding "crystal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crystal" to mean a protective cover that protects the face of a watch.*

---

davis cup *(noun)*

Cup awarded for the annual international team tennis competition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "davis cup."*
- *He looked up "davis cup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

duke university *(noun)*

A university in Durham, North Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duke university."*
- *They discussed "duke university" during the group presentation.*

---

electric chair *(noun)*

An instrument of execution by electrocution; resembles an ordinary seat for one person.

- *The murderer was sentenced to die in the chair.*
- *Understanding "electric chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electronic image *(noun)*

An image represented as a two dimensional array of brightness values for pixels.

- *The article explained what "electronic image" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronic image" to mean an image represented as a two dimensional array of....*

---

extension phone *(noun)*

An additional telephone set that is connected to the same telephone line.

- *They discussed "extension phone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extension phone."*

---

factory ship *(noun)*

A whaling ship equipped to process whale products at sea.

- *He looked up "factory ship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factory ship."*

---

fish tank *(noun)*

A tank or pool or bowl filled with water for keeping live fish and underwater animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish tank" to mean a tank or pool or bowl filled with water for....*
- *They discussed "fish tank" during the group presentation.*

---

gun-sight *(noun)*

A sight used for aiming a gun.

- *In class, the teacher used "gun-sight" to mean a sight used for aiming a gun.*
- *They discussed "gun-sight" during the group presentation.*

heavy weapon *(noun)*

Large but transportable armament.

- *They discussed "heavy weapon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heavy weapon" to mean large but transportable armament.*

holding yard *(noun)*

A pen where livestock is temporarily confined.

- *They discussed "holding yard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "holding yard" means with a simple example.*

hop up *(verb)*

Make more powerful.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hop up" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "hop up" until he saw an example.*

house of prayer *(noun)*

Any building where congregations gather for prayer.

- *Understanding "house of prayer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "house of prayer" because he had never seen it before.*

ice chest *(noun)*

A refrigerator for cooling liquids.

- *Understanding "ice chest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ice chest" during the group presentation.*

independence hall *(noun)*

The building in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independence hall."*
- *They discussed "independence hall" during the group presentation.*

kitchen garden *(noun)*

A small garden where vegetables are grown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitchen garden."*
- *They discussed "kitchen garden" during the group presentation.*

life belt *(noun)*

A life preserver in the form of a ring of buoyant material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "life belt."*
- *Understanding "life belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

list processing *(noun)*

Processing data that is given in the form of chained lists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "list processing."*
- *Understanding "list processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

low gear *(noun)*

The lowest forward gear ratio in the gear box of a motor vehicle; used to start a car moving.

- *They discussed "low gear" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "low gear" means with a simple example.*

machine tool *(noun)*

A powered machine for cutting or shaping or finishing metals or other materials.

- *The article explained what "machine tool" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "machine tool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

motion-picture film *(noun)*

Photographic film several hundred feet long and wound on a spool; to be used in a movie camera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motion-picture film."*
- *The article explained what "motion-picture film" means with a simple example.*

---

musical box *(noun)*

Produces music by means of pins on a revolving cylinder that strike the tuned teeth of a comb-like metal plate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical box."*
- *Understanding "musical box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obtain *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *How did you obtain the visa?*
- *Can you use "obtain" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outside mirror *(noun)*

Car mirror that reflects the view at side and behind car.

- *In class, the teacher used "outside mirror" to mean car mirror that reflects the view at side and....*
- *The article explained what "outside mirror" means with a simple example.*

---

pennsylvania *(noun)*

A university in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

- *Understanding "pennsylvania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pennsylvania" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personal digital assistant *(noun)*

A lightweight consumer electronic device that looks like a hand-held computer but instead performs specific tasks; can serve as a diary or a personal database or a telephone or an alarm clock etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "personal digital assistant" to mean a lightweight consumer electronic device that looks....*
- *He looked up "personal digital assistant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

picture gallery *(noun)*

A room or series of rooms where works of art are exhibited.

- *In class, the teacher used "picture gallery" to mean a room or series of rooms where works of art are....*
- *They discussed "picture gallery" during the group presentation.*

---

pot *(noun)*

A container in which plants are cultivated.

- *The article explained what "pot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pot" to mean a container in which plants are cultivated.*

---

printed *(verb)*

Write as if with print; not cursive.

- *These news should not be printed.*
- *She tried to use "printed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

root out *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *The vestiges of political democracy were soon uprooted.*
- *Root out corruption.*

---

safety bike *(noun)*

Bicycle that has two wheels of equal size; pedals are connected to the rear wheel by a multiplying gear.

- *The article explained what "safety bike" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "safety bike" during the group presentation.*

---

safety hat *(noun)*

A lightweight protective helmet (plastic or metal) worn by construction workers.

- *They discussed "safety hat" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “safety hat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sit tight *(verb)*

Maintain the same position; wait it out.

- *Let’s not make a decision–let’s sit tight.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sit tight” in real sentences.*

---

smart bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that can be guided (by a laser beam or radio) to its target.

- *Smart bombs have revolutionized aerial bombardment.*
- *The article explained what “smart bomb” means with a simple example.*

---

stop bath *(noun)*

An acid bath used to stop the action of a developer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stop bath.”*
- *Understanding “stop bath” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

string *(noun)*

A necklace made by a stringing objects together.

- *A string of beads.*
- *The strings played superlatively well.*

---

string up *(verb)*

Add as if on a string.

- *String these ideas together.*
- *String up these songs and you’ll have a musical.*

---

switch engine *(noun)*

A locomotive for switching rolling stock in a railroad yard.

- *In class, the teacher used “switch engine” to mean a locomotive for switching rolling stock in a....*
- *Understanding “switch engine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

system clock *(noun)*

A time-of-day clock in a computer system.

- *The article explained what “system clock” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “system clock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

take root *(verb)*

Become settled or established and stable in one’s residence or life style.

- *He did not know how to use “take root” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “take root” when talking about this idea.*

---

third gear *(noun)*

The third from the lowest forward ratio gear in the gear box of a motor vehicle.

- *You shouldn’t try to start in third gear.*
- *Understanding “third gear” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tip-top table *(noun)*

A pedestal table whose top is hinged so that it can be tilted to a vertical position.

- *The article explained what “tip-top table” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tip-top table” to mean a pedestal table whose top is hinged so that it can....*

---

truck garden *(noun)*

A farm where vegetables are grown for market.

- *He looked up “truck garden” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “truck garden.”*

---

water clock *(noun)*

Clock that measures time by the escape of water.

- *They discussed "water clock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water clock" to mean clock that measures time by the escape of water.*

---

water wings *(noun)*

A life preserver consisting of a connected pair of inflatable bags that fit under a person's arms and provide buoyancy; used by children learning to swim.

- *The article explained what "water wings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water wings" to mean a life preserver consisting of a connected pair of....*

---

witness box *(noun)*

A box enclosure for a witness when testifying.

- *Understanding "witness box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "witness box" during the group presentation.*

---

word processing *(noun)*

Rapid and efficient processing (storage and printing) of linguistic data for composition and editing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word processing."*
- *Understanding "word processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

x-ray machine *(noun)*

An apparatus that provides a source of X rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "x-ray machine" to mean an apparatus that provides a source of x rays.*
- *The article explained what "x-ray machine" means with a simple example.*

---

basketball equipment *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in playing basketball.

- *The article explained what "basketball equipment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basketball equipment" to mean sports equipment used in playing basketball.*

---

battle sight *(noun)*

An arrangement of sights that makes possible the rapid aiming of a firearm at short ranges.

- *They discussed "battle sight" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "battle sight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bell push *(noun)*

A button that is pushed to ring a bell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bell push."*
- *He looked up "bell push" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bell seat *(noun)*

A seat that has a bell shape (on some 18th century chairs).

- *In class, the teacher used "bell seat" to mean a seat that has a bell shape (on some 18th century....*
- *The article explained what "bell seat" means with a simple example.*

---

business establishment *(noun)*

An establishment (a factory or an assembly plant or retail store or warehouse etc.) where business is conducted, goods are made or stored or processed or where services are rendered.

- *They discussed "business establishment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "business establishment" to mean an establishment (a factory or an assembly plant or....*

---

chicken farm *(noun)*

Farm where chickens are raised for sale.

- *The article explained what "chicken farm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chicken farm" to mean farm where chickens are raised for sale.*

---

china cabinet *(noun)*

A cabinet (usually with glass doors) for storing and displaying china.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “china cabinet.”*
- *He looked up “china cabinet” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clock face *(noun)*

The face of a clock showing hours and minutes of the day.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clock face.”*
- *He looked up “clock face” because he had never seen it before.*

---

concert grand *(noun)*

A grand piano suitable for concert performances.

- *He looked up “concert grand” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “concert grand” during the group presentation.*

---

deck-house *(noun)*

A superstructure on the upper deck of a ship.

- *He looked up “deck-house” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deck-house.”*

---

diamond point *(noun)*

A very hard small point made from a diamond.

- *He looked up “diamond point” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diamond point.”*

---

dress shirt *(noun)*

A man’s white shirt (with a starch front) for evening wear (usually with a tuxedo).

- *The article explained what “dress shirt” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dress shirt” to mean a man’s white shirt (with a starch front) for....*

---

electrical system *(noun)*

Equipment in a motor vehicle that provides electricity to start the engine and ignite the fuel and operate the lights and windshield wiper and heater and air conditioner and radio.

- *They discussed “electrical system” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “electrical system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entrance *(noun)*

Something that provides access (to get in or get out).

- *They waited at the entrance to the garden.*
- *She made a grand entrance.*

---

give-up the ghost *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *The children perished in the fire.*
- *The patient went peacefully.*

---

go to pot *(verb)*

Become ruined.

- *His business went to pot when economy soured.*
- *The coach explained when to use “go to pot” and when to wait.*

---

golf equipment *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in playing golf.

- *In class, the teacher used “golf equipment” to mean sports equipment used in playing golf.*
- *Understanding “golf equipment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guy wire *(noun)*

A cable, wire, or rope that is used to brace something (especially a tent).

- *Understanding “guy wire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “guy wire” during the group presentation.*

highway code *(noun)*

The code of rules governing the use of public roads.

- *Understanding "highway code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highway code."*

information processing system *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *He looked up "information processing system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "information processing system" during the group presentation.*

jump suit *(noun)*

One-piece garment fashioned after a parachutist's uniform.

- *They discussed "jump suit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jump suit."*

keys *(noun)*

A generic term for any device whose possession entitles the holder to a means of access.

- *A safe-deposit box usually requires two keys to open it.*
- *They were carrying two keys of heroin.*

manufacturing plant *(noun)*

A plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

- *The article explained what "manufacturing plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manufacturing plant" to mean a plant consisting of one or more buildings with....*

mess hall *(noun)*

A (large) military dining room where service personnel eat or relax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mess hall."*
- *They discussed "mess hall" during the group presentation.*

narrow *(verb)*

Make or become more narrow or restricted.

- *The selection was narrowed.*
- *The road narrowed.*

oil colour *(noun)*

Oil paint containing pigment that is used by an artist.

- *Understanding "oil colour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil colour."*

pop bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding soft drinks.

- *The article explained what "pop bottle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pop bottle."*

prize ring *(noun)*

A square ring where boxers fight.

- *He looked up "prize ring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prize ring."*

shoulder mark *(noun)*

Epaulets that indicate rank.

- *The article explained what "shoulder mark" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoulder mark" to mean epaulets that indicate rank.*

slow lane *(noun)*

The traffic lane for vehicles that are moving slowly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slow lane."*
- *Understanding "slow lane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storage cell *(noun)*

A cell that can be recharged.

- *They discussed "storage cell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "storage cell" means with a simple example.*

---

traffic lane *(noun)*

A lane of a main road that is defined by painted lines.

- *That car is in the wrong traffic lane.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traffic lane."*

---

truck farm *(noun)*

A farm where vegetables are grown for market.

- *They discussed "truck farm" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "truck farm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wall hanging *(noun)*

Decoration that is hung (as a tapestry) on a wall or over a window.

- *The cold castle walls were covered with hangings.*
- *Understanding "wall hanging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wet bar *(noun)*

A bar for mixing drinks that has a sink with running water.

- *They discussed "wet bar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wet bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

x-or circuit *(noun)*

Gate for exclusive OR; a circuit in a computer that fires only if only one of its inputs fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "x-or circuit."*
- *The article explained what "x-or circuit" means with a simple example.*

---

article of clothing *(noun)*

A covering designed to be worn on a person's body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "article of clothing."*
- *He looked up "article of clothing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

back entrance *(noun)*

An entrance at the rear of a building.

- *The article explained what "back entrance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "back entrance" to mean an entrance at the rear of a building.*

---

baseball equipment *(noun)*

Equipment used in playing baseball.

- *Understanding "baseball equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "baseball equipment" means with a simple example.*

---

berlin *(noun)*

A limousine with a glass partition between the front and back seats.

- *In class, the teacher used "berlin" to mean a limousine with a glass partition between the....*
- *The article explained what "berlin" means with a simple example.*

---

bone china *(noun)*

Fine porcelain that contains bone ash.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bone china."*

- *The article explained what "bone china" means with a simple example.*

---

break loose *(verb)*

Be unleashed; emerge with violence or noise.

- *In everyday English, people use "break loose" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "break loose" until he saw an example.*

---

business data processing *(noun)*

Data processing in accounting or business management.

- *They discussed "business data processing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "business data processing" means with a simple example.*

---

case knife *(noun)*

A metal blade with a handle; used as cutlery.

- *The article explained what "case knife" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "case knife" to mean a metal blade with a handle; used as cutlery.*

---

chain mail *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings.

- *In class, the teacher used "chain mail" to mean (middle ages) flexible armor made of interlinked....*
- *The article explained what "chain mail" means with a simple example.*

---

coal mine *(noun)*

A mine where coal is dug from the ground.

- *Understanding "coal mine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coal mine" during the group presentation.*

---

concert hall *(noun)*

A hall where concerts are given.

- *They discussed "concert hall" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concert hall."*

---

designs *(noun)*

A preliminary sketch indicating the plan for something.

- *He made no secret of his designs.*
- *They discussed "designs" during the group presentation.*

---

electronic equipment *(noun)*

Equipment that involves the controlled conduction of electrons (especially in a gas or vacuum or semiconductor).

- *He looked up "electronic equipment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic equipment."*

---

forum *(noun)*

A public facility to meet for open discussion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forum."*
- *He looked up "forum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

four-wheel drive *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with a four-wheel drive transmission system.

- *Understanding "four-wheel drive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "four-wheel drive" during the group presentation.*

---

general-purpose bomb *(noun)*

A large bomb (500 to 2,000 pounds that is 50% explosive) whose explosion creates a blast and whose metal casing creates some fragmentation effect.

- *They discussed "general-purpose bomb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general-purpose bomb."*

---

grab bar *(noun)*

A bar attached parallel to a wall to provide a handgrip for steadying yourself.

- *The article explained what "grab bar" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "grab bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greek cross *(noun)*

A cross with each of the four arms the same length.

- *Understanding "greek cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "greek cross" during the group presentation.*

---

guitar pick *(noun)*

A plectrum used to pluck a guitar.

- *The article explained what "guitar pick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guitar pick."*

---

jury box *(noun)*

An enclosure within a courtroom for the jury.

- *The article explained what "jury box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jury box" to mean an enclosure within a courtroom for the jury.*

---

landing place *(noun)*

Structure providing a place where boats can land people or goods.

- *He looked up "landing place" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "landing place" to mean structure providing a place where boats can land....*

---

loving cup *(noun)*

A large metal vessel with two handles that is awarded as a trophy to the winner of a competition.

- *The school kept the cups is a special glass case.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loving cup."*

---

mill *(noun)*

A plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

- *He looked up "mill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mill."*

---

narrow down *(verb)*

Become more focus on an area of activity or field of study.

- *I cannot narrow down the rules for this game.*
- *In everyday English, people use "narrow down" when talking about this idea.*

---

object glass *(noun)*

The lens or system of lenses in a telescope or microscope that is nearest the object being viewed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "object glass."*
- *Understanding "object glass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

over-the-counter drug *(noun)*

A drug that is sold without a prescription.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "over-the-counter drug."*
- *They discussed "over-the-counter drug" during the group presentation.*

---

pen *(noun)*

A writing implement with a point from which ink flows.

- *They discussed "pen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pen" to mean a writing implement with a point from which ink flows.*

---

picture element *(noun)*

(computer science) the smallest discrete component of an image or picture on a CRT screen (usually a colored dot).

- *In class, the teacher used "picture element" to mean (computer science) the smallest discrete component....*
- *He looked up "picture element" because he had never seen it before.*

---

random memory *(noun)*

The most common computer memory which can be used by programs to perform necessary tasks while the computer is on; an integrated circuit memory chip allows information to be stored or accessed in any order and all storage locations are equally accessible.

- *In class, the teacher used "random memory" to mean the most common computer memory which can be used....*
- *They discussed "random memory" during the group presentation.*

---

rear light *(noun)*

Lamp (usually red) mounted at the rear of a motor vehicle.

- *He looked up "rear light" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rear light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

research lab *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *He looked up "research lab" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "research lab."*

---

safety lock *(noun)*

A bolt that cannot be moved from outside the door or gate.

- *They discussed "safety lock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety lock."*

---

second deck *(noun)*

The uppermost sheltered deck that runs the entire length of a large vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second deck."*
- *He looked up "second deck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spin out *(verb)*

Prolong or extend.

- *Spin out a visit.*
- *She tried to use "spin out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tank engine *(noun)*

A locomotive that carries its own fuel and water; no tender is needed.

- *In class, the teacher used "tank engine" to mean a locomotive that carries its own fuel and water;....*
- *He looked up "tank engine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telephone call *(noun)*

A telephone connection.

- *She reported several anonymous calls.*
- *He placed a phone call to London.*

---

telephone company *(noun)*

A public utility that provides telephone service.

- *The article explained what "telephone company" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "telephone company" during the group presentation.*

---

telephone number *(noun)*

The number is used in calling a particular telephone.

- *He has an unlisted number.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone number."*

---

telephone set *(noun)*

Electronic equipment that converts sound into electrical signals that can be transmitted over distances and then converts received signals back into sounds.

- *I talked to him on the telephone.*
- *Understanding "telephone set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telephone system *(noun)*

A communication system that transmits sound between distant points.

- *They discussed "telephone system" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telephone system" to mean a communication system that transmits sound between....*

vacation home *(noun)*

A dwelling (a second home) where you live while you are on vacation.

- *Understanding "vacation home" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacation home" to mean a dwelling (a second home) where you live while you....*

wave guide *(noun)*

A hollow metal conductor that provides a path to guide microwaves; used in radar.

- *The article explained what "wave guide" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wave guide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bed clothing *(noun)*

Coverings that are used on a bed.

- *They discussed "bed clothing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bed clothing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

birth control device *(noun)*

An agent or device intended to prevent conception.

- *Understanding "birth control device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "birth control device" because he had never seen it before.*

blue angel *(noun)*

The sodium salt of amobarbital that is used as a barbiturate; used as a sedative and a hypnotic.

- *The article explained what "blue angel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blue angel" during the group presentation.*

call forth *(verb)*

Summon into action or bring into existence, often as if by magic.

- *Call down the spirits from the mountain.*
- *Can you use "call forth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

circuit card *(noun)*

A printed circuit that can be inserted into expansion slots in a computer to increase the computer's capabilities.

- *The article explained what "circuit card" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circuit card."*

council chamber *(noun)*

A room where a committee meets (such as the board of directors of a company).

- *The article explained what "council chamber" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "council chamber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crystal set *(noun)*

An early radio receiver using a crystal detector.

- *In class, the teacher used "crystal set" to mean an early radio receiver using a crystal detector.*
- *The article explained what "crystal set" means with a simple example.*

delay line *(noun)*

A circuit designed to introduce a calculated delay into the transmission of a signal.

- *They discussed "delay line" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "delay line" to mean a circuit designed to introduce a calculated delay....*

delivery van *(noun)*

A van suitable for delivering goods or services to customers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delivery van."*
- *He looked up "delivery van" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desk phone *(noun)*

A telephone set that sits on a desk or table.

- *The article explained what "desk phone" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "desk phone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dry-stone wall *(noun)*

A stone wall made with stones fitted together without mortar.

- *They discussed "dry-stone wall" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dry-stone wall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egg cup *(noun)*

Dishware consisting of a small cup for serving a boiled egg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egg cup."*
- *The article explained what "egg cup" means with a simple example.*

---

exercise device *(noun)*

A device designed to provide exercise for the user.

- *In class, the teacher used "exercise device" to mean a device designed to provide exercise for the user.*
- *He looked up "exercise device" because he had never seen it before.*

---

georgia home boy *(noun)*

Street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.

- *They discussed "georgia home boy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "georgia home boy" to mean street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.*

---

hunting watch *(noun)*

A watch with a hinged metal lid to protect the crystal.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting watch" to mean a watch with a hinged metal lid to protect the crystal.*
- *He looked up "hunting watch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instructions *(noun)*

A manual usually accompanying a technical device and explaining how to install or operate it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instructions."*
- *He looked up "instructions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

introduce *(verb)*

Bring in or establish in a new place or environment.

- *Introduce a rule.*
- *Introduce exotic fruits.*

---

latin cross *(noun)*

A cross with the lowest arm being longer than the others.

- *In class, the teacher used "latin cross" to mean a cross with the lowest arm being longer than the....*
- *He looked up "latin cross" because he had never seen it before.*

---

op art *(noun)*

A style of abstractionism popular in the 1960s; produces dramatic visual effects with colors and contrasts that are difficult for the eye to resolve.

- *In class, the teacher used "op art" to mean a style of abstractionism popular in the 1960s;....*
- *He looked up "op art" because he had never seen it before.*

---

output program *(noun)*

A utility program that organizes the output of a computer.

- *They discussed "output program" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “output program” because he had never seen it before.*

picture palace *(noun)*

A theater where films are shown.

- *In class, the teacher used “picture palace” to mean a theater where films are shown.*
- *Understanding “picture palace” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

piece de resistance *(noun)*

The outstanding item (the prize piece or main exhibit) in a collection.

- *Understanding “piece de resistance” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “piece de resistance.”*

plate glass *(noun)*

Glass formed into large thin sheets.

- *In class, the teacher used “plate glass” to mean glass formed into large thin sheets.*
- *The article explained what “plate glass” means with a simple example.*

push button *(noun)*

An electrical switch operated by pressing.

- *The elevator was operated by push buttons.*
- *The push beside the bed operated a buzzer at the desk.*

rail line *(noun)*

The road consisting of railroad track and roadbed.

- *He looked up “rail line” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rail line.”*

remote control *(noun)*

A device that can be used to control a machine or apparatus from a distance.

- *He lost the remote for his TV.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “remote control.”*

secondary cell *(noun)*

A cell that can be recharged.

- *In class, the teacher used “secondary cell” to mean a cell that can be recharged.*
- *The article explained what “secondary cell” means with a simple example.*

settle *(verb)*

Take up residence and become established.

- *The immigrants settled in the Midwest.*
- *Dust settled on the roofs.*

settle on *(verb)*

Become fixed (on).

- *The coach explained when to use “settle on” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “settle on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

solar cell *(noun)*

A cell that converts solar energy into electrical energy.

- *The article explained what “solar cell” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “solar cell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spin off *(verb)*

Produce as a consequence of something larger.

- *In everyday English, people use “spin off” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spin off” in real sentences.*

spin-off *(noun)*

A product made during the manufacture of something else.

- *He looked up "spin-off" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spin-off" to mean a product made during the manufacture of something else.*

---

starting gate *(noun)*

A movable barrier on the starting line of a race course.

- *They discussed "starting gate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "starting gate" means with a simple example.*

---

storage ring *(noun)*

Container consisting of a set of magnets set in a doughnut-shaped ring around which charged particles from an accelerator can be kept circulating until they are used.

- *The article explained what "storage ring" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage ring" to mean container consisting of a set of magnets set in a....*

---

sword *(noun)*

A cutting or thrusting weapon that has a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sword."*
- *They discussed "sword" during the group presentation.*

---

tape player *(noun)*

Electronic equipment for playing back magnetic tapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tape player."*
- *Understanding "tape player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telephone book *(noun)*

A directory containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers and their telephone numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone book."*
- *He looked up "telephone book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telephone line *(noun)*

The wire that carries telegraph and telephone signals.

- *He looked up "telephone line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone line."*

---

telephone service *(noun)*

A public utility that provides telephone service.

- *The article explained what "telephone service" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telephone service" to mean a public utility that provides telephone service.*

---

traffic circle *(noun)*

A road junction at which traffic streams circularly around a central island.

- *The accident blocked all traffic at the rotary.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traffic circle."*

---

water-base paint *(noun)*

Paint in which water is used as the vehicle.

- *The article explained what "water-base paint" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "water-base paint" during the group presentation.*

---

wet cell *(noun)*

A primary voltaic cell having a liquid electrolyte.

- *He looked up "wet cell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wet cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

window frame *(noun)*

The framework that supports a window.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “window frame.”*
- *They discussed “window frame” during the group presentation.*

---

automatic *(noun)*

A pistol that will keep firing until the ammunition is gone or the trigger is released.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “automatic.”*
- *The article explained what “automatic” means with a simple example.*

---

baby-walker *(noun)*

An enclosing framework on casters or wheels; helps babies learn to walk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baby-walker.”*
- *He looked up “baby-walker” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bed covering *(noun)*

Decorative cover for a bed.

- *He looked up “bed covering” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bed covering” to mean decorative cover for a bed.*

---

blow-dry *(verb)*

Dry hair with a hair dryer.

- *Learners should practice how to use “blow-dry” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “blow-dry” when talking about this idea.*

---

coat *(noun)*

A thin layer covering something.

- *A second coat of paint.*
- *The article explained what “coat” means with a simple example.*

---

columbia university *(noun)*

A university in New York City.

- *In class, the teacher used “columbia university” to mean a university in new york city.*
- *They discussed “columbia university” during the group presentation.*

---

crew neck *(noun)*

A plain straight neckline opening from shoulder to shoulder of sweaters.

- *In class, the teacher used “crew neck” to mean a plain straight neckline opening from shoulder to....*
- *He looked up “crew neck” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fashion plate *(noun)*

A plate illustrating the latest fashion in dress.

- *Understanding “fashion plate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fashion plate” to mean a plate illustrating the latest fashion in dress.*

---

fox hole *(noun)*

A small dugout with a pit for individual shelter against enemy fire.

- *The article explained what “fox hole” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fox hole” to mean a small dugout with a pit for individual shelter....*

---

free throw lane *(noun)*

A lane on a basketball court extending from the end line to 15 feet in front of the backboard; players may not enter this lane during a free throw.

- *He looked up “free throw lane” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “free throw lane” to mean a lane on a basketball court extending from the end....*

---

gas chamber *(noun)*

Instrument of execution consisting of a sealed chamber into which poison gas is introduced; used to kill people or animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gas chamber.”*
- *They discussed “gas chamber” during the group presentation.*

gear box *(noun)*

The shell (metal casing) in which a train of gears is sealed.

- *Understanding "gear box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gear box."*

golf bag *(noun)*

Golf equipment consisting of a bag for carrying golf clubs and balls.

- *He looked up "golf bag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "golf bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

headquarters *(noun)*

The military installation from which a commander performs the functions of command.

- *The general's headquarters were a couple of large tents.*
- *Many companies have their headquarters in New York.*

jean *(noun)*

A coarse durable twill-weave cotton fabric.

- *In class, the teacher used "jean" to mean a coarse durable twill-weave cotton fabric.*
- *The article explained what "jean" means with a simple example.*

juice up *(verb)*

Make more interesting or lively.

- *Juice up a party.*
- *In everyday English, people use "juice up" when talking about this idea.*

minor suit *(noun)*

(bridge) a suit of inferior scoring value, either diamonds or clubs.

- *Understanding "minor suit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "minor suit" because he had never seen it before.*

odd-even check *(noun)*

A system of checking for errors in computer functioning.

- *Understanding "odd-even check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "odd-even check" means with a simple example.*

push-down storage *(noun)*

A storage device that handles data so that the next item to be retrieved is the item most recently stored (LIFO).

- *In class, the teacher used "push-down storage" to mean a storage device that handles data so that the next....*
- *He looked up "push-down storage" because he had never seen it before.*

recording equipment *(noun)*

Equipment for making records.

- *They discussed "recording equipment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recording equipment" to mean equipment for making records.*

recording machine *(noun)*

Equipment for making records.

- *He looked up "recording machine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "recording machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

residence *(noun)*

The official house or establishment of an important person (as a sovereign or president).

- *He refused to live in the governor's residence.*
- *A person can have several residences.*

savings bank *(noun)*

A container (usually with a slot in the top) for keeping money at home.

- *The coin bank was empty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savings bank."*

---

service entrance *(noun)*

An entrance intended for the use of servants or for delivery of goods and removal of refuse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service entrance."*
- *He looked up "service entrance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

short-stop bath *(noun)*

An acid bath used to stop the action of a developer.

- *In class, the teacher used "short-stop bath" to mean an acid bath used to stop the action of a developer.*
- *The article explained what "short-stop bath" means with a simple example.*

---

side entrance *(noun)*

An exterior door at one side of a building.

- *They discussed "side entrance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "side entrance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silver plate *(noun)*

A thin layer of silver deposited on something.

- *The article explained what "silver plate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silver plate."*

---

sleeping bag *(noun)*

Large padded bag designed to be slept in outdoors; usually rolls up like a bedroll.

- *The article explained what "sleeping bag" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sleeping bag" during the group presentation.*

---

smoke hole *(noun)*

A vent (as in a roof) for smoke to escape.

- *The article explained what "smoke hole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smoke hole" to mean a vent (as in a roof) for smoke to escape.*

---

speaker unit *(noun)*

Electro-acoustic transducer that converts electrical signals into sounds loud enough to be heard at a distance.

- *The article explained what "speaker unit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speaker unit."*

---

steam heat *(noun)*

A heating system in which steam is generated in boilers and piped to radiators.

- *He looked up "steam heat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam heat."*

---

super acid *(noun)*

Street names for ketamine.

- *Understanding "super acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "super acid" during the group presentation.*

---

tape drive *(noun)*

A mechanism that transports magnetic tape across the read/write heads of a tape playback/recorder.

- *In class, the teacher used "tape drive" to mean a mechanism that transports magnetic tape across....*
- *The article explained what "tape drive" means with a simple example.*

---

third deck *(noun)*

The deck below the main deck.

- *In class, the teacher used "third deck" to mean the deck below the main deck.*

- *They discussed "third deck" during the group presentation.*

third rail *(noun)*

A rail through which electric current is supplied to an electric locomotive.

- *They discussed "third rail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "third rail" means with a simple example.*

tool bag *(noun)*

A bag in which tools are carried.

- *Understanding "tool bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tool bag."*

tube *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *In Paris the subway system is called the 'metro' and in London it is called the 'tube' or the 'underground'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tube" to mean an electric railway operating below the surface of....*

two-handed saw *(noun)*

A saw with handles at both ends; intended for use by two people.

- *He looked up "two-handed saw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "two-handed saw" during the group presentation.*

university of pennsylvania *(noun)*

A university in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

- *The article explained what "university of pennsylvania" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "university of pennsylvania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wing flat *(noun)*

A flat situated in the wings.

- *He looked up "wing flat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wing flat" to mean a flat situated in the wings.*

writes *(verb)*

Have (one's written work) issued for publication.

- *She writes code faster than anybody else.*
- *The coach explained when to use "writes" and when to wait.*

bath oil *(noun)*

A scented oil added to your bath water.

- *The article explained what "bath oil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bath oil" to mean a scented oil added to your bath water.*

cable television *(noun)*

A television system that transmits over cables.

- *They discussed "cable television" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cable television" means with a simple example.*

cambridge university *(noun)*

A university in England.

- *He looked up "cambridge university" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cambridge university."*

chemical balance *(noun)*

A beam balance of great precision used in quantitative chemical analysis.

- *He looked up "chemical balance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chemical balance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chicken feed *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

- *The article explained what "chicken feed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chicken feed" to mean an amphetamine derivative (trade name methedrine)....*

---

computer circuit *(noun)*

A circuit that is part of a computer.

- *He looked up "computer circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "computer circuit" during the group presentation.*

---

detail file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file containing relatively transient data about a particular data processing task.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detail file."*
- *He looked up "detail file" because he had never seen it before.*

---

driving wheel *(noun)*

A wheel that drives a motor vehicle (transforms torque into a tractive force).

- *In class, the teacher used "driving wheel" to mean a wheel that drives a motor vehicle (transforms....*
- *Understanding "driving wheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric bell *(noun)*

A bell activated by the magnetic effect of an electric current.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric bell" to mean a bell activated by the magnetic effect of an....*
- *Understanding "electric bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric switch *(noun)*

Control consisting of a mechanical or electrical or electronic device for making or breaking or changing the connections in a circuit.

- *The article explained what "electric switch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "electric switch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

engines *(noun)*

An instrument or machine that is used in warfare, such as a battering ram, catapult, artillery piece, etc.

- *Medieval engines of war.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "engines."*

---

exit *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *He looked up "exit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exit" to mean an opening that permits escape or release.*

---

expand *(verb)*

Become larger in size or volume or quantity.

- *His business expanded rapidly.*
- *The dough expands.*

---

flying bomb *(noun)*

A small jet-propelled winged missile that carries a bomb.

- *They discussed "flying bomb" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flying bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

funeral home *(noun)*

A mortuary where those who knew the deceased can come to pay their last respects.

- *In class, the teacher used "funeral home" to mean a mortuary where those who knew the deceased can....*
- *The article explained what "funeral home" means with a simple example.*

---

garden tool *(noun)*

Used for working in gardens or yards.

- *They discussed “garden tool” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “garden tool” to mean used for working in gardens or yards.*

---

gun chamber *(noun)*

Chamber that is the part of a gun that receives the charge.

- *He looked up “gun chamber” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gun chamber” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

main deck *(noun)*

The uppermost sheltered deck that runs the entire length of a large vessel.

- *Understanding “main deck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “main deck” to mean the uppermost sheltered deck that runs the entire....*

---

penalty box *(noun)*

(ice hockey) an enclosed bench to the side of an ice-hockey rink for players who are serving time penalties.

- *He looked up “penalty box” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “penalty box” during the group presentation.*

---

pilot engine *(noun)*

A locomotive that precedes a train to check the track.

- *Understanding “pilot engine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pilot engine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

push-bike *(noun)*

A bicycle that must be pedaled.

- *He looked up “push-bike” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “push-bike” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reading desk *(noun)*

Desk or stand with a slanted top used to hold a text at the proper height for a lecturer.

- *The article explained what “reading desk” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “reading desk” during the group presentation.*

---

rep *(noun)*

A fabric with prominent rounded crosswise ribs.

- *The article explained what “rep” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rep.”*

---

silver protein *(noun)*

A colloid preparation of protein (albumin or gelatin) and silver oxide; used in aqueous solution as an antibacterial agent.

- *He looked up “silver protein” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “silver protein” to mean a colloid preparation of protein (albumin or....*

---

single shell *(noun)*

A shell for a single oarsman.

- *He looked up “single shell” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “single shell.”*

---

steam engine *(noun)*

External-combustion engine in which heat is used to raise steam which either turns a turbine or forces a piston to move up and down in a cylinder.

- *In class, the teacher used “steam engine” to mean external-combustion engine in which heat is used to....*
- *Understanding “steam engine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stick shift *(noun)*

A transmission that is operated manually with a gear lever and a clutch pedal.

- *In class, the teacher used “stick shift” to mean a transmission that is operated manually with a....*
- *The article explained what “stick shift” means with a simple example.*

studio apartment *(noun)*

An apartment with a living space and a bathroom and a small kitchen.

- *In class, the teacher used "studio apartment" to mean an apartment with a living space and a bathroom and....*
- *They discussed "studio apartment" during the group presentation.*

sugar bowl *(noun)*

A dish in which sugar is served.

- *In class, the teacher used "sugar bowl" to mean a dish in which sugar is served.*
- *The article explained what "sugar bowl" means with a simple example.*

tank iron *(noun)*

Plate iron that is thinner than boilerplate but thicker than sheet iron or stovepipe iron.

- *Understanding "tank iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tank iron" during the group presentation.*

ties *(noun)*

A fastener that serves to join or connect.

- *He was sorry he had to sever his ties with other members of the team.*
- *They discussed "ties" during the group presentation.*

tower block *(noun)*

Tower consisting of a multistoried building of offices or apartments.

- *'tower block' is the British term for 'high-rise'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tower block" to mean tower consisting of a multistoried building of....*

track-to-track seek time *(noun)*

(computer science) the time it takes for a read/write head to move to an adjacent data track.

- *He looked up "track-to-track seek time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "track-to-track seek time" to mean (computer science) the time it takes for a....*

tube well *(noun)*

A well made by driving a tube into the earth to a stratum that bears water.

- *In class, the teacher used "tube well" to mean a well made by driving a tube into the earth to a....*
- *Understanding "tube well" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

watch crystal *(noun)*

A protective cover that protects the face of a watch.

- *They discussed "watch crystal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "watch crystal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

water mill *(noun)*

A mill powered by a water wheel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water mill."*
- *They discussed "water mill" during the group presentation.*

wedding chest *(noun)*

Chest for storage of clothing (trousseau) and household goods in anticipation of marriage.

- *The article explained what "wedding chest" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wedding chest" during the group presentation.*

wine bottle *(noun)*

A bottle for holding wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine bottle."*
- *The article explained what "wine bottle" means with a simple example.*

wing chair *(noun)*

Easy chair having wings on each side of a high back.

- *He looked up "wing chair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wing chair."*

---

bring forth *(verb)*

Bring into existence.

- *The accused brought forth a letter in court that he claims exonerates him.*
- *He did not know how to use "bring forth" until he saw an example.*

---

burn bag *(noun)*

A bag into which secret documents are placed before being burned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burn bag."*
- *They discussed "burn bag" during the group presentation.*

---

cameras *(noun)*

Television equipment consisting of a lens system that focuses an image on a photosensitive mosaic that is scanned by an electron beam.

- *In class, the teacher used "cameras" to mean television equipment consisting of a lens system....*
- *He looked up "cameras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbon copy *(noun)*

A copy made with carbon paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "carbon copy" to mean a copy made with carbon paper.*
- *The article explained what "carbon copy" means with a simple example.*

---

collect call *(noun)*

A telephone call that the receiving party is asked to pay for.

- *He looked up "collect call" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "collect call" during the group presentation.*

---

custom-built *(noun)*

An item made to the customer's specifications.

- *Understanding "custom-built" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "custom-built."*

---

dress circle *(noun)*

A curved section or tier of seats in a hall or theater or opera house; usually the first tier above the orchestra.

- *They had excellent seats in the dress circle.*
- *The article explained what "dress circle" means with a simple example.*

---

edge tool *(noun)*

Any cutting tool with a sharp cutting edge (as a chisel or knife or plane or gouge).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edge tool."*
- *He looked up "edge tool" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electronic balance *(noun)*

A balance that generates a current proportional to the displacement of the pan.

- *In class, the teacher used "electronic balance" to mean a balance that generates a current proportional to....*
- *The article explained what "electronic balance" means with a simple example.*

---

exhibition area *(noun)*

A large hall for holding exhibitions.

- *He looked up "exhibition area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "exhibition area" during the group presentation.*

---

front bench *(noun)*

Any of the front seats in the House of Commons that are reserved for ministers or former ministers.

- *They discussed "front bench" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “front bench” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

front entrance *(noun)*

Exterior door (at the entrance) at the front of a building.

- *They discussed “front entrance” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “front entrance” to mean exterior door (at the entrance) at the front of a....*

---

gaming house *(noun)*

A public building in which a variety of games of chance can be played (operated as a business).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gaming house.”*
- *The article explained what “gaming house” means with a simple example.*

---

generated *(verb)*

Bring into existence.

- *The new manager generated a lot of problems.*
- *The computer bug generated chaos in the office.*

---

glasses *(noun)*

Optical instrument consisting of a frame that holds a pair of lenses for correcting defective vision.

- *He looked up “glasses” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “glasses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hop field *(noun)*

A garden where hops are grown.

- *They discussed “hop field” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “hop field” means with a simple example.*

---

involves *(verb)*

Make complex or intricate or complicated.

- *This decision involves many changes.*
- *Dinner at Joe’s always involves at least six courses.*

---

landing field *(noun)*

A place where planes take off and land.

- *The article explained what “landing field” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “landing field” to mean a place where planes take off and land.*

---

log line *(noun)*

A knotted cord that runs out from a reel to a piece of wood that is attached to it.

- *He looked up “log line” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “log line.”*

---

old glory *(noun)*

The national flag of the United States of America.

- *Understanding “old glory” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “old glory” means with a simple example.*

---

oxford university *(noun)*

A university in England.

- *In class, the teacher used “oxford university” to mean a university in england.*
- *He looked up “oxford university” because he had never seen it before.*

---

relief map *(noun)*

A map having contour lines through points of equal elevation.

- *The article explained what “relief map” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “relief map” to mean a map having contour lines through points of equal....*

---

restaurants *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *In class, the teacher used "restaurants" to mean a building where people go to eat.*
- *He looked up "restaurants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rolling stock *(noun)*

Collection of wheeled vehicles owned by a railroad or motor carrier.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolling stock."*
- *They discussed "rolling stock" during the group presentation.*

---

roof garden *(noun)*

A garden on a flat roof of a building.

- *The article explained what "roof garden" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roof garden" during the group presentation.*

---

science lab *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *The article explained what "science lab" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "science lab" during the group presentation.*

---

shadow box *(noun)*

A shallow rectangular box with a transparent front used to protect and display small items (jewelry, coins, etc.).

- *They discussed "shadow box" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shadow box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sight setting *(noun)*

The adjustment of a gunsight for elevation and windage on a particular range under favorable light conditions.

- *The article explained what "sight setting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sight setting" to mean the adjustment of a gunsight for elevation and....*

---

soft goods *(noun)*

Textiles or clothing and related merchandise.

- *Understanding "soft goods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft goods."*

---

software error *(noun)*

Error resulting from bad code in some program involved in producing the erroneous result.

- *The article explained what "software error" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "software error" to mean error resulting from bad code in some program....*

---

tear down *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tear down" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "tear down" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tear off *(verb)*

Rip off violently and forcefully.

- *The passing bus tore off her side mirror.*
- *Can you use "tear off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

telephone bill *(noun)*

Statement of charges for telephone service.

- *They discussed "telephone bill" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telephone bill" means with a simple example.*

---

throwing board *(noun)*

A device resembling a sling that is used in various primitive societies to propel a dart or spear.

- *In class, the teacher used “throwing board” to mean a device resembling a sling that is used in various....*
- *The article explained what “throwing board” means with a simple example.*

---

wash-hand stand *(noun)*

Furniture consisting of a table or stand to hold a basin and pitcher of water for washing: ‘wash-hand stand’ is a British term.

- *The article explained what “wash-hand stand” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wash-hand stand” to mean furniture consisting of a table or stand to hold a....*

---

wear thin *(verb)*

Deteriorate through use or stress.

- *The coach explained when to use “wear thin” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “wear thin” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

window blind *(noun)*

A blind for privacy or to keep out light.

- *They discussed “window blind” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “window blind” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

writing desk *(noun)*

A desk for writing (usually with a sloping top).

- *The article explained what “writing desk” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “writing desk.”*

---

assault gun *(noun)*

An armored vehicle with the chassis of a tank (but no turret) and a large gun; used as an antitank weapon and to support infantry.

- *They discussed “assault gun” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “assault gun” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beer bottle *(noun)*

A bottle that holds beer.

- *He looked up “beer bottle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “beer bottle” during the group presentation.*

---

billy *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *In class, the teacher used “billy” to mean a short stout club used primarily by policemen.*
- *Understanding “billy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

book of instructions *(noun)*

A manual usually accompanying a technical device and explaining how to install or operate it.

- *The article explained what “book of instructions” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “book of instructions.”*

---

clock radio *(noun)*

A radio that includes a clock that can be set to turn it on automatically.

- *The article explained what “clock radio” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “clock radio” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

closed circuit *(noun)*

A complete electrical circuit around which current flows or a signal circulates.

- *They discussed “closed circuit” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “closed circuit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

color wash *(noun)*

A wash of whitewash or other water-base paint tinted with a colored pigment.

- *Understanding “color wash” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “color wash” to mean a wash of whitewash or other water-base paint....*

computers *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *He looked up "computers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "computers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

create from raw stuff *(verb)*

Make from scratch.

- *She tried to use "create from raw stuff" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "create from raw stuff" until he saw an example.*

cross wire *(noun)*

Either of two fine mutually perpendicular lines that cross in the focus plane of an optical instrument and are use for sighting or calibration.

- *He had the target in his cross hairs.*
- *They discussed "cross wire" during the group presentation.*

dress hat *(noun)*

A man's hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *In class, the teacher used "dress hat" to mean a man's hat with a tall crown; usually covered with....*
- *The article explained what "dress hat" means with a simple example.*

dust cover *(noun)*

A removable plastic protective covering for a piece of equipment.

- *The article explained what "dust cover" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dust cover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dutch door *(noun)*

An exterior door divided in two horizontally; either half can be closed or open independently.

- *Understanding "dutch door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dutch door" because he had never seen it before.*

ease off *(verb)*

Reduce pressure or intensity.

- *He eased off the gas pedal and the car slowed down.*
- *He did not know how to use "ease off" until he saw an example.*

electronic mail *(noun)*

(computer science) a system of world-wide electronic communication in which a computer user can compose a message at one terminal that can be regenerated at the recipient's terminal when the recipient logs in.

- *You cannot send packages by electronic mail.*
- *The article explained what "electronic mail" means with a simple example.*

fixed storage *(noun)*

(computer science) memory whose contents can be accessed and read but cannot be changed.

- *The article explained what "fixed storage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixed storage."*

floor covering *(noun)*

A covering for a floor.

- *They discussed "floor covering" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floor covering."*

french telephone *(noun)*

Telephone set with the mouthpiece and earpiece mounted on a single handle.

- *In class, the teacher used "french telephone" to mean telephone set with the mouthpiece and earpiece....*
- *The article explained what "french telephone" means with a simple example.*

general headquarters *(noun)*

Military headquarters from which a military commander controls and organizes the forces.

- *The article explained what “general headquarters” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “general headquarters” during the group presentation.*

---

golf links *(noun)*

A golf course that is built on sandy ground near a shore.

- *They discussed “golf links” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “golf links” because he had never seen it before.*

---

grab bag *(noun)*

A container from which a person draws a wrapped item at random without knowing the contents.

- *He looked up “grab bag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grab bag” to mean a container from which a person draws a wrapped....*

---

hell dust *(noun)*

Street names for heroin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hell dust.”*
- *Understanding “hell dust” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

home theater *(noun)*

Television and video equipment designed to reproduce in the home the experience of being in a movie theater.

- *In class, the teacher used “home theater” to mean television and video equipment designed to....*
- *The article explained what “home theater” means with a simple example.*

---

hospitals *(noun)*

A health facility where patients receive treatment.

- *They discussed “hospitals” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hospitals” to mean a health facility where patients receive treatment.*

---

knee *(noun)*

The part of a trouser leg that provides the cloth covering for the knee.

- *They discussed “knee” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “knee.”*

---

light pen *(noun)*

(computer science) a pointer that when pointed at a computer display senses whether or not the spot is illuminated.

- *The article explained what “light pen” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “light pen” to mean (computer science) a pointer that when pointed at a....*

---

little theater *(noun)*

A small theater for experimental drama or collegiate or community groups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “little theater.”*
- *He looked up “little theater” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lock ring *(noun)*

Washer that prevents a nut from loosening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lock ring.”*
- *They discussed “lock ring” during the group presentation.*

---

lower deck *(noun)*

The deck below the main deck.

- *Understanding “lower deck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lower deck” during the group presentation.*

---

master bedroom *(noun)*

The principal bedroom in a house; usually occupied by the head of the household.

- *In class, the teacher used “master bedroom” to mean the principal bedroom in a house; usually occupied....*

- *They discussed "master bedroom" during the group presentation.*

mexican green *(noun)*

A particularly potent variety of marijuana.

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican green" to mean a particularly potent variety of marijuana.*
- *He looked up "mexican green" because he had never seen it before.*

motion-picture camera *(noun)*

A camera that takes a sequence of photographs that can give the illusion of motion when viewed in rapid succession.

- *Understanding "motion-picture camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motion-picture camera" to mean a camera that takes a sequence of photographs that....*

nose ring *(noun)*

A ring worn on the nose as an ornament or on the nose of an animal to control it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nose ring."*
- *Understanding "nose ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

picture rail *(noun)*

Rail fixed to a wall for hanging pictures.

- *Understanding "picture rail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picture rail" to mean rail fixed to a wall for hanging pictures.*

plastic bag *(noun)*

A bag made of thin plastic material.

- *Understanding "plastic bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plastic bag" during the group presentation.*

plate iron *(noun)*

A plate of iron.

- *He looked up "plate iron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plate iron" during the group presentation.*

pleasure boat *(noun)*

A large motorboat that has a cabin and plumbing and other conveniences necessary for living on board.

- *They discussed "pleasure boat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleasure boat."*

preparing *(verb)*

To prepare verbally, either for written or spoken delivery.

- *She tried to use "preparing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "preparing" when talking about this idea.*

quarter plate *(noun)*

A photographic plate measuring 3.25 inches by 4.25 inches.

- *In class, the teacher used "quarter plate" to mean a photographic plate measuring 3.25 inches by 4.25....*
- *They discussed "quarter plate" during the group presentation.*

rescue equipment *(noun)*

Equipment used to rescue passengers in case of emergency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rescue equipment."*
- *He looked up "rescue equipment" because he had never seen it before.*

rings *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of a pair of heavy metal circles (usually covered with leather) suspended by ropes; used for gymnastic exercises.

- *The rings require a strong upper body.*
- *She had rings on every finger.*

smoke bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that gives off thick smoke when it explodes; used to make a smoke screen or to mark a position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smoke bomb."*
- *Understanding "smoke bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sub-assembly *(noun)*

A unit assembled separately but designed to fit with other units in a manufactured product.

- *The article explained what "sub-assembly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sub-assembly" to mean a unit assembled separately but designed to fit....*

---

surface lift *(noun)*

A ski tow that pulls skiers up a slope without lifting them off the ground.

- *Understanding "surface lift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "surface lift" means with a simple example.*

---

t-bar lift *(noun)*

A surface lift where riders hold a bar and are pulled up the hill on their skis.

- *The article explained what "t-bar lift" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "t-bar lift" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tank suit *(noun)*

A woman's one-piece bathing suit.

- *The article explained what "tank suit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tank suit" during the group presentation.*

---

tear away *(verb)*

Rip off violently and forcefully.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tear away" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tear away" when talking about this idea.*

---

wall clock *(noun)*

A clock mounted on a wall.

- *He looked up "wall clock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wall clock."*

---

warning device *(noun)*

A device that signals the occurrence of some undesirable event.

- *He looked up "warning device" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "warning device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wash-and-wear *(noun)*

A fabric treated to be easily washable and to require no ironing.

- *The article explained what "wash-and-wear" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wash-and-wear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wet fly *(noun)*

Fisherman's fly that floats under the surface of the water.

- *The article explained what "wet fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wet fly" to mean fisherman's fly that floats under the surface of....*

---

window lock *(noun)*

A lock attached to the sashes of a double hung window that can fix both in the shut position.

- *They discussed "window lock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "window lock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bang out *(verb)*

Play loudly.

- *They banged out 'The star-spangled banner'.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bang out" and when to wait.*

---

bed sheet *(noun)*

Bed linen consisting of a large rectangular piece of cotton or linen cloth; used in pairs.

- *He looked up "bed sheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bed sheet."*

---

bench press *(noun)*

A small punch press mounted on a workbench.

- *The article explained what "bench press" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bench press" to mean a small punch press mounted on a workbench.*

---

blind corner *(noun)*

A street corner that you cannot see around as you are driving.

- *Understanding "blind corner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blind corner" during the group presentation.*

---

bones *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a pair of hollow pieces of wood or bone (usually held between the thumb and fingers) that are made to click together (as by Spanish dancers) in rhythm with the dance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bones."*
- *He looked up "bones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cable television service *(noun)*

A television system that transmits over cables.

- *He looked up "cable television service" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cable television service."*

---

cd-r *(noun)*

A compact disc on which you can write only once and thereafter is read-only memory.

- *He looked up "cd-r" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cd-r."*

---

church bench *(noun)*

Long bench with backs; used in church by the congregation.

- *They discussed "church bench" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "church bench" because he had never seen it before.*

---

component *(noun)*

An artifact that is one of the individual parts of which a composite entity is made up; especially a part that can be separated from or attached to a system.

- *Spare components for cars.*
- *A component or constituent element of a system.*

---

cure *(verb)*

Make (substances) hard and improve their usability.

- *Cure resin.*
- *Cure cement.*

---

cure-all *(noun)*

Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once sought by the alchemists.

- *The article explained what "cure-all" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cure-all" to mean hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once....*

---

dry battery *(noun)*

A voltaic battery consisting of two or more dry cells.

- *Understanding "dry battery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dry battery" to mean a voltaic battery consisting of two or more dry cells.*

electrical contact *(noun)*

Contact that allows current to pass from one conductor to another.

- *He looked up "electrical contact" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical contact."*

fifth wheel *(noun)*

An extra car wheel and tire for a four-wheel vehicle.

- *Understanding "fifth wheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fifth wheel" because he had never seen it before.*

fighter *(noun)*

A high-speed military or naval airplane designed to destroy enemy aircraft in the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fighter."*
- *He looked up "fighter" because he had never seen it before.*

fire hook *(noun)*

Fire iron consisting of a metal rod with a handle; used to stir a fire.

- *They discussed "fire hook" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fire hook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gold medal *(noun)*

A trophy made of gold (or having the appearance of gold) that is usually awarded for winning first place in a competition.

- *The article explained what "gold medal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gold medal" to mean a trophy made of gold (or having the appearance of....*

heart monitor *(noun)*

A piece of electronic equipment for continual observation of the function of the heart.

- *Understanding "heart monitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heart monitor" to mean a piece of electronic equipment for continual....*

indian trail *(noun)*

A trail through the wilderness worn by Amerindians.

- *They discussed "indian trail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian trail."*

jacket *(noun)*

An outer wrapping or casing.

- *Phonograph records were sold in cardboard jackets.*
- *Understanding "jacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

landing stage *(noun)*

Platform from which passengers and cargo can be (un)loaded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landing stage."*
- *The article explained what "landing stage" means with a simple example.*

listing *(noun)*

A database containing an ordered array of items (names or topics).

- *In class, the teacher used "listing" to mean a database containing an ordered array of items....*
- *He looked up "listing" because he had never seen it before.*

mechanical man *(noun)*

An automaton that resembles a human being.

- *The article explained what "mechanical man" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mechanical man."*

monitor program *(noun)*

A program that observes and regulates and controls or verifies the operations of a data-processing system.

- *Understanding "monitor program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monitor program" means with a simple example.*

---

morning coat *(noun)*

A man's full-dress jacket with two long tapering tails at the back.

- *They discussed "morning coat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "morning coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nor-q-d *(noun)*

Trade name for an oral contraceptive containing norethindrone.

- *Understanding "nor-q-d" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nor-q-d" means with a simple example.*

---

nuclear weapon *(noun)*

A weapon of mass destruction whose explosive power derives from a nuclear reaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "nuclear weapon" to mean a weapon of mass destruction whose explosive power....*
- *They discussed "nuclear weapon" during the group presentation.*

---

operating theatre *(noun)*

A room in a hospital equipped for the performance of surgical operations.

- *Great care is taken to keep the operating rooms aseptic.*
- *He looked up "operating theatre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paper knife *(noun)*

Dull knife used to cut open the envelopes in which letters are mailed or to slit uncut pages of books.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper knife."*
- *He looked up "paper knife" because he had never seen it before.*

---

park bench *(noun)*

A bench in a public park.

- *Understanding "park bench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "park bench" because he had never seen it before.*

---

police headquarters *(noun)*

A station that serves as headquarters for police in a particular district; serves as a place from which policemen are dispatched and to which arrested persons are brought.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "police headquarters."*
- *The article explained what "police headquarters" means with a simple example.*

---

pound *(noun)*

A public enclosure for stray or unlicensed dogs.

- *Unlicensed dogs will be taken to the pound.*
- *He got a hernia when he tried to lift 100 pounds.*

---

railroad *(noun)*

A line of track providing a runway for wheels.

- *He walked along the railroad track.*
- *In class, the teacher used "railroad" to mean a line of track providing a runway for wheels.*

---

shoulder bag *(noun)*

A large handbag that can be carried by a strap looped over the shoulder.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoulder bag" to mean a large handbag that can be carried by a strap....*
- *Understanding "shoulder bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steam iron *(noun)*

A pressing iron that can emit steam.

- *Understanding "steam iron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “steam iron” to mean a pressing iron that can emit steam.*

steel factory *(noun)*

A factory where steel is made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steel factory.”*
- *He looked up “steel factory” because he had never seen it before.*

steel plate *(noun)*

A plate of steel.

- *The article explained what “steel plate” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steel plate.”*

stone facing *(noun)*

A facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stone facing.”*
- *Understanding “stone facing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

storage device *(noun)*

A device that preserves information for retrieval.

- *The article explained what “storage device” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “storage device” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strike a blow *(verb)*

Affect adversely.

- *The court ruling struck a blow at the old segregation laws.*
- *Can you use “strike a blow” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

table knife *(noun)*

A knife used for eating at dining table.

- *The article explained what “table knife” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “table knife.”*

telephone box *(noun)*

Booth for using a telephone.

- *They discussed “telephone box” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “telephone box” means with a simple example.*

tissue *(verb)*

Create a piece of cloth by interlacing strands of fabric, such as wool or cotton.

- *Tissue textiles.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tissue” when talking about this idea.*

trailer *(noun)*

A large transport conveyance designed to be pulled by a truck or tractor.

- *They discussed “trailer” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “trailer” means with a simple example.*

underground *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *In Paris the subway system is called the ‘metro’ and in London it is called the ‘tube’ or the ‘underground’.*
- *The article explained what “underground” means with a simple example.*

university of wisconsin *(noun)*

A university in Madison, Wisconsin.

- *In class, the teacher used “university of wisconsin” to mean a university in madison, wisconsin.*
- *They discussed “university of wisconsin” during the group presentation.*

arsenal *(noun)*

A military structure where arms and ammunition and other military equipment are stored and training is given in the use of arms.

- *He looked up "arsenal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arsenal" to mean a military structure where arms and ammunition and....*

---

balance wheel *(noun)*

A wheel that regulates the rate of movement in a machine; especially a wheel oscillating against the hairspring of a timepiece to regulate its beat.

- *The article explained what "balance wheel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "balance wheel" during the group presentation.*

---

boards *(noun)*

The boarding that surrounds an ice hockey rink.

- *Most actors love to stride the boards.*
- *He nailed boards across the windows.*

---

button hole *(noun)*

A hole through which buttons are pushed.

- *Understanding "button hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "button hole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colour television *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *In class, the teacher used "colour television" to mean a television that transmits images in color.*
- *He looked up "colour television" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer architecture *(noun)*

(computer science) the structure and organization of a computer's hardware or system software.

- *The architecture of a computer's system software.*
- *He looked up "computer architecture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer virus *(noun)*

A software program capable of reproducing itself and usually capable of causing great harm to files or other programs on the same computer.

- *A true virus cannot spread to another computer without human assistance.*
- *He looked up "computer virus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

credit bureau *(noun)*

A private firm that maintains consumer credit data files and provides credit information to authorized users for a fee.

- *The article explained what "credit bureau" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "credit bureau" to mean a private firm that maintains consumer credit data....*

---

delivery truck *(noun)*

A van suitable for delivering goods or services to customers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delivery truck."*
- *He looked up "delivery truck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

digital communications technology *(noun)*

The design and construction of communications technology that transmits information in digital form.

- *They discussed "digital communications technology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "digital communications technology" means with a simple example.*

---

electric battery *(noun)*

A device that produces electricity; may have several primary or secondary cells arranged in parallel or series.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric battery" to mean a device that produces electricity; may have....*
- *They discussed "electric battery" during the group presentation.*

---

electric motor *(noun)*

A motor that converts electricity to mechanical work.

- *Understanding “electric motor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electric motor.”*

---

electronic communication *(noun)*

Communication by computer.

- *He looked up “electronic communication” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “electronic communication” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electronic device *(noun)*

A device that accomplishes its purpose electronically.

- *He looked up “electronic device” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “electronic device.”*

---

flash camera *(noun)*

A camera with a photoflash attachment.

- *They discussed “flash camera” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “flash camera” means with a simple example.*

---

fuel-air bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that uses a fuel-air explosive.

- *A thermobaric bomb can create overpressures equal to an atomic bomb.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fuel-air bomb.”*

---

funeral church *(noun)*

A mortuary where those who knew the deceased can come to pay their last respects.

- *Understanding “funeral church” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “funeral church” means with a simple example.*

---

glasses case *(noun)*

A case for carrying spectacles.

- *He looked up “glasses case” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “glasses case.”*

---

golf hole *(noun)*

One playing period (from tee to green) on a golf course.

- *He played 18 holes.*
- *He looked up “golf hole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

grave *(noun)*

A place for the burial of a corpse (especially beneath the ground and marked by a tombstone).

- *He put flowers on his mother’s grave.*
- *He went to his grave without forgiving me.*

---

guidance system *(noun)*

A system of equipment for automatically guiding the path of a vehicle (especially a missile).

- *They discussed “guidance system” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “guidance system” because he had never seen it before.*

---

input data *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that contains data that serve as input to a device or program.

- *In class, the teacher used “input data” to mean (computer science) a computer file that contains....*
- *He looked up “input data” because he had never seen it before.*

---

jazz up *(verb)*

Make more interesting or lively.

- *Learners should practice how to use “jazz up” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “jazz up” until he saw an example.*

knee-high *(noun)*

A sock or stocking that reaches up to just below the knees.

- *He looked up "knee-high" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knee-high."*

life jacket *(noun)*

Life preserver consisting of a sleeveless jacket of buoyant or inflatable design.

- *In class, the teacher used "life jacket" to mean life preserver consisting of a sleeveless jacket of....*
- *The article explained what "life jacket" means with a simple example.*

lift bridge *(noun)*

A bridge that can be raised to block passage or to allow boats or ships to pass beneath it.

- *He looked up "lift bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lift bridge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marine museum *(noun)*

A tank or pool or bowl filled with water for keeping live fish and underwater animals.

- *He looked up "marine museum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marine museum" during the group presentation.*

mechanical system *(noun)*

A system of elements that interact on mechanical principles.

- *He looked up "mechanical system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mechanical system."*

nursing home *(noun)*

An institution where people are cared for.

- *A home for the elderly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nursing home."*

piano *(noun)*

A keyboard instrument that is played by depressing keys that cause hammers to strike tuned strings and produce sounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piano."*
- *He looked up "piano" because he had never seen it before.*

pocket edition *(noun)*

Pocket-sized paperback book.

- *He looked up "pocket edition" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pocket edition" during the group presentation.*

rocket *(noun)*

A jet engine containing its own propellant and driven by reaction propulsion.

- *In class, the teacher used "rocket" to mean a jet engine containing its own propellant and....*
- *They discussed "rocket" during the group presentation.*

safety belt *(noun)*

Belt attaching you to some object as a restraint in order to prevent you from getting hurt.

- *The article explained what "safety belt" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety belt."*

safety rail *(noun)*

A railing placed alongside a stairway or road for safety.

- *He looked up "safety rail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety rail."*

shooting gallery *(noun)*

An enclosed firing range with targets for rifle or handgun practice.

- *The article explained what “shooting gallery” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shooting gallery” to mean an enclosed firing range with targets for rifle or....*

---

software engineer *(noun)*

A person who designs and writes and tests computer programs.

- *In class, the teacher used “software engineer” to mean a person who designs and writes and tests computer....*
- *He looked up “software engineer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stars and bars *(noun)*

The first flag of the Confederate States of America.

- *Understanding “stars and bars” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “stars and bars” during the group presentation.*

---

supply chamber *(noun)*

A mechanical device for holding something and supplying it as needed.

- *They discussed “supply chamber” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “supply chamber.”*

---

tape machine *(noun)*

A magnetic recorder using magnetic tape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tape machine.”*
- *He looked up “tape machine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tea chest *(noun)*

Chest for storing or transporting tea.

- *They discussed “tea chest” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tea chest” because he had never seen it before.*

---

telephone message *(noun)*

A message transmitted by telephone.

- *The article explained what “telephone message” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “telephone message.”*

---

tennis court *(noun)*

The court on which tennis is played.

- *He looked up “tennis court” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “tennis court” during the group presentation.*

---

theater light *(noun)*

Any of various lights used in a theater.

- *The article explained what “theater light” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “theater light.”*

---

transmission system *(noun)*

The gears that transmit power from an automobile engine via the driveshaft to the live axle.

- *The article explained what “transmission system” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “transmission system” to mean the gears that transmit power from an automobile....*

---

tv monitor *(noun)*

Monitor used in a studio for monitoring the program being broadcast.

- *He looked up “tv monitor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tv monitor” to mean monitor used in a studio for monitoring the program....*

---

updates *(verb)*

Modernize or bring up to date.

- *She tried to use “updates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *In everyday English, people use "updates" when talking about this idea.*

---

wet suit *(noun)*

A close-fitting garment made of a permeable material; worn in cold water (as by skin divers) to retain body heat.

- *They discussed "wet suit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wet suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yard measure *(noun)*

A ruler or tape that is three feet long.

- *In class, the teacher used "yard measure" to mean a ruler or tape that is three feet long.*
- *They discussed "yard measure" during the group presentation.*

---

applications programme *(noun)*

A program that gives a computer instructions that provide the user with tools to accomplish a task.

- *He has tried several different word processing applications.*
- *The article explained what "applications programme" means with a simple example.*

---

bat *(noun)*

The club used in playing cricket.

- *A cricket bat has a narrow handle and a broad flat end for hitting.*
- *He was at bat when it happened.*

---

cape *(noun)*

A sleeveless garment like a cloak but shorter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape."*
- *They discussed "cape" during the group presentation.*

---

cd player *(noun)*

A stand-alone piece of electronic equipment that either has its own display or attaches to a television set.

- *Understanding "cd player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cd player" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chicken yard *(noun)*

An enclosed yard for keeping poultry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken yard."*
- *They discussed "chicken yard" during the group presentation.*

---

create from raw material *(verb)*

Make from scratch.

- *In everyday English, people use "create from raw material" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "create from raw material" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cup hook *(noun)*

Hook (usually on the underside of a shelf) for hanging cups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cup hook."*
- *He looked up "cup hook" because he had never seen it before.*

---

digital photography *(noun)*

A photographic method that stores the image digitally for later reproduction.

- *The article explained what "digital photography" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "digital photography" to mean a photographic method that stores the image....*

---

dog hook *(noun)*

A stout lever with a sharp spike; used for handling logs.

- *They discussed "dog hook" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dog hook."*

---

driving belt *(noun)*

A belt that carries motion from a motor to the machinery.

- *He looked up "driving belt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driving belt."*

---

edit *(verb)*

Prepare for publication or presentation by correcting, revising, or adapting.

- *Edit a book on lexical semantics.*
- *She edited the letters of the politician so as to omit the most personal passages.*

---

edit out *(verb)*

Cut and assemble the components of.

- *Edit film.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "edit out" in real sentences.*

---

enable *(verb)*

Render capable or able for some task.

- *This skill will enable you to find a job on Wall Street.*
- *The rope enables you to secure yourself when you climb the mountain.*

---

false teeth *(noun)*

A removable denture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false teeth."*
- *He looked up "false teeth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fan belt *(noun)*

A belt driven by the crankshaft that drives a fan that pulls air through the radiator.

- *Understanding "fan belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fan belt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

file cabinet *(noun)*

Office furniture consisting of a container for keeping papers in order.

- *He looked up "file cabinet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "file cabinet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flat cap *(noun)*

A flat woolen cap with a stiff peak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flat cap."*
- *He looked up "flat cap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fly gallery *(noun)*

A narrow raised platform at the side of a stage in a theater; stagehands can work the ropes controlling equipment in the flies.

- *They discussed "fly gallery" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fly gallery" means with a simple example.*

---

g-string *(noun)*

Minimal clothing worn by stripteasers; a narrow strip of fabric that covers the pubic area, passes between the thighs, and is supported by a waistband.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "g-string."*
- *Understanding "g-string" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gas shell *(noun)*

(military) bomb consisting of an explosive projectile filled with a toxic gas that is released when the bomb explodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas shell."*
- *He looked up "gas shell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gun deck *(noun)*

Formerly any deck other than the weather deck having cannons from end to end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gun deck.”*
- *They discussed “gun deck” during the group presentation.*

---

hardware *(noun)*

Instrumentalities (tools or implements) made of metal.

- *In class, the teacher used “hardware” to mean instrumentalities (tools or implements) made of metal.*
- *The article explained what “hardware” means with a simple example.*

---

honey oil *(noun)*

Street names for ketamine.

- *The article explained what “honey oil” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “honey oil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

house trailer *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle that can be pulled by a car or truck and is equipped for occupancy.

- *The article explained what “house trailer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “house trailer” during the group presentation.*

---

idiot box *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *He looked up “idiot box” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “idiot box.”*

---

input program *(noun)*

A utility program that organizes the input to a computer.

- *Understanding “input program” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “input program” during the group presentation.*

---

life mask *(noun)*

A cast taken from the face of a living person.

- *In class, the teacher used “life mask” to mean a cast taken from the face of a living person.*
- *The article explained what “life mask” means with a simple example.*

---

military headquarters *(noun)*

The military installation from which a commander performs the functions of command.

- *The general’s headquarters were a couple of large tents.*
- *In class, the teacher used “military headquarters” to mean the military installation from which a commander....*

---

paper mill *(noun)*

A mill where paper is manufactured.

- *Understanding “paper mill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “paper mill” means with a simple example.*

---

pilot boat *(noun)*

A boat to carry pilots to and from large ships.

- *He looked up “pilot boat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pilot boat” during the group presentation.*

---

programming language *(noun)*

(computer science) a language designed for programming computers.

- *The article explained what “programming language” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “programming language” during the group presentation.*

---

rough-dry *(verb)*

Dry without smoothing or ironing.

- *Rough-dry the laundry.*
- *He did not know how to use “rough-dry” until he saw an example.*

sauce *(verb)*

Add zest or flavor to, make more interesting.

- *Sauce the roast.*
- *Can you use “sauce” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

shield *(noun)*

A protective covering or structure.

- *The article explained what “shield” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “shield” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

signal flag *(noun)*

A rectangular piece of fabric used as a signalling device.

- *In class, the teacher used “signal flag” to mean a rectangular piece of fabric used as a signalling....*
- *Understanding “signal flag” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steady down *(verb)*

Become settled or established and stable in one’s residence or life style.

- *He finally settled down.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “steady down” in real sentences.*

support column *(noun)*

A column that supports a heavy weight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “support column.”*
- *He looked up “support column” because he had never seen it before.*

telephone unit *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for telephone use.

- *He looked up “telephone unit” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “telephone unit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

test tube *(noun)*

Glass tube closed at one end.

- *In class, the teacher used “test tube” to mean glass tube closed at one end.*
- *He looked up “test tube” because he had never seen it before.*

throat *(noun)*

A passage resembling a throat in shape or function.

- *The throat of the vase.*
- *The throat of a chimney.*

toy *(noun)*

A device regarded as providing amusement.

- *Private airplanes are a rich man’s toy.*
- *A toy stove.*

transmission line *(noun)*

A conductor for transmitting electrical or optical signals or electric power.

- *Understanding “transmission line” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “transmission line” means with a simple example.*

abandoned ship *(noun)*

A ship abandoned on the high seas.

- *In class, the teacher used “abandoned ship” to mean a ship abandoned on the high seas.*
- *He looked up “abandoned ship” because he had never seen it before.*

article of commerce *(noun)*

An article that is offered for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "article of commerce" to mean an article that is offered for sale.*
- *Understanding "article of commerce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

automatic drive *(noun)*

A transmission that automatically changes the gears according to the speed of the car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automatic drive."*
- *The article explained what "automatic drive" means with a simple example.*

---

beef up *(verb)*

Make strong or stronger.

- *In everyday English, people use "beef up" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "beef up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

blue jean *(noun)*

(usually plural) close-fitting trousers of heavy denim for manual work or casual wear.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue jean" to mean (usually plural) close-fitting trousers of heavy....*
- *Understanding "blue jean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bridge circuit *(noun)*

A circuit consisting of two branches (4 arms arranged in a diamond configuration) across which a meter is connected.

- *He looked up "bridge circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridge circuit."*

---

carrier *(noun)*

A self-propelled wheeled vehicle designed specifically to carry something.

- *Refrigerated carriers have revolutionized the grocery business.*
- *The bonds were transmitted by carrier.*

---

cd drive *(noun)*

A drive that reads a compact disc and that is connected to an audio system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cd drive."*
- *They discussed "cd drive" during the group presentation.*

---

chip away *(verb)*

Remove or withdraw gradually:.

- *These new customs are chipping away at the quality of life.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chip away" and when to wait.*

---

chip away at *(verb)*

Remove or withdraw gradually:.

- *These new customs are chipping away at the quality of life.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chip away at" when talking about this idea.*

---

coat stand *(noun)*

An upright pole with pegs or hooks on which to hang clothing.

- *The article explained what "coat stand" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coat stand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colour television system *(noun)*

A television that transmits images in color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colour television system."*
- *Understanding "colour television system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corner pocket *(noun)*

A pocket at the corner of a billiard table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corner pocket."*

- *The article explained what “corner pocket” means with a simple example.*

designer drug *(noun)*

A psychoactive drug deliberately synthesized to avoid anti-drug laws; mimics the effects of a banned drug; law was revised in 1986 to ban designer drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “designer drug.”*
- *He looked up “designer drug” because he had never seen it before.*

digital clock *(noun)*

A clock that displays the time of day digitally.

- *In class, the teacher used “digital clock” to mean a clock that displays the time of day digitally.*
- *Understanding “digital clock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

display panel *(noun)*

A vertical surface on which information can be displayed to public view.

- *He looked up “display panel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “display panel.”*

domain name *(noun)*

Strings of letters and numbers (separated by periods) that are used to name organizations and computers and addresses on the internet.

- *Domain names are organized hierarchically with the more generic parts to the right.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “domain name.”*

drag on *(verb)*

Proceed for an extended period of time.

- *The speech dragged on for two hours.*
- *Can you use “drag on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

drag out *(verb)*

Proceed for an extended period of time.

- *The speech dragged on for two hours.*
- *The coach explained when to use “drag out” and when to wait.*

electrical plant *(noun)*

Utility that provides electricity.

- *The article explained what “electrical plant” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “electrical plant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

field glasses *(noun)*

An optical instrument designed for simultaneous use by both eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used “field glasses” to mean an optical instrument designed for simultaneous use....*
- *He looked up “field glasses” because he had never seen it before.*

fish knife *(noun)*

A small table knife with a spatula blade used for eating fish.

- *They discussed “fish knife” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fish knife” to mean a small table knife with a spatula blade used for....*

fishing net *(noun)*

A net that will enclose fish when it is pulled in.

- *They discussed “fishing net” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fishing net” to mean a net that will enclose fish when it is pulled in.*

flash memory *(noun)*

Nonvolatile storage that can be electrically erased and programmed anew.

- *They discussed “flash memory” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “flash memory” to mean nonvolatile storage that can be electrically erased....*

great seal *(noun)*

The principal seal of a government, symbolizing authority or sovereignty.

- *In class, the teacher used "great seal" to mean the principal seal of a government, symbolizing....*
- *The article explained what "great seal" means with a simple example.*

---

jet *(noun)*

An airplane powered by one or more jet engines.

- *They discussed "jet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jet" to mean an airplane powered by one or more jet engines.*

---

level crossing *(noun)*

Intersection of a railway and a road on the same level; barriers close road when trains pass.

- *In class, the teacher used "level crossing" to mean intersection of a railway and a road on the same....*
- *Understanding "level crossing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mall *(noun)*

A public area set aside as a pedestrian walk.

- *They spent their weekends at the local malls.*
- *Understanding "mall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monitoring program *(noun)*

A program that observes and regulates and controls or verifies the operations of a data-processing system.

- *Understanding "monitoring program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monitoring program."*

---

panel truck *(noun)*

A van suitable for delivering goods or services to customers.

- *The article explained what "panel truck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "panel truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

picture tube *(noun)*

A cathode-ray tube in a television receiver; translates the received signal into a picture on a luminescent screen.

- *He looked up "picture tube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picture tube."*

---

polish up *(verb)*

Bring to a highly developed, finished, or refined state.

- *Polish your social manners.*
- *The coach explained when to use "polish up" and when to wait.*

---

public toilet *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *Understanding "public toilet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "public toilet" means with a simple example.*

---

racing boat *(noun)*

A boat propelled by oarsmen and designed for racing.

- *Understanding "racing boat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "racing boat" during the group presentation.*

---

railroad line *(noun)*

Line that is the commercial organization responsible for operating a system of transportation for trains that pull passengers or freight.

- *In class, the teacher used "railroad line" to mean line that is the commercial organization....*
- *He looked up "railroad line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

random access memory *(noun)*

The most common computer memory which can be used by programs to perform necessary tasks while the computer is on; an integrated circuit memory chip allows information to be stored or accessed in any order and all storage locations are equally accessible.

- *He looked up “random access memory” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “random access memory” during the group presentation.*

---

random-access memory *(noun)*

The most common computer memory which can be used by programs to perform necessary tasks while the computer is on; an integrated circuit memory chip allows information to be stored or accessed in any order and all storage locations are equally accessible.

- *They discussed “random-access memory” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “random-access memory.”*

---

shirt button *(noun)*

A button on a shirt.

- *In class, the teacher used “shirt button” to mean a button on a shirt.*
- *The article explained what “shirt button” means with a simple example.*

---

software package *(noun)*

(computer science) written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory.

- *The market for software is expected to expand.*
- *The article explained what “software package” means with a simple example.*

---

sole *(noun)*

The underside of footwear or a golf club.

- *The article explained what “sole” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sole” during the group presentation.*

---

supporting tower *(noun)*

A tower that serves to support something.

- *He looked up “supporting tower” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “supporting tower.”*

---

tables *(noun)*

A set of data arranged in rows and columns.

- *They discussed “tables” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “tables” means with a simple example.*

---

tip truck *(noun)*

Truck whose contents can be emptied without handling; the front end of the platform can be pneumatically raised so that the load is discharged by gravity.

- *In class, the teacher used “tip truck” to mean truck whose contents can be emptied without....*
- *They discussed “tip truck” during the group presentation.*

---

tone arm *(noun)*

Mechanical device consisting of a light balanced arm that carries the cartridge.

- *He looked up “tone arm” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tone arm.”*

---

universal joint *(noun)*

Coupling that connects two rotating shafts allowing freedom of movement in all directions.

- *In motor vehicles a universal joint allows the driveshaft to move up and down as the vehicle passes over bumps.*
- *They discussed “universal joint” during the group presentation.*

---

universal product code *(noun)*

Code consisting of a series of vertical bars of variable width that are scanned by a laser; printed on consumer product packages to identify the item for a computer that provides the price and registers inventory information.

- *The article explained what “universal product code” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “universal product code” to mean code consisting of a series of vertical bars of....*

---

warning bell *(noun)*

A bell used to sound an alarm.

- *They discussed “warning bell” during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “warning bell” means with a simple example.*

water jacket *(noun)*

A container filled with water that surrounds a machine to cool it; especially that surrounding the cylinder block of an engine.

- *They discussed “water jacket” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “water jacket” means with a simple example.*

air jacket *(noun)*

An inflatable life jacket.

- *Understanding “air jacket” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “air jacket” because he had never seen it before.*

alarm *(noun)*

A clock that wakes a sleeper at some preset time.

- *The article explained what “alarm” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “alarm” during the group presentation.*

box coat *(noun)*

A short coat that hangs loosely from the shoulders.

- *He looked up “box coat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “box coat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cant dog *(noun)*

A stout lever with a sharp spike; used for handling logs.

- *In class, the teacher used “cant dog” to mean a stout lever with a sharp spike; used for handling....*
- *They discussed “cant dog” during the group presentation.*

chair lift *(noun)*

A ski lift on which riders (skiers or sightseers) are seated and carried up or down a mountainside; seats are hung from an endless overhead cable.

- *He looked up “chair lift” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chair lift” to mean a ski lift on which riders (skiers or sightseers)....*

chemical bomb *(noun)*

A bomb laden with chemical agents that are released when the bomb explodes.

- *He looked up “chemical bomb” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chemical bomb.”*

consumer goods *(noun)*

Goods (as food or clothing) intended for direct use or consumption.

- *Understanding “consumer goods” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “consumer goods” means with a simple example.*

cutting tool *(noun)*

A cutting implement; a tool for cutting.

- *Understanding “cutting tool” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “cutting tool” because he had never seen it before.*

death mask *(noun)*

A cast taken from the face of a dead person.

- *In class, the teacher used “death mask” to mean a cast taken from the face of a dead person.*
- *They discussed “death mask” during the group presentation.*

double tongue *(verb)*

Play fast notes on a wind instrument.

- *He did not know how to use “double tongue” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “double tongue” when talking about this idea.*

electric circuit *(noun)*

An electrical device that provides a path for electrical current to flow.

- *He looked up "electric circuit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric circuit."*

---

electric guitar *(noun)*

A guitar whose sound is amplified by electrical means.

- *The article explained what "electric guitar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric guitar."*

---

face mask *(noun)*

Mask that provides a protective covering for the face in such sports as baseball or football or hockey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "face mask."*
- *They discussed "face mask" during the group presentation.*

---

file server *(noun)*

(computer science) a digital computer that provides workstations on a network with controlled access to shared resources.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "file server."*
- *Understanding "file server" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

formal garden *(noun)*

A garden laid out on regular lines with plants arranged in symmetrical locations or in geometrical designs.

- *Understanding "formal garden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "formal garden" means with a simple example.*

---

gaming card *(noun)*

One of a set of cards used in gambling games.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaming card."*
- *They discussed "gaming card" during the group presentation.*

---

gaming table *(noun)*

A table used for gambling; may be equipped with a gameboard and slots for chips.

- *The article explained what "gaming table" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gaming table" to mean a table used for gambling; may be equipped with a....*

---

half mask *(noun)*

A mask covering the upper part of the face but with holes for the eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half mask."*
- *Understanding "half mask" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hook and eye *(noun)*

A kind of fastener used on clothing.

- *They discussed "hook and eye" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hook and eye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horse-trail *(noun)*

A trail for horses.

- *Understanding "horse-trail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horse-trail" to mean a trail for horses.*

---

index register *(noun)*

(computer science) a register used to determine the address of an operand.

- *The article explained what "index register" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "index register."*

---

involve *(verb)*

Make complex or intricate or complicated.

- *The situation was rather involved.*
- *Don't involve me in your family affairs!*

---

knight *(noun)*

A chessman shaped to resemble the head of a horse; can move two squares horizontally and one vertically (or vice versa).

- *The article explained what "knight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "knight" during the group presentation.*

---

logo *(noun)*

A company emblem or device.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logo."*
- *He looked up "logo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

on-line database *(noun)*

(computer science) a database that can be accessed by computers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "on-line database."*
- *He looked up "on-line database" because he had never seen it before.*

---

party favour *(noun)*

Souvenir consisting of a small gift given to a guest at a party.

- *The article explained what "party favour" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "party favour" to mean souvenir consisting of a small gift given to a....*

---

planet wheel *(noun)*

An outer gear that revolves about a central sun gear of an epicyclic train.

- *The article explained what "planet wheel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planet wheel" to mean an outer gear that revolves about a central sun....*

---

presence chamber *(noun)*

Room in which a monarch or other great person receives guests, assemblies, etc.

- *They discussed "presence chamber" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "presence chamber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purple heart *(noun)*

A long-acting barbiturate used as a sedative.

- *He looked up "purple heart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple heart."*

---

push-button radio *(noun)*

A radio receiver that can be tuned by pressing buttons.

- *He looked up "push-button radio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "push-button radio."*

---

rear window *(noun)*

Car window that allows vision out of the back of the car.

- *In class, the teacher used "rear window" to mean car window that allows vision out of the back of....*
- *He looked up "rear window" because he had never seen it before.*

---

recording studio *(noun)*

Studio where tapes and records are recorded.

- *The article explained what "recording studio" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "recording studio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sand cast *(verb)*

Pour molten metal into a mold of sand.

- *He did not know how to use "sand cast" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sand cast" and when to wait.*

shift register *(noun)*

(computer science) register in which all bits can be shifted one or more positions to the left or to the right.

- *The article explained what "shift register" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shift register" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

signals *(noun)*

Any nonverbal action or gesture that encodes a message.

- *Signals from the boat suddenly stopped.*
- *The article explained what "signals" means with a simple example.*

slip-on *(noun)*

An article of clothing (garment or shoe) that is easily slipped on or off.

- *He looked up "slip-on" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "slip-on" during the group presentation.*

steel guitar *(noun)*

Guitar whose steel strings are twanged while being pressed with a movable steel bar for a glissando effect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steel guitar."*
- *He looked up "steel guitar" because he had never seen it before.*

stocks *(noun)*

A frame that supports a boat while it is under construction.

- *The value of his stocks doubled during the past year.*
- *The article explained what "stocks" means with a simple example.*

strip mine *(noun)*

An open mine (usually for coal) where the seams run close to the surface.

- *They discussed "strip mine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strip mine."*

tap *(noun)*

A faucet for drawing water from a pipe or cask.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tap."*
- *He looked up "tap" because he had never seen it before.*

telephone exchange *(noun)*

A workplace that serves as a telecommunications facility where lines from telephones can be connected together to permit communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone exchange."*
- *Understanding "telephone exchange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telephone interview *(noun)*

An interview conducted over the telephone.

- *They discussed "telephone interview" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telephone interview" means with a simple example.*

theater in the round *(noun)*

A theater arranged with seats around at least three sides of the stage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theater in the round."*
- *He looked up "theater in the round" because he had never seen it before.*

theater stage *(noun)*

A stage in a theater on which actors can perform.

- *They discussed "theater stage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theater stage" to mean a stage in a theater on which actors can perform.*

toilet water *(noun)*

A perfumed liquid lighter than cologne.

- *In class, the teacher used "toilet water" to mean a perfumed liquid lighter than cologne.*
- *The article explained what "toilet water" means with a simple example.*

---

wing tip *(noun)*

A decorative toecap having a point extending toward the throat of the shoe.

- *He looked up "wing tip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wing tip" to mean a decorative toecap having a point extending toward....*

---

yard goods *(noun)*

Merchandise in the form of fabrics sold by the yard.

- *Understanding "yard goods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "yard goods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air terminal *(noun)*

A terminal that serves air travelers or air freight.

- *Understanding "air terminal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air terminal" means with a simple example.*

---

anti-virus program *(noun)*

A computer program that checks a computer for viruses and prevents their spread.

- *He looked up "anti-virus program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anti-virus program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

billy club *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *He looked up "billy club" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "billy club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

central processing unit *(noun)*

(computer science) the part of a computer (a microprocessor chip) that does most of the data processing.

- *The CPU and the memory form the central part of a computer to which the peripherals are attached.*
- *Understanding "central processing unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cleaning equipment *(noun)*

Any of a large class of implements used for cleaning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleaning equipment."*
- *They discussed "cleaning equipment" during the group presentation.*

---

computer monitor *(noun)*

A device that displays signals on a computer screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer monitor."*
- *The article explained what "computer monitor" means with a simple example.*

---

computer programming *(noun)*

Creating a sequence of instructions to enable the computer to do something.

- *He looked up "computer programming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer programming."*

---

cricket equipment *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in playing cricket.

- *They discussed "cricket equipment" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cricket equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

depth bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that explodes at a preset depth under water; antisubmarine device.

- *The article explained what "depth bomb" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "depth bomb" to mean a bomb that explodes at a preset depth under water;....*

dirty bomb *(noun)*

An atom bomb that leaves considerable radioactive contamination.

- *Understanding "dirty bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dirty bomb" because he had never seen it before.*

dumb bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that falls because of gravity and is not guided to a target.

- *Understanding "dumb bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dumb bomb" during the group presentation.*

fishing boat *(noun)*

A vessel for fishing; often has a well to keep the catch alive.

- *He looked up "fishing boat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishing boat."*

flat wash *(noun)*

Ironing that can be done mechanically.

- *Understanding "flat wash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flat wash" to mean ironing that can be done mechanically.*

fourth deck *(noun)*

The fourth or lowest deck.

- *They discussed "fourth deck" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fourth deck" to mean the fourth or lowest deck.*

gardens *(noun)*

A plot of ground where plants are cultivated.

- *Understanding "gardens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gardens" to mean a plot of ground where plants are cultivated.*

genetic code *(noun)*

The ordering of nucleotides in DNA molecules that carries the genetic information in living cells.

- *Understanding "genetic code" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genetic code" means with a simple example.*

house of worship *(noun)*

Any building where congregations gather for prayer.

- *The article explained what "house of worship" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "house of worship" during the group presentation.*

machine translation *(noun)*

The use of computers to translate from one language to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "machine translation" to mean the use of computers to translate from one language....*
- *The article explained what "machine translation" means with a simple example.*

mechanical press *(noun)*

Any machine that exerts pressure to form or shape or cut materials or extract liquids or compress solids.

- *He looked up "mechanical press" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mechanical press."*

mental institution *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *The article explained what "mental institution" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mental institution" to mean a hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced....*

military uniform *(noun)*

Prescribed identifying uniform for soldiers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military uniform."*
- *He looked up "military uniform" because he had never seen it before.*

---

million instructions per second *(noun)*

(computer science) a unit for measuring the execution speed of a computer's CPU (but not the whole system).

- *4 MIPS is 4,000,000 instructions per second.*
- *He looked up "million instructions per second" because he had never seen it before.*

---

navy yard *(noun)*

A military shipyard.

- *He looked up "navy yard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "navy yard."*

---

opera *(noun)*

A building where musical dramas are performed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opera."*
- *He looked up "opera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pants suit *(noun)*

A pair of pants and a matching jacket worn by women.

- *The article explained what "pants suit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pants suit" during the group presentation.*

---

piece of leather *(noun)*

A separate part consisting of leather.

- *In class, the teacher used "piece of leather" to mean a separate part consisting of leather.*
- *The article explained what "piece of leather" means with a simple example.*

---

pit *(noun)*

A surface excavation for extracting stone or slate.

- *A British term for 'quarry' is 'stone pit'.*
- *They dug a pit to bury the body.*

---

place of worship *(noun)*

Any building where congregations gather for prayer.

- *Understanding "place of worship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "place of worship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pump well *(noun)*

An enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold that protects the ship's pumps.

- *In class, the teacher used "pump well" to mean an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold that....*
- *They discussed "pump well" during the group presentation.*

---

record jacket *(noun)*

The jacket for a phonograph record.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "record jacket."*
- *The article explained what "record jacket" means with a simple example.*

---

research laboratory *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *Understanding "research laboratory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "research laboratory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

research rocket *(noun)*

A rocket fired for test purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "research rocket."*
- *He looked up "research rocket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

satellite tv *(noun)*

A television system in which the signal is transmitted to an orbiting satellite that receives the signal and amplifies it and transmits it back to earth.

- *The article explained what "satellite tv" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "satellite tv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seat belt *(noun)*

A safety belt used in a car or plane to hold you in your seat in case of an accident.

- *Understanding "seat belt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "seat belt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheet glass *(noun)*

Glass formed into large thin sheets.

- *The article explained what "sheet glass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheet glass."*

---

spare part *(noun)*

An extra component of a machine or other apparatus.

- *Understanding "spare part" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spare part" to mean an extra component of a machine or other apparatus.*

---

storage tank *(noun)*

A large (usually metallic) vessel for holding gases or liquids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storage tank."*
- *They discussed "storage tank" during the group presentation.*

---

swing door *(noun)*

A door that swings on a double hinge; opens in either direction.

- *In class, the teacher used "swing door" to mean a door that swings on a double hinge; opens in....*
- *Understanding "swing door" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tanks *(noun)*

A freight car that transports liquids or gases in bulk.

- *They discussed "tanks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tanks" means with a simple example.*

---

telephone jack *(noun)*

A jack for plugging in a telephone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone jack."*
- *He looked up "telephone jack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tune up *(verb)*

Adjust the pitches of (musical instruments).

- *My piano needs to be tuned.*
- *Tune the engine.*

---

vessel *(noun)*

A craft designed for water transportation.

- *He looked up "vessel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vessel."*

---

weed *(noun)*

A black band worn by a man (on the arm or hat) as a sign of mourning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weed."*
- *Understanding "weed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alarm system *(noun)*

A device that signals the occurrence of some undesirable event.

- *He looked up "alarm system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alarm system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

automatic gun *(noun)*

A firearm that reloads itself and keeps firing until the trigger is released.

- *The article explained what "automatic gun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "automatic gun" to mean a firearm that reloads itself and keeps firing....*

belt bag *(noun)*

A small pouch (usually with a zipper) that attaches to a belt and is worn around the waist.

- *The article explained what "belt bag" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "belt bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

borders *(noun)*

A strip forming the outer edge of something.

- *The article explained what "borders" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "borders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

butt end *(noun)*

Thick end of the handle.

- *He looked up "butt end" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butt end."*

center punch *(noun)*

A tool with a conical point that is used to make indentations in metal (especially to mark points for drilling).

- *The article explained what "center punch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "center punch" during the group presentation.*

clark cell *(noun)*

A form of voltaic cell once used as a standard for electromotive force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clark cell."*
- *He looked up "clark cell" because he had never seen it before.*

clip-on *(noun)*

A device (as an earring, sunglasses, microphone etc.) that is attached by clips.

- *In class, the teacher used "clip-on" to mean a device (as an earring, sunglasses, microphone....*
- *Understanding "clip-on" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coaches *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *In class, the teacher used "coaches" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*
- *The article explained what "coaches" means with a simple example.*

coffee mill *(noun)*

A mill that grinds roasted coffee beans.

- *He looked up "coffee mill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee mill."*

combination lock *(noun)*

Lock that can be opened only by turning dials in a special sequence.

- *Understanding "combination lock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "combination lock" means with a simple example.*

dark glasses *(noun)*

Spectacles that are darkened or polarized to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun.

- *He looked up "dark glasses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dark glasses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disappeared *(verb)*

Get lost, as without warning or explanation.

- *He disappeared without a trace.*
- *She tried to use "disappeared" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

double standard of sexual behavior *(noun)*

A code that permits greater sexual freedom for men than for women (associated with the subordination of women).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double standard of sexual behavior."*
- *Understanding "double standard of sexual behavior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dust bag *(noun)*

A bag into which dirt is sucked by a vacuum cleaner.

- *He looked up "dust bag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dust bag."*

---

entrance hall *(noun)*

A large entrance or reception room or area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entrance hall."*
- *The article explained what "entrance hall" means with a simple example.*

---

escape wheel *(noun)*

Gear that engages a rocking lever.

- *Understanding "escape wheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "escape wheel" to mean gear that engages a rocking lever.*

---

file name extension *(noun)*

A string of characters beginning with a period and followed by one or more letters; the optional second part of a PC computer filename.

- *Most applications provide extensions for the files they create.*
- *Most BASIC files use the filename extension .BAS.*

---

finger hole *(noun)*

A hole for inserting a finger.

- *They discussed "finger hole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "finger hole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flow chart *(noun)*

A diagram of the sequence of operations in a computer program or an accounting system.

- *In class, the teacher used "flow chart" to mean a diagram of the sequence of operations in a....*
- *He looked up "flow chart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

half sole *(noun)*

Shoe sole extending from the shank to the toe.

- *Understanding "half sole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "half sole" means with a simple example.*

---

high-angle gun *(noun)*

A cannon that can be fired at a high elevation for relatively short ranges.

- *He looked up "high-angle gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high-angle gun" to mean a cannon that can be fired at a high elevation for....*

---

hockey stick *(noun)*

Sports implement consisting of a stick used by hockey players to move the puck.

- *They discussed "hockey stick" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “hockey stick” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

holding pen *(noun)*

A pen where livestock is temporarily confined.

- *He looked up “holding pen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “holding pen” during the group presentation.*

kit bag *(noun)*

A knapsack (usually for a soldier).

- *He looked up “kit bag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kit bag.”*

loop-line *(noun)*

A railway branch line that branches from the trunk line and then rejoins it later on.

- *They discussed “loop-line” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “loop-line” because he had never seen it before.*

mary jane *(noun)*

Street names for marijuana.

- *They discussed “mary jane” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mary jane” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

opera house *(noun)*

A building where musical dramas are performed.

- *They discussed “opera house” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “opera house” means with a simple example.*

output file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that contains data that are the output of a device or program.

- *The article explained what “output file” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “output file.”*

piano action *(noun)*

Action consisting of a system of levers that move a felt hammer to strike the strings when a key is depressed.

- *They discussed “piano action” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “piano action” means with a simple example.*

planet gear *(noun)*

An outer gear that revolves about a central sun gear of an epicyclic train.

- *They discussed “planet gear” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “planet gear” because he had never seen it before.*

player piano *(noun)*

A mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of perforated paper to activate the keys.

- *Understanding “player piano” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “player piano” to mean a mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of....*

pump house *(noun)*

A house where pumps (e.g. to irrigate) are installed and operated.

- *He looked up “pump house” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pump house.”*

punch press *(noun)*

A power driven press used to shape metal parts.

- *The article explained what “punch press” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “punch press” to mean a power driven press used to shape metal parts.*

red devil *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly bitter powder (trade name Seconal) used as a sodium salt for sedation and to treat convulsions.

- *The article explained what "red devil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red devil" to mean barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly....*

sheet metal *(noun)*

Sheet of metal formed into a thin plate.

- *Understanding "sheet metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sheet metal" to mean sheet of metal formed into a thin plate.*

signal tower *(noun)*

A building from which signals are sent to control the movements of railway trains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signal tower."*
- *Understanding "signal tower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

space laboratory *(noun)*

A manned artificial satellite in a fixed orbit designed for scientific research.

- *They discussed "space laboratory" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "space laboratory" to mean a manned artificial satellite in a fixed orbit....*

space rocket *(noun)*

A rocket powerful enough to travel into outer space.

- *He looked up "space rocket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "space rocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sports coat *(noun)*

Lightweight single-breasted jacket; often striped in the colors of a club or school.

- *He looked up "sports coat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sports coat."*

stays *(noun)*

A woman's close-fitting foundation garment.

- *In class, the teacher used "stays" to mean a woman's close-fitting foundation garment.*
- *The article explained what "stays" means with a simple example.*

tap house *(noun)*

A building with a bar that is licensed to sell alcoholic drinks.

- *They discussed "tap house" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tap house" means with a simple example.*

test rocket *(noun)*

A rocket fired for test purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "test rocket" to mean a rocket fired for test purposes.*
- *They discussed "test rocket" during the group presentation.*

trailer park *(noun)*

A camp where space for house trailers can be rented; utilities are generally provided.

- *They discussed "trailer park" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trailer park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trap door *(noun)*

A hinged or sliding door in a floor or ceiling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trap door."*
- *The article explained what "trap door" means with a simple example.*

twin bed *(noun)*

One of a pair of identical beds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “twin bed.”*
- *Understanding “twin bed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visible speech *(noun)*

A phonetic alphabet invented by Melville Bell in the 19th century.

- *He looked up “visible speech” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “visible speech” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water butt *(noun)*

A butt set on end to contain water especially to store rainwater.

- *In class, the teacher used “water butt” to mean a butt set on end to contain water especially to....*
- *The article explained what “water butt” means with a simple example.*

---

water filter *(noun)*

A filter to remove impurities from the water supply.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water filter.”*
- *He looked up “water filter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

water pump *(noun)*

The pump in the cooling system of an automobile that cause the water to circulate.

- *The article explained what “water pump” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “water pump” to mean the pump in the cooling system of an automobile....*

---

water tap *(noun)*

A faucet for drawing water from a pipe or cask.

- *He looked up “water tap” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “water tap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accounting data *(noun)*

All the data (ledgers and journals and spreadsheets) that support a financial statement; can be hard copy or machine readable.

- *The article explained what “accounting data” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “accounting data” to mean all the data (ledgers and journals and....*

---

air filter *(noun)*

A filter that removes dust from the air that passes through it.

- *He looked up “air filter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “air filter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air pump *(noun)*

A pump that moves air in or out of something.

- *In class, the teacher used “air pump” to mean a pump that moves air in or out of something.*
- *They discussed “air pump” during the group presentation.*

---

bath chair *(noun)*

A wheelchair usually pushed by an attendant, as at a spa.

- *In class, the teacher used “bath chair” to mean a wheelchair usually pushed by an attendant, as at....*
- *The article explained what “bath chair” means with a simple example.*

---

bed jacket *(noun)*

A lightweight jacket worn over bedclothes (as when sitting in bed).

- *The article explained what “bed jacket” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bed jacket.”*

---

boats *(noun)*

A dish (often boat-shaped) for serving gravy or sauce.

- *The article explained what “boats” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boats.”*

boom box *(noun)*

A portable stereo.

- *He looked up "boom box" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boom box."*

break seal *(noun)*

A seal that must be broken when first used and cannot easily be resealed.

- *It was stored in a tube with a break seal.*
- *He looked up "break seal" because he had never seen it before.*

bridge deck *(noun)*

An upper deck where a ship is steered and the captain stands.

- *He looked up "bridge deck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridge deck."*

chemical weapon *(noun)*

Chemical substances that can be delivered using munitions and dispersal devices to cause death or severe harm to people and animals and plants.

- *He looked up "chemical weapon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chemical weapon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

color tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *They discussed "color tube" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "color tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

data-storage medium *(noun)*

A medium for storing information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "data-storage medium."*
- *He looked up "data-storage medium" because he had never seen it before.*

defensive structure *(noun)*

A structure used to defend against attack.

- *Understanding "defensive structure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "defensive structure" because he had never seen it before.*

dog pound *(noun)*

A public enclosure for stray or unlicensed dogs.

- *Unlicensed dogs will be taken to the pound.*
- *Understanding "dog pound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dvd *(noun)*

A digital recording (as of a movie) on an optical disk that can be played on a computer or a television set.

- *In class, the teacher used "dvd" to mean a digital recording (as of a movie) on an optical....*
- *They discussed "dvd" during the group presentation.*

electric clock *(noun)*

A clock using a small electric motor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric clock."*
- *They discussed "electric clock" during the group presentation.*

exhibition hall *(noun)*

A large hall for holding exhibitions.

- *In class, the teacher used "exhibition hall" to mean a large hall for holding exhibitions.*
- *The article explained what "exhibition hall" means with a simple example.*

finger bowl *(noun)*

Small bowl for rinsing the fingers at table.

- *They discussed "finger bowl" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "finger bowl" to mean small bowl for rinsing the fingers at table.*

---

finish coat *(noun)*

The final coating of plaster applied to walls and ceilings.

- *We can't paint until they put on the finishing coat.*
- *He looked up "finish coat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

first-aid kit *(noun)*

Kit consisting of a set of bandages and medicines for giving first aid.

- *They discussed "first-aid kit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first-aid kit."*

---

garage *(noun)*

A repair shop where cars and trucks are serviced and repaired.

- *The article explained what "garage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "garage" during the group presentation.*

---

half-slip *(noun)*

Undergarment worn under a skirt.

- *Understanding "half-slip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-slip."*

---

hand pump *(noun)*

A pump worked by hand.

- *They discussed "hand pump" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hand pump" to mean a pump worked by hand.*

---

hop garden *(noun)*

A garden where hops are grown.

- *In class, the teacher used "hop garden" to mean a garden where hops are grown.*
- *The article explained what "hop garden" means with a simple example.*

---

jumped *(verb)*

Pass abruptly from one state or topic to another.

- *The muggers jumped the woman in the fur coat.*
- *Prices jumped overnight.*

---

knee piece *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the knee.

- *The article explained what "knee piece" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knee piece" to mean armor plate that protects the knee.*

---

knee-hi *(noun)*

A sock or stocking that reaches up to just below the knees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knee-hi."*
- *He looked up "knee-hi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipe *(noun)*

A tube with a small bowl at one end; used for smoking tobacco.

- *He looked up "pipe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipe."*

---

plain clothes *(noun)*

Ordinary clothing as distinguished from uniforms, work clothes, clerical garb, etc.

- *He looked up "plain clothes" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plain clothes."*

---

plastic bomb *(noun)*

A bomb made of plastic explosive.

- *In class, the teacher used "plastic bomb" to mean a bomb made of plastic explosive.*
- *Understanding "plastic bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

powder *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *She powdered her nose.*
- *The King wears a powdered wig.*

---

pump room *(noun)*

A pump house at a spa where medicinal waters are pumped and where patrons gather.

- *The article explained what "pump room" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pump room."*

---

railroad bed *(noun)*

A bed on which railroad track is laid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad bed."*
- *The article explained what "railroad bed" means with a simple example.*

---

rocket range *(noun)*

A firing range for rocket missiles.

- *They discussed "rocket range" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rocket range" means with a simple example.*

---

science laboratory *(noun)*

A workplace for the conduct of scientific research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "science laboratory."*
- *They discussed "science laboratory" during the group presentation.*

---

secondary storage *(noun)*

A data storage device that is not the main memory of a computer.

- *They discussed "secondary storage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "secondary storage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silver medal *(noun)*

A trophy made of silver (or having the appearance of silver) that is usually awarded for winning second place in a competition.

- *Understanding "silver medal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silver medal" means with a simple example.*

---

slide action *(noun)*

Action mechanism in a modern rifle or shotgun; a back and forward motion of a sliding lever ejects the empty shell case and cocks the firearm and loads a new round.

- *They discussed "slide action" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slide action."*

---

speaking tube *(noun)*

A tube for conveying the sound of a voice from one room to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "speaking tube" to mean a tube for conveying the sound of a voice from one....*
- *The article explained what "speaking tube" means with a simple example.*

---

spider *(noun)*

A computer program that prowls the internet looking for publicly accessible resources that can be added to a database; the database can then be searched with a search engine.

- *They discussed "spider" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standard transmission *(noun)*

A transmission that is operated manually with a gear lever and a clutch pedal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standard transmission."*
- *He looked up "standard transmission" because he had never seen it before.*

---

step rocket *(noun)*

A rocket having two or more rocket engines (each with its own fuel) that are fired in succession and jettisoned when the fuel is exhausted.

- *Understanding "step rocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "step rocket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telephone conversation *(noun)*

A conversation over the telephone.

- *They discussed "telephone conversation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telephone conversation" to mean a conversation over the telephone.*

---

toys *(noun)*

A device regarded as providing amusement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toys."*
- *He looked up "toys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turn the tables *(verb)*

Cause a complete reversal of the circumstances.

- *The tables are turned now that the Republicans are in power!*
- *Can you use "turn the tables" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wheel spoke *(noun)*

Support consisting of a radial member of a wheel joining the hub to the rim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheel spoke."*
- *Understanding "wheel spoke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air passage *(noun)*

A duct that provides ventilation (as in mines).

- *Understanding "air passage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air passage" means with a simple example.*

---

bell tower *(noun)*

A tower that supports or shelters a bell.

- *In class, the teacher used "bell tower" to mean a tower that supports or shelters a bell.*
- *They discussed "bell tower" during the group presentation.*

---

emails *(verb)*

Communicate electronically on the computer.

- *He did not know how to use "emails" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "emails" when talking about this idea.*

---

external storage *(noun)*

A data storage device that is not the main memory of a computer.

- *In class, the teacher used "external storage" to mean a data storage device that is not the main memory....*
- *The article explained what "external storage" means with a simple example.*

---

finger-painting *(noun)*

A painting produced by spreading paint with the fingers.

- *Understanding "finger-painting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "finger-painting" means with a simple example.*

---

fire alarm *(noun)*

An alarm that is tripped off by fire or smoke.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fire alarm.”*
- *They discussed “fire alarm” during the group presentation.*

---

fixed-combination drug *(noun)*

Drug containing fixed amounts of two or more ingredients.

- *Understanding “fixed-combination drug” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fixed-combination drug” to mean drug containing fixed amounts of two or more....*

---

fly sheet *(noun)*

Flap consisting of a piece of canvas that can be drawn back to provide entrance to a tent.

- *In class, the teacher used “fly sheet” to mean flap consisting of a piece of canvas that can be....*
- *Understanding “fly sheet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

great seal of the united states *(noun)*

The seal of the United States government.

- *The article explained what “great seal of the united states” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “great seal of the united states” during the group presentation.*

---

gym suit *(noun)*

Clothes prescribed for wear while participating in gymnastic exercise.

- *Understanding “gym suit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “gym suit” means with a simple example.*

---

hall of residence *(noun)*

A university dormitory.

- *Understanding “hall of residence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hall of residence” to mean a university dormitory.*

---

harvard *(noun)*

A university in Massachusetts.

- *In class, the teacher used “harvard” to mean a university in massachusetts.*
- *The article explained what “harvard” means with a simple example.*

---

knife edge *(noun)*

The sharp cutting side of the blade of a knife.

- *Understanding “knife edge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “knife edge” during the group presentation.*

---

landing net *(noun)*

A bag-shaped fishnet on a long handle to take a captured fish from the water.

- *In class, the teacher used “landing net” to mean a bag-shaped fishnet on a long handle to take a....*
- *He looked up “landing net” because he had never seen it before.*

---

leg covering *(noun)*

A garment covering the leg (usually extending from the knee to the ankle).

- *They discussed “leg covering” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “leg covering” means with a simple example.*

---

liberty ship *(noun)*

A slow cargo ship built during World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “liberty ship.”*
- *Understanding “liberty ship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light filter *(noun)*

A transparent filter that reduces the light (or some wavelengths of the light) passing through it.

- *Understanding “light filter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “light filter” because he had never seen it before.*

main drag *(noun)*

The main street of a town or city.

- *The article explained what "main drag" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "main drag."*

pot farm *(noun)*

A plot of ground where marijuana is grown and harvested (often hidden in a national forest).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pot farm."*
- *He looked up "pot farm" because he had never seen it before.*

pump action *(noun)*

Action mechanism in a modern rifle or shotgun; a back and forward motion of a sliding lever ejects the empty shell case and cocks the firearm and loads a new round.

- *He looked up "pump action" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pump action."*

punch card *(noun)*

A card on which data can be recorded in the form of punched holes.

- *In class, the teacher used "punch card" to mean a card on which data can be recorded in the form of....*
- *The article explained what "punch card" means with a simple example.*

railroad track *(noun)*

A line of track providing a runway for wheels.

- *He walked along the railroad track.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad track."*

religious residence *(noun)*

Residence that is a place of religious seclusion (such as a monastery).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious residence."*
- *The article explained what "religious residence" means with a simple example.*

residence hall *(noun)*

A college or university building containing living quarters for students.

- *The article explained what "residence hall" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "residence hall" during the group presentation.*

robot *(noun)*

A mechanism that can move automatically.

- *He looked up "robot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robot."*

rocket base *(noun)*

A military base for rocket missiles.

- *They discussed "rocket base" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rocket base" because he had never seen it before.*

roof peak *(noun)*

The highest point of a roof.

- *They discussed "roof peak" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roof peak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sheet iron *(noun)*

Plate iron thinner than tank iron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheet iron."*
- *They discussed "sheet iron" during the group presentation.*

sheet web *(noun)*

An irregular spider web woven in a single plane and looking like flattened hammocks.

- *They discussed "sheet web" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sheet web" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoe *(noun)*

A restraint provided when the brake linings are moved hydraulically against the brake drum to retard the wheel's rotation.

- *They discussed "shoe" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sight-sing *(verb)*

Sing from a score without having seen it before.

- *Can you use "sight-sing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sight-sing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

slip road *(noun)*

A short road giving access to an expressway.

- *In Britain they call an access road a slip road.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slip road" to mean a short road giving access to an expressway.*

---

solar panel *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a large array of connected solar cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar panel."*
- *He looked up "solar panel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sound bow *(noun)*

Contact (the part of a bell) against which the clapper strikes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sound bow."*
- *He looked up "sound bow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sports arena *(noun)*

A building for indoor sports.

- *He looked up "sports arena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sports arena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

springs *(noun)*

A metal elastic device that returns to its shape or position when pushed or pulled or pressed.

- *In class, the teacher used "springs" to mean a metal elastic device that returns to its shape or....*
- *The article explained what "springs" means with a simple example.*

---

storage battery *(noun)*

A voltaic battery that stores electric charge.

- *He looked up "storage battery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage battery" to mean a voltaic battery that stores electric charge.*

---

take a powder *(verb)*

Disappear without notifying anyone (idiom).

- *In everyday English, people use "take a powder" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "take a powder" in real sentences.*

---

tape transport *(noun)*

A mechanism that transports magnetic tape across the read/write heads of a tape playback/recorder.

- *They discussed "tape transport" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tape transport" to mean a mechanism that transports magnetic tape across....*

---

terminal figure *(noun)*

(architecture) a statue or a human bust or an animal carved out of the top of a square pillar; originally used as a boundary marker in ancient Rome.

- *He looked up "terminal figure" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "terminal figure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terry *(noun)*

A pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on both sides; used to make bath towels and bath robes.

- *Understanding "terry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terry."*

---

throwing stick *(noun)*

A curved piece of wood; when properly thrown will return to thrower.

- *He looked up "throwing stick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "throwing stick" during the group presentation.*

---

toilet table *(noun)*

Low table with mirror or mirrors where one sits while dressing or applying makeup.

- *The article explained what "toilet table" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toilet table" to mean low table with mirror or mirrors where one sits....*

---

tool chest *(noun)*

A box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.

- *They discussed "tool chest" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tool chest" to mean a box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.*

---

trigger off *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *Trigger a reaction.*
- *He did not know how to use "trigger off" until he saw an example.*

---

tunnel *(noun)*

A passageway through or under something, usually underground (especially one for trains or cars).

- *The tunnel reduced congestion at that intersection.*
- *Understanding "tunnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

upper deck *(noun)*

A higher deck.

- *They discussed "upper deck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "upper deck" means with a simple example.*

---

war vessel *(noun)*

A government ship that is available for waging war.

- *In class, the teacher used "war vessel" to mean a government ship that is available for waging war.*
- *Understanding "war vessel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

action mechanism *(noun)*

The operating part that transmits power to a mechanism.

- *The piano had a very stiff action.*
- *They discussed "action mechanism" during the group presentation.*

---

ai *(noun)*

The branch of computer science that deal with writing computer programs that can solve problems creatively.

- *Workers in AI hope to imitate or duplicate intelligence in computers and robots.*
- *He looked up "ai" because he had never seen it before.*

---

article of furniture *(noun)*

Furnishings that make a room or other area ready for occupancy.

- *They had too much furniture for the small apartment.*
- *There was only one piece of furniture in the room.*

---

boat deck *(noun)*

The upper deck on which lifeboats are stored.

- *The article explained what "boat deck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boat deck" to mean the upper deck on which lifeboats are stored.*

---

brush up *(verb)*

Bring to a highly developed, finished, or refined state.

- *He did not know how to use "brush up" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "brush up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coat of arms *(noun)*

The official symbols of a family, state, etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coat of arms."*
- *He looked up "coat of arms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer database *(noun)*

(computer science) a database that can be accessed by computers.

- *He looked up "computer database" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer database" to mean (computer science) a database that can be accessed....*

---

computer mouse *(noun)*

A hand-operated electronic device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on your computer screen as you move it around on a pad; on the bottom of the device is a ball that rolls on the surface of the pad.

- *A mouse takes much more room than a trackball.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer mouse" to mean a hand-operated electronic device that controls the....*

---

database management system *(noun)*

A software system that facilitates the creation and maintenance and use of an electronic database.

- *They discussed "database management system" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "database management system" means with a simple example.*

---

deck chair *(noun)*

A folding chair for use outdoors; a wooden frame supports a length of canvas.

- *He looked up "deck chair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deck chair."*

---

ear hole *(noun)*

A hole (as in a helmet) for sound to reach the ears.

- *In class, the teacher used "ear hole" to mean a hole (as in a helmet) for sound to reach the ears.*
- *They discussed "ear hole" during the group presentation.*

---

electrical device *(noun)*

A device that produces or is powered by electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrical device" to mean a device that produces or is powered by electricity.*
- *The article explained what "electrical device" means with a simple example.*

---

eye mask *(noun)*

A mask covering the upper part of the face but with holes for the eyes.

- *The article explained what "eye mask" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eye mask" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fine-tune *(verb)*

Improve or perfect by pruning or polishing.

- *Fine-tune the engine.*
- *Can you use "fine-tune" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

force pump *(noun)*

Pump used to force a liquid up and expel it under pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "force pump."*
- *They discussed "force pump" during the group presentation.*

---

french polish *(noun)*

A varnish for wood consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol.

- *The article explained what "french polish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french polish."*

---

golf cap *(noun)*

A cap with a bill.

- *Understanding "golf cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "golf cap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hair slide *(noun)*

A decorative hinged clip that girls and women put in their hair to hold it in place.

- *The article explained what "hair slide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hair slide" to mean a decorative hinged clip that girls and women put....*

---

hall of fame *(noun)*

A building containing trophies honoring famous people.

- *They discussed "hall of fame" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hall of fame" to mean a building containing trophies honoring famous people.*

---

healthcare facility *(noun)*

Building where medicine is practiced.

- *In class, the teacher used "healthcare facility" to mean building where medicine is practiced.*
- *The article explained what "healthcare facility" means with a simple example.*

---

laptop *(noun)*

A portable computer small enough to use in your lap.

- *Understanding "laptop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laptop."*

---

license plate *(noun)*

A plate mounted on the front and back of car and bearing the car's registration number.

- *The article explained what "license plate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "license plate" during the group presentation.*

---

output device *(noun)*

Electronic or electromechanical equipment connected to a computer and used to transfer data out of the computer in the form of text, images, sounds, or other media.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "output device."*
- *He looked up "output device" because he had never seen it before.*

---

printing press *(noun)*

A machine used for printing.

- *In class, the teacher used "printing press" to mean a machine used for printing.*
- *The article explained what "printing press" means with a simple example.*

---

pub *(noun)*

Tavern consisting of a building with a bar and public rooms; often provides light meals.

- *The article explained what "pub" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pub."*

---

quarters *(noun)*

Housing available for people to live in.

- *He found quarters for his family.*
- *I visited his bachelor quarters.*

radio-controlled aircraft *(noun)*

An aircraft without a pilot that is operated by remote control.

- *In class, the teacher used "radio-controlled aircraft" to mean an aircraft without a pilot that is operated by....*
- *The article explained what "radio-controlled aircraft" means with a simple example.*

rough drawing *(noun)*

A preliminary sketch of a design or picture.

- *The article explained what "rough drawing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rough drawing" to mean a preliminary sketch of a design or picture.*

rubber *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubber" to mean a waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from....*
- *He looked up "rubber" because he had never seen it before.*

sports jacket *(noun)*

Lightweight single-breasted jacket; often striped in the colors of a club or school.

- *The article explained what "sports jacket" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sports jacket" to mean lightweight single-breasted jacket; often striped....*

swimming pool *(noun)*

Pool that provides a facility for swimming.

- *'swimming bath' is a British term.*
- *They discussed "swimming pool" during the group presentation.*

t-scope *(noun)*

Scientific instrument used by psychologists; presents visual stimuli for brief exposures.

- *The article explained what "t-scope" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "t-scope" to mean scientific instrument used by psychologists;....*

tape measure *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a narrow strip (cloth or metal) marked in inches or centimeters and used for measuring lengths.

- *The carpenter should have used his tape measure.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tape measure" to mean measuring instrument consisting of a narrow strip....*

television monitor *(noun)*

Monitor used in a studio for monitoring the program being broadcast.

- *Understanding "television monitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "television monitor" means with a simple example.*

toy box *(noun)*

Chest for storage of toys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toy box."*
- *They discussed "toy box" during the group presentation.*

utility program *(noun)*

(computer science) a program designed for general support of the processes of a computer.

- *A computer system provides utility programs to perform the tasks needed by most users.*
- *Understanding "utility program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

water pipe *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water pipe."*
- *They discussed "water pipe" during the group presentation.*

angle iron *(noun)*

An L-shaped metal bracket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “angle iron.”*
- *Understanding “angle iron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bar mask *(noun)*

A catcher’s mask with bars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bar mask.”*
- *They discussed “bar mask” during the group presentation.*

---

baseball cap *(noun)*

A cap with a bill.

- *He looked up “baseball cap” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “baseball cap” to mean a cap with a bill.*

---

bin *(noun)*

An identification number consisting of a two-part code assigned to banks and savings associations; the first part shows the location and the second identifies the bank itself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bin.”*
- *He looked up “bin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chicken wire *(noun)*

A galvanized wire network with a hexagonal mesh; used to build fences.

- *Understanding “chicken wire” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chicken wire.”*

---

clip art *(noun)*

Ready-made pieces of computerized graphic art that can be used to decorate a document.

- *The article explained what “clip art” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “clip art” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

defense laboratory *(noun)*

A laboratory devoted to research and development for national defense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “defense laboratory.”*
- *They discussed “defense laboratory” during the group presentation.*

---

delete *(verb)*

Wipe out digitally or magnetically recorded information.

- *Please delete my name from your list.*
- *In everyday English, people use “delete” when talking about this idea.*

---

developers *(noun)*

Photographic equipment consisting of a chemical solution for developing film.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “developers.”*
- *Understanding “developers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

face powder *(noun)*

Cosmetic powder for the face.

- *Understanding “face powder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “face powder” means with a simple example.*

---

flat bench *(noun)*

A bench on which a weightlifter lies to do exercises.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flat bench.”*
- *The article explained what “flat bench” means with a simple example.*

---

flow sheet *(noun)*

A diagram of the sequence of operations in a computer program or an accounting system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flow sheet.”*

- *They discussed “flow sheet” during the group presentation.*

generate *(verb)*

Bring into existence.

- *The new manager generated a lot of problems.*
- *The computer bug generated chaos in the office.*

hotels *(noun)*

A building where travelers can pay for lodging and meals and other services.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hotels.”*
- *He looked up “hotels” because he had never seen it before.*

legitimate *(verb)*

Make (an illegitimate child) legitimate; declare the legitimacy of (someone).

- *He did not know how to use “legitimate” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “legitimate” and when to wait.*

narrow boat *(noun)*

A long boat that carries freight and is narrow enough to be used in canals.

- *The article explained what “narrow boat” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “narrow boat” to mean a long boat that carries freight and is narrow....*

oil filter *(noun)*

A filter that removes impurities from the oil used to lubricate an internal-combustion engine.

- *In class, the teacher used “oil filter” to mean a filter that removes impurities from the oil used....*
- *He looked up “oil filter” because he had never seen it before.*

oil pump *(noun)*

A pump that keeps a supply of oil on moving parts.

- *Understanding “oil pump” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oil pump.”*

operating instructions *(noun)*

A manual usually accompanying a technical device and explaining how to install or operate it.

- *In class, the teacher used “operating instructions” to mean a manual usually accompanying a technical device....*
- *The article explained what “operating instructions” means with a simple example.*

outfit *(noun)*

A set of clothing (with accessories).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “outfit.”*
- *The article explained what “outfit” means with a simple example.*

package bomb *(noun)*

A thin explosive device inside an envelope or package and detonated when opened.

- *In class, the teacher used “package bomb” to mean a thin explosive device inside an envelope or....*
- *The article explained what “package bomb” means with a simple example.*

piece of furniture *(noun)*

Furnishings that make a room or other area ready for occupancy.

- *They had too much furniture for the small apartment.*
- *There was only one piece of furniture in the room.*

powder room *(noun)*

A woman’s restroom in a public (or semipublic) building.

- *In class, the teacher used “powder room” to mean a woman’s restroom in a public (or semipublic) building.*
- *The article explained what “powder room” means with a simple example.*

shirts *(noun)*

A garment worn on the upper half of the body.

- *The article explained what “shirts” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shirts” to mean a garment worn on the upper half of the body.*

---

slave ship *(noun)*

A ship used to transport slaves from their homes to places of bondage.

- *They discussed “slave ship” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “slave ship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solar battery *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a large array of connected solar cells.

- *Understanding “solar battery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “solar battery” to mean electrical device consisting of a large array of....*

---

spin-dry *(verb)*

Dry (clothes) by spinning and making use of centrifugal forces.

- *Learners should practice how to use “spin-dry” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “spin-dry” and when to wait.*

---

steam chest *(noun)*

The chamber from which steam is distributed to a cylinder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steam chest.”*
- *He looked up “steam chest” because he had never seen it before.*

---

suspension system *(noun)*

A mechanical system of springs or shock absorbers connecting the wheels and axles to the chassis of a wheeled vehicle.

- *Understanding “suspension system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “suspension system” to mean a mechanical system of springs or shock absorbers....*

---

sword stick *(noun)*

A cane concealing a sword or dagger.

- *They discussed “sword stick” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sword stick” to mean a cane concealing a sword or dagger.*

---

television tube *(noun)*

A cathode-ray tube in a television receiver; translates the received signal into a picture on a luminescent screen.

- *In class, the teacher used “television tube” to mean a cathode-ray tube in a television receiver;....*
- *The article explained what “television tube” means with a simple example.*

---

tool cabinet *(noun)*

A box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.

- *He looked up “tool cabinet” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tool cabinet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auto factory *(noun)*

A factory where automobiles are manufactured.

- *The article explained what “auto factory” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “auto factory” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baby powder *(noun)*

Powder used to prevent a baby’s diaper from chafing.

- *They discussed “baby powder” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “baby powder” to mean powder used to prevent a baby’s diaper from chafing.*

---

boat hook *(noun)*

Pole-handled hook used to pull or push boats.

- *They discussed "boat hook" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "boat hook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cleaning device *(noun)*

Any of a large class of implements used for cleaning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleaning device."*
- *They discussed "cleaning device" during the group presentation.*

---

clip lead *(noun)*

A short piece of wire with alligator clips on both ends.

- *He looked up "clip lead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clip lead" to mean a short piece of wire with alligator clips on both ends.*

---

color tv tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color tv tube."*
- *He looked up "color tv tube" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer hardware *(noun)*

(computer science) the mechanical, magnetic, electronic, and electrical components making up a computer system.

- *They discussed "computer hardware" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "computer hardware" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cover slip *(noun)*

A small and very thin piece of glass used to cover the specimen on a microscope slide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cover slip."*
- *He looked up "cover slip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

data conversion *(noun)*

Conversion from one way of encoding data to another way.

- *In class, the teacher used "data conversion" to mean conversion from one way of encoding data to another way.*
- *The article explained what "data conversion" means with a simple example.*

---

double bass *(noun)*

Largest and lowest member of the violin family.

- *In class, the teacher used "double bass" to mean largest and lowest member of the violin family.*
- *He looked up "double bass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fancy dress *(noun)*

A costume worn as a disguise at a masquerade party.

- *Understanding "fancy dress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fancy dress."*

---

fence *(noun)*

A barrier that serves to enclose an area.

- *The article explained what "fence" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fighters *(noun)*

A high-speed military or naval airplane designed to destroy enemy aircraft in the air.

- *Understanding "fighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fighters" to mean a high-speed military or naval airplane designed to....*

---

filter bed *(noun)*

Filter consisting of a layer of sand or gravel for filtering water.

- *They discussed "filter bed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "filter bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finger plate *(noun)*

A flat protective covering (on a door or wall etc) to prevent soiling by dirty fingers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finger plate."*
- *Understanding "finger plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

firing range *(noun)*

A practice range for target practice.

- *Understanding "firing range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firing range."*

forming *(verb)*

Make something, usually for a specific function.

- *The coach explained when to use "forming" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "forming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gas jet *(noun)*

Burner such that combustible gas issues from a nozzle to form a steady flame.

- *He looked up "gas jet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas jet."*

gas pump *(noun)*

A pump in a service station that draws gasoline from underground storage tanks.

- *They discussed "gas pump" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gas pump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grand piano *(noun)*

A piano with the strings on a horizontal harp-shaped frame; usually supported by three legs.

- *They discussed "grand piano" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grand piano" because he had never seen it before.*

harvard university *(noun)*

A university in Massachusetts.

- *Understanding "harvard university" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harvard university" means with a simple example.*

hung *(verb)*

Decorate or furnish with something suspended.

- *The flag hung on the wall.*
- *She hung on his every word.*

imperial *(noun)*

A piece of luggage carried on top of a coach.

- *They discussed "imperial" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "imperial" because he had never seen it before.*

medical instrument *(noun)*

Instrument used in the practice of medicine.

- *He looked up "medical instrument" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "medical instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pin table *(noun)*

Game equipment on which pinball is played.

- *In Britain they call a pinball machine a pin table.*
- *The article explained what "pin table" means with a simple example.*

powder and shot *(noun)*

Ammunition consisting of gunpowder and bullets for muskets.

- *He looked up "powder and shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "powder and shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

railway yard *(noun)*

An area having a network of railway tracks and sidings for storage and maintenance of cars and engines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railway yard."*
- *He looked up "railway yard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sand painting *(noun)*

A painting done by Amerindians (especially Navaho); made of fine colored sands on a neutral background.

- *He looked up "sand painting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sand painting" to mean a painting done by amerindians (especially navaho);....*

---

slide rule *(noun)*

Analog computer consisting of a handheld instrument used for rapid calculations; have been replaced by pocket calculators.

- *They discussed "slide rule" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "slide rule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slip of paper *(noun)*

A small sheet of paper.

- *A receipt slip.*
- *They discussed "slip of paper" during the group presentation.*

---

split rail *(noun)*

A rail that is split from a log.

- *He looked up "split rail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "split rail" to mean a rail that is split from a log.*

---

steel mill *(noun)*

A factory where steel is made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steel mill."*
- *He looked up "steel mill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stole *(noun)*

A wide scarf worn about their shoulders by women.

- *They discussed "stole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

straight pin *(noun)*

Pin consisting of a short straight stiff piece of wire with a pointed end; used to fasten pieces of cloth or paper together.

- *They discussed "straight pin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "straight pin."*

---

sugar shell *(noun)*

A spoon for serving sugar; often made in the shape of a seashell.

- *He looked up "sugar shell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sugar shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tank circuit *(noun)*

An oscillatory circuit.

- *They discussed "tank circuit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tank circuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tennis camp *(noun)*

A camp where tennis is taught.

- *Understanding "tennis camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis camp."*

---

wash drawing *(noun)*

A watercolor made by applying a series of monochrome washes one over the other.

- *The article explained what "wash drawing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wash drawing" during the group presentation.*

---

air force research laboratory *(noun)*

A United States Air Force defense laboratory responsible for discovering and developing and integrating fighting technologies for aerospace forces.

- *The article explained what "air force research laboratory" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air force research laboratory" to mean a united states air force defense laboratory....*

---

alpha test *(noun)*

(computer science) a first test of an experimental product (such as computer software) carried out by the developer.

- *Understanding "alpha test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alpha test" means with a simple example.*

---

anti-personnel bomb *(noun)*

A bomb with only 10 to 20 per cent explosive and the remainder consisting of casings designed to break into many small high-velocity fragments; most effective against troops and vehicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anti-personnel bomb."*
- *He looked up "anti-personnel bomb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

artificial heart *(noun)*

A pump that replaces the natural heart.

- *He looked up "artificial heart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artificial heart" to mean a pump that replaces the natural heart.*

---

baby shoe *(noun)*

A shoe designed to be worn by infants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby shoe."*
- *The article explained what "baby shoe" means with a simple example.*

---

bronze *(verb)*

Give the color and appearance of bronze to something.

- *Bronze baby shoes.*
- *She tried to use "bronze" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bug *(noun)*

A small hidden microphone; for listening secretly.

- *In class, the teacher used "bug" to mean a small hidden microphone; for listening secretly.*
- *They discussed "bug" during the group presentation.*

---

cable railway *(noun)*

A railway up the side of a mountain pulled by a moving cable and having counterbalancing ascending and descending cars.

- *In class, the teacher used "cable railway" to mean a railway up the side of a mountain pulled by a....*
- *The article explained what "cable railway" means with a simple example.*

---

change integrity *(verb)*

Change in physical make-up.

- *He did not know how to use "change integrity" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "change integrity" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

closed loop *(noun)*

A control system with a feedback loop that is active.

- *He looked up "closed loop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closed loop."*

---

closed-circuit television *(noun)*

A television system that is not used for broadcasting but is connected by cables to designated monitors (as in a factory or theater).

- *In class, the teacher used "closed-circuit television" to mean a television system that is not used for....*
- *The article explained what "closed-circuit television" means with a simple example.*

---

coat of mail *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

- *The article explained what "coat of mail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coat of mail" to mean armor that protects the wearer's whole body.*

---

cooper union *(noun)*

University founded in 1859 by Peter Cooper to offer free courses in the arts and sciences.

- *The article explained what "cooper union" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cooper union" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copper mine *(noun)*

A mine where copper is dug from the ground.

- *Understanding "copper mine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copper mine."*

---

developer *(noun)*

Photographic equipment consisting of a chemical solution for developing film.

- *In class, the teacher used "developer" to mean photographic equipment consisting of a chemical....*
- *The article explained what "developer" means with a simple example.*

---

dose *(noun)*

A measured portion of medicine taken at any one time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dose."*
- *The article explained what "dose" means with a simple example.*

---

dress blues *(noun)*

A dress uniform for formal occasions.

- *In class, the teacher used "dress blues" to mean a dress uniform for formal occasions.*
- *The article explained what "dress blues" means with a simple example.*

---

electrical switch *(noun)*

Control consisting of a mechanical or electrical or electronic device for making or breaking or changing the connections in a circuit.

- *He looked up "electrical switch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical switch."*

---

emergency exit *(noun)*

A stairway (often on the outside of a building) that permits exit in the case of fire or other emergency.

- *They discussed "emergency exit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emergency exit" to mean a stairway (often on the outside of a building)....*

---

fan-jet *(noun)*

An airplane propelled by a fanjet engine.

- *They discussed "fan-jet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fan-jet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finger paint *(noun)*

Paint that has the consistency of jelly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finger paint."*
- *The article explained what "finger paint" means with a simple example.*

---

finger-paint *(verb)*

Apply colors with one's fingers.

- *She tried to use “finger-paint” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “finger-paint” in real sentences.*

---

flat coat *(noun)*

The first or preliminary coat of paint or size applied to a surface.

- *Understanding “flat coat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “flat coat” means with a simple example.*

---

grade crossing *(noun)*

Intersection of a railway and a road on the same level; barriers close road when trains pass.

- *The article explained what “grade crossing” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grade crossing” to mean intersection of a railway and a road on the same....*

---

high-pass filter *(noun)*

A filter that passes frequencies above a certain value and attenuates frequencies below that value.

- *In class, the teacher used “high-pass filter” to mean a filter that passes frequencies above a certain....*
- *They discussed “high-pass filter” during the group presentation.*

---

hip roof *(noun)*

A roof having sloping ends as well as sloping sides.

- *They discussed “hip roof” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hip roof” because he had never seen it before.*

---

implement *(verb)*

Pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue.

- *He implemented a new economic plan.*
- *Implement a procedure.*

---

input file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file that contains data that serve as input to a device or program.

- *In class, the teacher used “input file” to mean (computer science) a computer file that contains....*
- *They discussed “input file” during the group presentation.*

---

laser *(noun)*

An acronym for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation; an optical device that produces an intense monochromatic beam of coherent light.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “laser.”*
- *He looked up “laser” because he had never seen it before.*

---

living quarters *(noun)*

Housing available for people to live in.

- *He found quarters for his family.*
- *I visited his bachelor quarters.*

---

nail down *(verb)*

Make final; put the last touches on; put into final form.

- *He nailed down a spot at Harvard.*
- *I cannot narrow down the rules for this game.*

---

operating theater *(noun)*

A room in a hospital equipped for the performance of surgical operations.

- *Great care is taken to keep the operating rooms aseptic.*
- *He looked up “operating theater” because he had never seen it before.*

---

paper clip *(noun)*

A wire or plastic clip for holding sheets of paper together.

- *The paper clip was invented in 1900.*
- *Understanding “paper clip” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

patch up *(verb)*

Mend by putting a patch on.

- *Patch a hole.*
- *In everyday English, people use "patch up" when talking about this idea.*

precious stone *(noun)*

A precious or semiprecious stone incorporated into a piece of jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precious stone."*
- *They discussed "precious stone" during the group presentation.*

radar *(noun)*

Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- *In class, the teacher used "radar" to mean measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse....*
- *He looked up "radar" because he had never seen it before.*

reception room *(noun)*

A room for receiving and entertaining visitors (as in a private house or hotel).

- *In class, the teacher used "reception room" to mean a room for receiving and entertaining visitors (as....*
- *The article explained what "reception room" means with a simple example.*

rocket engine *(noun)*

A jet engine containing its own propellant and driven by reaction propulsion.

- *Understanding "rocket engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rocket engine" to mean a jet engine containing its own propellant and....*

running shoe *(noun)*

A light comfortable shoe designed for running.

- *Understanding "running shoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "running shoe" during the group presentation.*

safety pin *(noun)*

A pin in the form of a clasp; has a guard so the point of the pin will not stick the user.

- *The article explained what "safety pin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safety pin" to mean a pin in the form of a clasp; has a guard so the....*

satellite television *(noun)*

A television system in which the signal is transmitted to an orbiting satellite that receives the signal and amplifies it and transmits it back to earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satellite television."*
- *They discussed "satellite television" during the group presentation.*

screw key *(noun)*

A wrench for turning a screw.

- *The article explained what "screw key" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "screw key" to mean a wrench for turning a screw.*

shower cap *(noun)*

A tight cap worn to keep hair dry while showering.

- *Understanding "shower cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shower cap" because he had never seen it before.*

slip coach *(noun)*

A railway car at the end of the train; it can be detached without stopping the train.

- *He looked up "slip coach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slip coach" to mean a railway car at the end of the train; it can be....*

table-tennis table *(noun)*

A table used for playing table tennis.

- *He looked up "table-tennis table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "table-tennis table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trucks *(noun)*

An automotive vehicle suitable for hauling.

- *Understanding "trucks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trucks" means with a simple example.*

---

vessels *(noun)*

A craft designed for water transportation.

- *They discussed "vessels" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vessels" to mean a craft designed for water transportation.*

---

virtual memory *(noun)*

(computer science) memory created by using the hard disk to simulate additional random-access memory; the addressable storage space available to the user of a computer system in which virtual addresses are mapped into real addresses.

- *Understanding "virtual memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "virtual memory" during the group presentation.*

---

websites *(noun)*

A computer connected to the internet that maintains a series of web pages on the World Wide Web.

- *In class, the teacher used "websites" to mean a computer connected to the internet that maintains....*
- *Understanding "websites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wheel lock *(noun)*

An obsolete gunlock using flint and a revolving wheel.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheel lock" to mean an obsolete gunlock using flint and a revolving wheel.*
- *Understanding "wheel lock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wireless *(noun)*

A communication system based on broadcasting electromagnetic waves.

- *Understanding "wireless" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wireless" means with a simple example.*

---

adopt *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *He adopted an air of superiority.*
- *They adopted two children from Nicaragua.*

---

airlines *(noun)*

A commercial enterprise that provides scheduled flights for passengers.

- *The article explained what "airlines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "airlines" during the group presentation.*

---

albums *(noun)*

A book of blank pages with pockets or envelopes; for organizing photographs or stamp collections etc.

- *Understanding "albums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "albums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

audio recording *(noun)*

A recording of acoustic signals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audio recording."*
- *They discussed "audio recording" during the group presentation.*

---

backup system *(noun)*

A computer system for making backups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backup system."*

- *They discussed "backup system" during the group presentation.*

bell deck *(noun)*

A floor under the bells of an open belfry.

- *Understanding "bell deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bell deck" because he had never seen it before.*

blade *(noun)*

The part of the skate that slides on the ice.

- *Gay young blades bragged of their amorous adventures.*
- *A blade of lint on his suit.*

bottles *(noun)*

A vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled with milk or formula; used as a substitute for breast feeding infants and very young children.

- *The article explained what "bottles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bottles" during the group presentation.*

breathing machine *(noun)*

A device that facilitates breathing in cases of respiratory failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathing machine."*
- *He looked up "breathing machine" because he had never seen it before.*

cargo *(noun)*

Goods carried by a large vehicle.

- *Understanding "cargo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cargo" because he had never seen it before.*

clark standard cell *(noun)*

A form of voltaic cell once used as a standard for electromotive force.

- *In class, the teacher used "clark standard cell" to mean a form of voltaic cell once used as a standard for....*
- *The article explained what "clark standard cell" means with a simple example.*

cruise control *(noun)*

Control mechanism for keeping an automobile at a set speed.

- *In class, the teacher used "cruise control" to mean control mechanism for keeping an automobile at a....*
- *He looked up "cruise control" because he had never seen it before.*

dress uniform *(noun)*

A military uniform worn on formal occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress uniform."*
- *He looked up "dress uniform" because he had never seen it before.*

efficiency apartment *(noun)*

A furnished apartment with a kitchenette and bathroom.

- *The article explained what "efficiency apartment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "efficiency apartment" to mean a furnished apartment with a kitchenette and bathroom.*

electronics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that deals with the emission and effects of electrons and with the use of electronic devices.

- *The article explained what "electronics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronics" to mean the branch of physics that deals with the emission....*

engagement ring *(noun)*

A ring given and worn as a sign of betrothal.

- *The article explained what "engagement ring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "engagement ring" during the group presentation.*

graphic art *(noun)*

The arts of drawing or painting or printmaking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graphic art."*
- *He looked up "graphic art" because he had never seen it before.*

---

graphics *(noun)*

The drawings and photographs in the layout of a book.

- *The article explained what "graphics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graphics" to mean the drawings and photographs in the layout of a book.*

---

hair trigger *(noun)*

A gun trigger that responds with little pressure.

- *Understanding "hair trigger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hair trigger" means with a simple example.*

---

heat shield *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects a spacecraft from overheating on reentry.

- *The article explained what "heat shield" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heat shield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lock chamber *(noun)*

Enclosure consisting of a section of canal that can be closed to control the water level; used to raise or lower vessels that pass through it.

- *The article explained what "lock chamber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lock chamber" to mean enclosure consisting of a section of canal that can....*

---

lock-gate *(noun)*

A gate that can be locked.

- *They discussed "lock-gate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lock-gate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

memory chip *(noun)*

A RAM microchip that can be plugged into a computer to provide additional memory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memory chip."*
- *The article explained what "memory chip" means with a simple example.*

---

mess kit *(noun)*

Kit containing a metal dish and eating utensils; used by soldiers and campers.

- *Understanding "mess kit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mess kit" to mean kit containing a metal dish and eating utensils;....*

---

mouth bow *(noun)*

A small lyre-shaped musical instrument that is placed between the teeth and played by twanging a wire tongue while changing the shape of the mouth cavity.

- *They discussed "mouth bow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mouth bow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilot chart *(noun)*

A chart for a navigator showing the prevailing meteorological and hydrographic and navigational conditions.

- *He looked up "pilot chart" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pilot chart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

printing machine *(noun)*

A machine that prints.

- *In class, the teacher used "printing machine" to mean a machine that prints.*
- *He looked up "printing machine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

produces *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *This procedure produces a curious effect.*
- *The Bordeaux region produces great red wines.*

---

punch bag *(noun)*

An inflated ball or bag that is suspended and punched for training in boxing.

- *Understanding "punch bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "punch bag" during the group presentation.*

---

receives *(verb)*

Receive a specified treatment (abstract).

- *She tried to use "receives" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "receives" and when to wait.*

---

routes *(noun)*

An open way (generally public) for travel or transportation.

- *Understanding "routes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "routes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

snap line *(noun)*

A chalked string used in the building trades to make a straight line on a vertical surface.

- *Understanding "snap line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snap line" to mean a chalked string used in the building trades to....*

---

telephone bell *(noun)*

Electric bell that rings to signal a call.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone bell."*
- *Understanding "telephone bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the boot *(noun)*

An instrument of torture that is used to heat or crush the foot and leg.

- *The article explained what "the boot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "the boot" to mean an instrument of torture that is used to heat or....*

---

toilet seat *(noun)*

The hinged seat on a toilet.

- *Understanding "toilet seat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "toilet seat" means with a simple example.*

---

trail bike *(noun)*

A lightweight motorcycle equipped with rugged tires and suspension; an off-road motorcycle designed for riding cross country or over unpaved ground.

- *They discussed "trail bike" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trail bike" to mean a lightweight motorcycle equipped with rugged tires....*

---

trailer camp *(noun)*

A camp where space for house trailers can be rented; utilities are generally provided.

- *He looked up "trailer camp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trailer camp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twist bit *(noun)*

A bit or drill having deep helical grooves.

- *He looked up "twist bit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twist bit" to mean a bit or drill having deep helical grooves.*

---

wooden horse *(noun)*

A large hollow wooden figure of a horse (filled with Greek soldiers) left by the Greeks outside Troy during the Trojan War.

- *They discussed "wooden horse" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wooden horse."*

arc light *(noun)*

A lamp that produces light when electric current flows across the gap between two electrodes.

- *Understanding "arc light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arc light" means with a simple example.*

assault and battery *(noun)*

An assault in which the assailant makes physical contact.

- *The article explained what "assault and battery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assault and battery" to mean an assault in which the assailant makes physical....*

auction block *(noun)*

A platform from which an auctioneer sells.

- *They put their paintings on the block.*
- *Understanding "auction block" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baby grand piano *(noun)*

A small grand piano.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baby grand piano."*
- *The article explained what "baby grand piano" means with a simple example.*

baseball diamond *(noun)*

The area of a baseball field that is enclosed by 3 bases and home plate.

- *Understanding "baseball diamond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseball diamond."*

basement *(noun)*

The ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basement."*
- *The article explained what "basement" means with a simple example.*

bases *(noun)*

A place that the runner must touch before scoring.

- *The attack wiped out our forward bases.*
- *Bases include oxides and hydroxides of metals and ammonia.*

battery acid *(noun)*

Dilute sulfuric acid used in storage batteries.

- *Understanding "battery acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battery acid."*

battery-acid *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *The article explained what "battery-acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battery-acid" to mean street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.*

bow window *(noun)*

A window that sticks out from the outside wall of a house.

- *He looked up "bow window" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bow window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cancel out *(verb)*

Wipe out the effect of something.

- *The new tax effectively cancels out my raise.*
- *The 'A' will cancel out the 'C' on your record.*

ceiling *(noun)*

The overhead upper surface of a covered space.

- *He hated painting the ceiling.*
- *He put a ceiling on the number of women who worked for him.*

---

closed-loop system *(noun)*

A control system with a feedback loop that is active.

- *In class, the teacher used "closed-loop system" to mean a control system with a feedback loop that is active.*
- *Understanding "closed-loop system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

codes *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *The coach explained when to use "codes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "codes" until he saw an example.*

---

coffee filter *(noun)*

Filter (usually of paper) that passes the coffee and retains the coffee grounds.

- *He looked up "coffee filter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coffee filter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

compound *(verb)*

Make more intense, stronger, or more marked; ,.

- *Compound the ingredients.*
- *He did not know how to use "compound" until he saw an example.*

---

computer menu *(noun)*

(computer science) a list of options available to a computer user.

- *He looked up "computer menu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer menu."*

---

costume *(noun)*

The attire worn in a play or at a fancy dress ball.

- *He won the prize for best costume.*
- *In spite of the heat he insisted on his woolen costume.*

---

deleted *(verb)*

Wipe out digitally or magnetically recorded information.

- *Can you use "deleted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "deleted" when talking about this idea.*

---

deposit box *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

- *They discussed "deposit box" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "deposit box" because he had never seen it before.*

---

divided highway *(noun)*

A highway divided down the middle by a barrier that separates traffic going in different directions.

- *In Britain they call a divided highway a dual carriageway.*
- *Understanding "divided highway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drawing string *(noun)*

A tie consisting of a cord that goes through a seam around an opening.

- *He pulled the drawstring and closed the bag.*
- *The article explained what "drawing string" means with a simple example.*

---

drop-down menu *(noun)*

A menu of options that appears below the item when the computer user clicks on it.

- *They discussed "drop-down menu" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “drop-down menu” because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrical cable *(noun)*

A cable that provides an electrical connection for telephone or television or power stations.

- *They discussed “electrical cable” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electrical cable” to mean a cable that provides an electrical connection for....*

---

folk art *(noun)*

Genre of art of unknown origin that reflects traditional values of a society.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “folk art.”*
- *The article explained what “folk art” means with a simple example.*

---

forty-five *(noun)*

A .45-caliber pistol.

- *The article explained what “forty-five” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “forty-five” during the group presentation.*

---

full metal jacket *(noun)*

A lead bullet that is covered with a jacket of a harder metal (usually copper).

- *In class, the teacher used “full metal jacket” to mean a lead bullet that is covered with a jacket of a....*
- *The article explained what “full metal jacket” means with a simple example.*

---

garbage *(noun)*

A receptacle where waste can be discarded.

- *She tossed the moldy bread into the garbage.*
- *They discussed “garbage” during the group presentation.*

---

garbage can *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “garbage can.”*
- *Understanding “garbage can” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gear wheel *(noun)*

A toothed wheel that engages another toothed mechanism in order to change the speed or direction of transmitted motion.

- *Understanding “gear wheel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gear wheel” to mean a toothed wheel that engages another toothed....*

---

glory hole *(noun)*

A small locker at the stern of a boat or between decks of a ship.

- *They discussed “glory hole” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “glory hole” to mean a small locker at the stern of a boat or between....*

---

heat pump *(noun)*

Apparatus that extracts heat from a liquid that is at a higher temperature than its surroundings; can be used to transfer heat from a reservoir outside in order to heat a building.

- *In class, the teacher used “heat pump” to mean apparatus that extracts heat from a liquid that is....*
- *Understanding “heat pump” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

input device *(noun)*

A device that can be used to insert data into a computer or other computational device.

- *He looked up “input device” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “input device” during the group presentation.*

---

jet engine *(noun)*

A gas turbine produces a stream of hot gas that propels a jet plane by reaction propulsion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jet engine.”*
- *He looked up “jet engine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

knees *(noun)*

The part of a trouser leg that provides the cloth covering for the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "knees" to mean the part of a trouser leg that provides the cloth....*
- *The article explained what "knees" means with a simple example.*

---

low-pass filter *(noun)*

A filter that passes frequencies below a certain value and attenuates frequencies above that value.

- *In class, the teacher used "low-pass filter" to mean a filter that passes frequencies below a certain....*
- *Understanding "low-pass filter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metro *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *In Paris the subway system is called the 'metro' and in London it is called the 'tube' or the 'underground'.*
- *They discussed "metro" during the group presentation.*

---

military quarters *(noun)*

Living quarters for personnel on a military post.

- *In class, the teacher used "military quarters" to mean living quarters for personnel on a military post.*
- *The article explained what "military quarters" means with a simple example.*

---

outdoor stage *(noun)*

A platform where a (brass) band can play in the open air.

- *In class, the teacher used "outdoor stage" to mean a platform where a (brass) band can play in the....*
- *The article explained what "outdoor stage" means with a simple example.*

---

peace pipe *(noun)*

A highly decorated ceremonial pipe of Amerindians; smoked on ceremonial occasions (especially as a token of peace).

- *In class, the teacher used "peace pipe" to mean a highly decorated ceremonial pipe of amerindians;....*
- *He looked up "peace pipe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pipe of peace *(noun)*

A highly decorated ceremonial pipe of Amerindians; smoked on ceremonial occasions (especially as a token of peace).

- *They discussed "pipe of peace" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pipe of peace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pound net *(noun)*

Trap consisting of an arrangement of nets directing fish into an enclosure.

- *The article explained what "pound net" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pound net" to mean trap consisting of an arrangement of nets directing....*

---

public transit *(noun)*

A public transportation system for moving passengers.

- *He looked up "public transit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "public transit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

racing circuit *(noun)*

A racetrack for automobile races.

- *They discussed "racing circuit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "racing circuit" means with a simple example.*

---

range pole *(noun)*

Surveying instrument consisting of a straight rod painted in bands of alternate red and white each one foot wide; used for sightings by surveyors.

- *They discussed "range pole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "range pole."*

---

restore *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *The week at the spa restored me.*
- *Restore the forest to its original pristine condition.*

---

rifle *(noun)*

A shoulder firearm with a long barrel and a rifled bore.

- *He lifted the rifle to his shoulder and fired.*
- *Understanding "rifle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

safe-deposit *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

- *Understanding "safe-deposit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safe-deposit" to mean a fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for....*

---

screw eye *(noun)*

A woodscrew having its shank bent into a ring.

- *The article explained what "screw eye" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "screw eye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seal ring *(noun)*

A ring bearing a signet.

- *The article explained what "seal ring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "seal ring" during the group presentation.*

---

self-portrait *(noun)*

A portrait of yourself created by yourself.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-portrait" to mean a portrait of yourself created by yourself.*
- *The article explained what "self-portrait" means with a simple example.*

---

shoulders *(noun)*

The part of a garment that covers or fits over the shoulder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoulders."*
- *He looked up "shoulders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soap *(noun)*

A cleansing agent made from the salts of vegetable or animal fats.

- *The article explained what "soap" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "soap" during the group presentation.*

---

spray can *(noun)*

A dispenser that holds a substance under pressure and that can release it as a fine spray (usually by means of a propellant gas).

- *The article explained what "spray can" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spray can."*

---

steam bath *(noun)*

A room that can be filled with steam in which people bathe; 'vapour bath' is a British term.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam bath."*
- *He looked up "steam bath" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toilet bag *(noun)*

A waterproof bag for holding bathrooms items (soap and toothpaste etc.) when you are travelling.

- *The article explained what "toilet bag" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilet bag."*

---

tool kit *(noun)*

A set of carpenter's tools.

- *Understanding "tool kit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tool kit."*

transit line *(noun)*

A line providing public transit.

- *They discussed "transit line" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transit line."*

visual display unit *(noun)*

(British) British term for video display.

- *He looked up "visual display unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual display unit."*

barrel *(noun)*

A cylindrical container that holds liquids.

- *A barrel of beer is 31 gallons and a barrel of oil is 42 gallons.*
- *Understanding "barrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beds *(noun)*

A plot of ground in which plants are growing.

- *He worked in the coal beds.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beds" to mean a plot of ground in which plants are growing.*

cargo area *(noun)*

The space in a ship or aircraft for storing cargo.

- *They discussed "cargo area" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cargo area" means with a simple example.*

carrier bag *(noun)*

A bag made of paper or plastic for holding customer's purchases.

- *In class, the teacher used "carrier bag" to mean a bag made of paper or plastic for holding....*
- *The article explained what "carrier bag" means with a simple example.*

colour wash *(noun)*

A wash of whitewash or other water-base paint tinted with a colored pigment.

- *They discussed "colour wash" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "colour wash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crush out *(verb)*

Extinguish by crushing.

- *Stub out your cigar.*
- *Can you use "crush out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

crystal counter *(noun)*

A counter tube in which an ionizing event increases conductivity.

- *He looked up "crystal counter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crystal counter."*

dirt track *(noun)*

A racetrack that is not paved.

- *He looked up "dirt track" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirt track."*

duck shot *(noun)*

Small lead shot for shotgun shells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duck shot."*
- *Understanding "duck shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electronic data processing *(noun)*

Automatic data processing by electronic means without the use of tabulating cards or punched tapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic data processing."*
- *He looked up "electronic data processing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expanding *(verb)*

Become larger in size or volume or quantity.

- *The coach explained when to use "expanding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "expanding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fluid drive *(noun)*

An automotive power coupling.

- *He looked up "fluid drive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluid drive" to mean an automotive power coupling.*

---

four-poster *(noun)*

A bed with posts at the four corners that can be used to support a canopy or curtains.

- *In class, the teacher used "four-poster" to mean a bed with posts at the four corners that can be....*
- *They discussed "four-poster" during the group presentation.*

---

full-dress uniform *(noun)*

The naval or military uniform that is specified by regulations to be worn on ceremonial occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "full-dress uniform."*
- *He looked up "full-dress uniform" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gold leaf *(noun)*

A very thin form of gold foil.

- *He looked up "gold leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gold leaf" to mean a very thin form of gold foil.*

---

guidance device *(noun)*

A system of equipment for automatically guiding the path of a vehicle (especially a missile).

- *In class, the teacher used "guidance device" to mean a system of equipment for automatically guiding the....*
- *They discussed "guidance device" during the group presentation.*

---

gun trigger *(noun)*

Lever that activates the firing mechanism of a gun.

- *Understanding "gun trigger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gun trigger" means with a simple example.*

---

hip pocket *(noun)*

A pocket in rear of trousers.

- *The article explained what "hip pocket" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hip pocket" to mean a pocket in rear of trousers.*

---

illustrated *(verb)*

Supply with illustrations.

- *In everyday English, people use "illustrated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "illustrated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

invented *(verb)*

Come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort.

- *In everyday English, people use "invented" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "invented" in real sentences.*

---

make unnecessary *(verb)*

Make unnecessary an expenditure or effort.

- *She tried to use "make unnecessary" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *Can you use “make unnecessary” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

mechanical device *(noun)*

Mechanism consisting of a device that works on mechanical principles.

- *They discussed “mechanical device” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “mechanical device” means with a simple example.*

monitoring device *(noun)*

Display produced by a device that takes signals and displays them on a television screen or a computer monitor.

- *He looked up “monitoring device” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monitoring device.”*

nuclear rocket *(noun)*

A rocket engine in which a nuclear reactor is used to heat a propellant.

- *He looked up “nuclear rocket” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nuclear rocket” during the group presentation.*

overnight case *(noun)*

A small traveling bag to carry clothing and accessories for staying overnight.

- *He looked up “overnight case” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “overnight case” during the group presentation.*

plate rail *(noun)*

Rail or narrow shelf fixed to a wall to display plates.

- *In class, the teacher used “plate rail” to mean rail or narrow shelf fixed to a wall to display plates.*
- *Understanding “plate rail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

railroad flat *(noun)*

An apartment whose rooms are all in a line with doors between them.

- *They discussed “railroad flat” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “railroad flat” because he had never seen it before.*

read-only memory chip *(noun)*

A memory chip providing read-only memory.

- *He looked up “read-only memory chip” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “read-only memory chip” during the group presentation.*

reflection *(noun)*

The image of something as reflected by a mirror (or other reflective material).

- *He studied his reflection in the mirror.*
- *The pulse is a reflection of the heart’s condition.*

remote-control bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that can be detonated by remote control.

- *In class, the teacher used “remote-control bomb” to mean a bomb that can be detonated by remote control.*
- *The article explained what “remote-control bomb” means with a simple example.*

safety-deposit *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

- *They discussed “safety-deposit” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “safety-deposit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

skip town *(verb)*

Disappear without notifying anyone (idiom).

- *In everyday English, people use “skip town” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “skip town” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

slip ring *(noun)*

Connection consisting of a metal ring on a rotating part of a machine; provides a continuous electrical connection through brushes on stationary contacts.

- *He looked up "slip ring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slip ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stable gear *(noun)*

Gear for a horse.

- *Understanding "stable gear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stable gear" during the group presentation.*

---

swimming cap *(noun)*

A tight-fitting cap that keeps hair dry while swimming.

- *The article explained what "swimming cap" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "swimming cap" during the group presentation.*

---

tank shell *(noun)*

A shell fired by the cannon on a tank.

- *Understanding "tank shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tank shell" means with a simple example.*

---

tape recording *(noun)*

A recording made on magnetic tape.

- *The several recordings were combined on a master tape.*
- *They discussed "tape recording" during the group presentation.*

---

top boot *(noun)*

A boot reaching halfway up to the knee.

- *The article explained what "top boot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "top boot."*

---

tourist court *(noun)*

A hotel for motorists; provides direct access from rooms to parking area.

- *The article explained what "tourist court" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tourist court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artificial skin *(noun)*

A synthetic covering with two layers used experimentally to treat burn victims.

- *They discussed "artificial skin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "artificial skin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ash can *(noun)*

Early 20th-century United States painting; portrays realistic and sordid scenes of city life.

- *In class, the teacher used "ash can" to mean early 20th-century united states painting; portrays....*
- *The article explained what "ash can" means with a simple example.*

---

bearing wall *(noun)*

Any wall supporting a floor or the roof of a building.

- *He looked up "bearing wall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bearing wall" to mean any wall supporting a floor or the roof of a building.*

---

beta test *(noun)*

(computer science) a second test of an experimental product (such as computer software) carried out by an outside organization.

- *He looked up "beta test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beta test" to mean (computer science) a second test of an experimental....*

---

blade bit *(noun)*

A drilling bit with cutting edges usually hardened against wear.

- *The article explained what “blade bit” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “blade bit” during the group presentation.*

---

blow tube *(noun)*

A tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.

- *In class, the teacher used “blow tube” to mean a tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.*
- *Understanding “blow tube” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

casino *(noun)*

A public building for gambling and entertainment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “casino.”*
- *The article explained what “casino” means with a simple example.*

---

charts *(noun)*

A map designed to assist navigation by air or sea.

- *The article explained what “charts” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “charts” during the group presentation.*

---

clock tower *(noun)*

A tower with a large clock visible high up on an outside face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clock tower.”*
- *The article explained what “clock tower” means with a simple example.*

---

computer graphic *(noun)*

An image that is generated by a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “computer graphic.”*
- *He looked up “computer graphic” because he had never seen it before.*

---

congress shoe *(noun)*

An ankle high shoe with elastic gussets in the sides.

- *They discussed “congress shoe” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “congress shoe” because he had never seen it before.*

---

control grid *(noun)*

An electrode placed between the cathode and anode of a vacuum tube to control the flow of electrons through the tube.

- *They discussed “control grid” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “control grid” to mean an electrode placed between the cathode and anode....*

---

delayed action *(noun)*

A mechanism that automatically delays the release of a camera shutter for a fixed period of time so that the photographer can appear in the picture.

- *In class, the teacher used “delayed action” to mean a mechanism that automatically delays the release....*
- *They discussed “delayed action” during the group presentation.*

---

design criteria *(noun)*

Criteria that designers should meet in designing some system or device.

- *The job specifications summarized the design criteria.*
- *They discussed “design criteria” during the group presentation.*

---

face soap *(noun)*

Soap used as a toiletry.

- *Understanding “face soap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “face soap.”*

---

fancy goods *(noun)*

Goods that are chiefly ornamental.

- *The article explained what “fancy goods” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fancy goods” to mean goods that are chiefly ornamental.*

fishing gear *(noun)*

Gear used in fishing.

- *The article explained what "fishing gear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fishing gear" to mean gear used in fishing.*

flew *(verb)*

Change quickly from one emotional state to another.

- *He flew about the place.*
- *The pilot flew to Cuba.*

half boot *(noun)*

A boot reaching halfway up to the knee.

- *The article explained what "half boot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "half boot" to mean a boot reaching halfway up to the knee.*

heating system *(noun)*

Utility to warm a building.

- *The heating system wasn't working.*
- *They have radiant heating.*

high dam *(noun)*

One of the world's largest dams on the Nile River in southern Egypt.

- *He looked up "high dam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "high dam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ice maker *(noun)*

An appliance included in some electric refrigerators for making ice cubes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice maker."*
- *He looked up "ice maker" because he had never seen it before.*

icon *(noun)*

A visual representation (of an object or scene or person or abstraction) produced on a surface.

- *They discussed "icon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "icon" means with a simple example.*

introducing *(verb)*

Bring in or establish in a new place or environment.

- *She tried to use "introducing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "introducing" in real sentences.*

jet bridge *(noun)*

An extendible bridge for loading passengers onto large commercial airplanes; provides protected access to the plane from the gate.

- *He looked up "jet bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jet bridge" during the group presentation.*

landscape painting *(noun)*

A genre of art dealing with the depiction of natural scenery.

- *They discussed "landscape painting" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landscape painting."*

laptop computer *(noun)*

A portable computer small enough to use in your lap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laptop computer."*
- *The article explained what "laptop computer" means with a simple example.*

logic bomb *(noun)*

A set of instructions inserted into a program that are designed to execute (or 'explode') if a particular condition is satisfied; when exploded it may delete or corrupt data, or print a spurious message, or have other harmful effects.

- *A disgruntled employee planted a logic bomb.*
- *Understanding "logic bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

machine screw *(noun)*

A screw used either with a nut or with a tapped hole; slotted head can be driven by a screwdriver.

- *The article explained what "machine screw" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "machine screw" during the group presentation.*

---

naval gun *(noun)*

Naval weaponry consisting of a large gun carried on a warship.

- *He looked up "naval gun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naval gun" to mean naval weaponry consisting of a large gun carried on....*

---

parts bin *(noun)*

A bin for holding spare parts.

- *They discussed "parts bin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parts bin."*

---

photograph album *(noun)*

An album for photographs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photograph album."*
- *He looked up "photograph album" because he had never seen it before.*

---

planes *(noun)*

An aircraft that has a fixed wing and is powered by propellers or jets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planes."*
- *He looked up "planes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

positive pole *(noun)*

The terminal of a battery that is connected to the positive plate.

- *The article explained what "positive pole" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "positive pole."*

---

power grid *(noun)*

A system of high tension cables by which electrical power is distributed throughout a region.

- *The article explained what "power grid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power grid" to mean a system of high tension cables by which electrical....*

---

range hood *(noun)*

Exhaust hood over a kitchen range.

- *They discussed "range hood" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "range hood" to mean exhaust hood over a kitchen range.*

---

react *(verb)*

Undergo a chemical reaction; react with another substance under certain conditions.

- *The hydrogen and the oxygen react.*
- *She reacts negatively to everything I say.*

---

stone pit *(noun)*

A surface excavation for extracting stone or slate.

- *A British term for 'quarry' is 'stone pit'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stone pit" to mean a surface excavation for extracting stone or slate.*

---

toilet articles *(noun)*

Artifacts used in making your toilet (washing and taking care of your body).

- *Understanding "toilet articles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “toilet articles” because he had never seen it before.*

---

traveling bag *(noun)*

A portable rectangular container for carrying clothes.

- *He carried his small bag onto the plane with him.*
- *In class, the teacher used “traveling bag” to mean a portable rectangular container for carrying clothes.*

---

treasure house *(noun)*

A storehouse for treasures.

- *The article explained what “treasure house” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “treasure house” during the group presentation.*

---

weapons carrier *(noun)*

Military vehicle that is a light truck designed to carry mortars or machine guns and their crews.

- *They discussed “weapons carrier” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “weapons carrier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wooden leg *(noun)*

A prosthesis that replaces a missing leg.

- *In class, the teacher used “wooden leg” to mean a prosthesis that replaces a missing leg.*
- *The article explained what “wooden leg” means with a simple example.*

---

yellow jacket *(noun)*

A barbiturate (trade name Nembutal) used as a sedative and hypnotic and antispasmodic.

- *In class, the teacher used “yellow jacket” to mean a barbiturate (trade name nembutal) used as a....*
- *The article explained what “yellow jacket” means with a simple example.*

---

air rifle *(noun)*

A gun that propels a projectile by compressed air.

- *Understanding “air rifle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “air rifle” means with a simple example.*

---

arrival gate *(noun)*

Gate where passengers disembark.

- *Understanding “arrival gate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “arrival gate” during the group presentation.*

---

barrier *(noun)*

A structure or object that impedes free movement.

- *Intolerance is a barrier to understanding.*
- *They discussed “barrier” during the group presentation.*

---

blacks *(noun)*

Black clothing (worn as a sign of mourning).

- *In class, the teacher used “blacks” to mean black clothing (worn as a sign of mourning).*
- *The article explained what “blacks” means with a simple example.*

---

burst out *(verb)*

Erupt or intensify suddenly.

- *The crowd irrupted into a burst of patriotism.*
- *We burst out laughing.*

---

cargo hold *(noun)*

The space in a ship or aircraft for storing cargo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cargo hold.”*
- *They discussed “cargo hold” during the group presentation.*

---

channel tunnel *(noun)*

The railroad tunnel between France and England under the English Channel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "channel tunnel."*
- *He looked up "channel tunnel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clothes pin *(noun)*

Wood or plastic fastener; for holding clothes on a clothesline.

- *The article explained what "clothes pin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clothes pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coat button *(noun)*

A button on a coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coat button."*
- *He looked up "coat button" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coin bank *(noun)*

A container (usually with a slot in the top) for keeping money at home.

- *The coin bank was empty.*
- *They discussed "coin bank" during the group presentation.*

---

colours *(noun)*

A distinguishing emblem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colours."*
- *He looked up "colours" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counter tube *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for counting individual ionizing events.

- *Understanding "counter tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "counter tube" during the group presentation.*

---

crop out *(verb)*

Appear at the surface.

- *She tried to use "crop out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "crop out" until he saw an example.*

---

data input device *(noun)*

A device that can be used to insert data into a computer or other computational device.

- *Understanding "data input device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "data input device" means with a simple example.*

---

dressing case *(noun)*

A small piece of luggage for carrying brushes and bottles and toilet articles while traveling.

- *They discussed "dressing case" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dressing case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dressing room *(noun)*

A room in which you can change clothes.

- *Understanding "dressing room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dressing room" to mean a room in which you can change clothes.*

---

drop-leaf *(noun)*

A hinged leaf on a table that can be raised and supported by a bracket.

- *Understanding "drop-leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drop-leaf" to mean a hinged leaf on a table that can be raised and....*

---

eliminate *(verb)*

Terminate, end, or take out.

- *Let's eliminate the course on Akkadian hieroglyphics.*
- *Eliminate my debts.*

---

fighter aircraft *(noun)*

A high-speed military or naval airplane designed to destroy enemy aircraft in the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fighter aircraft."*
- *Understanding "fighter aircraft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flat panel display *(noun)*

A type of video display that is thin and flat; commonly used in laptop computers.

- *The article explained what "flat panel display" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "flat panel display" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

four-stroke engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine in which an explosive mixture is drawn into the cylinder on the first stroke and is compressed and ignited on the second stroke; work is done on the third stroke and the products of combustion are exhausted on the fourth stroke.

- *The article explained what "four-stroke engine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "four-stroke engine" during the group presentation.*

---

fuel filter *(noun)*

A filter in the fuel line that screens out dirt and rust particles from the fuel.

- *Understanding "fuel filter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuel filter."*

---

gas holder *(noun)*

A large gas-tight spherical or cylindrical tank for holding gas to be used as fuel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas holder."*
- *He looked up "gas holder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harbor *(noun)*

A place of refuge and comfort and security.

- *Understanding "harbor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harbor" means with a simple example.*

---

hip bath *(noun)*

A bathtub in which your buttocks and hips are immersed as if you were sitting in a chair and you bathe in a sitting position.

- *In class, the teacher used "hip bath" to mean a bathtub in which your buttocks and hips are....*
- *They discussed "hip bath" during the group presentation.*

---

lens system *(noun)*

A transparent optical device used to converge or diverge transmitted light and to form images.

- *The article explained what "lens system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lens system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liberty bell *(noun)*

The bell of Independence Hall; rung 8 July 1776 to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

- *He looked up "liberty bell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liberty bell."*

---

magnetic head *(noun)*

An electromagnet (as on a tape recorder) that converts electrical variations into magnetic variations that can be stored on a surface and later retrieved.

- *Understanding "magnetic head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "magnetic head" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercy seat *(noun)*

The golden covering of the ark of the covenant.

- *The article explained what "mercy seat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mercy seat" during the group presentation.*

metal screw *(noun)*

Screw made of metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metal screw."*
- *Understanding "metal screw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

naval equipment *(noun)*

Equipment for a navy.

- *He looked up "naval equipment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "naval equipment" during the group presentation.*

podcast *(verb)*

Distribute (multimedia files) over the internet for playback on a mobile device or a personal computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "podcast" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "podcast" carefully so everyone would understand.*

programming error *(noun)*

Error resulting from bad code in some program involved in producing the erroneous result.

- *The article explained what "programming error" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "programming error" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

punch bowl *(noun)*

A large bowl for serving beverages; usually with a ladle.

- *Understanding "punch bowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punch bowl" to mean a large bowl for serving beverages; usually with a....*

red carpet *(noun)*

A strip of red carpeting laid down for dignitaries to walk on.

- *Understanding "red carpet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red carpet."*

rubber band *(noun)*

A narrow band of elastic rubber used to hold things (such as papers) together.

- *They discussed "rubber band" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubber band."*

scratch off *(verb)*

Write quickly.

- *She dashed off a note to her husband saying she would not be home for supper.*
- *He scratched off a thank-you note to the hostess.*

screw jack *(noun)*

Screw-operated jack.

- *They discussed "screw jack" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screw jack."*

sporting house *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *Understanding "sporting house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporting house."*

string tie *(noun)*

A very narrow necktie usually tied in a bow.

- *The article explained what "string tie" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "string tie."*

surveillance system *(noun)*

A closed-circuit television system used to maintain close observation of a person or group.

- *He looked up "surveillance system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surveillance system" to mean a closed-circuit television system used to maintain....*

---

tail assembly *(noun)*

The rear part of an aircraft.

- *Understanding "tail assembly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tail assembly" during the group presentation.*

---

trailer truck *(noun)*

A truck consisting of a tractor and trailer together.

- *Understanding "trailer truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trailer truck" to mean a truck consisting of a tractor and trailer together.*

---

translated *(verb)*

Change from one form or medium into another.

- *Braque translated collage into oil.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "translated" in real sentences.*

---

trophy case *(noun)*

A case in which to display trophies.

- *In class, the teacher used "trophy case" to mean a case in which to display trophies.*
- *He looked up "trophy case" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vertical *(noun)*

A vertical structural member as a post or stake.

- *In class, the teacher used "vertical" to mean a vertical structural member as a post or stake.*
- *They discussed "vertical" during the group presentation.*

---

walking shoe *(noun)*

A light comfortable shoe designed for vigorous walking.

- *In class, the teacher used "walking shoe" to mean a light comfortable shoe designed for vigorous walking.*
- *He looked up "walking shoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

web map server *(noun)*

A computer program that produces maps of spatially referenced data dynamically from geographic information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "web map server."*
- *He looked up "web map server" because he had never seen it before.*

---

writing implement *(noun)*

An implement that is used to write.

- *They discussed "writing implement" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "writing implement" means with a simple example.*

---

x-ray tube *(noun)*

A vacuum tube containing a metal target onto which a beam of electrons is directed at high energy for the generation of X rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "x-ray tube."*
- *Understanding "x-ray tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yo-yo *(noun)*

A toy consisting of a spool that is reeled up and down on a string by motions of the hand.

- *They discussed "yo-yo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yo-yo."*

---

alpha software *(noun)*

A first release of a software product that is usually tested only by the developers.

- *The article explained what "alpha software" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “alpha software” during the group presentation.*

automatic weapon *(noun)*

A firearm that reloads itself and keeps firing until the trigger is released.

- *They discussed “automatic weapon” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “automatic weapon.”*

bacteria bed *(noun)*

Layer of sand or gravel used to expose sewage effluent to air and the action of microorganisms.

- *In class, the teacher used “bacteria bed” to mean layer of sand or gravel used to expose sewage....*
- *They discussed “bacteria bed” during the group presentation.*

beam *(noun)*

A gymnastic apparatus used by women gymnasts.

- *They sighted land on the port beam.*
- *The article explained what “beam” means with a simple example.*

binding *(noun)*

The protective covering on the front, back, and spine of a book.

- *The book had a leather binding.*
- *They discussed “binding” during the group presentation.*

bits per second *(noun)*

(computer science) the rate at which data is transferred (as by a modem).

- *The article explained what “bits per second” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bits per second” to mean (computer science) the rate at which data is....*

blank out *(verb)*

Cut out, as for political reasons.

- *Several line in the report were blanked out.*
- *I’m drawing a blank.*

brooklyn bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across the East River in New York City; opened in 1883.

- *The article explained what “brooklyn bridge” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “brooklyn bridge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

butt joint *(noun)*

A joint made by fastening ends together without overlapping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butt joint.”*
- *The article explained what “butt joint” means with a simple example.*

cargo door *(noun)*

Door used to load or unload cargo.

- *Understanding “cargo door” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cargo door” during the group presentation.*

coffee maker *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance for brewing coffee automatically.

- *In class, the teacher used “coffee maker” to mean a kitchen appliance for brewing coffee automatically.*
- *The article explained what “coffee maker” means with a simple example.*

color television tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *They discussed “color television tube” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “color television tube.”*

communications satellite *(noun)*

An artificial satellite that relays signals back to earth; moves in a geostationary orbit.

- *He looked up "communications satellite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "communications satellite" to mean an artificial satellite that relays signals back to....*

---

computer backup *(noun)*

(computer science) a copy of a file or directory on a separate storage device.

- *He made a backup in case the original was accidentally damaged or erased.*
- *They discussed "computer backup" during the group presentation.*

---

computer scientist *(noun)*

A scientist who specializes in the theory of computation and the design of computers.

- *The article explained what "computer scientist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "computer scientist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

connecting room *(noun)*

A hotel room that shares a wall with an adjoining room and is connected by a private door.

- *They discussed "connecting room" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "connecting room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

create mentally *(verb)*

Create mentally and abstractly rather than with one's hands.

- *Learners should practice how to use "create mentally" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "create mentally" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cruise ship *(noun)*

A passenger ship used commercially for pleasure cruises.

- *The article explained what "cruise ship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cruise ship" to mean a passenger ship used commercially for pleasure cruises.*

---

drinking vessel *(noun)*

A vessel intended for drinking.

- *Understanding "drinking vessel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drinking vessel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrical circuit *(noun)*

An electrical device that provides a path for electrical current to flow.

- *They discussed "electrical circuit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "electrical circuit" means with a simple example.*

---

farms *(noun)*

Workplace consisting of farm buildings and cultivated land as a unit.

- *The article explained what "farms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farms."*

---

feeding chair *(noun)*

A chair for feeding a very young child; has four long legs and a footrest and a detachable tray.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feeding chair."*
- *He looked up "feeding chair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fire control radar *(noun)*

Naval radar that controls the delivery of fire on a military target.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire control radar."*
- *The article explained what "fire control radar" means with a simple example.*

---

golden gate bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across the Golden Gate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “golden gate bridge.”*
- *He looked up “golden gate bridge” because he had never seen it before.*

---

horn *(noun)*

A device having the shape of a horn.

- *Horns at the ends of a new moon.*
- *The hornof an anvil.*

---

i-beam *(noun)*

Girder having a cross section resembling the letter ‘I’.

- *The article explained what “i-beam” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “i-beam” during the group presentation.*

---

jerusalem cross *(noun)*

A cross with equal arms, each terminating in a small crossbar.

- *In class, the teacher used “jerusalem cross” to mean a cross with equal arms, each terminating in a....*
- *The article explained what “jerusalem cross” means with a simple example.*

---

lead-acid battery *(noun)*

A battery with lead electrodes with dilute sulphuric acid as the electrolyte; each cell generates about 2 volts.

- *The article explained what “lead-acid battery” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lead-acid battery.”*

---

leaf spring *(noun)*

Long narrow spring consisting of several layers of metal springs bracketed together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leaf spring.”*
- *They discussed “leaf spring” during the group presentation.*

---

lean-to *(noun)*

Rough shelter whose roof has only one slope.

- *He looked up “lean-to” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lean-to.”*

---

libraries *(noun)*

A room where books are kept.

- *The article explained what “libraries” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “libraries.”*

---

massachusetts institute of technology *(noun)*

An engineering university in Cambridge.

- *In class, the teacher used “massachusetts institute of technology” to mean an engineering university in cambridge.*
- *Understanding “massachusetts institute of technology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

missile *(noun)*

A weapon that is forcibly thrown or projected at a targets but is not self-propelled.

- *Understanding “missile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “missile” means with a simple example.*

---

parallel port *(noun)*

An interface between a computer and a printer where the computer sends multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously.

- *He looked up “parallel port” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parallel port.”*

---

plug-in *(noun)*

A printed circuit that can be inserted into expansion slots in a computer to increase the computer’s capabilities.

- *He looked up “plug-in” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plug-in.”*

pocket knife *(noun)*

A knife with a blade that folds into the handle; suitable for carrying in the pocket.

- *The article explained what "pocket knife" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pocket knife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

power hammer *(noun)*

A power tool for drilling rocks.

- *They discussed "power hammer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power hammer" to mean a power tool for drilling rocks.*

racing shell *(noun)*

A very light narrow racing boat.

- *Understanding "racing shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racing shell."*

rod *(noun)*

A long thin implement made of metal or wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rod."*
- *He looked up "rod" because he had never seen it before.*

ship canal *(noun)*

A canal large enough for seagoing vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ship canal."*
- *They discussed "ship canal" during the group presentation.*

shopping mall *(noun)*

Mercantile establishment consisting of a carefully landscaped complex of shops representing leading merchandisers; usually includes restaurants and a convenient parking area; a modern version of the traditional marketplace.

- *They spent their weekends at the local malls.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shopping mall" to mean mercantile establishment consisting of a carefully....*

soap film *(noun)*

A film left on objects after they have been washed in soap.

- *The article explained what "soap film" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soap film" to mean a film left on objects after they have been washed....*

stairs *(noun)*

A flight of stairs or a flight of steps.

- *Understanding "stairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stairs" during the group presentation.*

sticks *(noun)*

An implement consisting of a length of wood.

- *He collected dry sticks for a campfire.*
- *Fever left him weak on his sticks.*

structural member *(noun)*

Support that is a constituent part of any structure or building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "structural member."*
- *The article explained what "structural member" means with a simple example.*

switched *(verb)*

Lay aside, abandon, or leave for another.

- *She switched psychiatrists.*
- *First Joe led; then we switched.*

target acquisition system *(noun)*

A shipboard system for the detection and identification and location of a target with enough detail to permit effective weapon employment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "target acquisition system."*
- *Understanding "target acquisition system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telephone circuit *(noun)*

A telephone connection.

- *They discussed "telephone circuit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "telephone circuit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toilet bowl *(noun)*

The bowl of a toilet that can be flushed with water.

- *The article explained what "toilet bowl" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "toilet bowl" during the group presentation.*

---

waste pipe *(noun)*

A pipe through which liquid is carried away.

- *Understanding "waste pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waste pipe" to mean a pipe through which liquid is carried away.*

---

zoo *(noun)*

The facility where wild animals are housed for exhibition.

- *Understanding "zoo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zoo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acquire *(verb)*

Take on a certain form, attribute, or aspect.

- *They acquired a new pet.*
- *I acquired a passing knowledge of Chinese.*

---

administrative data processing *(noun)*

Data processing in accounting or business management.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "administrative data processing."*
- *The article explained what "administrative data processing" means with a simple example.*

---

air hammer *(noun)*

A hammer driven by compressed air.

- *He looked up "air hammer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "air hammer" to mean a hammer driven by compressed air.*

---

aircraft carrier *(noun)*

A large warship that carries planes and has a long flat deck for takeoffs and landings.

- *In class, the teacher used "aircraft carrier" to mean a large warship that carries planes and has a long....*
- *Understanding "aircraft carrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

angel dust *(noun)*

A drug used as an anesthetic by veterinarians; illicitly taken (originally in the form of powder or 'dust') for its effects as a hallucinogen.

- *The article explained what "angel dust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angel dust" to mean a drug used as an anesthetic by veterinarians;....*

---

breathing device *(noun)*

A device that facilitates breathing in cases of respiratory failure.

- *Understanding "breathing device" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "breathing device" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butt pack *(noun)*

A waist pack worn with the pouch in back.

- *In class, the teacher used "butt pack" to mean a waist pack worn with the pouch in back.*
- *The article explained what "butt pack" means with a simple example.*

---

cabin *(noun)*

A small house built of wood; usually in a wooded area.

- *They discussed "cabin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabin."*

---

cage *(noun)*

An enclosure made or wire or metal bars in which birds or animals can be kept.

- *He looked up "cage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cage."*

---

central heating *(noun)*

A heating system in which air or water is heated at a central furnace and sent through the building via vents or pipes and radiators.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "central heating."*
- *He looked up "central heating" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clip joint *(noun)*

A place of entertainment where high prices are charged for poor entertainment.

- *Understanding "clip joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clip joint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coat of paint *(noun)*

A layer of paint covering something else.

- *He looked up "coat of paint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coat of paint."*

---

coin box *(noun)*

The part of a slot machine that serves as a receptacle for the coins.

- *In class, the teacher used "coin box" to mean the part of a slot machine that serves as a....*
- *The article explained what "coin box" means with a simple example.*

---

controller *(noun)*

A mechanism that controls the operation of a machine.

- *The speed controller on his turntable was not working properly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "controller" to mean a mechanism that controls the operation of a machine.*

---

field lens *(noun)*

The lens that is farthest from the eye in an optical device with more than one lens.

- *He looked up "field lens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field lens" to mean the lens that is farthest from the eye in an....*

---

green soap *(noun)*

A soft (or liquid) soap made from vegetable oils; used in certain skin diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "green soap" to mean a soft (or liquid) soap made from vegetable oils;....*
- *The article explained what "green soap" means with a simple example.*

---

hair spray *(noun)*

Toiletry consisting of a commercial preparation that is sprayed on the hair to hold it in place.

- *The article explained what "hair spray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hair spray" to mean toiletry consisting of a commercial preparation....*

---

haven *(noun)*

A shelter serving as a place of safety or sanctuary.

- *Understanding "haven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haven" to mean a shelter serving as a place of safety or sanctuary.*

helicopter *(noun)*

An aircraft without wings that obtains its lift from the rotation of overhead blades.

- *The article explained what "helicopter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helicopter" to mean an aircraft without wings that obtains its lift....*

jumping jack *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy figure with movable joints that can be made to dance by pulling strings.

- *The article explained what "jumping jack" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jumping jack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

landing gear *(noun)*

An undercarriage that supports the weight of the plane when it is on the ground.

- *He looked up "landing gear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landing gear."*

medical dressing *(noun)*

A cloth covering for a wound or sore.

- *In class, the teacher used "medical dressing" to mean a cloth covering for a wound or sore.*
- *The article explained what "medical dressing" means with a simple example.*

mess jacket *(noun)*

Waist-length jacket tapering to a point at the back; worn by officers in the mess for formal dinners.

- *In class, the teacher used "mess jacket" to mean waist-length jacket tapering to a point at the....*
- *They discussed "mess jacket" during the group presentation.*

mill wheel *(noun)*

Water wheel that is used to drive machinery in a mill.

- *They discussed "mill wheel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mill wheel" means with a simple example.*

nursing bottle *(noun)*

A vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled with milk or formula; used as a substitute for breast feeding infants and very young children.

- *He looked up "nursing bottle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nursing bottle" during the group presentation.*

portrait camera *(noun)*

A camera with a portrait lens.

- *He looked up "portrait camera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "portrait camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

powder magazine *(noun)*

A storehouse (as a compartment on a warship) where weapons and ammunition are stored.

- *The article explained what "powder magazine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "powder magazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

printed circuit *(noun)*

Computer circuit consisting of an electronic sub-assembly; copper conductors are laminated on an insulating board or card and circuit components are inserted into holes and dip soldered.

- *The article explained what "printed circuit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "printed circuit" during the group presentation.*

priority processing *(noun)*

Data processing in which the operations performed are determined by a system of priorities.

- *They discussed "priority processing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "priority processing" means with a simple example.*

ski *(noun)*

Narrow wood or metal or plastic runners used in pairs for gliding over snow.

- *The article explained what "ski" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski."*

smoke alarm *(noun)*

An alarm that is tripped off by fire or smoke.

- *Understanding "smoke alarm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smoke alarm" to mean an alarm that is tripped off by fire or smoke.*

spider web *(noun)*

A web resembling the webs spun by spiders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spider web."*
- *The article explained what "spider web" means with a simple example.*

sports implement *(noun)*

An implement used in a sport.

- *In class, the teacher used "sports implement" to mean an implement used in a sport.*
- *The article explained what "sports implement" means with a simple example.*

suspension bridge *(noun)*

A bridge that has a roadway supported by cables that are anchored at both ends.

- *In class, the teacher used "suspension bridge" to mean a bridge that has a roadway supported by cables....*
- *The article explained what "suspension bridge" means with a simple example.*

swimming bath *(noun)*

Pool that provides a facility for swimming.

- *'swimming bath' is a British term.*
- *Understanding "swimming bath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telephone extension *(noun)*

An additional telephone set that is connected to the same telephone line.

- *They discussed "telephone extension" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telephone extension" means with a simple example.*

television-camera tube *(noun)*

A tube that rapidly scans an optical image and converts it into electronic signals.

- *Understanding "television-camera tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television-camera tube."*

toilet facility *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used "toilet facility" to mean a toilet that is available to the public.*
- *He looked up "toilet facility" because he had never seen it before.*

virtual storage *(noun)*

(computer science) memory created by using the hard disk to simulate additional random-access memory; the addressable storage space available to the user of a computer system in which virtual addresses are mapped into real addresses.

- *He looked up "virtual storage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "virtual storage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american organ *(noun)*

A free-reed instrument in which air is drawn in through reeds by suction bellows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american organ."*
- *They discussed "american organ" during the group presentation.*

bank identification number *(noun)*

An identification number consisting of a two-part code assigned to banks and savings associations; the first part shows the location and the second identifies the bank itself.

- *The article explained what "bank identification number" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bank identification number."*

---

book binding *(noun)*

The protective covering on the front, back, and spine of a book.

- *The book had a leather binding.*
- *Understanding "book binding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brad *(noun)*

A small nail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brad."*
- *They discussed "brad" during the group presentation.*

---

cargo ship *(noun)*

A ship designed to carry cargo.

- *Understanding "cargo ship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cargo ship" during the group presentation.*

---

civilian dress *(noun)*

Ordinary clothing as distinguished from uniforms, work clothes, clerical garb, etc.

- *Understanding "civilian dress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "civilian dress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colour tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *Understanding "colour tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "colour tube" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computer dealer *(noun)*

A firm that sells and buys computers.

- *Understanding "computer dealer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "computer dealer" during the group presentation.*

---

computer graphics *(noun)*

The pictorial representation and manipulation of data by a computer.

- *Understanding "computer graphics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computer graphics" to mean the pictorial representation and manipulation of....*

---

control rod *(noun)*

A steel or aluminum rod that can be moved up or down to control the rate of the nuclear reaction.

- *He looked up "control rod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "control rod" during the group presentation.*

---

cooking pan *(noun)*

Cooking utensil consisting of a wide metal vessel.

- *They discussed "cooking pan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cooking pan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dining area *(noun)*

An area arranged for dining.

- *They put up tents for the dining area.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dining area" to mean an area arranged for dining.*

---

dining room *(noun)*

A room used for dining.

- *In class, the teacher used "dining room" to mean a room used for dining.*
- *Understanding "dining room" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dining-room *(noun)*

A room used for dining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dining-room."*
- *He looked up "dining-room" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dressing table *(noun)*

Low table with mirror or mirrors where one sits while dressing or applying makeup.

- *They discussed "dressing table" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dressing table" means with a simple example.*

---

fan blade *(noun)*

Blade of a rotating fan.

- *They discussed "fan blade" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fan blade" means with a simple example.*

---

floating mine *(noun)*

An explosive mine designed to destroy ships that bump into it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floating mine."*
- *They discussed "floating mine" during the group presentation.*

---

half binding *(noun)*

Book binding in which the spine and part of the sides are bound in one material and the rest in another.

- *He looked up "half binding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "half binding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ham it up *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *She tried to use "ham it up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ham it up" and when to wait.*

---

hand organ *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand organ" to mean a musical instrument that makes music by rotation....*
- *They discussed "hand organ" during the group presentation.*

---

heat sink *(noun)*

A metal conductor specially designed to conduct (and radiate) heat.

- *They discussed "heat sink" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heat sink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inner tube *(noun)*

An inflatable rubber tube that fits inside the casing of a pneumatic tire.

- *Understanding "inner tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "inner tube" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jacket crown *(noun)*

(dentistry) dental appliance consisting of an artificial crown for a broken or decayed tooth.

- *Tomorrow my dentist will fit me for a crown.*
- *They discussed "jacket crown" during the group presentation.*

---

jewelry *(noun)*

An adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace) made of precious metals and set with gems (or imitation gems).

- *Understanding "jewelry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jewelry" to mean an adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace)....*

---

lecture room *(noun)*

Classroom where lectures are given.

- *The article explained what “lecture room” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lecture room” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lens cover *(noun)*

Cap used to keep lens free of dust when not in use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lens cover.”*
- *They discussed “lens cover” during the group presentation.*

---

liberty cap *(noun)*

Close-fitting conical cap worn as a symbol of liberty during the French Revolution and in the U.S. before 1800.

- *They discussed “liberty cap” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “liberty cap” to mean close-fitting conical cap worn as a symbol of....*

---

magic bullet *(noun)*

A remedy (drug or therapy or preventive) that cures or prevents a disease.

- *There is no magic bullet against cancer.*
- *They discussed “magic bullet” during the group presentation.*

---

manufactured home *(noun)*

A large house trailer that can be connected to utilities and can be parked in one place and used as permanent housing.

- *Understanding “manufactured home” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “manufactured home.”*

---

military installation *(noun)*

Any facility servicing military forces.

- *The article explained what “military installation” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “military installation” during the group presentation.*

---

mouse button *(noun)*

A push button on the mouse.

- *They discussed “mouse button” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mouse button” to mean a push button on the mouse.*

---

negative pole *(noun)*

The terminal of a battery that is connected to the negative plate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “negative pole.”*
- *He looked up “negative pole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

organ stop *(noun)*

A graduated set of organ pipes of like tone quality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “organ stop.”*
- *Understanding “organ stop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

post horn *(noun)*

Wind instrument used by postilions of the 18th and 19th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “post horn.”*
- *He looked up “post horn” because he had never seen it before.*

---

prince albert *(noun)*

A man’s double-breasted frock coat.

- *They discussed “prince albert” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “prince albert” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reduction gear *(noun)*

Gearing that reduces an input speed to a slower output speed.

- *He looked up “reduction gear” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reduction gear.”*

restored *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *The week at the spa restored me.*
- *She tried to use "restored" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rev *(verb)*

Increase the number of rotations per minute.

- *Rev up an engine.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rev" when talking about this idea.*

rev up *(verb)*

Increase the number of rotations per minute.

- *Rev up an engine.*
- *Let's rev up production.*

rolling mill *(noun)*

Steel mill where metal is rolled into sheets and bars.

- *The article explained what "rolling mill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rolling mill" to mean steel mill where metal is rolled into sheets and bars.*

safe-deposit box *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

- *The article explained what "safe-deposit box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safe-deposit box" to mean a fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for....*

scientific instrument *(noun)*

An instrument used by scientists.

- *In class, the teacher used "scientific instrument" to mean an instrument used by scientists.*
- *He looked up "scientific instrument" because he had never seen it before.*

seal bomb *(noun)*

A small explosive device (resembling a firecracker) that is used underwater in order to frighten mammals away from fishing grounds.

- *They discussed "seal bomb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seal bomb."*

skin patch *(noun)*

A medicated adhesive pad placed on the skin for absorption of a time released dose of medication into the bloodstream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skin patch."*
- *The article explained what "skin patch" means with a simple example.*

solar trap *(noun)*

A terrace or garden oriented to take advantage of the sun while protected from cold winds.

- *Understanding "solar trap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar trap."*

sweat room *(noun)*

A Finnish steam bath; steam is produced by pouring water over heated rocks.

- *They discussed "sweat room" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sweat room" means with a simple example.*

tape deck *(noun)*

Electronic equipment for making or playing magnetic tapes (but without amplifiers or speakers); a component in an audio system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tape deck."*
- *He looked up "tape deck" because he had never seen it before.*

telephone wire *(noun)*

The wire that carries telegraph and telephone signals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone wire."*
- *He looked up "telephone wire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abstract art *(noun)*

An abstract genre of art; artistic content depends on internal form rather than pictorial representation.

- *They discussed "abstract art" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "abstract art" because he had never seen it before.*

---

air horn *(noun)*

Air intake of a carburetor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "air horn."*
- *The article explained what "air horn" means with a simple example.*

---

air search radar *(noun)*

A shipboard radar that searches for aircraft.

- *Understanding "air search radar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "air search radar" during the group presentation.*

---

artificial intelligence *(noun)*

The branch of computer science that deal with writing computer programs that can solve problems creatively.

- *Workers in AI hope to imitate or duplicate intelligence in computers and robots.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artificial intelligence."*

---

artificial joint *(noun)*

A metal or plastic part that is surgically implanted to replace a natural joint (possibly elbow or wrist but usually hip or knee).

- *Understanding "artificial joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "artificial joint" means with a simple example.*

---

audio cd *(noun)*

Compact discs used to reproduce sound (voice and music).

- *They discussed "audio cd" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "audio cd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bar soap *(noun)*

Soap in the form of a bar.

- *Understanding "bar soap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bar soap."*

---

biological weapon *(noun)*

Any weapon usable in biological warfare.

- *They feared use of the smallpox virus as a bioweapon.*
- *They discussed "biological weapon" during the group presentation.*

---

bite plate *(noun)*

A removable dental appliance that is worn in the palate for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *Understanding "bite plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bite plate."*

---

breast pocket *(noun)*

A pocket inside of a man's coat.

- *They discussed "breast pocket" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breast pocket."*

---

chains *(noun)*

Metal shackles; for hands or legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "chains" to mean metal shackles; for hands or legs.*

- *Understanding "chains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

closure *(noun)*

An obstruction in a pipe or tube.

- *He needed to grieve before he could achieve a sense of closure.*
- *They regretted the closure of the day care center.*

---

coin machine *(noun)*

A machine that is operated by the insertion of a coin in a slot.

- *In class, the teacher used "coin machine" to mean a machine that is operated by the insertion of a....*
- *He looked up "coin machine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

concert piano *(noun)*

A grand piano suitable for concert performances.

- *The article explained what "concert piano" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concert piano."*

---

congress boot *(noun)*

An ankle high shoe with elastic gussets in the sides.

- *He looked up "congress boot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "congress boot" during the group presentation.*

---

contact lens *(noun)*

A thin curved glass or plastic lens designed to fit over the cornea in order to correct vision or to deliver medication.

- *Understanding "contact lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "contact lens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

convert *(verb)*

Change the nature, purpose, or function of something.

- *Convert lead into gold.*
- *Convert hotels into jails.*

---

cups *(noun)*

The hole (or metal container in the hole) on a golf green.

- *Bees filled the waxen cups with honey.*
- *The school kept the cups is a special glass case.*

---

egg-and-tongue *(noun)*

A decorative molding; a series of egg-shaped figures alternating with another shape.

- *In class, the teacher used "egg-and-tongue" to mean a decorative molding; a series of egg-shaped....*
- *He looked up "egg-and-tongue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electronic database *(noun)*

(computer science) a database that can be accessed by computers.

- *The article explained what "electronic database" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic database."*

---

enabled *(verb)*

Render capable or able for some task.

- *Can you use "enabled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "enabled" and when to wait.*

---

felt-tip pen *(noun)*

A pen with a writing tip made of felt (trade name Magic Marker).

- *Understanding "felt-tip pen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felt-tip pen" to mean a pen with a writing tip made of felt (trade name....*

---

freeze out *(verb)*

Change from a liquid to a solid when cold.

- *Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.*
- *In everyday English, people use "freeze out" when talking about this idea.*

---

ground tackle *(noun)*

A mechanical device that prevents a vessel from moving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground tackle."*
- *He looked up "ground tackle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hard disc *(noun)*

A rigid magnetic disk mounted permanently in a drive unit.

- *Understanding "hard disc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hard disc."*

---

hardware error *(noun)*

Error resulting from a malfunction of some physical component of the computer.

- *He looked up "hardware error" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hardware error" to mean error resulting from a malfunction of some physical....*

---

hunting knife *(noun)*

A large sharp knife with a handle shaped to fit the grip.

- *Understanding "hunting knife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hunting knife" during the group presentation.*

---

journal bearing *(noun)*

The bearing of a journal.

- *They discussed "journal bearing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "journal bearing" to mean the bearing of a journal.*

---

logic element *(noun)*

An electronic device that performs an elementary logic operation.

- *Understanding "logic element" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "logic element" because he had never seen it before.*

---

logic gate *(noun)*

A computer circuit with several inputs but only one output that can be activated by particular combinations of inputs.

- *The article explained what "logic gate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "logic gate" during the group presentation.*

---

magnetic mine *(noun)*

(nautical) a marine mine that is detonated by a mechanism that responds to magnetic material (as the steel hull of a ship).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic mine."*
- *The article explained what "magnetic mine" means with a simple example.*

---

nose drops *(noun)*

Street names for heroin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nose drops."*
- *Understanding "nose drops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phone plug *(noun)*

A plug for connecting a telephone.

- *Understanding "phone plug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phone plug" to mean a plug for connecting a telephone.*

---

pleasure craft *(noun)*

A large motorboat that has a cabin and plumbing and other conveniences necessary for living on board.

- *The article explained what "pleasure craft" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pleasure craft" during the group presentation.*

---

poster color *(noun)*

Pigment mixed with water-soluble glutinous materials such as size and egg yolk.

- *Understanding "poster color" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "poster color" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reverse gear *(noun)*

The gears by which the motion of a machine can be reversed.

- *They discussed "reverse gear" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "reverse gear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

safety deposit box *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

- *They discussed "safety deposit box" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "safety deposit box" means with a simple example.*

---

serial port *(noun)*

An interface (commonly used for modems and mice and some printers) that transmits data a bit at a time.

- *The article explained what "serial port" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "serial port" during the group presentation.*

---

silk *(noun)*

A fabric made from the fine threads produced by certain insect larvae.

- *The article explained what "silk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "silk" during the group presentation.*

---

smoking jacket *(noun)*

A man's soft jacket usually with a tie belt; worn at home.

- *Understanding "smoking jacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "smoking jacket" means with a simple example.*

---

snap ring *(noun)*

An oblong metal ring with a spring clip; used in mountaineering to attach a rope to a piton or to connect two ropes.

- *He looked up "snap ring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snap ring."*

---

spray gun *(noun)*

An applicator resembling a gun for applying liquid substances (as paint) in the form of a spray.

- *The article explained what "spray gun" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spray gun" to mean an applicator resembling a gun for applying liquid....*

---

stamp out *(verb)*

End or extinguish by forceful means.

- *Stamp out poverty!*
- *Can you use "stamp out" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

street organ *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *In class, the teacher used "street organ" to mean a musical instrument that makes music by rotation....*
- *Understanding "street organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stretch pants *(noun)*

Trousers made of a stretchy fabric.

- *The article explained what "stretch pants" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stretch pants."*

tea maker *(noun)*

A covered spoon with perforations.

- *He looked up "tea maker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tea maker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

throne *(noun)*

The chair of state for a monarch, bishop, etc.

- *The king sat on his throne.*
- *Understanding "throne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

university of pittsburgh *(noun)*

A university in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

- *The article explained what "university of pittsburgh" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "university of pittsburgh" to mean a university in pittsburgh, pennsylvania.*

water closet *(noun)*

A toilet in Britain.

- *They discussed "water closet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water closet."*

water ski *(noun)*

Broad ski for skimming over water towed by a speedboat.

- *In class, the teacher used "water ski" to mean broad ski for skimming over water towed by a speedboat.*
- *The article explained what "water ski" means with a simple example.*

wine maker *(noun)*

Distillery where wine is made.

- *They discussed "wine maker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wine maker" means with a simple example.*

backs *(noun)*

The side that goes last or is not normally seen.

- *In class, the teacher used "backs" to mean the side that goes last or is not normally seen.*
- *The article explained what "backs" means with a simple example.*

backup file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file dedicated to storing and updating computer backups.

- *He looked up "backup file" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backup file."*

baseball bat *(noun)*

An implement used in baseball by the batter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseball bat."*
- *He looked up "baseball bat" because he had never seen it before.*

belly out *(verb)*

Swell out or bulge out.

- *Learners should practice how to use "belly out" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "belly out" and when to wait.*

beta software *(noun)*

Software that has not yet been released but has received an alpha test and still has more bugs than a regular release.

- *Beta software is usually available only to particular users who will test it.*
- *They discussed "beta software" during the group presentation.*

booth *(noun)*

A small shop at a fair; for selling goods or entertainment.

- *In class, the teacher used "booth" to mean a small shop at a fair; for selling goods or....*
- *Understanding "booth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bush jacket *(noun)*

A loose fitting jacket; resembles a shirt with four patch pockets and a belt.

- *In class, the teacher used "bush jacket" to mean a loose fitting jacket; resembles a shirt with four....*
- *He looked up "bush jacket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butter knife *(noun)*

A small knife with a dull blade; for cutting or spreading butter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butter knife."*
- *They discussed "butter knife" during the group presentation.*

---

cabin class *(noun)*

A class of accommodations on a ship or train or plane that are less expensive than first class accommodations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabin class."*
- *He looked up "cabin class" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cam *(noun)*

A rotating disk shaped to convert circular into linear motion.

- *They discussed "cam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cam" means with a simple example.*

---

canal boat *(noun)*

A long boat that carries freight and is narrow enough to be used in canals.

- *They discussed "canal boat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "canal boat" means with a simple example.*

---

centres *(noun)*

A building dedicated to a particular activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "centres" to mean a building dedicated to a particular activity.*
- *The article explained what "centres" means with a simple example.*

---

corn exchange *(noun)*

An exchange where grains are bought and sold.

- *They discussed "corn exchange" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "corn exchange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dedicated file server *(noun)*

(computer science) a file server that can be used only as a file server.

- *He looked up "dedicated file server" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dedicated file server" to mean (computer science) a file server that can be used....*

---

derby *(noun)*

A felt hat that is round and hard with a narrow brim.

- *In class, the teacher used "derby" to mean a felt hat that is round and hard with a narrow brim.*
- *The article explained what "derby" means with a simple example.*

---

drawing pin *(noun)*

A tack for attaching papers to a bulletin board or drawing board.

- *The article explained what "drawing pin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawing pin."*

---

drop hammer *(noun)*

Device for making large forgings.

- *They discussed "drop hammer" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “drop hammer” to mean device for making large forgings.*

drop-leaf table *(noun)*

A table that has a drop-leaf to enlarge its surface.

- *Understanding “drop-leaf table” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “drop-leaf table” during the group presentation.*

dust sheet *(noun)*

A large piece of cloth used to cover furniture that is not in use for a long period.

- *The article explained what “dust sheet” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dust sheet.”*

english horn *(noun)*

A double-reed woodwind instrument similar to an oboe but lower in pitch.

- *They discussed “english horn” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “english horn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

feeding bottle *(noun)*

A vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled with milk or formula; used as a substitute for breast feeding infants and very young children.

- *In class, the teacher used “feeding bottle” to mean a vessel fitted with a flexible teat and filled....*
- *The article explained what “feeding bottle” means with a simple example.*

fitting *(noun)*

A small and often standardized accessory to a larger system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fitting.”*
- *The article explained what “fitting” means with a simple example.*

freeze down *(verb)*

Change from a liquid to a solid when cold.

- *Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.*
- *In everyday English, people use “freeze down” when talking about this idea.*

gun barrel *(noun)*

A tube through which a bullet travels when a gun is fired.

- *He looked up “gun barrel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gun barrel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heating plant *(noun)*

Utility to warm a building.

- *The heating system wasn't working.*
- *They have radiant heating.*

hot rod *(noun)*

A car modified to increase its speed and acceleration.

- *He looked up “hot rod” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hot rod.”*

hot-rod *(noun)*

A car modified to increase its speed and acceleration.

- *They discussed “hot-rod” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hot-rod” because he had never seen it before.*

knee pants *(noun)*

Trousers ending above the knee.

- *They discussed “knee pants” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “knee pants” because he had never seen it before.*

lab bench *(noun)*

A workbench in a laboratory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lab bench."*
- *The article explained what "lab bench" means with a simple example.*

---

landing deck *(noun)*

The upper deck of an aircraft carrier; used as a runway.

- *Understanding "landing deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "landing deck" during the group presentation.*

---

machine rifle *(noun)*

Light machine gun.

- *The article explained what "machine rifle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "machine rifle."*

---

man's clothing *(noun)*

Clothing that is designed for men to wear.

- *Understanding "man's clothing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "man's clothing" means with a simple example.*

---

novels *(noun)*

A printed and bound book that is an extended work of fiction.

- *His bookcases were filled with nothing but novels.*
- *He burned all the novels.*

---

output routine *(noun)*

A routine that controls an output device.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "output routine."*
- *He looked up "output routine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personnel carrier *(noun)*

A military vehicle (usually armored) for transporting military personnel and their equipment.

- *In class, the teacher used "personnel carrier" to mean a military vehicle (usually armored) for....*
- *They discussed "personnel carrier" during the group presentation.*

---

physics lab *(noun)*

A laboratory for research in physics.

- *Understanding "physics lab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physics lab."*

---

pipe bowl *(noun)*

A small round container that is open at the top for holding tobacco.

- *He looked up "pipe bowl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipe bowl."*

---

publish *(verb)*

Have (one's written work) issued for publication.

- *She published 25 books during her long career.*
- *The newspaper published the news of the royal couple's divorce.*

---

railroad tie *(noun)*

One of the cross braces that support the rails on a railway track.

- *The British call a railroad tie a sleeper.*
- *In class, the teacher used "railroad tie" to mean one of the cross braces that support the rails on a....*

---

sandwich board *(noun)*

Signboard consisting of two hinged boards that hang front and back from the shoulders of a walker and are used to display advertisements.

- *The article explained what “sandwich board” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sandwich board” to mean signboard consisting of two hinged boards that hang....*

---

stamp down *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *Stamp down on littering.*
- *Can you use “stamp down” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

studios *(noun)*

Workplace for the teaching or practice of an art.

- *The music department provided studios for their students.*
- *They discussed “studios” during the group presentation.*

---

tail gate *(noun)*

A gate downstream from a lock or canal that is used to control the flow of water at the lower end.

- *They discussed “tail gate” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “tail gate” means with a simple example.*

---

tommy gun *(noun)*

A .45-caliber submachine gun.

- *He looked up “tommy gun” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tommy gun.”*

---

toy chest *(noun)*

Chest for storage of toys.

- *The article explained what “toy chest” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “toy chest” during the group presentation.*

---

transaction file *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer file containing relatively transient data about a particular data processing task.

- *In class, the teacher used “transaction file” to mean (computer science) a computer file containing....*
- *They discussed “transaction file” during the group presentation.*

---

treasure ship *(noun)*

A 16th-century ship loaded with treasure.

- *They discussed “treasure ship” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “treasure ship” to mean a 16th-century ship loaded with treasure.*

---

wireless local area network *(noun)*

A local area network that uses high frequency radio signals to transmit and receive data over distances of a few hundred feet; uses ethernet protocol.

- *Understanding “wireless local area network” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “wireless local area network” because he had never seen it before.*

---

air-to-air missile *(noun)*

A missile designed to be launched from one airplane at another.

- *They discussed “air-to-air missile” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air-to-air missile.”*

---

bomb shelter *(noun)*

A chamber (often underground) reinforced against bombing and provided with food and living facilities; used during air raids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bomb shelter.”*
- *The article explained what “bomb shelter” means with a simple example.*

---

boot camp *(noun)*

Camp for training military recruits.

- *The article explained what “boot camp” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “boot camp” during the group presentation.*

bow tie *(noun)*

A man's tie that ties in a bow.

- *He looked up "bow tie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bow tie" to mean a man's tie that ties in a bow.*

bow-tie *(noun)*

A man's tie that ties in a bow.

- *They discussed "bow-tie" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bow-tie" means with a simple example.*

box beam *(noun)*

A beam built up from boards; has a hollow rectangular cross section.

- *He looked up "box beam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "box beam" during the group presentation.*

boxing equipment *(noun)*

Equipment used in boxing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boxing equipment."*
- *He looked up "boxing equipment" because he had never seen it before.*

cafe *(noun)*

A small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold.

- *The article explained what "cafe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cafe" to mean a small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold.*

camera lens *(noun)*

A lens that focuses the image in a camera.

- *The article explained what "camera lens" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "camera lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

china closet *(noun)*

A cabinet (usually with glass doors) for storing and displaying china.

- *The article explained what "china closet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "china closet."*

cigarettes *(noun)*

Finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.

- *They discussed "cigarettes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cigarettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dairy *(noun)*

A farm where dairy products are produced.

- *The article explained what "dairy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dairy."*

destroying *(verb)*

Do away with, cause the destruction or undoing of.

- *The coach explained when to use "destroying" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "destroying" until he saw an example.*

diary *(noun)*

A personal journal (as a physical object).

- *The article explained what "diary" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diary."*

dining table *(noun)*

A table at which meals are served.

- *He helped her clear the dining table.*
- *The article explained what "dining table" means with a simple example.*

---

disappear *(verb)*

Get lost, as without warning or explanation.

- *He disappeared without a trace.*
- *He did not know how to use "disappear" until he saw an example.*

---

disc drive *(noun)*

Computer hardware that holds and spins a magnetic or optical disk and reads and writes information on it.

- *They discussed "disc drive" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disc drive."*

---

dna chip *(noun)*

A microchip that holds DNA probes that form half of the DNA double helix and can recognize DNA from samples being tested.

- *The article explained what "dna chip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dna chip" to mean a microchip that holds dna probes that form half of....*

---

evolved *(verb)*

Undergo development or evolution.

- *Modern man evolved a long time ago.*
- *Can you use "evolved" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

feedback circuit *(noun)*

A circuit that feeds back some of the output to the input of a system.

- *Understanding "feedback circuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "feedback circuit" during the group presentation.*

---

filter tip *(noun)*

An air filter on the end of a cigarette; contains material that filters the smoke.

- *The article explained what "filter tip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filter tip" to mean an air filter on the end of a cigarette; contains....*

---

flags *(noun)*

A rectangular piece of fabric used as a signalling device.

- *The article explained what "flags" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flags" during the group presentation.*

---

french horn *(noun)*

A brass musical instrument consisting of a conical tube that is coiled into a spiral and played by means of valves.

- *The article explained what "french horn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french horn" to mean a brass musical instrument consisting of a conical....*

---

jeans *(noun)*

A coarse durable twill-weave cotton fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeans."*
- *They discussed "jeans" during the group presentation.*

---

jets *(noun)*

An airplane powered by one or more jet engines.

- *In class, the teacher used "jets" to mean an airplane powered by one or more jet engines.*
- *They discussed "jets" during the group presentation.*

---

lab coat *(noun)*

A light coat worn to protect clothing from substances used while working in a laboratory.

- *Understanding "lab coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “lab coat” means with a simple example.*

---

lighter *(noun)*

A device for lighting or igniting fuel or charges or fires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lighter.”*
- *Understanding “lighter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lucas *(noun)*

United States screenwriter and filmmaker (born in 1944).

- *Understanding “lucas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lucas.”*

---

matthew walker *(noun)*

A kind of stopper knot.

- *In class, the teacher used “matthew walker” to mean a kind of stopper knot.*
- *Understanding “matthew walker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mice *(noun)*

A hand-operated electronic device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on your computer screen as you move it around on a pad; on the bottom of the device is a ball that rolls on the surface of the pad.

- *In class, the teacher used “mice” to mean a hand-operated electronic device that controls the....*
- *The article explained what “mice” means with a simple example.*

---

nose candy *(noun)*

Street names for cocaine.

- *In class, the teacher used “nose candy” to mean street names for cocaine.*
- *The article explained what “nose candy” means with a simple example.*

---

overnight bag *(noun)*

A small traveling bag to carry clothing and accessories for staying overnight.

- *He looked up “overnight bag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “overnight bag” to mean a small traveling bag to carry clothing and....*

---

overseas cap *(noun)*

A wedge-shaped wool or cotton cap; worn as part of a uniform.

- *In class, the teacher used “overseas cap” to mean a wedge-shaped wool or cotton cap; worn as part of....*
- *He looked up “overseas cap” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pepper box *(noun)*

A shaker with a perforated top for sprinkling ground pepper.

- *They discussed “pepper box” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pepper box” to mean a shaker with a perforated top for sprinkling....*

---

pig bed *(noun)*

Mold consisting of a bed of sand in which pig iron is cast.

- *The article explained what “pig bed” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pig bed” to mean mold consisting of a bed of sand in which pig iron....*

---

pine away *(verb)*

Lose vigor, health, or flesh, as through grief.

- *After her husband died, she just pined away.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pine away” in real sentences.*

---

pipe bomb *(noun)*

A small homemade bomb usually contained in a metal pipe.

- *Understanding “pipe bomb” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pipe bomb” means with a simple example.*

---

rear of tube *(noun)*

Opening in the rear of the barrel of a gun where bullets can be loaded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rear of tube."*
- *He looked up "rear of tube" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salad bar *(noun)*

A bar where diners can assemble a salad to their own taste.

- *In class, the teacher used "salad bar" to mean a bar where diners can assemble a salad to their....*
- *They discussed "salad bar" during the group presentation.*

---

side drum *(noun)*

A small drum with two heads and a snare stretched across the lower head.

- *They discussed "side drum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "side drum" to mean a small drum with two heads and a snare stretched....*

---

slot *(noun)*

A slot machine that is used for gambling.

- *They spend hours and hours just playing the slots.*
- *He developed a version of slot grammar.*

---

statistical table *(noun)*

A table of statistical data.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statistical table."*
- *Understanding "statistical table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

statue *(noun)*

A sculpture representing a human or animal.

- *Understanding "statue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "statue" during the group presentation.*

---

vertical section *(noun)*

A mechanical drawing showing the interior of an object as if made by a vertical plane passing through it.

- *The article explained what "vertical section" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vertical section."*

---

wall plug *(noun)*

Receptacle providing a place in a wiring system where current can be taken to run electrical devices.

- *He looked up "wall plug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wall plug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william henry gates *(noun)*

United States computer entrepreneur whose software company made him the youngest multi-billionaire in the history of the United States (born in 1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william henry gates."*
- *The article explained what "william henry gates" means with a simple example.*

---

wing screw *(noun)*

A threaded nut with winglike projections for thumb and forefinger leverage in turning.

- *The article explained what "wing screw" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wing screw."*

---

air-to-ground missile *(noun)*

A missile designed to be launched from an airplane at a target on the ground.

- *Understanding "air-to-ground missile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air-to-ground missile" means with a simple example.*

---

attack aircraft carrier *(noun)*

A large warship that carries planes and has a long flat deck for takeoffs and landings.

- *He looked up “attack aircraft carrier” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “attack aircraft carrier” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

automatic data processing *(noun)*

Data processing by a computer.

- *In class, the teacher used “automatic data processing” to mean data processing by a computer.*
- *The article explained what “automatic data processing” means with a simple example.*

---

basin *(noun)*

A bowl-shaped vessel; usually used for holding food or liquids.

- *She mixed the dough in a large basin.*
- *A basinful of water.*

---

bee house *(noun)*

A shed containing a number of beehives.

- *He looked up “bee house” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bee house.”*

---

bench hook *(noun)*

Any of various stops on a workbench against which work can be pushed (as while chiseling or planing).

- *They discussed “bench hook” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bench hook” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

block and tackle *(noun)*

Pulley blocks with associated rope or cable.

- *He looked up “block and tackle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “block and tackle” to mean pulley blocks with associated rope or cable.*

---

bottle screw *(noun)*

A bottle opener that pulls corks.

- *In class, the teacher used “bottle screw” to mean a bottle opener that pulls corks.*
- *Understanding “bottle screw” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boxing ring *(noun)*

A square ring where boxers fight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boxing ring.”*
- *Understanding “boxing ring” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chemistry lab *(noun)*

A laboratory for research in chemistry.

- *They discussed “chemistry lab” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chemistry lab.”*

---

colour tv tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *He looked up “colour tv tube” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colour tv tube.”*

---

console *(noun)*

An ornamental scroll-shaped bracket (especially one used to support a wall fixture).

- *The bust of Napoleon stood on a console.*
- *They discussed “console” during the group presentation.*

---

covered couch *(noun)*

A litter with a cover for privacy.

- *He looked up “covered couch” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “covered couch” during the group presentation.*

diplomatic building *(noun)*

Government building in which diplomats live or work.

- *Understanding "diplomatic building" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diplomatic building" to mean government building in which diplomats live or work.*

dust coat *(noun)*

A loose coverall (coat or frock) reaching down to the ankles.

- *The article explained what "dust coat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dust coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

earth-closet *(noun)*

A small outbuilding with a bench having holes through which a user can defecate.

- *The article explained what "earth-closet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earth-closet."*

electronic instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument that generates sounds electronically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic instrument."*
- *They discussed "electronic instrument" during the group presentation.*

fabric *(noun)*

Artifact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers.

- *The fabric in the curtains was light and semitransparent.*
- *It is part of the fabric of society.*

floating bridge *(noun)*

A temporary bridge built over a series of pontoons.

- *They discussed "floating bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "floating bridge" means with a simple example.*

instrument panel *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a flat insulated surface that contains switches and dials and meters for controlling other electrical devices.

- *He checked the instrument panel.*
- *They discussed "instrument panel" during the group presentation.*

iron boot *(noun)*

An instrument of torture that is used to heat or crush the foot and leg.

- *Understanding "iron boot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "iron boot" means with a simple example.*

kitchen sink *(noun)*

A sink in a kitchen.

- *They discussed "kitchen sink" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kitchen sink" because he had never seen it before.*

landing strip *(noun)*

An airfield without normal airport facilities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landing strip."*
- *The article explained what "landing strip" means with a simple example.*

lift pump *(noun)*

Pump used to lift rather than force a liquid up.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lift pump."*
- *He looked up "lift pump" because he had never seen it before.*

murphy bed *(noun)*

A bed that can be folded or swung into a cabinet when not being used.

- *In class, the teacher used "murphy bed" to mean a bed that can be folded or swung into a cabinet....*
- *They discussed "murphy bed" during the group presentation.*

---

nail hole *(noun)*

A hole left after a nail is removed.

- *In class, the teacher used "nail hole" to mean a hole left after a nail is removed.*
- *The article explained what "nail hole" means with a simple example.*

---

non-dedicated file server *(noun)*

(computer science) a file server that can be used simultaneously as a workstation.

- *Understanding "non-dedicated file server" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "non-dedicated file server" means with a simple example.*

---

opera hat *(noun)*

A man's hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *Understanding "opera hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "opera hat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pale *(noun)*

A wooden strip forming part of a fence.

- *He looked up "pale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pale."*

---

panic button *(noun)*

A button to push in order to summon help in case of an emergency.

- *The circuit is operated by a panic button.*
- *When he saw that I was angry he hit the panic button.*

---

patrol ship *(noun)*

A vessel assigned to patrol an area.

- *He looked up "patrol ship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "patrol ship" during the group presentation.*

---

power drill *(noun)*

A power tool for drilling holes into hard materials.

- *Understanding "power drill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "power drill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

power meter *(noun)*

A meter for measuring the amount of electric power used.

- *Understanding "power meter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power meter" to mean a meter for measuring the amount of electric power used.*

---

pressure cabin *(noun)*

Cabin consisting of the pressurized section of an aircraft or spacecraft.

- *Understanding "pressure cabin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pressure cabin" to mean cabin consisting of the pressurized section of an....*

---

prisoner of war camp *(noun)*

A camp for prisoners of war.

- *In class, the teacher used "prisoner of war camp" to mean a camp for prisoners of war.*
- *They discussed "prisoner of war camp" during the group presentation.*

---

protective cover *(noun)*

A covering that is intend to protect from damage or injury.

- *In class, the teacher used "protective cover" to mean a covering that is intend to protect from damage or....*

- *They discussed "protective cover" during the group presentation.*

---

reference grid *(noun)*

A pattern of horizontal and vertical lines that provide coordinates for locating points on an image or a map.

- *They discussed "reference grid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reference grid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

robot bomb *(noun)*

A small jet-propelled winged missile that carries a bomb.

- *Understanding "robot bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "robot bomb" means with a simple example.*

---

roll of tobacco *(noun)*

Tobacco leaves that have been made into a cylinder.

- *The article explained what "roll of tobacco" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roll of tobacco" to mean tobacco leaves that have been made into a cylinder.*

---

sand trap *(noun)*

A hazard on a golf course.

- *They discussed "sand trap" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sand trap" to mean a hazard on a golf course.*

---

shoe bomb *(noun)*

An explosive device concealed inside the heel and sole of a shoe.

- *The article explained what "shoe bomb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoe bomb" to mean an explosive device concealed inside the heel and....*

---

spray-dry *(verb)*

Dry by bringing into the form of a spray, through contact with a hot gas.

- *In everyday English, people use "spray-dry" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spray-dry" in real sentences.*

---

trainer *(noun)*

Simulator consisting of a machine on the ground that simulates the conditions of flying a plane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trainer."*
- *The article explained what "trainer" means with a simple example.*

---

warehouse *(noun)*

A storehouse for goods and merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warehouse."*
- *They discussed "warehouse" during the group presentation.*

---

water meter *(noun)*

Meter for measuring the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet.

- *He looked up "water meter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water meter."*

---

adjust *(verb)*

Adapt or conform oneself to new or different conditions.

- *We must adjust to the bad economic situation.*
- *Adjust the clock, please.*

---

automatic data processing system *(noun)*

A system of one or more computers and associated software with common storage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "automatic data processing system."*
- *He looked up "automatic data processing system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basket *(noun)*

A container that is usually woven and has handles.

- *He looked up "basket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "basket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bass guitar *(noun)*

The guitar with six strings that has the lowest pitch.

- *They discussed "bass guitar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bass guitar."*

---

blanket *(noun)*

A layer of lead surrounding the highly reactive core of a nuclear reactor.

- *There was a blanket of snow.*
- *They discussed "blanket" during the group presentation.*

---

bucket *(noun)*

A roughly cylindrical vessel that is open at the top.

- *Understanding "bucket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bucket" means with a simple example.*

---

cognitive science *(noun)*

The field of science concerned with cognition; includes parts of cognitive psychology and linguistics and computer science and cognitive neuroscience and philosophy of mind.

- *Understanding "cognitive science" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cognitive science" to mean the field of science concerned with cognition;....*

---

controlled substance *(noun)*

A drug or chemical substance whose possession and use are controlled by law.

- *Understanding "controlled substance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "controlled substance" means with a simple example.*

---

dining-room table *(noun)*

Dining-room furniture consisting of a table on which meals can be served.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dining-room table."*
- *He looked up "dining-room table" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drill bit *(noun)*

A bit used in drilling for oil.

- *He looked up "drill bit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "drill bit" during the group presentation.*

---

flying carpet *(noun)*

(Asian folktale) an imaginary carpet that will fly people anywhere they wish to go.

- *In class, the teacher used "flying carpet" to mean (asian folktale) an imaginary carpet that will fly....*
- *Understanding "flying carpet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gambling house *(noun)*

A public building in which a variety of games of chance can be played (operated as a business).

- *The article explained what "gambling house" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gambling house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hand drill *(noun)*

A small portable drill held and operated by hand.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand drill" to mean a small portable drill held and operated by hand.*
- *They discussed "hand drill" during the group presentation.*

---

imagined *(verb)*

Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case.

- *She tried to use “imagined” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “imagined” in real sentences.*

---

in-basket *(noun)*

A wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to hold your incoming material.

- *In class, the teacher used “in-basket” to mean a wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to....*
- *The article explained what “in-basket” means with a simple example.*

---

inn *(noun)*

A hotel providing overnight lodging for travelers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inn.”*
- *He looked up “inn” because he had never seen it before.*

---

integrated circuit *(noun)*

A microelectronic computer circuit incorporated into a chip or semiconductor; a whole system rather than a single component.

- *Understanding “integrated circuit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “integrated circuit” to mean a microelectronic computer circuit incorporated....*

---

ion engine *(noun)*

A type of reaction-propulsion engine to propel rockets in space; a stream of positive ions is accelerated to a high velocity by an electric field.

- *He looked up “ion engine” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ion engine.”*

---

lap joint *(noun)*

Joint made by overlapping two ends and joining them together.

- *The article explained what “lap joint” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lap joint.”*

---

lighting circuit *(noun)*

Wiring that provides power to electric lights.

- *The article explained what “lighting circuit” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lighting circuit” to mean wiring that provides power to electric lights.*

---

male plug *(noun)*

An electrical device with two or three pins that is inserted in a socket to make an electrical connection.

- *They discussed “male plug” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “male plug” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motorcycle *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.

- *The article explained what “motorcycle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “motorcycle” to mean a motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.*

---

out-basket *(noun)*

A wood or metal receptacle placed on your desk to hold your outgoing material.

- *The article explained what “out-basket” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “out-basket” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phone booth *(noun)*

Booth for using a telephone.

- *In class, the teacher used “phone booth” to mean booth for using a telephone.*
- *Understanding “phone booth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reed *(noun)*

A vibrator consisting of a thin strip of stiff material that vibrates to produce a tone when air streams over it.

- *The clarinetist fitted a new reed onto his mouthpiece.*
- *Understanding “reed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

safety valve *(noun)*

A valve in a container in which pressure can build up (as a steam boiler); it opens automatically when the pressure reaches a dangerous level.

- *Understanding "safety valve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety valve."*

shorts *(noun)*

Trousers that end at or above the knee.

- *The article explained what "shorts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shorts" during the group presentation.*

statistical commission *(noun)*

The commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that is concerned with statistical data from member nations.

- *In class, the teacher used "statistical commission" to mean the commission of the economic and social council....*
- *Understanding "statistical commission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toe *(noun)*

The part of footwear that provides a covering for the toes.

- *He looked up "toe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toe."*

toy soldier *(noun)*

A doll that resembles a soldier.

- *In class, the teacher used "toy soldier" to mean a doll that resembles a soldier.*
- *The article explained what "toy soldier" means with a simple example.*

travelling bag *(noun)*

A portable rectangular container for carrying clothes.

- *He carried his small bag onto the plane with him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "travelling bag" to mean a portable rectangular container for carrying clothes.*

vertical surface *(noun)*

A surface that is vertical.

- *The article explained what "vertical surface" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vertical surface" during the group presentation.*

virginia fence *(noun)*

Rail fence consisting of a zigzag of interlocking rails.

- *He looked up "virginia fence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "virginia fence" to mean rail fence consisting of a zigzag of interlocking rails.*

window shade *(noun)*

An opaque window blind that can cover or uncover a window.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "window shade."*
- *He looked up "window shade" because he had never seen it before.*

wine barrel *(noun)*

A barrel that holds wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine barrel."*
- *They discussed "wine barrel" during the group presentation.*

x-ray photograph *(noun)*

A radiogram made by exposing photographic film to X rays; used in medical diagnosis.

- *They discussed "x-ray photograph" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "x-ray photograph" to mean a radiogram made by exposing photographic film to x....*

ambulance *(noun)*

A vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambulance" to mean a vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals.*
- *The article explained what "ambulance" means with a simple example.*

---

athletic wear *(noun)*

Attire worn for sport or for casual wear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athletic wear."*
- *They discussed "athletic wear" during the group presentation.*

---

bailey *(noun)*

The outer defensive wall that surrounds the outer courtyard of a castle.

- *In class, the teacher used "bailey" to mean the outer defensive wall that surrounds the outer....*
- *Understanding "bailey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battery-powered *(adjective)*

Powered by one or more electric batteries.

- *A battery-powered radio.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "battery-powered" when it is powered by one or more electric batteries.*

---

beam scale *(noun)*

A portable balance consisting of a pivoted bar with arms of unequal length.

- *The article explained what "beam scale" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beam scale."*

---

bedroom furniture *(noun)*

Furniture intended for use in a bedroom.

- *Understanding "bedroom furniture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bedroom furniture" during the group presentation.*

---

beer barrel *(noun)*

A barrel that holds beer.

- *He looked up "beer barrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beer barrel."*

---

cant hook *(noun)*

A peavey having a hook instead of a spike; used for handling logs.

- *They discussed "cant hook" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cant hook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cap screw *(noun)*

A threaded screw for machine parts; screws into a tapped hole.

- *In class, the teacher used "cap screw" to mean a threaded screw for machine parts; screws into a....*
- *They discussed "cap screw" during the group presentation.*

---

cigarette *(noun)*

Finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.

- *He looked up "cigarette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cigarette" to mean finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.*

---

computing system *(noun)*

A system of one or more computers and associated software with common storage.

- *They discussed "computing system" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "computing system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cooling *(noun)*

A mechanism for keeping something cool.

- *The cooling was overhead fans.*

- *The article explained what "cooling" means with a simple example.*

---

cotton mill *(noun)*

A textile mill for making cotton textiles.

- *The article explained what "cotton mill" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cotton mill" during the group presentation.*

---

cutting implement *(noun)*

A tool used for cutting or slicing.

- *They discussed "cutting implement" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cutting implement."*

---

deep freeze *(verb)*

Store in a deep-freeze, as for conservation.

- *Deep-freeze the food.*
- *Can you use "deep freeze" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deep-freeze *(noun)*

Electric refrigerator (trade name Deepfreeze) in which food is frozen and stored for long periods of time.

- *Understanding "deep-freeze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deep-freeze" to mean electric refrigerator (trade name deepfreeze) in....*

---

dining-hall *(noun)*

A large room at a college or university; used especially for dining.

- *The article explained what "dining-hall" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dining-hall" during the group presentation.*

---

dirt bike *(noun)*

A lightweight motorcycle equipped with rugged tires and suspension; an off-road motorcycle designed for riding cross country or over unpaved ground.

- *Understanding "dirt bike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dirt bike" means with a simple example.*

---

doll *(noun)*

A small replica of a person; used as a toy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doll."*
- *The article explained what "doll" means with a simple example.*

---

double-hung window *(noun)*

A window having two sashes that slide up and down.

- *He looked up "double-hung window" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double-hung window."*

---

drill site *(noun)*

Workplace that is the site of a drill hole.

- *Understanding "drill site" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drill site" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elaborate *(verb)*

Produce from basic elements or sources; change into a more developed product.

- *The bee elaborates honey.*
- *She elaborated on the main ideas in her dissertation.*

---

fairy light *(noun)*

A small colored light used for decoration (especially at Christmas).

- *The article explained what "fairy light" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fairy light."*

---

firing chamber *(noun)*

Chamber that is the part of a gun that receives the charge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firing chamber."*
- *He looked up "firing chamber" because he had never seen it before.*

fishing vessel *(noun)*

A vessel for fishing; often has a well to keep the catch alive.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing vessel" to mean a vessel for fishing; often has a well to keep the....*
- *The article explained what "fishing vessel" means with a simple example.*

free-reed *(noun)*

A reed that does not fit closely over the aperture.

- *The article explained what "free-reed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "free-reed" to mean a reed that does not fit closely over the aperture.*

funeral-residence *(noun)*

A mortuary where those who knew the deceased can come to pay their last respects.

- *In class, the teacher used "funeral-residence" to mean a mortuary where those who knew the deceased can....*
- *Understanding "funeral-residence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gravity bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that falls because of gravity and is not guided to a target.

- *He looked up "gravity bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gravity bomb" to mean a bomb that falls because of gravity and is not....*

grocery *(noun)*

A marketplace where groceries are sold.

- *The grocery store included a meat market.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grocery."*

heels *(noun)*

The bottom of a shoe or boot; the back part of a shoe or boot that touches the ground and provides elevation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heels."*
- *They discussed "heels" during the group presentation.*

lifting *(verb)*

Rise upward, as from pressure or moisture.

- *The floor is lifting slowly.*
- *He did not know how to use "lifting" until he saw an example.*

light meter *(noun)*

Photographic equipment that measures the intensity of light.

- *They discussed "light meter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light meter."*

lincoln memorial *(noun)*

Memorial building in Washington containing a large marble statue of Abraham Lincoln.

- *They discussed "lincoln memorial" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lincoln memorial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

logic programming *(noun)*

A computer language designed in Europe to support natural language processing.

- *They discussed "logic programming" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "logic programming" means with a simple example.*

long-beard *(noun)*

A stoneware drinking jug with a long neck; decorated with a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine (17th century).

- *The article explained what "long-beard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long-beard."*

---

magnetic core *(noun)*

(computer science) a tiny ferrite toroid formerly used in a random access memory to store one bit of data; now superseded by semiconductor memories.

- *Each core has three wires passing through it, providing the means to select and detect the contents of each bit.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic core."*

---

measuring system *(noun)*

Instrument that shows the extent or amount or quantity or degree of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "measuring system" to mean instrument that shows the extent or amount or....*
- *Understanding "measuring system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

missile defense system *(noun)*

Naval weaponry providing a defense system.

- *The article explained what "missile defense system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "missile defense system" to mean naval weaponry providing a defense system.*

---

mouth organ *(noun)*

A small rectangular free-reed instrument having a row of free reeds set back in air holes and played by blowing into the desired hole.

- *Understanding "mouth organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mouth organ" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical instrument *(noun)*

Any of various devices or contrivances that can be used to produce musical tones or sounds.

- *They discussed "musical instrument" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "musical instrument" means with a simple example.*

---

nuclear-powered ship *(noun)*

Ship whose motive power comes from the energy of a nuclear reactor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear-powered ship."*
- *The article explained what "nuclear-powered ship" means with a simple example.*

---

parallel circuit *(noun)*

A closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.

- *In class, the teacher used "parallel circuit" to mean a closed circuit in which the current divides into....*
- *He looked up "parallel circuit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piano wire *(noun)*

Thin steel wire of high tensile strength.

- *He looked up "piano wire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "piano wire" during the group presentation.*

---

quick-freeze *(verb)*

Freeze rapidly so as to preserve the natural juices and flavors.

- *Quick-freeze the shrimp.*
- *In everyday English, people use "quick-freeze" when talking about this idea.*

---

remote terminal *(noun)*

A terminal connected to a computer by a data link.

- *Understanding "remote terminal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "remote terminal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

remote-access data processing *(noun)*

Data processing in which some of the functions are performed in different places and connected by transmission facilities.

- *Understanding "remote-access data processing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "remote-access data processing" during the group presentation.*

robot pilot *(noun)*

A navigational device that automatically keeps ships or planes or spacecraft on a steady course.

- *In class, the teacher used "robot pilot" to mean a navigational device that automatically keeps....*
- *The article explained what "robot pilot" means with a simple example.*

rolling pin *(noun)*

Utensil consisting of a cylinder (usually of wood) with a handle at each end; used to roll out dough.

- *Understanding "rolling pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rolling pin" means with a simple example.*

rope *(noun)*

Street names for flunitrazepan.

- *In class, the teacher used "rope" to mean street names for flunitrazepan.*
- *They discussed "rope" during the group presentation.*

soft soap *(noun)*

A soft (or liquid) soap made from vegetable oils; used in certain skin diseases.

- *They discussed "soft soap" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soft soap" because he had never seen it before.*

stamp album *(noun)*

An album for stamps.

- *In class, the teacher used "stamp album" to mean an album for stamps.*
- *Understanding "stamp album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

star drill *(noun)*

A steel rock drill with a star-shaped point that is used for making holes in stones or masonry; it is operated by hitting the end with a hammer while rotating it between blows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "star drill."*
- *They discussed "star drill" during the group presentation.*

steam pipe *(noun)*

A pipe conducting steam.

- *He looked up "steam pipe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam pipe."*

system administrator *(noun)*

A person in charge of managing and maintaining a computer system of telecommunication system (as for a business or institution).

- *In class, the teacher used "system administrator" to mean a person in charge of managing and maintaining a....*
- *They discussed "system administrator" during the group presentation.*

telephone operator *(noun)*

Someone who helps callers get the person they are calling.

- *In class, the teacher used "telephone operator" to mean someone who helps callers get the person they are....*
- *He looked up "telephone operator" because he had never seen it before.*

tie clip *(noun)*

A piece of jewelry that holds a man's tie in place.

- *He looked up "tie clip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tie clip."*

toilet kit *(noun)*

A kit for carrying toilet articles while traveling.

- *The article explained what "toilet kit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilet kit."*

toll call *(noun)*

A long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate.

- *They discussed "toll call" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "toll call" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toll line *(noun)*

A telephone line for long-distance calls.

- *They discussed "toll line" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toll line."*

---

washing machine *(noun)*

A home appliance for washing clothes and linens automatically.

- *He looked up "washing machine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washing machine."*

---

weapon of mass destruction *(noun)*

A weapon that kills or injures civilian as well as military personnel (nuclear and chemical and biological weapons).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weapon of mass destruction."*
- *They discussed "weapon of mass destruction" during the group presentation.*

---

wrestling ring *(noun)*

A square ring in which wrestlers compete.

- *The article explained what "wrestling ring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wrestling ring" during the group presentation.*

---

alarm clock *(noun)*

A clock that wakes a sleeper at some preset time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alarm clock."*
- *Understanding "alarm clock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alter *(verb)*

Cause to change; make different; cause a transformation.

- *The advent of the automobile may have altered the growth pattern of the city.*
- *This dress needs to be altered.*

---

automatic transmission *(noun)*

A transmission that automatically changes the gears according to the speed of the car.

- *They discussed "automatic transmission" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "automatic transmission" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balance beam *(noun)*

A gymnastic apparatus used by women gymnasts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balance beam."*
- *The article explained what "balance beam" means with a simple example.*

---

beam balance *(noun)*

A balance consisting of a lever with two equal arms and a pan suspended from each arm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beam balance."*
- *The article explained what "beam balance" means with a simple example.*

---

bull tongue *(noun)*

A heavy plow with a single wide blade; used chiefly in cotton fields.

- *They discussed "bull tongue" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bull tongue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbon arc *(noun)*

Has carbon electrodes.

- *They discussed "carbon arc" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “carbon arc” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cattle boat *(noun)*

A cargo ship for the transport of livestock.

- *They discussed “cattle boat” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cattle boat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cattle farm *(noun)*

Farm consisting of a large tract of land along with facilities needed to raise livestock (especially cattle).

- *They discussed “cattle farm” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cattle farm” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cattle guard *(noun)*

A bridge over a ditch consisting of parallel metal bars that allow pedestrians and vehicles to pass, but not cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used “cattle guard” to mean a bridge over a ditch consisting of parallel metal....*
- *Understanding “cattle guard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cigarette case *(noun)*

A small flat case for holding cigarettes; can be carried in a purse or a pocket.

- *He looked up “cigarette case” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cigarette case” during the group presentation.*

---

computer keyboard *(noun)*

A keyboard that is a data input device for computers; arrangement of keys is modelled after the typewriter keyboard.

- *Understanding “computer keyboard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “computer keyboard” to mean a keyboard that is a data input device for....*

---

cooling system *(noun)*

A mechanism for keeping something cool.

- *The cooling was overhead fans.*
- *He looked up “cooling system” because he had never seen it before.*

---

diesel *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil.

- *In class, the teacher used “diesel” to mean an internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil.*
- *Understanding “diesel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

distributed data processing *(noun)*

Data processing in which some of the functions are performed in different places and connected by transmission facilities.

- *He looked up “distributed data processing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “distributed data processing” during the group presentation.*

---

dresses *(verb)*

Kill and prepare for market or consumption.

- *She dresses in the latest Paris fashion.*
- *He did not know how to use “dresses” until he saw an example.*

---

drill press *(noun)*

A machine tool with a separate, upright stand; an electric drill is pressed into the work automatically or with a hand lever.

- *Understanding “drill press” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “drill press” because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric hammer *(noun)*

A hammer driven by electric motor.

- *The article explained what “electric hammer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “electric hammer” to mean a hammer driven by electric motor.*

---

eliminated *(verb)*

Terminate, end, or take out.

- *This possibility can be eliminated from our consideration.*
- *The cyclist has eliminated all the competitors in the race.*

fly rod *(noun)*

A long flexible fishing rod used in fly fishing.

- *He looked up "fly rod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly rod."*

garbage truck *(noun)*

A truck for collecting domestic refuse.

- *In Britain a garbage truck is called a dustcart.*
- *Understanding "garbage truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gas fitting *(noun)*

The fitting (pipes or valves or meters) that convey gas from the gas main to the gas fixtures of a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "gas fitting" to mean the fitting (pipes or valves or meters) that convey....*
- *The article explained what "gas fitting" means with a simple example.*

gear mechanism *(noun)*

A mechanism for transmitting motion for some specific purpose (as the steering gear of a vehicle).

- *He looked up "gear mechanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gear mechanism" during the group presentation.*

george lucas *(noun)*

United States screenwriter and filmmaker (born in 1944).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george lucas."*
- *Understanding "george lucas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

good luck charm *(noun)*

Something believed to bring good luck.

- *The article explained what "good luck charm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "good luck charm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grade separation *(noun)*

A crossing that uses an underpass or overpass.

- *They discussed "grade separation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "grade separation" means with a simple example.*

hack on *(verb)*

Fix a computer program piecemeal until it works.

- *I'm not very good at hacking but I'll give it my best.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hack on" in real sentences.*

knights *(noun)*

A chessman shaped to resemble the head of a horse; can move two squares horizontally and one vertically (or vice versa).

- *He looked up "knights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knights."*

laboratory bench *(noun)*

A workbench in a laboratory.

- *They discussed "laboratory bench" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "laboratory bench" because he had never seen it before.*

lamp *(noun)*

An artificial source of visible illumination.

- *In class, the teacher used "lamp" to mean an artificial source of visible illumination.*
- *The article explained what "lamp" means with a simple example.*

---

landing craft *(noun)*

Naval craft designed for putting ashore troops and equipment.

- *The article explained what "landing craft" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "landing craft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leather strip *(noun)*

Implement consisting of a strip of leather.

- *The article explained what "leather strip" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "leather strip" during the group presentation.*

---

link-attached terminal *(noun)*

A terminal connected to a computer by a data link.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "link-attached terminal."*
- *The article explained what "link-attached terminal" means with a simple example.*

---

north-seeking pole *(noun)*

The pole of a magnet that points toward the north when the magnet is suspended freely.

- *In class, the teacher used "north-seeking pole" to mean the pole of a magnet that points toward the north....*
- *The article explained what "north-seeking pole" means with a simple example.*

---

packing case *(noun)*

A large crate in which goods are packed for shipment or storage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packing case."*
- *The article explained what "packing case" means with a simple example.*

---

parallel bars *(noun)*

Gymnastic apparatus consisting of two parallel wooden rods supported on uprights.

- *They discussed "parallel bars" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parallel bars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

physics laboratory *(noun)*

A laboratory for research in physics.

- *In class, the teacher used "physics laboratory" to mean a laboratory for research in physics.*
- *Understanding "physics laboratory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pig farm *(noun)*

A farm where pigs are raised or kept.

- *In class, the teacher used "pig farm" to mean a farm where pigs are raised or kept.*
- *The article explained what "pig farm" means with a simple example.*

---

pile driver *(noun)*

A machine that drives piling into the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "pile driver" to mean a machine that drives piling into the ground.*
- *Understanding "pile driver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pills *(noun)*

A dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet.

- *Understanding "pills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pills" means with a simple example.*

---

ranges *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *The valley was between two ranges of hills.*
- *He looked up "ranges" because he had never seen it before.*

red-ink *(verb)*

Mark with red ink.

- *Red-ink the area that is restricted.*
- *The coach explained when to use “red-ink” and when to wait.*

reed stop *(noun)*

An organ stop with the tone of a reed instrument.

- *Understanding “reed stop” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “reed stop” during the group presentation.*

riding habit *(noun)*

Attire that is typically worn by a horseback rider (especially a woman’s attire).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “riding habit.”*
- *They discussed “riding habit” during the group presentation.*

sales booth *(noun)*

A booth where articles are displayed for sale.

- *He looked up “sales booth” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sales booth.”*

sheep bell *(noun)*

A bell hung round the neck of a sheep so that the sheep can be easily located.

- *Understanding “sheep bell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sheep bell” to mean a bell hung round the neck of a sheep so that the....*

shell jacket *(noun)*

Waist-length jacket tapering to a point at the back; worn by officers in the mess for formal dinners.

- *In class, the teacher used “shell jacket” to mean waist-length jacket tapering to a point at the....*
- *The article explained what “shell jacket” means with a simple example.*

shook *(noun)*

A disassembled barrel; the parts packed for storage or shipment.

- *Understanding “shook” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “shook” means with a simple example.*

south-seeking pole *(noun)*

The pole of a magnet that points toward the south when the magnet is suspended freely.

- *Understanding “south-seeking pole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “south-seeking pole” because he had never seen it before.*

statistical method *(noun)*

A method of analyzing or representing statistical data; a procedure for calculating a statistic.

- *Understanding “statistical method” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “statistical method” during the group presentation.*

studio couch *(noun)*

Convertible consisting of an upholstered couch that can be converted into a double bed.

- *Understanding “studio couch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “studio couch.”*

supply closet *(noun)*

A closet for storing supplies.

- *They discussed “supply closet” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “supply closet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

surface search radar *(noun)*

A naval radar to search for surface targets.

- *They discussed "surface search radar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "surface search radar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweat bag *(noun)*

A porous bag (usually of canvas) that holds water and cools it by evaporation.

- *Understanding "sweat bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sweat bag" means with a simple example.*

---

tablet *(noun)*

A small flat compressed cake of some substance.

- *A tablet of soap.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tablet" to mean a small flat compressed cake of some substance.*

---

tail coat *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *They discussed "tail coat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tail coat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tent *(noun)*

A portable shelter (usually of canvas stretched over supporting poles and fastened to the ground with ropes and pegs).

- *He pitched his tent near the creek.*
- *They discussed "tent" during the group presentation.*

---

text-matching *(noun)*

A computer program that looks for text that matches a given text.

- *Google uses text-matching to find web pages containing a particular text.*
- *The article explained what "text-matching" means with a simple example.*

---

toll road *(noun)*

An expressway on which tolls are collected.

- *The article explained what "toll road" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toll road."*

---

turkish bath *(noun)*

A steam room where facilities are available for a bath followed by a shower and massage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turkish bath."*
- *He looked up "turkish bath" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twenty-two rifle *(noun)*

A .22-caliber rifle.

- *He looked up "twenty-two rifle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "twenty-two rifle" during the group presentation.*

---

vertical file *(noun)*

A file in which records are stored upright on one edge.

- *He looked up "vertical file" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vertical file" during the group presentation.*

---

air-to-surface missile *(noun)*

A missile designed to be launched from an airplane at a target on the ground.

- *Understanding "air-to-surface missile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air-to-surface missile" means with a simple example.*

---

airline *(noun)*

A commercial enterprise that provides scheduled flights for passengers.

- *Understanding "airline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "airline" to mean a commercial enterprise that provides scheduled....*

arena theater *(noun)*

A theater arranged with seats around at least three sides of the stage.

- *He looked up "arena theater" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arena theater."*

blocking agent *(noun)*

A class of drugs that inhibit (block) some biological process.

- *Understanding "blocking agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blocking agent" to mean a class of drugs that inhibit (block) some....*

bubble pack *(noun)*

Packaging in which a product is sealed between a cardboard backing and clear plastic cover.

- *They discussed "bubble pack" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bubble pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bugs *(noun)*

A small hidden microphone; for listening secretly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bugs."*
- *He looked up "bugs" because he had never seen it before.*

cherry bomb *(noun)*

A red ball-shaped firecracker with high explosive power.

- *The article explained what "cherry bomb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cherry bomb" to mean a red ball-shaped firecracker with high explosive power.*

combat boot *(noun)*

A boot reaching halfway up to the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "combat boot" to mean a boot reaching halfway up to the knee.*
- *They discussed "combat boot" during the group presentation.*

console table *(noun)*

A small table fixed to a wall or designed to stand against a wall.

- *They discussed "console table" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "console table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cope *(noun)*

A long cloak; worn by a priest or bishop on ceremonial occasions.

- *The article explained what "cope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cricket bat *(noun)*

The club used in playing cricket.

- *A cricket bat has a narrow handle and a broad flat end for hitting.*
- *He looked up "cricket bat" because he had never seen it before.*

electric organ *(noun)*

(music) an electronic simulation of a pipe organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric organ" to mean (music) an electronic simulation of a pipe organ.*
- *Understanding "electric organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric pig *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance for disposing of garbage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric pig."*
- *He looked up "electric pig" because he had never seen it before.*

enhance *(verb)*

Make better or more attractive.

- *This sauce will enhance the flavor of the meat.*
- *This will enhance your enjoyment.*

---

gambling hell *(noun)*

A public building in which a variety of games of chance can be played (operated as a business).

- *Understanding "gambling hell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gambling hell."*

---

gas meter *(noun)*

A meter for measuring the amount of gas flowing through a particular pipe.

- *In class, the teacher used "gas meter" to mean a meter for measuring the amount of gas flowing....*
- *They discussed "gas meter" during the group presentation.*

---

generic drug *(noun)*

When the patent protection for a brand-name drug expires generic versions of the drug can be offered for sale if the FDA agrees.

- *Generic drugs are usually cheaper than brand-name drugs.*
- *They discussed "generic drug" during the group presentation.*

---

gloves *(noun)*

The handwear used by fielders in playing baseball.

- *Understanding "gloves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gloves."*

---

greater new orleans bridge *(noun)*

Twin cantilever bridges across the Mississippi at New Orleans.

- *They discussed "greater new orleans bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater new orleans bridge."*

---

guy rope *(noun)*

A cable, wire, or rope that is used to brace something (especially a tent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guy rope."*
- *Understanding "guy rope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

integrated data processing *(noun)*

Automatic data processing in which data acquisition and other stages or processing are integrated into a coherent system.

- *In class, the teacher used "integrated data processing" to mean automatic data processing in which data acquisition....*
- *He looked up "integrated data processing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

invention *(noun)*

A creation (a new device or process) resulting from study and experimentation.

- *Understanding "invention" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invention."*

---

lamp house *(noun)*

Housing that holds a lamp (as in a movie projector).

- *He looked up "lamp house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lamp house" during the group presentation.*

---

morris chair *(noun)*

An armchair with an adjustable back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morris chair."*
- *They discussed "morris chair" during the group presentation.*

---

national baseball hall of fame *(noun)*

A Hall of Fame and museum in Cooperstown, New York, honoring great baseball players.

- *They discussed “national baseball hall of fame” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “national baseball hall of fame” to mean a hall of fame and museum in cooperstown, new york,....*

---

naval chart *(noun)*

A chart for a navigator showing the prevailing meteorological and hydrographic and navigational conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used “naval chart” to mean a chart for a navigator showing the prevailing....*
- *He looked up “naval chart” because he had never seen it before.*

---

patrol boat *(noun)*

A vessel assigned to patrol an area.

- *Understanding “patrol boat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “patrol boat” during the group presentation.*

---

penny bank *(noun)*

A child’s coin bank (often shaped like a pig).

- *Understanding “penny bank” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “penny bank” means with a simple example.*

---

pipeline *(noun)*

A pipe used to transport liquids or gases.

- *A pipeline runs from the wells to the seaport.*
- *Understanding “pipeline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radio receiver *(noun)*

An electronic receiver that detects and demodulates and amplifies transmitted signals.

- *Understanding “radio receiver” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “radio receiver” during the group presentation.*

---

rock drill *(noun)*

A drill for penetrating rock.

- *Understanding “rock drill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “rock drill” means with a simple example.*

---

security blanket *(noun)*

A blanket (or toy) that a child carries around in order to reduce anxiety.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “security blanket.”*
- *The article explained what “security blanket” means with a simple example.*

---

sketch *(noun)*

Preliminary drawing for later elaboration.

- *In class, the teacher used “sketch” to mean preliminary drawing for later elaboration.*
- *He looked up “sketch” because he had never seen it before.*

---

soda can *(noun)*

A can for holding soft drinks.

- *They discussed “soda can” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “soda can” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stomach pump *(noun)*

A suction pump used to remove the contents of the stomach.

- *The article explained what “stomach pump” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “stomach pump” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surface-to-air missile *(noun)*

A guided missile fired from land or shipboard against an airborne target.

- *Understanding “surface-to-air missile” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “surface-to-air missile” means with a simple example.*

transform *(verb)*

Change from one form or medium into another.

- *This experience transformed her completely.*
- *She transformed the clay into a beautiful sculpture.*

triple-tongue *(verb)*

Play fast notes on a wind instrument.

- *In everyday English, people use "triple-tongue" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "triple-tongue" in real sentences.*

two-man tent *(noun)*

A tent designed for occupancy by two persons.

- *In class, the teacher used "two-man tent" to mean a tent designed for occupancy by two persons.*
- *He looked up "two-man tent" because he had never seen it before.*

valve-in-head engine *(noun)*

Internal-combustion engine having both inlet and exhaust valves located in the cylinder head.

- *The article explained what "valve-in-head engine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valve-in-head engine" to mean internal-combustion engine having both inlet and....*

workplace *(noun)*

A place where work is done.

- *Understanding "workplace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "workplace" means with a simple example.*

academic costume *(noun)*

A costume worn on formal occasions by the faculty or students of a university or college.

- *They discussed "academic costume" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "academic costume" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

airline business *(noun)*

A commercial enterprise that provides scheduled flights for passengers.

- *He looked up "airline business" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airline business."*

arctic *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *In class, the teacher used "arctic" to mean a waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from....*
- *Understanding "arctic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bath powder *(noun)*

A fine powder for spreading on the body (as after bathing).

- *In class, the teacher used "bath powder" to mean a fine powder for spreading on the body (as after....*
- *The article explained what "bath powder" means with a simple example.*

buzz saw *(noun)*

A power saw that has a steel disk with cutting teeth on the periphery; rotates on a spindle.

- *In class, the teacher used "buzz saw" to mean a power saw that has a steel disk with cutting....*
- *He looked up "buzz saw" because he had never seen it before.*

cannabis *(noun)*

The most commonly used illicit drug; considered a soft drug, it consists of the dried leaves of the hemp plant; smoked or chewed for euphoric effect.

- *The article explained what "cannabis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannabis" to mean the most commonly used illicit drug; considered a....*

cargo ships *(noun)*

Conveyance provided by the ships belonging to one country or industry.

- *The article explained what "cargo ships" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cargo ships."*

---

chemistry laboratory *(noun)*

A laboratory for research in chemistry.

- *The article explained what "chemistry laboratory" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chemistry laboratory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

civilian clothing *(noun)*

Ordinary clothing as distinguished from uniforms, work clothes, clerical garb, etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civilian clothing."*
- *He looked up "civilian clothing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

climbing iron *(noun)*

An iron spike attached to the shoe to prevent slipping on ice when walking or climbing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "climbing iron."*
- *They discussed "climbing iron" during the group presentation.*

---

cloth *(noun)*

Artifact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers.

- *Woven cloth originated in Mesopotamia around 5000 BC.*
- *He looked up "cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clothes closet *(noun)*

A closet where clothes are stored.

- *Understanding "clothes closet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clothes closet."*

---

colour television tube *(noun)*

A television tube that displays images in full color.

- *Understanding "colour television tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colour television tube."*

---

computer-oriented language *(noun)*

A programming language designed for use on a specific class of computers.

- *He looked up "computer-oriented language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer-oriented language."*

---

container *(noun)*

Any object that can be used to hold things (especially a large metal boxlike object of standardized dimensions that can be loaded from one form of transport to another).

- *The article explained what "container" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "container" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cut corners *(verb)*

Do something the cheapest or easiest way.

- *Cut corners to make a cheaper product.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cut corners" in real sentences.*

---

departure gate *(noun)*

Gate where passengers embark.

- *They discussed "departure gate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "departure gate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

early warning radar *(noun)*

A radar that is part of an early warning system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "early warning radar."*

- *He looked up “early warning radar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethical code *(noun)*

A system of principles governing morality and acceptable conduct.

- *The article explained what “ethical code” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ethical code” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finishing coat *(noun)*

The final coating of plaster applied to walls and ceilings.

- *We can’t paint until they put on the finishing coat.*
- *He looked up “finishing coat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fishing pole *(noun)*

A rod of wood or steel or fiberglass that is used in fishing to extend the fishing line.

- *Understanding “fishing pole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “fishing pole” means with a simple example.*

---

flexible joint *(noun)*

A joint that holds two parts together so that one can swing relative to the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flexible joint.”*
- *He looked up “flexible joint” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fur *(noun)*

A garment made of the dressed hairy coat of a mammal.

- *The article explained what “fur” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “fur” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gene chip *(noun)*

A microchip that holds DNA probes that form half of the DNA double helix and can recognize DNA from samples being tested.

- *The article explained what “gene chip” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gene chip.”*

---

genre painting *(noun)*

A genre depicting everyday life.

- *The article explained what “genre painting” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genre painting” to mean a genre depicting everyday life.*

---

gps *(noun)*

A navigational system involving satellites and computers that can determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by computing the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.

- *In class, the teacher used “gps” to mean a navigational system involving satellites and....*
- *Understanding “gps” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandfather clock *(noun)*

A pendulum clock enclosed in a tall narrow case.

- *He looked up “grandfather clock” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “grandfather clock” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gym shoe *(noun)*

A canvas shoe with a pliable rubber sole.

- *He looked up “gym shoe” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gym shoe” during the group presentation.*

---

hack saw *(noun)*

Saw used with one hand for cutting metal.

- *Understanding “hack saw” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hack saw” to mean saw used with one hand for cutting metal.*

---

hug drug *(noun)*

Street names for methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

- *He looked up "hug drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hug drug."*

laboratory coat *(noun)*

A light coat worn to protect clothing from substances used while working in a laboratory.

- *In class, the teacher used "laboratory coat" to mean a light coat worn to protect clothing from....*
- *He looked up "laboratory coat" because he had never seen it before.*

ladder-back *(noun)*

The backrest of a chair that consists of two uprights with connecting slats.

- *He looked up "ladder-back" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ladder-back" during the group presentation.*

link trainer *(noun)*

An early form of flight simulator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "link trainer."*
- *They discussed "link trainer" during the group presentation.*

magnetic bottle *(noun)*

Container consisting of any configuration of magnetic fields used to contain a plasma during controlled thermonuclear reactions.

- *He looked up "magnetic bottle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic bottle" to mean container consisting of any configuration of....*

measuring cup *(noun)*

Graduated cup used to measure liquid or granular ingredients.

- *They discussed "measuring cup" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "measuring cup" because he had never seen it before.*

metal drum *(noun)*

A cylindrical metal container used for shipping or storage of liquids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metal drum."*
- *He looked up "metal drum" because he had never seen it before.*

nut house *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *They discussed "nut house" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nut house" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*

panel heating *(noun)*

Heating system consisting of wall or floor or baseboard or ceiling panels containing electric conductors or heating pipes.

- *In class, the teacher used "panel heating" to mean heating system consisting of wall or floor or....*
- *The article explained what "panel heating" means with a simple example.*

paragraph *(verb)*

Write about in a paragraph.

- *All her friends were paragraphed in last Monday's paper.*
- *This story is well paragraphed.*

pill *(noun)*

A dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet.

- *His competitor's success was a bitter pill to take.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pill."*

pitch pipe *(noun)*

A small pipe sounding a tone of standard frequency; used to establish the starting pitch for unaccompanied singing.

- *Understanding “pitch pipe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pitch pipe” means with a simple example.*

---

plastic wrap *(noun)*

Wrapping consisting of a very thin transparent sheet of plastic.

- *Understanding “plastic wrap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plastic wrap.”*

---

poster paint *(noun)*

Pigment mixed with water-soluble glutinous materials such as size and egg yolk.

- *They discussed “poster paint” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “poster paint” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ranch *(noun)*

Farm consisting of a large tract of land along with facilities needed to raise livestock (especially cattle).

- *Understanding “ranch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “ranch” because he had never seen it before.*

---

riot gun *(noun)*

A firearm designed to disperse rioters rather than to inflict serious injury or death.

- *He looked up “riot gun” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “riot gun.”*

---

salad bowl *(noun)*

A large bowl for mixing and serving a salad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salad bowl.”*
- *He looked up “salad bowl” because he had never seen it before.*

---

screens *(noun)*

A covering that serves to conceal or shelter something.

- *They put screens in the windows for protection against insects.*
- *They discussed “screens” during the group presentation.*

---

screw thread *(noun)*

The raised helical rib going around a screw.

- *In class, the teacher used “screw thread” to mean the raised helical rib going around a screw.*
- *He looked up “screw thread” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoulder patch *(noun)*

Patch worn on the shoulder of a military uniform to indicate rank.

- *Understanding “shoulder patch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shoulder patch” to mean patch worn on the shoulder of a military uniform to....*

---

six-shooter *(noun)*

A pistol with a revolving cylinder (usually having six chambers for bullets).

- *They discussed “six-shooter” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “six-shooter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ski jump *(noun)*

A steep downward ramp from which skiers jump.

- *They discussed “ski jump” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ski jump” to mean a steep downward ramp from which skiers jump.*

---

slot machine *(noun)*

A machine that is operated by the insertion of a coin in a slot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slot machine.”*
- *The article explained what “slot machine” means with a simple example.*

small computer system interface *(noun)*

Interface consisting of a standard port between a computer and its peripherals that is used in some computers.

- *Understanding "small computer system interface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "small computer system interface" because he had never seen it before.*

soil pipe *(noun)*

Drain that conveys liquid waste from toilets, etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soil pipe."*
- *Understanding "soil pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sporting goods *(noun)*

Sports equipment sold as a commodity.

- *In class, the teacher used "sporting goods" to mean sports equipment sold as a commodity.*
- *They discussed "sporting goods" during the group presentation.*

static line *(noun)*

A cord used instead of a ripcord to open a parachute; the cord is attached at one end to the aircraft and temporarily attached to the pack of a parachute at the other; it opens the parachute after the jumper is clear of the plane.

- *In class, the teacher used "static line" to mean a cord used instead of a ripcord to open a....*
- *The article explained what "static line" means with a simple example.*

street lamp *(noun)*

A lamp supported on a lamppost; for illuminating a street.

- *They discussed "street lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "street lamp" because he had never seen it before.*

string bass *(noun)*

Largest and lowest member of the violin family.

- *He looked up "string bass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "string bass."*

surface-to-air missile system *(noun)*

The shipboard system that fires missiles at aircraft.

- *The article explained what "surface-to-air missile system" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surface-to-air missile system."*

sweat suit *(noun)*

Garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweat suit."*
- *He looked up "sweat suit" because he had never seen it before.*

three-quarter binding *(noun)*

The spine and much of the sides are a different material from the rest of the cover.

- *He looked up "three-quarter binding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "three-quarter binding" during the group presentation.*

tin *(noun)*

A vessel (box, can, pan, etc.) made of tinplate and used mainly in baking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tin."*
- *Understanding "tin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tin can *(noun)*

Airtight sealed metal container for food or drink or paint etc.

- *The article explained what "tin can" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tin can" to mean airtight sealed metal container for food or drink....*

toe box *(noun)*

The forward tip of the upper of a shoe or boot that provides space and protection for the toes.

- *The toe box may be rounded or pointed.*
- *They discussed "toe box" during the group presentation.*

---

turn the tide *(verb)*

Cause a complete reversal of the circumstances.

- *The tables are turned now that the Republicans are in power!*
- *The coach explained when to use "turn the tide" and when to wait.*

---

arch *(noun)*

A passageway under a curved masonry construction.

- *They built a triumphal arch to memorialize their victory.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arch" to mean a passageway under a curved masonry construction.*

---

ballot box *(noun)*

A box where voters deposit their ballots.

- *The article explained what "ballot box" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ballot box" to mean a box where voters deposit their ballots.*

---

bounce back *(verb)*

Improve in health.

- *Can you use "bounce back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "bounce back" until he saw an example.*

---

buses *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *In class, the teacher used "buses" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*
- *The article explained what "buses" means with a simple example.*

---

cannon *(noun)*

A large artillery gun that is usually on wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cannon."*
- *The article explained what "cannon" means with a simple example.*

---

carriers *(noun)*

A self-propelled wheeled vehicle designed specifically to carry something.

- *Refrigerated carriers have revolutionized the grocery business.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carriers."*

---

chairs *(noun)*

A seat for one person, with a support for the back.

- *He looked up "chairs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

communications protocol *(noun)*

(computer science) rules determining the format and transmission of data.

- *The article explained what "communications protocol" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communications protocol."*

---

crown lens *(noun)*

A lens made of optical crown glass.

- *They discussed "crown lens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crown lens."*

---

diamonds *(noun)*

A playing card in the minor suit that has one or more red rhombuses on it.

- *Diamonds were trumps.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diamonds."*

---

disc pack *(noun)*

(computer science) a portable pack of magnetic disks used in a disk storage device.

- *Understanding "disc pack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disc pack."*

---

double reed *(noun)*

A woodwind that has a pair of joined reeds that vibrate together.

- *The article explained what "double reed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "double reed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ferry *(noun)*

A boat that transports people or vehicles across a body of water and operates on a regular schedule.

- *In class, the teacher used "ferry" to mean a boat that transports people or vehicles across a....*
- *He looked up "ferry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

field tent *(noun)*

A canvas tent for use in the field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field tent."*
- *Understanding "field tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freeze-dry *(verb)*

Preserve by rapid freezing and subsequently drying in a vacuum.

- *Freeze-dry the strawberries.*
- *Can you use "freeze-dry" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fridge *(noun)*

A refrigerator in which the coolant is pumped around by an electric motor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fridge."*
- *He looked up "fridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gauge *(verb)*

Measure precisely and against a standard.

- *The wire is gauged.*
- *Gauge bricks.*

---

helmet *(noun)*

A protective headgear made of hard material to resist blows.

- *The article explained what "helmet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helmet" to mean a protective headgear made of hard material to....*

---

indian lodge *(noun)*

Any of various Native American dwellings.

- *In class, the teacher used "indian lodge" to mean any of various native american dwellings.*
- *He looked up "indian lodge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

machine-oriented language *(noun)*

A programming language designed for use on a specific class of computers.

- *In class, the teacher used "machine-oriented language" to mean a programming language designed for use on a....*
- *The article explained what "machine-oriented language" means with a simple example.*

---

mansion *(noun)*

A large and imposing house.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mansion."*
- *The article explained what "mansion" means with a simple example.*

mechanical piano *(noun)*

A mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of perforated paper to activate the keys.

- *In class, the teacher used "mechanical piano" to mean a mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of....*
- *The article explained what "mechanical piano" means with a simple example.*

merchant ship *(noun)*

A cargo ship.

- *He looked up "merchant ship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "merchant ship."*

object lens *(noun)*

The lens or system of lenses in a telescope or microscope that is nearest the object being viewed.

- *They discussed "object lens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "object lens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

packing box *(noun)*

A large crate in which goods are packed for shipment or storage.

- *Understanding "packing box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "packing box" because he had never seen it before.*

paper doll *(noun)*

A piece of paper cut or folded into the shape of a human being.

- *They discussed "paper doll" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "paper doll" means with a simple example.*

patch pocket *(noun)*

A flat pocket sewn to the outside of a garment.

- *In class, the teacher used "patch pocket" to mean a flat pocket sewn to the outside of a garment.*
- *The article explained what "patch pocket" means with a simple example.*

ranch house *(noun)*

A one story house with a low pitched roof.

- *In class, the teacher used "ranch house" to mean a one story house with a low pitched roof.*
- *The article explained what "ranch house" means with a simple example.*

reading lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that provides light for reading.

- *In class, the teacher used "reading lamp" to mean a lamp that provides light for reading.*
- *They discussed "reading lamp" during the group presentation.*

reception desk *(noun)*

A counter (as in a hotel) where guests are received.

- *Understanding "reception desk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "reception desk" because he had never seen it before.*

recreation room *(noun)*

A room equipped for informal entertaining.

- *The article explained what "recreation room" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "recreation room" during the group presentation.*

shelter deck *(noun)*

Upper deck having no overhead protection from the weather, but sheltering the deck below.

- *He looked up "shelter deck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shelter deck."*

side chapel *(noun)*

A small chapel off the side aisle of a church.

- *In class, the teacher used "side chapel" to mean a small chapel off the side aisle of a church.*
- *The article explained what "side chapel" means with a simple example.*

---

smoking mixture *(noun)*

A blend of tobaccos to be smoked in a pipe.

- *Understanding "smoking mixture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "smoking mixture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spray paint *(noun)*

Paint applied with a spray gun.

- *The article explained what "spray paint" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spray paint" to mean paint applied with a spray gun.*

---

steam heating *(noun)*

A heating system in which steam is generated in boilers and piped to radiators.

- *He looked up "steam heating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "steam heating" during the group presentation.*

---

strip lighting *(noun)*

Light consisting of long tubes (instead of bulbs) that provide the illumination.

- *Understanding "strip lighting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "strip lighting" means with a simple example.*

---

strip mall *(noun)*

A mercantile establishment consisting of a row of various stores and business and restaurants along a road or busy street; usually opening on a parking lot.

- *Understanding "strip mall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strip mall."*

---

trunk call *(noun)*

A telephone call made outside the local calling area.

- *In class, the teacher used "trunk call" to mean a telephone call made outside the local calling area.*
- *They discussed "trunk call" during the group presentation.*

---

trunk line *(noun)*

A telephone line connecting two exchanges directly.

- *In class, the teacher used "trunk line" to mean a telephone line connecting two exchanges directly.*
- *Understanding "trunk line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

user interface *(noun)*

(computer science) a program that controls a display for the user (usually on a computer monitor) and that allows the user to interact with the system.

- *Understanding "user interface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "user interface" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water pill *(noun)*

Any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine, which causes the body to get rid of excess water.

- *He looked up "water pill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water pill" to mean any substance that tends to increase the flow of....*

---

allen screw *(noun)*

A screw with a hexagonal hole in the head.

- *In class, the teacher used "allen screw" to mean a screw with a hexagonal hole in the head.*
- *The article explained what "allen screw" means with a simple example.*

---

answering machine *(noun)*

An electronic device that answers the telephone and records messages.

- *The article explained what "answering machine" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "answering machine" to mean an electronic device that answers the telephone and....*

---

apartments *(noun)*

A suite of rooms usually on one floor of an apartment house.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apartments."*
- *The article explained what "apartments" means with a simple example.*

---

arch support *(noun)*

A support for the arch of the foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arch support."*
- *He looked up "arch support" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bail out *(verb)*

Remove (water) from a boat by dipping and throwing over the side.

- *The coach explained when to use "bail out" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bail out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

barriers *(noun)*

A structure or object that impedes free movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "barriers" to mean a structure or object that impedes free movement.*
- *They discussed "barriers" during the group presentation.*

---

biology lab *(noun)*

A laboratory for biological research.

- *In class, the teacher used "biology lab" to mean a laboratory for biological research.*
- *He looked up "biology lab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

computing machine *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *They discussed "computing machine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computing machine."*

---

escape valve *(noun)*

A valve in a container in which pressure can build up (as a steam boiler); it opens automatically when the pressure reaches a dangerous level.

- *They discussed "escape valve" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escape valve."*

---

face cloth *(noun)*

Bath linen consisting of a piece of cloth used to wash the face and body.

- *The article explained what "face cloth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face cloth" to mean bath linen consisting of a piece of cloth used to....*

---

frames *(noun)*

A framework that supports and protects a picture or a mirror.

- *Understanding "frames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frames" means with a simple example.*

---

give the bounce *(verb)*

Terminate a relationship abruptly.

- *Mary gave John the axe after she saw him with another woman.*
- *She tried to use "give the bounce" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

heart-lung machine *(noun)*

A pump to maintain circulation during heart surgery; diverts blood from the heart and oxygenates it and then pumps it through the body.

- *Understanding "heart-lung machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heart-lung machine" during the group presentation.*

---

indoor garden *(noun)*

A greenhouse in which plants are arranged in a pleasing manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "indoor garden" to mean a greenhouse in which plants are arranged in a....*
- *They discussed "indoor garden" during the group presentation.*

---

insert *(noun)*

An artifact that is inserted or is to be inserted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insert."*
- *Understanding "insert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iron lung *(noun)*

Respirator that produces alternations in air pressure in a chamber surrounding a patient's chest to force air into and out of the lungs thus providing artificial respiration.

- *He looked up "iron lung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron lung."*

---

lens cap *(noun)*

Cap used to keep lens free of dust when not in use.

- *In class, the teacher used "lens cap" to mean cap used to keep lens free of dust when not in use.*
- *The article explained what "lens cap" means with a simple example.*

---

mansion house *(noun)*

A large and imposing house.

- *They discussed "mansion house" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mansion house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

messed *(verb)*

Make a mess of or create disorder in.

- *He messed up his room.*
- *He did not know how to use "messed" until he saw an example.*

---

navigation light *(noun)*

Light on an airplane that indicates the plane's position and orientation; red light on the left (port) wing tip and green light on the right (starboard) wing tip.

- *Understanding "navigation light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "navigation light" to mean light on an airplane that indicates the plane's....*

---

negative feedback circuit *(noun)*

A feedback circuit that subtracts from the input.

- *The article explained what "negative feedback circuit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "negative feedback circuit" during the group presentation.*

---

oil lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that burns oil (as kerosine) for light.

- *Understanding "oil lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oil lamp" during the group presentation.*

---

pepper-and-salt *(noun)*

A fabric woven with flecks of light and dark.

- *The article explained what "pepper-and-salt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pepper-and-salt" during the group presentation.*

---

poster colour *(noun)*

Pigment mixed with water-soluble glutinous materials such as size and egg yolk.

- *They discussed "poster colour" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "poster colour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

public convenience *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used "public convenience" to mean a toilet that is available to the public.*
- *The article explained what "public convenience" means with a simple example.*

---

railroad terminal *(noun)*

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods.

- *He looked up "railroad terminal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad terminal."*

---

repair shed *(noun)*

A large structure at an airport where aircraft can be stored and maintained.

- *The article explained what "repair shed" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "repair shed" during the group presentation.*

---

riding boot *(noun)*

A boot without laces that is worn for riding horses; part of a riding habit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riding boot."*
- *He looked up "riding boot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubber-base paint *(noun)*

A water-base paint that has a latex binder.

- *Understanding "rubber-base paint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubber-base paint" to mean a water-base paint that has a latex binder.*

---

steel drum *(noun)*

A concave percussion instrument made from the metal top of an oil drum; has an array of flattened areas that produce different tones when struck (of Caribbean origin).

- *They discussed "steel drum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steel drum" to mean a concave percussion instrument made from the metal....*

---

stone drill *(noun)*

A drill for penetrating rock.

- *He looked up "stone drill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stone drill."*

---

sunshine-roof *(noun)*

An automobile roof having a sliding or raisable panel.

- *'sunshine-roof' is a British term for 'sunroof'.*
- *He looked up "sunshine-roof" because he had never seen it before.*

---

table lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that sits on a table.

- *In class, the teacher used "table lamp" to mean a lamp that sits on a table.*
- *They discussed "table lamp" during the group presentation.*

---

telephone pole *(noun)*

Tall pole supporting telephone wires.

- *In class, the teacher used "telephone pole" to mean tall pole supporting telephone wires.*
- *They discussed "telephone pole" during the group presentation.*

---

television receiver *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "television receiver."*
- *He looked up "television receiver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trash bin *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *The article explained what "trash bin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trash bin" to mean a bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.*

treasure chest *(noun)*

A chest filled with valuables.

- *Understanding "treasure chest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "treasure chest" during the group presentation.*

vacuum bag *(noun)*

A bag into which dirt is sucked by a vacuum cleaner.

- *The article explained what "vacuum bag" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum bag."*

void *(verb)*

Take away the legal force of or render ineffective.

- *Void a plea.*
- *The chemist voided the glass bottle.*

wall tent *(noun)*

A canvas tent with four vertical walls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wall tent."*
- *The article explained what "wall tent" means with a simple example.*

water cannon *(noun)*

A hose (carried on a truck) that fires water under high pressure to disperse crowds (especially crowds of rioters).

- *He looked up "water cannon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "water cannon" during the group presentation.*

water gauge *(noun)*

Gauge for indicating the level of water in e.g. a tank or boiler or reservoir.

- *Understanding "water gauge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water gauge" to mean gauge for indicating the level of water in e.g. a....*

whip up *(verb)*

Prepare or cook quickly or hastily.

- *He did not know how to use "whip up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "whip up" and when to wait.*

wipe out *(verb)*

Eliminate completely and without a trace.

- *The old values have been wiped out.*
- *The plague wiped out an entire population.*

addressing machine *(noun)*

A printer that automatically prints addresses on letters for mailing.

- *They discussed "addressing machine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "addressing machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anchor light *(noun)*

A light in the rigging of a ship that is riding at anchor.

- *The article explained what "anchor light" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "anchor light" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arrange *(verb)*

Plan, organize, and carry out (an event).

- *Arrange the books on the shelves in chronological order.*
- *Can you arrange a meeting with the President?*

athletic facility *(noun)*

A facility for athletic events.

- *The article explained what “athletic facility” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “athletic facility” to mean a facility for athletic events.*

---

bucket seat *(noun)*

A low single seat as in cars or planes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bucket seat.”*
- *They discussed “bucket seat” during the group presentation.*

---

capitol *(noun)*

A building occupied by a state legislature.

- *He looked up “capitol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “capitol.”*

---

complex instruction set computer *(noun)*

(computer science) a kind of computer architecture that has a large number of instructions hard coded into the CPU chip.

- *The article explained what “complex instruction set computer” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “complex instruction set computer” during the group presentation.*

---

core drill *(noun)*

A drill that removes a cylindrical core from the drill hole.

- *Understanding “core drill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “core drill” during the group presentation.*

---

cottage *(noun)*

A small house with a single story.

- *They discussed “cottage” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cottage” to mean a small house with a single story.*

---

crash barrier *(noun)*

A strong protective barrier that is erected around a racetrack or in the middle of a dual-lane highway in order to reduce the likelihood of severe accidents.

- *Understanding “crash barrier” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “crash barrier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dairy farm *(noun)*

A farm where dairy products are produced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dairy farm.”*
- *Understanding “dairy farm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delta wing *(noun)*

An airplane with wings that give it the appearance of an isosceles triangle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “delta wing.”*
- *Understanding “delta wing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dog collar *(noun)*

A stiff white collar with no opening in the front; a distinctive symbol of the clergy.

- *They discussed “dog collar” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dog collar” to mean a stiff white collar with no opening in the front;....*

---

drone *(noun)*

An aircraft without a pilot that is operated by remote control.

- *Understanding “drone” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drone.”*

---

electric drill *(noun)*

A rotating power drill powered by an electric motor.

- *In class, the teacher used “electric drill” to mean a rotating power drill powered by an electric motor.*

- *Understanding "electric drill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electric meter *(noun)*

A meter for measuring the amount of electric power used.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric meter" to mean a meter for measuring the amount of electric power used.*
- *The article explained what "electric meter" means with a simple example.*

electronic organ *(noun)*

(music) an electronic simulation of a pipe organ.

- *They discussed "electronic organ" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "electronic organ" because he had never seen it before.*

ethical drug *(noun)*

A drug that is available only with written instructions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.

- *Understanding "ethical drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethical drug."*

feedback loop *(noun)*

A circuit that feeds back some of the output to the input of a system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feedback loop."*
- *They discussed "feedback loop" during the group presentation.*

fence rail *(noun)*

A rail that is split from a log.

- *The article explained what "fence rail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fence rail" to mean a rail that is split from a log.*

floor lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that stands on the floor.

- *Understanding "floor lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "floor lamp" because he had never seen it before.*

gas lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that burns illuminating gas.

- *They discussed "gas lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gas lamp" to mean a lamp that burns illuminating gas.*

gas oven *(noun)*

A domestic oven fueled by gas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas oven."*
- *The article explained what "gas oven" means with a simple example.*

ground cloth *(noun)*

A waterproofed piece of cloth spread on the ground (as under a tent) to protect from moisture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground cloth."*
- *He looked up "ground cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

hard disk *(noun)*

A rigid magnetic disk mounted permanently in a drive unit.

- *He looked up "hard disk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hard disk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heating element *(noun)*

The component of a heater or range that transforms fuel or electricity into heat.

- *Understanding "heating element" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heating element" because he had never seen it before.*

hip boot *(noun)*

A very high boot; used especially for fishing.

- *The article explained what "hip boot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hip boot" to mean a very high boot; used especially for fishing.*

---

hop pole *(noun)*

A tall pole to support the wires on which the hop plant is trained.

- *They discussed "hop pole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hop pole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horn button *(noun)*

A button that you press to activate the horn of an automobile.

- *They discussed "horn button" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horn button."*

---

instrument of punishment *(noun)*

An instrument designed and used to punish a condemned person.

- *They discussed "instrument of punishment" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instrument of punishment."*

---

leaked *(verb)*

Enter or escape as through a hole or crack or fissure.

- *Water leaked out of the can into the backpack.*
- *Gas leaked into the basement.*

---

locals *(noun)*

Public transport consisting of a bus or train that stops at all stations or stops.

- *Understanding "locals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "locals" means with a simple example.*

---

mail slot *(noun)*

A slot (usually in a door) through which mail can be delivered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mail slot."*
- *Understanding "mail slot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mixing bowl *(noun)*

Bowl used with an electric mixer.

- *He looked up "mixing bowl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mixing bowl."*

---

morning-after pill *(noun)*

A large dose of estrogen taken orally within 24 to 72 hours after intercourse; prevents implantation of a fertilized ovum and so acts as a contraceptive; commonly used after rape or incest.

- *Understanding "morning-after pill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "morning-after pill" during the group presentation.*

---

oil pipeline *(noun)*

A pipeline used to transport oil.

- *He looked up "oil pipeline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil pipeline."*

---

opera glasses *(noun)*

An optical instrument designed for simultaneous use by both eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opera glasses."*
- *Understanding "opera glasses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outlet *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *She had no other outlet for her feelings.*
- *The article explained what "outlet" means with a simple example.*

---

outlets *(noun)*

An opening that permits escape or release.

- *He looked up "outlets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "outlets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

packing plant *(noun)*

A plant where livestock are slaughtered and processed and packed as meat products.

- *In class, the teacher used "packing plant" to mean a plant where livestock are slaughtered and....*
- *They discussed "packing plant" during the group presentation.*

---

portal *(noun)*

A grand and imposing entrance (often extended metaphorically).

- *The portals of the cathedral.*
- *The portals of heaven.*

---

rail fence *(noun)*

A fence (usually made of split logs laid across each other at an angle).

- *The article explained what "rail fence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rail fence" to mean a fence (usually made of split logs laid across....*

---

safety lamp *(noun)*

An oil lamp that will not ignite flammable gases (methane).

- *In class, the teacher used "safety lamp" to mean an oil lamp that will not ignite flammable gases....*
- *Understanding "safety lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salad plate *(noun)*

A plate or bowl for individual servings of salad.

- *The article explained what "salad plate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salad plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screw log *(noun)*

A cigar-shaped log with rotary fins that measure the ship's speed.

- *Understanding "screw log" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "screw log" during the group presentation.*

---

shades *(noun)*

Spectacles that are darkened or polarized to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun.

- *He was wearing a pair of mirrored shades.*
- *They used umbrellas as shades.*

---

shooting lodge *(noun)*

A small country house used by hunters during the shooting season.

- *Understanding "shooting lodge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shooting lodge" to mean a small country house used by hunters during the....*

---

soup plate *(noun)*

A deep plate with a wide rim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soup plate."*
- *Understanding "soup plate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

step ladder *(noun)*

A folding portable ladder hinged at the top.

- *He looked up "step ladder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "step ladder" during the group presentation.*

student lamp *(noun)*

A reading lamp with a flexible neck; used on a desk.

- *The article explained what "student lamp" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "student lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

telegraph *(noun)*

Apparatus used to communicate at a distance over a wire (usually in Morse code).

- *Understanding "telegraph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telegraph."*

toll bridge *(noun)*

A bridge where toll is charged for crossing.

- *He looked up "toll bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "toll bridge" during the group presentation.*

waste basket *(noun)*

A container with an open top; for discarded paper and other rubbish.

- *Understanding "waste basket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "waste basket" because he had never seen it before.*

whip top *(noun)*

A top that is spun by whipping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whip top."*
- *Understanding "whip top" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woman's hat *(noun)*

Hats for women; the wares sold by a milliner.

- *They discussed "woman's hat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woman's hat."*

assault rifle *(noun)*

Any of the automatic rifles or semiautomatic rifles with large magazines designed for military use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assault rifle."*
- *The article explained what "assault rifle" means with a simple example.*

asylum *(noun)*

A hospital for mentally incompetent or unbalanced person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asylum."*
- *The article explained what "asylum" means with a simple example.*

barn *(noun)*

An outlying farm building for storing grain or animal feed and housing farm animals.

- *They discussed "barn" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barn."*

basic point defense missile system *(noun)*

A shipboard missile system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basic point defense missile system."*
- *Understanding "basic point defense missile system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bath soap *(noun)*

Soap used as a toiletry.

- *In class, the teacher used "bath soap" to mean soap used as a toiletry.*
- *He looked up "bath soap" because he had never seen it before.*

blind curve *(noun)*

A curve or bend in the road that you cannot see around as you are driving.

- *He looked up "blind curve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blind curve" to mean a curve or bend in the road that you cannot see....*

---

bowling equipment *(noun)*

Equipment used in bowling.

- *In class, the teacher used "bowling equipment" to mean equipment used in bowling.*
- *Understanding "bowling equipment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bubble chamber *(noun)*

An instrument that records the tracks of ionizing particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "bubble chamber" to mean an instrument that records the tracks of ionizing....*
- *The article explained what "bubble chamber" means with a simple example.*

---

butter dish *(noun)*

A small dish (often with a cover) for holding butter at the table.

- *Understanding "butter dish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "butter dish" means with a simple example.*

---

cat scan *(noun)*

An image produced by scanning.

- *He analyzed the brain scan.*
- *You could see the tumor in the CAT scan.*

---

cathedral *(noun)*

The principal Christian church building of a bishop's diocese.

- *In class, the teacher used "cathedral" to mean the principal christian church building of a....*
- *The article explained what "cathedral" means with a simple example.*

---

change magnitude *(verb)*

Change in size or magnitude.

- *She tried to use "change magnitude" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "change magnitude" and when to wait.*

---

climbing frame *(noun)*

A framework of bars or logs for children to climb on.

- *In class, the teacher used "climbing frame" to mean a framework of bars or logs for children to climb on.*
- *He looked up "climbing frame" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compounds *(verb)*

Make more intense, stronger, or more marked; ,.

- *Learners should practice how to use "compounds" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "compounds" when talking about this idea.*

---

core dump *(noun)*

(computer science) dump of the contents of the chief registers in the CPU; usually used for debugging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "core dump."*
- *He looked up "core dump" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cylinder *(noun)*

A cylindrical container for oxygen or compressed air.

- *In class, the teacher used "cylinder" to mean a cylindrical container for oxygen or compressed air.*
- *They discussed "cylinder" during the group presentation.*

---

dash off *(verb)*

Write quickly.

- *She dashed off a note to her husband saying she would not be home for supper.*

- *He scratched off a thank-you note to the hostess.*

---

dinner bucket *(noun)*

A pail in which a workman carries his lunch or dinner.

- *Understanding "dinner bucket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinner bucket" to mean a pail in which a workman carries his lunch or dinner.*

---

diving board *(noun)*

A springboard from which swimmers can dive.

- *They discussed "diving board" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diving board" to mean a springboard from which swimmers can dive.*

---

drill hole *(noun)*

A hole or passage made by a drill; usually made for exploratory purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drill hole."*
- *Understanding "drill hole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

facilitate *(verb)*

Increase the likelihood of (a response).

- *The stimulus facilitates a delayed impulse.*
- *You could facilitate the process by sharing your knowledge.*

---

football helmet *(noun)*

A padded helmet with a face mask to protect the head of football players.

- *He looked up "football helmet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "football helmet" to mean a padded helmet with a face mask to protect the....*

---

fur-piece *(noun)*

A neckpiece made of fur.

- *Understanding "fur-piece" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fur-piece."*

---

generating *(verb)*

Bring into existence.

- *The coach explained when to use "generating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "generating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

glass fiber *(noun)*

A very thin fiber made of glass that functions as a waveguide for light; used in bundles to transmit images.

- *He looked up "glass fiber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glass fiber."*

---

grocery bag *(noun)*

A sack for holding customer's groceries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grocery bag."*
- *He looked up "grocery bag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heat lamp *(noun)*

Electric heater consisting of a high-power incandescent lamp that emits infrared radiation.

- *The bathroom could be warmed by an infrared lamp.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heat lamp" to mean electric heater consisting of a high-power....*

---

horse blanket *(noun)*

Stable gear consisting of a blanket placed under the saddle.

- *In class, the teacher used "horse blanket" to mean stable gear consisting of a blanket placed under....*
- *The article explained what "horse blanket" means with a simple example.*

---

initiated *(verb)*

Set in motion, start an event or prepare the way for.

- *He initiated a new program.*
- *African men are initiated when they reach puberty.*

---

lap covering *(noun)*

The part of a piece of clothing that covers the thighs.

- *His lap was covered with food stains.*
- *He looked up "lap covering" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lower cannon *(noun)*

Cannon of plate armor protecting the forearm.

- *He looked up "lower cannon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lower cannon" to mean cannon of plate armor protecting the forearm.*

---

magnetic core memory *(noun)*

(computer science) a computer memory consisting of an array of magnetic cores; now superseded by semiconductor memories.

- *Understanding "magnetic core memory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "magnetic core memory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

measuring stick *(noun)*

Measuring instrument having a sequence of marks at regular intervals; used as a reference in making measurements.

- *The article explained what "measuring stick" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "measuring stick" during the group presentation.*

---

monkey bridge *(noun)*

A high narrow platform above a deck or in an engine room or boiler room.

- *He looked up "monkey bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monkey bridge" to mean a high narrow platform above a deck or in an engine....*

---

motor horn *(noun)*

A device on an automobile for making a warning noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor horn" to mean a device on an automobile for making a warning noise.*
- *He looked up "motor horn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piece of cloth *(noun)*

A separate part consisting of fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piece of cloth."*
- *He looked up "piece of cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plug hat *(noun)*

A felt hat that is round and hard with a narrow brim.

- *The article explained what "plug hat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plug hat" to mean a felt hat that is round and hard with a narrow brim.*

---

pop tent *(noun)*

A small tent that is easy to carry and quick to set up.

- *In class, the teacher used "pop tent" to mean a small tent that is easy to carry and quick to set up.*
- *Understanding "pop tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recall dose *(noun)*

An additional dose that makes sure the first dose was effective.

- *In class, the teacher used "recall dose" to mean an additional dose that makes sure the first dose....*
- *The article explained what "recall dose" means with a simple example.*

---

relief valve *(noun)*

A valve in a container in which pressure can build up (as a steam boiler); it opens automatically when the pressure reaches a dangerous level.

- *They discussed "relief valve" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "relief valve" means with a simple example.*

---

riding crop *(noun)*

A short whip with a thong at the end and a handle for opening gates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riding crop."*
- *He looked up "riding crop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robots *(noun)*

A mechanism that can move automatically.

- *They discussed "robots" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "robots" means with a simple example.*

---

rockets *(noun)*

A jet engine containing its own propellant and driven by reaction propulsion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rockets."*
- *He looked up "rockets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roller *(noun)*

A mechanical device consisting of a cylindrical tube around which the hair is wound to curl it.

- *Understanding "roller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roller."*

---

round arch *(noun)*

An arch formed in a continuous curve; characteristic of Roman architecture.

- *Understanding "round arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "round arch" means with a simple example.*

---

safety bolt *(noun)*

A bolt that cannot be moved from outside the door or gate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety bolt."*
- *The article explained what "safety bolt" means with a simple example.*

---

safety nut *(noun)*

Supplementary nut that is screwed down on a primary nut to prevent it from loosening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "safety nut."*
- *The article explained what "safety nut" means with a simple example.*

---

sea ladder *(noun)*

(nautical) ladder to be lowered over a ship's side for coming aboard.

- *They discussed "sea ladder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sea ladder" means with a simple example.*

---

slipped *(verb)*

Insert inconspicuously or quickly or quietly.

- *He slipped some money into the waiter's hand.*
- *The ship slipped away in the darkness.*

---

space helmet *(noun)*

A helmet worn by astronauts while in outer space.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space helmet."*
- *He looked up "space helmet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steam organ *(noun)*

A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played from a keyboard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam organ."*
- *He looked up "steam organ" because he had never seen it before.*

steep *(verb)*

Let sit in a liquid to extract a flavor or to cleanse.

- *Steep the blossoms in oil.*
- *Steep the fruit in alcohol.*

swimming costume *(noun)*

Tight fitting garment worn for swimming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swimming costume."*
- *He looked up "swimming costume" because he had never seen it before.*

telegraph line *(noun)*

The wire that carries telegraph and telephone signals.

- *Understanding "telegraph line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "telegraph line" during the group presentation.*

tennis shoe *(noun)*

A canvas shoe with a pliable rubber sole.

- *He looked up "tennis shoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis shoe."*

tie beam *(noun)*

A horizontal beam used to prevent two other structural members from spreading apart or separating.

- *He nailed the rafters together with a tie beam.*
- *The article explained what "tie beam" means with a simple example.*

tie rod *(noun)*

Either of two rods that link the steering gear to the front wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tie rod."*
- *They discussed "tie rod" during the group presentation.*

triggered *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *In everyday English, people use "triggered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "triggered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

voting booth *(noun)*

A booth in which a person can cast a private vote.

- *They discussed "voting booth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "voting booth" means with a simple example.*

wheat future *(noun)*

Wheat bought or sold at an agreed price for delivery at a specified future date.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheat future" to mean wheat bought or sold at an agreed price for....*
- *The article explained what "wheat future" means with a simple example.*

wine bucket *(noun)*

A bucket of ice used to chill a bottle of wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wine bucket."*
- *He looked up "wine bucket" because he had never seen it before.*

wireless telephone *(noun)*

A telephone that communicates by radio waves rather than along cables.

- *Understanding "wireless telephone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wireless telephone" because he had never seen it before.*

woman's clothing *(noun)*

Clothing that is designed for women to wear.

- *He looked up "woman's clothing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woman's clothing."*

---

wrist watch *(noun)*

A watch that is worn strapped to the wrist.

- *Understanding "wrist watch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrist watch."*

---

adapt *(verb)*

Make fit for, or change to suit a new purpose.

- *Adapt our native cuisine to the available food resources of the new country.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "adapt" in real sentences.*

---

archive *(noun)*

A depository containing historical records and documents.

- *In class, the teacher used "archive" to mean a depository containing historical records and....*
- *They discussed "archive" during the group presentation.*

---

artificial satellite *(noun)*

Man-made equipment that orbits around the earth or the moon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artificial satellite."*
- *The article explained what "artificial satellite" means with a simple example.*

---

bailey bridge *(noun)*

A temporary bridge designed for rapid construction.

- *They discussed "bailey bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bailey bridge" to mean a temporary bridge designed for rapid construction.*

---

bicycle *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle that has two wheels and is moved by foot pedals.

- *They discussed "bicycle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bicycle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blind bend *(noun)*

A curve or bend in the road that you cannot see around as you are driving.

- *Understanding "blind bend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blind bend" during the group presentation.*

---

bronze medal *(noun)*

A trophy made of bronze (or having the appearance of bronze) that is usually awarded for winning third place in a competition.

- *The article explained what "bronze medal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bronze medal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bump up *(verb)*

Increase or raise.

- *OPEC bumped up the price of oil.*
- *Can you use "bump up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

buttons *(noun)*

An electrical switch operated by pressing.

- *The elevator was operated by push buttons.*
- *They passed out campaign buttons for their candidate.*

---

capitol building *(noun)*

The government building in Washington where the United States Senate and the House of Representatives meet.

- *In class, the teacher used "capitol building" to mean the government building in washington where the....*

- *The article explained what “capitol building” means with a simple example.*

cargo deck *(noun)*

The space in a ship or aircraft for storing cargo.

- *The article explained what “cargo deck” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cargo deck” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cleaning implement *(noun)*

Any of a large class of implements used for cleaning.

- *In class, the teacher used “cleaning implement” to mean any of a large class of implements used for cleaning.*
- *The article explained what “cleaning implement” means with a simple example.*

clothes basket *(noun)*

A hamper that holds dirty clothes to be washed or wet clothes to be dried.

- *He looked up “clothes basket” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clothes basket.”*

cocaine *(noun)*

A narcotic (alkaloid) extracted from coca leaves; used as a surface anesthetic or taken for pleasure; can become powerfully addictive.

- *Understanding “cocaine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cocaine” during the group presentation.*

compiled *(verb)*

Put together out of existing material.

- *He did not know how to use “compiled” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “compiled” when talking about this idea.*

container ship *(noun)*

A cargo ship designed to hold containerized cargoes.

- *The weight of the documentation of all the consignments on board a contemporary container ship can exceed 90 pounds.*
- *The article explained what “container ship” means with a simple example.*

cord *(noun)*

A line made of twisted fibers or threads.

- *The bundle was tied with a cord.*
- *He looked up “cord” because he had never seen it before.*

cylinder head *(noun)*

A detachable plate that covers the closed end of a cylinder chamber in a reciprocating engine or pump.

- *Understanding “cylinder head” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cylinder head” during the group presentation.*

dental plate *(noun)*

A dental appliance that artificially replaces missing teeth.

- *He looked up “dental plate” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dental plate.”*

desert boot *(noun)*

A boot reaching halfway up to the knee.

- *They discussed “desert boot” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “desert boot” means with a simple example.*

diesel engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil.

- *Understanding “diesel engine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “diesel engine” during the group presentation.*

disk drive *(noun)*

Computer hardware that holds and spins a magnetic or optical disk and reads and writes information on it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disk drive."*
- *The article explained what "disk drive" means with a simple example.*

---

dogs-tooth check *(noun)*

Textile with a pattern of small broken or jagged checks.

- *Understanding "dogs-tooth check" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dogs-tooth check" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dress whites *(noun)*

A dress uniform for formal occasions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress whites."*
- *The article explained what "dress whites" means with a simple example.*

---

drop arch *(noun)*

A blunt pointed arch drawn from two centers within the span.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drop arch."*
- *He looked up "drop arch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drop cloth *(noun)*

A large piece of cloth laid over the floor or furniture while a room is being painted.

- *They discussed "drop cloth" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drop cloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric blanket *(noun)*

A blanket containing and electric heating element that can be controlled to the desired temperature by a rheostat.

- *He looked up "electric blanket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electric blanket" to mean a blanket containing and electric heating element....*

---

engine cooling system *(noun)*

Equipment in a motor vehicle that cools the engine.

- *In class, the teacher used "engine cooling system" to mean equipment in a motor vehicle that cools the engine.*
- *They discussed "engine cooling system" during the group presentation.*

---

fishing tackle *(noun)*

Gear used in fishing.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishing tackle" to mean gear used in fishing.*
- *The article explained what "fishing tackle" means with a simple example.*

---

gas gauge *(noun)*

Gauge that indicates the amount of gasoline left in the gasoline tank of a vehicle.

- *He looked up "gas gauge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas gauge."*

---

gas helmet *(noun)*

A protective mask with a filter; protects the face and lungs against poisonous gases.

- *Understanding "gas helmet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas helmet."*

---

gig *(noun)*

An implement with a shaft and barbed point used for catching fish.

- *They played a gig in New Jersey.*
- *They discussed "gig" during the group presentation.*

---

go-cart *(noun)*

An enclosing framework on casters or wheels; helps babies learn to walk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "go-cart."*
- *He looked up "go-cart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

green goddess *(noun)*

Street names for marijuana.

- *He looked up "green goddess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "green goddess" during the group presentation.*

---

guide rope *(noun)*

A rope used to guide the movement of the load of a crane.

- *In class, the teacher used "guide rope" to mean a rope used to guide the movement of the load of a....*
- *The article explained what "guide rope" means with a simple example.*

---

harbour *(noun)*

A place of refuge and comfort and security.

- *They discussed "harbour" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "harbour" means with a simple example.*

---

hot pad *(noun)*

A pad for use under a hot dish to protect a table.

- *In class, the teacher used "hot pad" to mean a pad for use under a hot dish to protect a table.*
- *He looked up "hot pad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intake *(noun)*

An opening through which fluid is admitted to a tube or container.

- *In class, the teacher used "intake" to mean an opening through which fluid is admitted to a....*
- *The article explained what "intake" means with a simple example.*

---

kick the bucket *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *The children perished in the fire.*
- *The patient went peacefully.*

---

knife blade *(noun)*

The blade of a knife.

- *They discussed "knife blade" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "knife blade" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lady chapel *(noun)*

A small chapel in a church; dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

- *They discussed "lady chapel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady chapel."*

---

liquid crystal display *(noun)*

A digital display that uses liquid crystal cells that change reflectivity in an applied electric field; used for portable computer displays and watches etc.

- *Understanding "liquid crystal display" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liquid crystal display" to mean a digital display that uses liquid crystal cells....*

---

machine bolt *(noun)*

A bolt with a square or hexagonal head on one end and a threaded shaft on the other end; tightened with a wrench; used to connect metal parts.

- *Understanding "machine bolt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "machine bolt" to mean a bolt with a square or hexagonal head on one end....*

---

magnetic tape *(noun)*

Memory device consisting of a long thin plastic strip coated with iron oxide; used to record audio or video signals or to store computer information.

- *He took along a dozen tapes to record the interview.*
- *Understanding "magnetic tape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

micro-cook *(verb)*

Cook or heat in a microwave oven.

- *In everyday English, people use "micro-cook" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "micro-cook" in real sentences.*

observation tower *(noun)*

A structure commanding a wide view of its surroundings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "observation tower."*
- *They discussed "observation tower" during the group presentation.*

organize *(verb)*

Arrange by systematic planning and united effort.

- *Organize a strike.*
- *Can you help me organize my files?*

oxygen mask *(noun)*

A breathing device that is placed over the mouth and nose; supplies oxygen from an attached storage tank.

- *He looked up "oxygen mask" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxygen mask" during the group presentation.*

press of sail *(noun)*

The greatest amount of sail that a ship can carry safely.

- *They discussed "press of sail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "press of sail."*

pressure gauge *(noun)*

Gauge for measuring and indicating fluid pressure.

- *Understanding "pressure gauge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pressure gauge" during the group presentation.*

railroad tunnel *(noun)*

A tunnel through which the railroad track runs.

- *He looked up "railroad tunnel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "railroad tunnel."*

rapid transit *(noun)*

An urban public transit system using underground or elevated trains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapid transit."*
- *He looked up "rapid transit" because he had never seen it before.*

rear of barrel *(noun)*

Opening in the rear of the barrel of a gun where bullets can be loaded.

- *The article explained what "rear of barrel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rear of barrel" during the group presentation.*

reduces *(verb)*

Be cooked until very little liquid is left.

- *In everyday English, people use "reduces" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "reduces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

rope bridge *(noun)*

A bridge consisting of ropes.

- *They discussed "rope bridge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rope bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

sanders *(noun)*

A power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop of sandpaper is moved at high speed by an electric motor.

- *Understanding “sanders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sanders” during the group presentation.*

---

sea anchor *(noun)*

Restraint consisting of a canvas covered frame that floats behind a vessel; prevents drifting or maintains the heading into a wind.

- *Understanding “sea anchor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sea anchor” to mean restraint consisting of a canvas covered frame that....*

---

shifted *(verb)*

Lay aside, abandon, or leave for another.

- *He shifted in his seat.*
- *His tone shifted.*

---

sketch block *(noun)*

A book containing sheets of paper on which sketches can be drawn.

- *The article explained what “sketch block” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sketch block.”*

---

ski cap *(noun)*

A close-fitting woolen cap; often has a tapering tail with a tassel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ski cap.”*
- *The article explained what “ski cap” means with a simple example.*

---

ski lift *(noun)*

A powered conveyance that carries skiers up a hill.

- *He looked up “ski lift” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ski lift.”*

---

spark off *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *The coach explained when to use “spark off” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spark off” in real sentences.*

---

spirit lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that burns a volatile liquid fuel such as alcohol.

- *The article explained what “spirit lamp” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “spirit lamp” during the group presentation.*

---

spy satellite *(noun)*

A satellite with sensors to detect nuclear explosions.

- *The article explained what “spy satellite” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spy satellite.”*

---

square nut *(noun)*

Nut with a square shape.

- *In class, the teacher used “square nut” to mean nut with a square shape.*
- *He looked up “square nut” because he had never seen it before.*

---

standard gauge *(noun)*

Railroad track having the standard width of 56.5 inches.

- *He looked up “standard gauge” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “standard gauge” to mean railroad track having the standard width of 56.5 inches.*

---

stanford *(noun)*

A university in California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stanford.”*

- *He looked up “stanford” because he had never seen it before.*

straight arch *(noun)*

An arch with mutually supporting voussoirs that has a straight horizontal extrados and intrados.

- *Understanding “straight arch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “straight arch.”*

sweat pants *(noun)*

Loose-fitting trousers with elastic cuffs; worn by athletes.

- *Understanding “sweat pants” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sweat pants” to mean loose-fitting trousers with elastic cuffs; worn by....*

table-tennis bat *(noun)*

Paddle used to play table tennis.

- *They discussed “table-tennis bat” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “table-tennis bat” means with a simple example.*

telegraph post *(noun)*

Tall pole supporting telephone wires.

- *Understanding “telegraph post” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “telegraph post” during the group presentation.*

toilet powder *(noun)*

A fine powder for spreading on the body (as after bathing).

- *Understanding “toilet powder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “toilet powder.”*

torture chamber *(noun)*

A room in which torture is inflicted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “torture chamber.”*
- *He looked up “torture chamber” because he had never seen it before.*

trash barrel *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *He looked up “trash barrel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trash barrel.”*

trouble shooter *(noun)*

A worker whose job is to locate and fix sources of trouble (especially in mechanical devices).

- *The article explained what “trouble shooter” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “trouble shooter” to mean a worker whose job is to locate and fix sources of....*

wooden shoe *(noun)*

A shoe carved from a single block of wood.

- *They discussed “wooden shoe” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “wooden shoe” means with a simple example.*

bed of roses *(noun)*

A flower bed in which roses are growing.

- *He looked up “bed of roses” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bed of roses” to mean a flower bed in which roses are growing.*

cattle trail *(noun)*

A trail over which cattle were driven to market.

- *The article explained what “cattle trail” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cattle trail” to mean a trail over which cattle were driven to market.*

child's room *(noun)*

A bedroom for a child.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child's room."*
- *The article explained what "child's room" means with a simple example.*

---

chin rest *(noun)*

A rest on which a violinist can place the chin.

- *Understanding "chin rest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chin rest."*

---

civic center *(noun)*

A center where the members of a community can gather for social or cultural activities.

- *They discussed "civic center" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civic center."*

---

clay pipe *(noun)*

A pipe made of clay.

- *They discussed "clay pipe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "clay pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

computing device *(noun)*

A machine for performing calculations automatically.

- *In class, the teacher used "computing device" to mean a machine for performing calculations automatically.*
- *They discussed "computing device" during the group presentation.*

---

diesel-electric *(noun)*

A locomotive driven by the electric current generated by a diesel engine.

- *In class, the teacher used "diesel-electric" to mean a locomotive driven by the electric current....*
- *They discussed "diesel-electric" during the group presentation.*

---

disk access *(noun)*

Memory access to the computer disk on which information is stored.

- *They discussed "disk access" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disk access" means with a simple example.*

---

dump truck *(noun)*

Truck whose contents can be emptied without handling; the front end of the platform can be pneumatically raised so that the load is discharged by gravity.

- *The article explained what "dump truck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dump truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electric lamp *(noun)*

A lamp powered by electricity.

- *They discussed "electric lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "electric lamp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

explosive *(noun)*

A chemical substance that undergoes a rapid chemical change (with the production of gas) on being heated or struck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "explosive."*
- *Understanding "explosive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firing mechanism *(noun)*

The action that ignites the charge in a firearm.

- *In class, the teacher used "firing mechanism" to mean the action that ignites the charge in a firearm.*
- *Understanding "firing mechanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firing pin *(noun)*

Striker that ignites the charge by striking the primer.

- *Understanding "firing pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "firing pin" means with a simple example.*

---

fish ladder *(noun)*

A series of ascending pools providing a passage for salmon to swim upstream past a dam.

- *He looked up "fish ladder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish ladder."*

---

fishing rod *(noun)*

A rod of wood or steel or fiberglass that is used in fishing to extend the fishing line.

- *The article explained what "fishing rod" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fishing rod" to mean a rod of wood or steel or fiberglass that is used....*

---

fly tent *(noun)*

A tent with a fly front.

- *Understanding "fly tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly tent."*

---

hub-and-spoke *(noun)*

A system of air transportation in which local airports offer air transportation to a central airport where long-distance flights are available.

- *Understanding "hub-and-spoke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hub-and-spoke" during the group presentation.*

---

hurricane roof *(noun)*

A deck at the top of a passenger ship.

- *The article explained what "hurricane roof" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hurricane roof" to mean a deck at the top of a passenger ship.*

---

instrument of execution *(noun)*

An instrument designed and used to take the life of a condemned person.

- *In class, the teacher used "instrument of execution" to mean an instrument designed and used to take the life of....*
- *Understanding "instrument of execution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lamp housing *(noun)*

Housing that holds a lamp (as in a movie projector).

- *They discussed "lamp housing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamp housing" to mean housing that holds a lamp (as in a movie projector).*

---

lanes *(noun)*

A well-defined track or path; for e.g. swimmers or lines of traffic.

- *The article explained what "lanes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lanes" to mean a well-defined track or path; for e.g. swimmers or....*

---

liquid soap *(noun)*

Soap in liquid form.

- *They discussed "liquid soap" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "liquid soap" means with a simple example.*

---

measuring device *(noun)*

Instrument that shows the extent or amount or quantity or degree of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "measuring device."*
- *The article explained what "measuring device" means with a simple example.*

---

missile defence system *(noun)*

Naval weaponry providing a defense system.

- *They discussed "missile defence system" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "missile defence system" to mean naval weaponry providing a defense system.*

off-licence *(noun)*

A store that sells alcoholic beverages for consumption elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "off-licence" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "off-licence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

optical device *(noun)*

A device for producing or controlling light.

- *In class, the teacher used "optical device" to mean a device for producing or controlling light.*
- *The article explained what "optical device" means with a simple example.*

organizing *(verb)*

Arrange by systematic planning and united effort.

- *Learners should practice how to use "organizing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "organizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

performs *(verb)*

Carry out or perform an action.

- *She tried to use "performs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "performs" when talking about this idea.*

poker *(noun)*

Fire iron consisting of a metal rod with a handle; used to stir a fire.

- *They discussed "poker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poker" means with a simple example.*

portal site *(noun)*

A site that the owner positions as an entrance to other sites on the internet.

- *A portal typically has search engines and free email and chat rooms etc.*
- *They discussed "portal site" during the group presentation.*

power cord *(noun)*

A cord to conduct power to an electrical appliance.

- *They discussed "power cord" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power cord" to mean a cord to conduct power to an electrical appliance.*

proving ground *(noun)*

A workplace for testing new equipment or ideas.

- *Understanding "proving ground" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proving ground" to mean a workplace for testing new equipment or ideas.*

road roller *(noun)*

Vehicle equipped with heavy wide smooth rollers for compacting roads and pavements.

- *In class, the teacher used "road roller" to mean vehicle equipped with heavy wide smooth rollers for....*
- *Understanding "road roller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roller bit *(noun)*

A drill bit that has hardened rotating rollers.

- *They discussed "roller bit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roller bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

safety arch *(noun)*

An undecorated arch that is included in order to strengthen or support a construction.

- *In class, the teacher used "safety arch" to mean an undecorated arch that is included in order to....*
- *They discussed "safety arch" during the group presentation.*

sheep pen *(noun)*

A pen for sheep.

- *In class, the teacher used "sheep pen" to mean a pen for sheep.*
- *They discussed "sheep pen" during the group presentation.*

---

shopping basket *(noun)*

A handbasket used to carry goods while shopping.

- *Understanding "shopping basket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shopping basket" means with a simple example.*

---

silk hat *(noun)*

A man's hat with a tall crown; usually covered with silk or with beaver fur.

- *He looked up "silk hat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "silk hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

space probe *(noun)*

A rocket-propelled guided missile that can escape the earth's atmosphere; makes observations of the solar system that cannot be made by terrestrial observation.

- *In class, the teacher used "space probe" to mean a rocket-propelled guided missile that can escape....*
- *He looked up "space probe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spinning top *(noun)*

A conical child's plaything tapering to a steel point on which it can be made to spin.

- *He got a bright red top and string for his birthday.*
- *They discussed "spinning top" during the group presentation.*

---

stamp battery *(noun)*

A series of stamps operated in one mortar for crushing ores.

- *In class, the teacher used "stamp battery" to mean a series of stamps operated in one mortar for....*
- *The article explained what "stamp battery" means with a simple example.*

---

telegraph key *(noun)*

Key consisting of a lever that sends a telegraph signal when it is depressed and the circuit is closed.

- *The article explained what "telegraph key" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telegraph key."*

---

tent-fly *(noun)*

Flap consisting of a piece of canvas that can be drawn back to provide entrance to a tent.

- *The article explained what "tent-fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tent-fly" to mean flap consisting of a piece of canvas that can be....*

---

vacuum bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that uses a fuel-air explosive.

- *A thermobaric bomb can create overpressures equal to an atomic bomb.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum bomb."*

---

vacuum bottle *(noun)*

Flask with double walls separated by vacuum; used to maintain substances at high or low temperatures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacuum bottle."*
- *They discussed "vacuum bottle" during the group presentation.*

---

water cart *(noun)*

Cart with a tank for water (especially with fresh water for sale).

- *The article explained what "water cart" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "water cart" during the group presentation.*

---

water hazard *(noun)*

Hazard provided by ponds of water that the golfer must avoid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water hazard."*

- *He looked up “water hazard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ace of clubs *(noun)*

The ace in the club suit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ace of clubs.”*
- *Understanding “ace of clubs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air-intake *(noun)*

A duct that admits air to be mixed with fuel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “air-intake.”*
- *The article explained what “air-intake” means with a simple example.*

---

ash-pan *(noun)*

A receptacle fitted beneath the grate in which ashes collect and are removed.

- *Understanding “ash-pan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ash-pan” to mean a receptacle fitted beneath the grate in which....*

---

assembled *(verb)*

Create by putting components or members together.

- *We assembled in the church basement.*
- *She tried to use “assembled” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

automatic rifle *(noun)*

Light machine gun.

- *They discussed “automatic rifle” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “automatic rifle.”*

---

barn door *(noun)*

The large sliding door of a barn.

- *They discussed “barn door” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “barn door” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

biology laboratory *(noun)*

A laboratory for biological research.

- *He looked up “biology laboratory” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “biology laboratory” during the group presentation.*

---

bone-ash cup *(noun)*

A small porous bowl made of bone ash used in assaying to separate precious metals from e.g. lead.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bone-ash cup.”*
- *Understanding “bone-ash cup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broken arch *(noun)*

An arch with a gap at the apex; the gap is usually filled with some decoration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “broken arch.”*
- *The article explained what “broken arch” means with a simple example.*

---

burst forth *(verb)*

Be unleashed; emerge with violence or noise.

- *He did not know how to use “burst forth” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “burst forth” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catherine wheel *(noun)*

A circular firework that spins round and round emitting colored fire.

- *In class, the teacher used “catherine wheel” to mean a circular firework that spins round and round....*
- *He looked up “catherine wheel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

celtic cross *(noun)*

A Latin cross with a ring surrounding the intersection.

- *Understanding "celtic cross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "celtic cross" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coin-operated *(adjective)*

Of devices that do not operate without the prior insertion of one or more coins.

- *A coin-operated telephone.*
- *Would you call this situation "coin-operated"? Explain why.*

---

cylinder press *(noun)*

A printing press where the type is carried on a flat bed under a cylinder that holds paper and rolls over the type.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cylinder press."*
- *The article explained what "cylinder press" means with a simple example.*

---

derby hat *(noun)*

A felt hat that is round and hard with a narrow brim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derby hat."*
- *He looked up "derby hat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expansion slot *(noun)*

(computer) a socket in a microcomputer that will accept a plug-in circuit board.

- *The PC had three slots for additional memory.*
- *They discussed "expansion slot" during the group presentation.*

---

fraction *(noun)*

A small part or item forming a piece of a whole.

- *Understanding "fraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fraction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hub-and-spoke system *(noun)*

A system of air transportation in which local airports offer air transportation to a central airport where long-distance flights are available.

- *The article explained what "hub-and-spoke system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hub-and-spoke system" to mean a system of air transportation in which local....*

---

hug-me-tight *(noun)*

A woman's fitted jacket.

- *He looked up "hug-me-tight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hug-me-tight."*

---

hunting crop *(noun)*

A short whip with a thong at the end and a handle for opening gates.

- *The article explained what "hunting crop" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hunting crop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iron collar *(noun)*

An instrument of execution for execution by strangulation.

- *They discussed "iron collar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron collar."*

---

jack ladder *(noun)*

(nautical) a hanging ladder of ropes or chains supporting wooden or metal rungs or steps.

- *They discussed "jack ladder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jack ladder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laundry truck *(noun)*

Van that picks up and delivers laundry.

- *A laundry truck stops by every week.*
- *Understanding "laundry truck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leather soap *(noun)*

A mild soap for cleansing and conditioning leather.

- *Understanding "leather soap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leather soap" means with a simple example.*

---

lifting device *(noun)*

A device for lifting heavy loads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lifting device."*
- *He looked up "lifting device" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marble *(noun)*

A small ball of glass that is used in various games.

- *The article explained what "marble" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marble."*

---

mercury cell *(noun)*

A primary cell consisting of a zinc anode and a cathode of mercury oxide and an electrolyte of potassium hydroxide.

- *They discussed "mercury cell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mercury cell" to mean a primary cell consisting of a zinc anode and a....*

---

naval research laboratory *(noun)*

The United States Navy's defense laboratory that conducts basic and applied research for the Navy in a variety of scientific and technical disciplines.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval research laboratory" to mean the united states navy's defense laboratory that....*
- *The article explained what "naval research laboratory" means with a simple example.*

---

outlet box *(noun)*

(electricity) receptacle consisting of the metal box designed for connections to a wiring system.

- *He looked up "outlet box" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outlet box."*

---

oval office *(noun)*

The office of the President of the United States in the White House.

- *In class, the teacher used "oval office" to mean the office of the president of the united states in....*
- *The article explained what "oval office" means with a simple example.*

---

patent log *(noun)*

A cigar-shaped log with rotary fins that measure the ship's speed.

- *He looked up "patent log" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "patent log" during the group presentation.*

---

phone cord *(noun)*

The telephone wire that connects to the handset.

- *He looked up "phone cord" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phone cord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preview *(noun)*

A screening for a select audience in advance of release for the general public.

- *Understanding "preview" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preview" to mean a screening for a select audience in advance of....*

---

protective covering *(noun)*

A covering that is intend to protect from damage or injury.

- *In class, the teacher used "protective covering" to mean a covering that is intend to protect from damage or....*
- *The article explained what "protective covering" means with a simple example.*

pt boat *(noun)*

A small fast unarmored and lightly armed torpedo boat; P(atrol) T(orpedo) boat.

- *He looked up "pt boat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pt boat" to mean a small fast unarmored and lightly armed torpedo....*

rapper *(noun)*

A device (usually metal and ornamental) attached by a hinge to a door.

- *Understanding "rapper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapper" to mean a device (usually metal and ornamental) attached by....*

reduced instruction set computer *(noun)*

(computer science) a kind of computer architecture that has a relatively small set of computer instructions that it can perform.

- *They discussed "reduced instruction set computer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reduced instruction set computer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sales outlet *(noun)*

A place of business for retailing goods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sales outlet."*
- *The article explained what "sales outlet" means with a simple example.*

seven wonders of the world *(noun)*

Impressive monuments created in the ancient world that were regarded with awe.

- *The article explained what "seven wonders of the world" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seven wonders of the world" to mean impressive monuments created in the ancient world....*

sketch map *(noun)*

A map drawn from observation (rather than from exact measurements) and representing the main features of an area.

- *Understanding "sketch map" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sketch map" during the group presentation.*

ski trail *(noun)*

Trail or slope prepared for skiing.

- *They discussed "ski trail" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski trail."*

slap together *(verb)*

Make hastily and carelessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "slap together" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "slap together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

solar array *(noun)*

Electrical device consisting of a large array of connected solar cells.

- *He looked up "solar array" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solar array."*

spa *(noun)*

A fashionable hotel usually in a resort area.

- *In class, the teacher used "spa" to mean a fashionable hotel usually in a resort area.*
- *The article explained what "spa" means with a simple example.*

space needle *(noun)*

A tower 605 feet tall in Seattle; a tourist attraction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "space needle."*
- *The article explained what "space needle" means with a simple example.*

spike out *(verb)*

Bring forth a spike or spikes.

- *The coach explained when to use "spike out" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "spike out" until he saw an example.*

---

stanford university *(noun)*

A university in California.

- *The article explained what "stanford university" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stanford university" to mean a university in california.*

---

statistical procedure *(noun)*

A method of analyzing or representing statistical data; a procedure for calculating a statistic.

- *In class, the teacher used "statistical procedure" to mean a method of analyzing or representing statistical....*
- *Understanding "statistical procedure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storage warehouse *(noun)*

A storehouse for goods and merchandise.

- *He looked up "storage warehouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storage warehouse."*

---

surface gauge *(noun)*

Gauge consisting of a scriber mounted on an adjustable stand; used to test the accuracy of plane surfaces.

- *Understanding "surface gauge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "surface gauge" means with a simple example.*

---

sweep away *(verb)*

Eliminate completely and without a trace.

- *Her swept her away.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sweep away" in real sentences.*

---

sweep-second *(noun)*

A second hand that is mounted on the same center as the hour and minute hand and is read on the minutes.

- *They discussed "sweep-second" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweep-second."*

---

tab *(noun)*

A short strip of material attached to or projecting from something in order to facilitate opening or identifying or handling it.

- *Pull the tab to open the can.*
- *Files with a red tab will be stored separately.*

---

toes *(noun)*

The part of footwear that provides a covering for the toes.

- *They discussed "toes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toes" to mean the part of footwear that provides a covering for....*

---

underwear *(noun)*

Undergarment worn next to the skin and under the outer garments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underwear."*
- *He looked up "underwear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

university of nebraska *(noun)*

A university in Lincoln, Nebraska.

- *In class, the teacher used "university of nebraska" to mean a university in lincoln, nebraska.*
- *They discussed "university of nebraska" during the group presentation.*

---

waste-paper basket *(noun)*

A container with an open top; for discarded paper and other rubbish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waste-paper basket."*

- *He looked up “waste-paper basket” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wholesale house *(noun)*

A sales outlet offering goods at a discounted price.

- *Understanding “wholesale house” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “wholesale house” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrist band *(noun)*

A band or bracelet worn around the wrist.

- *He looked up “wrist band” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “wrist band” during the group presentation.*

---

accessories *(noun)*

A supplementary component that improves capability.

- *Understanding “accessories” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “accessories” during the group presentation.*

---

active matrix screen *(noun)*

A type of LCD screen used for some portable computers; there is a separate circuit for each pixel.

- *The article explained what “active matrix screen” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “active matrix screen” to mean a type of lcd screen used for some portable....*

---

blank shell *(noun)*

A cartridge containing an explosive charge but no bullet.

- *Understanding “blank shell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “blank shell” means with a simple example.*

---

blend in *(verb)*

Cause (something) to be mixed with (something else).

- *At this stage of making the cake, blend in the nuts.*
- *This flavor will blend with those in your dish.*

---

boarding house *(noun)*

A private house that provides accommodations and meals for paying guests.

- *Understanding “boarding house” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “boarding house” means with a simple example.*

---

bobby pin *(noun)*

A flat wire hairpin whose prongs press tightly together; used to hold bobbed hair in place.

- *In Britain they call a bobby pin a grip.*
- *The article explained what “bobby pin” means with a simple example.*

---

brake *(noun)*

Anything that slows or hinders a process.

- *She wan not ready to put the brakes on her life with a marriage.*
- *New legislation will put the brakes on spending.*

---

cab *(noun)*

A compartment at the front of a motor vehicle or locomotive where driver sits.

- *In class, the teacher used “cab” to mean a compartment at the front of a motor vehicle or....*
- *The article explained what “cab” means with a simple example.*

---

cattle pen *(noun)*

A pen for cattle.

- *Understanding “cattle pen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cattle pen” during the group presentation.*

---

deer trail *(noun)*

A trail worn by the passage of deer.

- *He looked up "deer trail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deer trail."*

---

depot *(noun)*

A depository for goods.

- *In class, the teacher used "depot" to mean a depository for goods.*
- *Understanding "depot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

detention home *(noun)*

An institution where juvenile offenders can be held temporarily (usually under the supervision of a juvenile court).

- *They discussed "detention home" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "detention home" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

detention house *(noun)*

An institution where juvenile offenders can be held temporarily (usually under the supervision of a juvenile court).

- *Understanding "detention house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detention house" to mean an institution where juvenile offenders can be held....*

---

disposal plant *(noun)*

A plant for disposing of sewage.

- *He looked up "disposal plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disposal plant."*

---

diving dress *(noun)*

A weighted and hermetically sealed garment supplied with air; worn by underwater divers.

- *In class, the teacher used "diving dress" to mean a weighted and hermetically sealed garment supplied....*
- *They discussed "diving dress" during the group presentation.*

---

elevator *(noun)*

The airfoil on the tailplane of an aircraft that makes it ascend or descend.

- *Understanding "elevator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elevator."*

---

factories *(noun)*

A plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

- *In class, the teacher used "factories" to mean a plant consisting of one or more buildings with....*
- *Understanding "factories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fish slice *(noun)*

A food turner with a broad blade used for turning or serving fish or other food that is cooked in a frying pan.

- *Understanding "fish slice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish slice."*

---

flash-freeze *(verb)*

Freeze rapidly so as to preserve the natural juices and flavors.

- *Learners should practice how to use "flash-freeze" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flash-freeze" and when to wait.*

---

full skirt *(noun)*

A long skirt gathered at the waist.

- *He looked up "full skirt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "full skirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heat-seeking missile *(noun)*

A missile with a guidance system that directs it toward targets emitting infrared radiation (as the emissions of a jet engine).

- *The article explained what "heat-seeking missile" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "heat-seeking missile" during the group presentation.*

---

house of detention *(noun)*

An institution where juvenile offenders can be held temporarily (usually under the supervision of a juvenile court).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house of detention."*
- *He looked up "house of detention" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ink bottle *(noun)*

A bottle of ink.

- *Understanding "ink bottle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ink bottle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jungle gym *(noun)*

A structure of vertical and horizontal rods where children can climb and play.

- *Understanding "jungle gym" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jungle gym" to mean a structure of vertical and horizontal rods where....*

---

lame *(noun)*

A fabric interwoven with threads of metal.

- *She wore a gold lame dress.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lame."*

---

locker *(noun)*

A storage compartment for clothes and valuables; usually it has a lock.

- *He looked up "locker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locker."*

---

long pillow *(noun)*

A pillow that is often put across a bed underneath the regular pillows.

- *They discussed "long pillow" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "long pillow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long underwear *(noun)*

An undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece.

- *The article explained what "long underwear" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long underwear."*

---

melt down *(verb)*

Reduce or cause to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heating.

- *Melt butter.*
- *Melt down gold.*

---

missiles *(noun)*

A weapon that is forcibly thrown or projected at a targets but is not self-propelled.

- *The article explained what "missiles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "missiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motor lodge *(noun)*

A hotel for motorists; provides direct access from rooms to parking area.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor lodge" to mean a hotel for motorists; provides direct access from....*
- *The article explained what "motor lodge" means with a simple example.*

---

nail polish *(noun)*

A cosmetic lacquer that dries quickly and that is applied to the nails to color them or make them shiny.

- *The article explained what "nail polish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nail polish."*

objective lens *(noun)*

The lens or system of lenses in a telescope or microscope that is nearest the object being viewed.

- *They discussed "objective lens" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "objective lens" because he had never seen it before.*

pack tent *(noun)*

A tent that can be carried in a backpack.

- *Understanding "pack tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pack tent" to mean a tent that can be carried in a backpack.*

pepper pot *(noun)*

A shaker with a perforated top for sprinkling ground pepper.

- *The article explained what "pepper pot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pepper pot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pipes *(noun)*

A tube with a small bowl at one end; used for smoking tobacco.

- *They discussed "pipes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pipes" means with a simple example.*

portable saw *(noun)*

A circular saw that is portable and is operated with a hand grip.

- *Understanding "portable saw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "portable saw" to mean a circular saw that is portable and is operated....*

sheet pile *(noun)*

A pile in a row of piles driven side by side to retain earth or prevent seepage.

- *They discussed "sheet pile" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sheet pile" means with a simple example.*

slice bar *(noun)*

Iron bar used to loosen and rake clinkers out of furnaces.

- *They discussed "slice bar" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slice bar."*

square sail *(noun)*

A four-sided sail set beneath a horizontal yard suspended at the middle from a mast.

- *He looked up "square sail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "square sail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweep hand *(noun)*

A second hand that is mounted on the same center as the hour and minute hand and is read on the minutes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweep hand."*
- *Understanding "sweep hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tea cloth *(noun)*

A small tablecloth.

- *Understanding "tea cloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tea cloth" because he had never seen it before.*

teaches *(verb)*

Accustom gradually to some action or attitude.

- *Can you use "teaches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "teaches" and when to wait.*

telephone plug *(noun)*

A plug for connecting a telephone.

- *Understanding "telephone plug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephone plug."*

---

water cooler *(noun)*

A device for cooling and dispensing drinking water.

- *They discussed "water cooler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water cooler" to mean a device for cooling and dispensing drinking water.*

---

ace of hearts *(noun)*

The ace in the heart suit.

- *The article explained what "ace of hearts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ace of hearts" to mean the ace in the heart suit.*

---

alexander graham bell *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Scotland) of the telephone (1847-1922).

- *They discussed "alexander graham bell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alexander graham bell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

architectural plan *(noun)*

Scale drawing of a structure.

- *The plans for City Hall were on file.*
- *He looked up "architectural plan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

automobile *(noun)*

A motor vehicle with four wheels; usually propelled by an internal combustion engine.

- *They discussed "automobile" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "automobile" to mean a motor vehicle with four wheels; usually propelled....*

---

barrier strip *(noun)*

A junction unit for connecting 2 cables without the need for plugs.

- *They discussed "barrier strip" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "barrier strip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bell tent *(noun)*

A bell-shaped tent.

- *Understanding "bell tent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bell tent" to mean a bell-shaped tent.*

---

bicycle-built-for-two *(noun)*

A bicycle with two sets of pedals and two seats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bicycle-built-for-two."*
- *He looked up "bicycle-built-for-two" because he had never seen it before.*

---

birth control pill *(noun)*

A contraceptive in the form of a pill containing estrogen and progestin to inhibit ovulation and so prevent conception.

- *The article explained what "birth control pill" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "birth control pill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brake system *(noun)*

A braking device consisting of a combination of interacting parts that work to slow a motor vehicle.

- *Understanding "brake system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brake system."*

---

buzz bomb *(noun)*

A small jet-propelled winged missile that carries a bomb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buzz bomb."*

- *The article explained what "buzz bomb" means with a simple example.*

---

cart track *(noun)*

Any road or path affording passage especially a rough one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cart track."*
- *Understanding "cart track" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circular saw *(noun)*

A power saw that has a steel disk with cutting teeth on the periphery; rotates on a spindle.

- *He looked up "circular saw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "circular saw" during the group presentation.*

---

cow pen *(noun)*

A pen for cattle.

- *In class, the teacher used "cow pen" to mean a pen for cattle.*
- *The article explained what "cow pen" means with a simple example.*

---

cylinder block *(noun)*

A metal casting containing the cylinders and cooling ducts of an engine.

- *The engine had to be replaced because the block was cracked.*
- *The article explained what "cylinder block" means with a simple example.*

---

dip switch *(noun)*

(computer science) one of a set of small on-off switches mounted in computer hardware; used in place of jumpers to configure the machine for a user.

- *They discussed "dip switch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dip switch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diving suit *(noun)*

A weighted and hermetically sealed garment supplied with air; worn by underwater divers.

- *He looked up "diving suit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diving suit" during the group presentation.*

---

dull *(verb)*

Become dull or lusterless in appearance; lose shine or brightness.

- *The varnished table top dulled with time.*
- *Age had dulled the surface.*

---

electronic musical instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument that generates sounds electronically.

- *The article explained what "electronic musical instrument" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electronic musical instrument" to mean a musical instrument that generates sounds....*

---

enables *(verb)*

Render capable or able for some task.

- *The rope enables you to secure yourself when you climb the mountain.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enables" and when to wait.*

---

field artillery *(noun)*

Movable artillery (other than antiaircraft) used by armies in the field (especially for direct support of front-line troops).

- *Understanding "field artillery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "field artillery" during the group presentation.*

---

fitted sheet *(noun)*

A sheet (usually with elastic edges) tailored to fit a particular mattress.

- *The article explained what "fitted sheet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fitted sheet" to mean a sheet (usually with elastic edges) tailored to....*

---

flat arch *(noun)*

An arch with mutually supporting voussoirs that has a straight horizontal extrados and intrados.

- *They discussed "flat arch" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flat arch."*

---

flat tire *(noun)*

A deflated pneumatic tire.

- *The article explained what "flat tire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flat tire" to mean a deflated pneumatic tire.*

---

food elevator *(noun)*

A small elevator used to convey food (or other goods) from one floor of a building to another.

- *Understanding "food elevator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "food elevator" during the group presentation.*

---

fuel gauge *(noun)*

An indicator of the amount of fuel remaining in a vehicle.

- *The article explained what "fuel gauge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fuel gauge" to mean an indicator of the amount of fuel remaining in a....*

---

generator *(noun)*

An apparatus that produces a vapor or gas.

- *He was the generator of several complaints.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "generator."*

---

grind out *(verb)*

Produce in a routine or monotonous manner.

- *We have to crank out publications in order to receive funding.*
- *She tried to use "grind out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hand brake *(noun)*

A brake operated by hand; usually operates by mechanical linkage.

- *In class, the teacher used "hand brake" to mean a brake operated by hand; usually operates by....*
- *Understanding "hand brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

house of correction *(noun)*

(formerly) a jail or other place of detention for persons convicted of minor offences.

- *The article explained what "house of correction" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "house of correction" during the group presentation.*

---

idol *(noun)*

A material effigy that is worshipped.

- *He looked up "idol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "idol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

junction *(noun)*

The place where two or more things come together.

- *He looked up "junction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "junction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kick starter *(noun)*

A starter (as on a motorcycle) that is activated with the foot and the weight of the body.

- *They discussed "kick starter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kick starter" to mean a starter (as on a motorcycle) that is activated....*

---

ladder-back chair *(noun)*

A chair with a ladder-back.

- *The article explained what "ladder-back chair" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ladder-back chair."*

---

lazy susan *(noun)*

A revolving tray placed on a dining table.

- *Understanding "lazy susan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lazy susan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

locate *(verb)*

Take up residence and become established.

- *Can you locate your cousins in the Midwest?*
- *Our sense of sight enables us to locate objects in space.*

---

locks *(noun)*

A mechanism that detonates the charge of a gun.

- *In class, the teacher used "locks" to mean a mechanism that detonates the charge of a gun.*
- *Understanding "locks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

master cylinder *(noun)*

A cylinder that contains brake fluid that is compressed by a piston.

- *In class, the teacher used "master cylinder" to mean a cylinder that contains brake fluid that is....*
- *He looked up "master cylinder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

motor inn *(noun)*

A hotel for motorists; provides direct access from rooms to parking area.

- *In class, the teacher used "motor inn" to mean a hotel for motorists; provides direct access from....*
- *They discussed "motor inn" during the group presentation.*

---

opera hood *(noun)*

A large cloak worn over evening clothes.

- *The article explained what "opera hood" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "opera hood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parking meter *(noun)*

A coin-operated timer located next to a parking space; depositing money into it entitles you to park your car there for a specified length of time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parking meter."*
- *Understanding "parking meter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pencil case *(noun)*

A box for holding pencils.

- *They discussed "pencil case" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pencil case."*

---

pepper mill *(noun)*

A mill for grinding pepper.

- *He looked up "pepper mill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pepper mill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pocket lighter *(noun)*

A lighter for cigars or cigarettes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pocket lighter."*
- *They discussed "pocket lighter" during the group presentation.*

---

power brake *(noun)*

A brake on an automobile that magnifies a small force applied to the brake pedal into a proportionately larger force applied to slow or stop the vehicle.

- *Understanding "power brake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "power brake."*

prescription drug *(noun)*

A drug that is available only with written instructions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.

- *He told the doctor that he had been taking his prescription regularly.*
- *He looked up "prescription drug" because he had never seen it before.*

pulse counter *(noun)*

An electronic counter that counts the number of electric pulses.

- *The article explained what "pulse counter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pulse counter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rope yard *(noun)*

Workplace consisting of a long narrow path or shed where rope is made.

- *Understanding "rope yard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rope yard" during the group presentation.*

safety bicycle *(noun)*

Bicycle that has two wheels of equal size; pedals are connected to the rear wheel by a multiplying gear.

- *They discussed "safety bicycle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "safety bicycle" means with a simple example.*

sailing ship *(noun)*

A vessel that is powered by the wind; often having several masts.

- *They discussed "sailing ship" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sailing ship" because he had never seen it before.*

service elevator *(noun)*

An elevator designed for carrying freight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "service elevator."*
- *Understanding "service elevator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sheet bend *(noun)*

A hitch used for temporarily tying a rope to the middle of another rope (or to an eye).

- *In class, the teacher used "sheet bend" to mean a hitch used for temporarily tying a rope to the....*
- *They discussed "sheet bend" during the group presentation.*

sleeping accommodation *(noun)*

A room used primarily for sleeping.

- *They discussed "sleeping accommodation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sleeping accommodation" because he had never seen it before.*

Sports & Leisure

hobby *(noun)*

An activity that you do for pleasure in your free time.

- *Painting is a relaxing hobby for many people.*
- *His hobbies include fishing, cooking, and playing the guitar.*

team *(noun)*

A group of people who play a sport or work together against another group.

- *Our team won the basketball game by five points.*
- *She plays for the school volleyball team.*

win *(verb)*

To be the best or the first in a game, race, or competition.

- *They worked hard all season and finally won the championship.*
- *Who do you think will win the match tonight?*

game *(noun)*

An activity or sport with rules that people play for fun or competition.

- *We played a board game after dinner.*
- *The football game starts at seven.*

---

score *(noun / verb)*

The number of points in a game; to get points in a game.

- *What is the score?*
- *She scored two goals in the first half.*

---

swim *(verb)*

To move through water by moving your arms and legs.

- *The children love to swim in the pool.*
- *I swim every morning before work.*

---

run *(verb)*

To move quickly on foot.

- *He runs in the park every evening.*
- *Can you run faster than your brother?*

---

ball *(noun)*

A round object used in many sports and games.

- *Kick the ball to me!*
- *She threw the ball over the fence.*

---

park *(noun)*

A public area with grass and trees where people can walk, play, or relax.

- *We had a picnic in the park.*
- *Children are playing soccer in the park.*

---

movie *(noun)*

A story shown as moving pictures in a theater or on a screen.

- *We watched a funny movie last night.*
- *Do you want to go to the movies this weekend?*

---

music *(noun)*

Sounds arranged in a way that is pleasant to listen to, often with singing or instruments.

- *She listens to music while she studies.*
- *What kind of music do you like?*

---

dance *(verb / noun)*

To move your body to music; also, a set of such movements.

- *They danced at the wedding party.*
- *He takes dance classes on Fridays.*

---

time-out *(noun)*

A brief suspension of play.

- *Each team has two time-outs left.*
- *He looked up "time-out" because he had never seen it before.*

---

really *(adverb)*

In accordance with truth or fact or reality.

- *They don't really listen to us.*
- *Really, you shouldn't have done it.*

---

make out *(verb)*

Kiss, embrace, or fondle with sexual passion.

- *The fleeing convicts were picked out of the darkness by the watchful prison guards.*
- *I can't make out the faces in this photograph.*

---

get even *(verb)*

Take revenge or even out a score.

- *I cannot accept the defeat–I want to get even.*
- *She tried to use "get even" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

part *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *She played the part of Desdemona.*
- *He wanted to feel a part of something bigger than himself.*

---

a-team *(noun)*

A group of elite soldiers or a leadership group of advisors or workers in an organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "a-team."*
- *He looked up "a-team" because he had never seen it before.*

---

give up *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *Give up a run.*
- *Both sides have to give up some claims in these negotiations.*

---

play *(noun)*

A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage.

- *He wrote several plays but only one was produced on Broadway.*
- *The play lasted two hours.*

---

team up *(verb)*

Form a team.

- *We teamed up for this new project.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "team up" in real sentences.*

---

go game *(noun)*

A board game for two players who place counters on a grid; the object is to surround and so capture the opponent's counters.

- *Understanding "go game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "go game."*

---

first team *(noun)*

A team representing a college or university.

- *They discussed "first team" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first team" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

out of play *(adjective)*

(of a ball).

- *A ball that is out of play is dead.*
- *The speaker chose "out of play" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

play out *(verb)*

Become spent or exhausted.

- *The champion's strength played out fast.*
- *We quickly played out our strength.*

---

play up *(verb)*

Ingratiate oneself to; often with insincere behavior.

- *She is playing up to the chairman.*
- *In everyday English, people use "play up" when talking about this idea.*

give-and-go *(noun)*

A basketball maneuver; one offensive player passes the ball to another, then runs toward the basket to take a return pass.

- *In class, the teacher used "give-and-go" to mean a basketball maneuver; one offensive player passes....*
- *They discussed "give-and-go" during the group presentation.*

day game *(noun)*

A game played in daylight.

- *He looked up "day game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "day game."*

change-up *(noun)*

A baseball thrown with little velocity when the batter is expecting a fastball.

- *In class, the teacher used "change-up" to mean a baseball thrown with little velocity when the....*
- *They discussed "change-up" during the group presentation.*

run for *(verb)*

Extend or continue for a certain period of time.

- *The film runs 5 hours.*
- *The coach explained when to use "run for" and when to wait.*

run-in *(noun)*

An angry dispute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "run-in."*
- *Understanding "run-in" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

play back *(verb)*

Reproduce (a recording) on a recorder.

- *The lawyers played back the conversation to show that their client was innocent.*
- *Can you use "play back" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

run on *(verb)*

Continue uninterrupted.

- *The disease will run on unchecked.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "run on" in real sentences.*

run-on *(adjective)*

(verse) without a rhetorical pause between lines.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "run-on."*
- *The speaker chose "run-on" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

home game *(noun)*

A game played at home.

- *The article explained what "home game" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home game."*

run by *(verb)*

Pass by while running.

- *We watched children were running by.*
- *The coach explained when to use "run by" and when to wait.*

games *(noun)*

A single play of a sport or other contest.

- *They played word games.*
- *His life was all fun and games.*

play off *(verb)*

Set into opposition or rivalry.

- *Pit a chess player against the Russian champion.*
- *He plays his two children off against each other.*

---

point after *(noun)*

In American football a point awarded for a successful place kick following a touchdown.

- *In class, the teacher used "point after" to mean in american football a point awarded for a....*
- *The article explained what "point after" means with a simple example.*

---

run out *(verb)*

Use up all one's strength and energy and stop working.

- *At the end of the march, I pooped out.*
- *Our supplies finally ran out.*

---

run up *(verb)*

Make by sewing together quickly.

- *Run up a skirt.*
- *She tried to use "run up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

run-up *(noun)*

A substantial increase over a relatively short period of time.

- *The article explained what "run-up" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "run-up" during the group presentation.*

---

run-time *(noun)*

The time at which a (software or multimedia) program is run.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "run-time."*
- *The article explained what "run-time" means with a simple example.*

---

new line *(noun)*

The operation that prepares for the next character to be printed or displayed as the first character on the next line.

- *In class, the teacher used "new line" to mean the operation that prepares for the next character....*
- *The article explained what "new line" means with a simple example.*

---

play down *(verb)*

Understate the importance or quality of.

- *He played down his royal ancestry.*
- *The coach explained when to use "play down" and when to wait.*

---

make believe *(verb)*

Represent fictitiously, as in a play, or pretend to be or act like.

- *She makes like an actress.*
- *She tried to use "make believe" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

end game *(noun)*

The final stages of an extended process of negotiation.

- *The diplomatic endgame.*
- *The article explained what "end game" means with a simple example.*

---

game show *(noun)*

A television or radio program in which contestants compete for awards.

- *The article explained what "game show" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "game show" to mean a television or radio program in which contestants....*

---

long-play *(adjective)*

(used of records) playing at a slower speed and for a longer time than earlier records.

- *The speaker chose "long-play" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *A “long-play” approach may work better in this case.*

---

run into *(verb)*

Hit against; come into sudden contact with.

- *The project ran into numerous financial difficulties.*
- *I ran into the telephone pole.*

---

big game *(noun)*

Large animals that are hunted for sport.

- *He looked up “big game” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “big game.”*

---

name part *(noun)*

The role of the character after whom the play is named.

- *In class, the teacher used “name part” to mean the role of the character after whom the play is named.*
- *They discussed “name part” during the group presentation.*

---

run over *(verb)*

Injure or kill by running over, as with a vehicle.

- *Can you use “run over” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “run over” when talking about this idea.*

---

play around *(verb)*

Work with in an amateurish manner.

- *He plays around with investments but he never makes any money.*
- *He plays around a lot.*

---

away game *(noun)*

A game played away from home.

- *In class, the teacher used “away game” to mean a game played away from home.*
- *The article explained what “away game” means with a simple example.*

---

playing *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *In class, the teacher used “playing” to mean the performance of a part or role in a drama.*
- *The article explained what “playing” means with a simple example.*

---

single out *(verb)*

Treat differently on the basis of sex or race.

- *She was singled out for her outstanding performance.*
- *The coach explained when to use “single out” and when to wait.*

---

night game *(noun)*

A game played under artificial illumination at night.

- *Understanding “night game” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “night game” to mean a game played under artificial illumination at night.*

---

run off *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *The thief made off with our silver.*
- *The coach explained when to use “run off” and when to wait.*

---

no-win *(adjective)*

Certain to end in failure and disappointment.

- *A no-win situation.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “no-win” when it is certain to end in failure and disappointment.*

---

run down *(verb)*

Use up all one's strength and energy and stop working.

- *We are running down a few tips.*
- *The water ran down.*

---

run through *(verb)*

Apply thoroughly; think through.

- *We worked through an example.*
- *They run through 20 bottles of wine a week.*

---

run-down *(adjective)*

Having the spring unwound.

- *A run-down watch.*
- *A run-down neighborhood.*

---

run-through *(noun)*

An uninterrupted rehearsal.

- *The article explained what "run-through" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "run-through" during the group presentation.*

---

face off *(verb)*

Start a game by a face-off.

- *She tried to use "face off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "face off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

first half *(noun)*

The first of two halves of play.

- *They discussed "first half" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "first half" means with a simple example.*

---

part music *(noun)*

Vocal music for several voices in independent parts (usually performed without accompaniment).

- *Understanding "part music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "part music."*

---

home run *(noun)*

A base hit on which the batter scores a run.

- *The president's speech was a home run.*
- *In class, the teacher used "home run" to mean a base hit on which the batter scores a run.*

---

long run *(noun)*

A period of time sufficient for factors to work themselves out.

- *In the long run we will win.*
- *In the long run we will all be dead.*

---

long-run *(adjective)*

Relating to or extending over a relatively long time.

- *The long-run significance of the elections.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-run"? Explain why.*

---

in the long run *(adverb)*

After a very lengthy period of time.

- *She will succeed in the long run.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "in the long run" naturally.*

---

run around *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *She tried to use “run around” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “run around” until he saw an example.*

---

win over *(verb)*

Make (someone) agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something.

- *Learners should practice how to use “win over” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “win over” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

head game *(noun)*

The act of deluding; deception by creating illusory ideas.

- *He looked up “head game” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “head game” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

win back *(verb)*

Recover something or somebody that appeared to be lost.

- *We got back the money after we threatened to sue the company.*
- *He got back his son from the kidnappers.*

---

act on *(verb)*

Regulate one’s behavior in accordance with certain information, ideas, or advice.

- *The Founding Fathers acted on certain moral principles.*
- *Can you act on this matter soon?*

---

come together *(verb)*

Come together, as if in an embrace.

- *The coach explained when to use “come together” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “come together” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

party game *(noun)*

A game to amuse guests at a party.

- *In class, the teacher used “party game” to mean a game to amuse guests at a party.*
- *He looked up “party game” because he had never seen it before.*

---

play group *(noun)*

A small informal nursery group meeting for half-day sessions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “play group.”*
- *The article explained what “play group” means with a simple example.*

---

last half *(noun)*

The second of two halves of play.

- *The article explained what “last half” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “last half” to mean the second of two halves of play.*

---

end run *(noun)*

(American football) an attempt to advance the ball by running around the end of the line.

- *In class, the teacher used “end run” to mean (american football) an attempt to advance the ball....*
- *The article explained what “end run” means with a simple example.*

---

game law *(noun)*

A regulation intended to manage or preserve game animals.

- *He looked up “game law” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “game law” during the group presentation.*

---

war game *(noun)*

A simulation of a military operation intended to train military commanders or to demonstrate a situation or to test a proposed strategy.

- *He looked up “war game” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “war game” to mean a simulation of a military operation intended to....*

power play *(noun)*

A play in which there is a concentration of players in one location on the field of play.

- *They used a power play to return the kickoff.*
- *She laughed at this sexual power play and walked away.*

run away *(verb)*

Escape from the control of.

- *Industry is running away with us all.*
- *If you see this man, run!*

set to music *(verb)*

Write (music) for (a text).

- *The coach explained when to use "set to music" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "set to music" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

video game *(noun)*

A game played against a computer.

- *They discussed "video game" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "video game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

words *(noun)*

The text of a popular song or musical-comedy number.

- *He wrote both words and music.*
- *I listened to his words very closely.*

court game *(noun)*

An athletic game played on a court.

- *The article explained what "court game" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "court game" to mean an athletic game played on a court.*

mind game *(noun)*

Deliberate actions of calculated psychological manipulation intended to intimidate or confuse (usually for competitive advantage).

- *Football players try to play mind games with the opposition.*
- *The jeweler's mind game is to convince lovers that the size of a gemstone reflects the depth of their feelings.*

world series *(noun)*

Series that constitutes the playoff for the baseball championship.

- *We watched the World Series on TV.*
- *They discussed "world series" during the group presentation.*

played *(adjective)*

(of games) engaged in.

- *The loosely played game.*
- *The speaker chose "played" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

head-to-head *(adverb)*

Even or close in a race or competition or comparison.

- *The narrator describes the scene "head-to-head" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "head-to-head" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

record *(noun)*

The number of wins versus losses and ties a team has had.

- *At 9-0 they have the best record in their league.*
- *The film provided a valuable record of stage techniques.*

country music *(noun)*

A simple style of folk music heard mostly in the southern United States; usually played on stringed instruments.

- *The article explained what "country music" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "country music" during the group presentation.*

---

died *(verb)*

To be on base at the end of an inning, of a player.

- *She died from cancer.*
- *We almost died laughing during the show.*

---

force out *(noun)*

A putout of a base runner who is required to run; the putout is accomplished by holding the ball while touching the base to which the runner must advance before the runner reaches that base.

- *The shortstop got the runner at second on a force.*
- *The article explained what "force out" means with a simple example.*

---

force-out *(noun)*

A putout of a base runner who is required to run; the putout is accomplished by holding the ball while touching the base to which the runner must advance before the runner reaches that base.

- *He looked up "force-out" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "force-out" during the group presentation.*

---

second half *(noun)*

The second of two halves of play.

- *They discussed "second half" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second half."*

---

black music *(noun)*

Music created by African-American musicians; early forms were songs that had a melodic line and a strong rhythmic beat with repeated choruses.

- *In class, the teacher used "black music" to mean music created by african-american musicians; early....*
- *The article explained what "black music" means with a simple example.*

---

running time *(noun)*

The length of time that a movie or tv show runs.

- *Understanding "running time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "running time" during the group presentation.*

---

face the music *(verb)*

Accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.

- *In everyday English, people use "face the music" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "face the music" in real sentences.*

---

no-hit game *(noun)*

A game in which a pitcher allows the opposing team no hits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "no-hit game."*
- *He looked up "no-hit game" because he had never seen it before.*

---

play along *(verb)*

Perform an accompaniment to.

- *He decided to play along with the burglars for the moment.*
- *In everyday English, people use "play along" when talking about this idea.*

---

light show *(noun)*

A display of colored lights moving in shifting patterns.

- *The article explained what "light show" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light show."*

---

running back *(noun)*

(football) a back on the offensive team (a fullback or halfback) who tries to advance the ball by carrying it on plays from the line of scrimmage.

- *Understanding "running back" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "running back" during the group presentation.*

first period *(noun)*

The first division into which the play of a game is divided.

- *The article explained what "first period" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first period."*

role *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *Play its role.*
- *What is your role on the team?*

take the field *(verb)*

Go on the playing field, of a football team.

- *She tried to use "take the field" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "take the field" until he saw an example.*

game plan *(noun)*

(figurative) a carefully thought out strategy for achieving an objective in war or politics or business or personal affairs.

- *Newscasters speculated about the President's game plan for an invasion.*
- *They discussed "game plan" during the group presentation.*

round *(noun)*

The activity of playing 18 holes of golf.

- *A round of golf takes about 4 hours.*
- *The doctor goes on his rounds first thing every morning.*

follow-on *(noun)*

An immediate second innings forced on a cricket team scoring a prescribed number of runs fewer than its opponents in the first innings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "follow-on."*
- *He looked up "follow-on" because he had never seen it before.*

game of chance *(noun)*

A game that involves gambling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "game of chance."*
- *The article explained what "game of chance" means with a simple example.*

match *(noun)*

A pair of people who live together.

- *He always carries matches to light his pipe.*
- *If you drop a match in there the whole place will explode.*

run along *(verb)*

Be in line with; form a line along.

- *She tried to use "run along" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "run along" until he saw an example.*

step *(noun)*

A sequence of foot movements that make up a particular dance.

- *He taught them the waltz step.*
- *The police took steps to reduce crime.*

word game *(noun)*

Any game involving the formation or alteration or discovery of words.

- *He looked up "word game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "word game" during the group presentation.*

board game *(noun)*

A game played on a specially designed board.

- *Understanding "board game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "board game" during the group presentation.*

---

break even *(verb)*

Attain a level at which there is neither gain nor loss, as in business, gambling, or a competitive sport.

- *Can you use "break even" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "break even" until he saw an example.*

---

field game *(noun)*

An outdoor game played on a field of specified dimensions.

- *He looked up "field game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field game."*

---

ground out *(verb)*

Make an out by hitting the ball on the ground.

- *He did not know how to use "ground out" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ground out" and when to wait.*

---

hit-and-run *(adjective)*

Designed for or consisting of a brief attack followed by a quick escape.

- *Hit-and-run units.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hit-and-run."*

---

road game *(noun)*

A game played away from home.

- *In class, the teacher used "road game" to mean a game played away from home.*
- *The article explained what "road game" means with a simple example.*

---

time value *(noun)*

(music) the relative duration of a musical note.

- *Understanding "time value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "time value" because he had never seen it before.*

---

character *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *She is the main character in the novel.*
- *The radical character of our demands.*

---

match-up *(noun)*

The pairing of people or things as for comparison or competition.

- *It was a good match-up but the home team won.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "match-up."*

---

one-step *(noun)*

An early ballroom dance; precursor to the fox-trot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-step."*
- *Understanding "one-step" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

play list *(noun)*

A list of musical selections for performance or for broadcast by radio.

- *Understanding "play list" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "play list" because he had never seen it before.*

---

running game *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which a player attempts to carry the ball through or past the opposing team.

- *The coach put great emphasis on running.*
- *They discussed "running game" during the group presentation.*

---

run low *(verb)*

To be spent or finished.

- *Gas is running low at the gas stations in the Midwest.*
- *In everyday English, people use "run low" when talking about this idea.*

---

run short *(verb)*

To be spent or finished.

- *Gas is running low at the gas stations in the Midwest.*
- *In everyday English, people use "run short" when talking about this idea.*

---

short-run *(adjective)*

Relating to or extending over a limited period.

- *Short-run planning.*
- *Students compared "short-run" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

word play *(noun)*

Playing on words or speech sounds.

- *Understanding "word play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "word play" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perfect game *(noun)*

A game in which a pitcher does not allow any opposing player to reach base.

- *They discussed "perfect game" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "perfect game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shot put *(noun)*

An athletic competition in which a heavy metal ball is hurled as far as possible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shot put."*
- *He looked up "shot put" because he had never seen it before.*

---

two-step *(noun)*

A ballroom dance in duple meter; marked by sliding steps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "two-step."*
- *He looked up "two-step" because he had never seen it before.*

---

force play *(noun)*

A putout of a base runner who is required to run; the putout is accomplished by holding the ball while touching the base to which the runner must advance before the runner reaches that base.

- *The shortstop got the runner at second on a force.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "force play."*

---

fun run *(noun)*

A footrace run for fun (often including runners who are sponsored for a charity).

- *In class, the teacher used "fun run" to mean a footrace run for fun (often including runners who....*
- *He looked up "fun run" because he had never seen it before.*

---

program music *(noun)*

Musical compositions intended to evoke images or remind the listener of events.

- *They discussed "program music" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "program music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

race *(verb)*

To work as fast as possible towards a goal, sometimes in competition with others.

- *The cars raced down the street.*
- *Let's race and see who gets there first.*

running play *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which a player attempts to carry the ball through or past the opposing team.

- *The coach put great emphasis on running.*
- *The article explained what "running play" means with a simple example.*

die *(verb)*

To be on base at the end of an inning, of a player.

- *She died from cancer.*
- *Martyrs may die every day for their faith.*

second period *(noun)*

The second division into which the play of a game is divided.

- *The article explained what "second period" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second period" to mean the second division into which the play of a game....*

starting *(noun)*

A turn to be a starter (in a game at the beginning).

- *His starting meant that the coach thought he was one of their best linemen.*
- *In class, the teacher used "starting" to mean a turn to be a starter (in a game at the beginning).*

coming into court *(noun)*

Formal attendance (in court or at a hearing) of a party in an action.

- *Understanding "coming into court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coming into court" to mean formal attendance (in court or at a hearing) of a....*

period of play *(noun)*

(in games or plays or other performances) the time during which play proceeds.

- *Rain stopped play in the 4th inning.*
- *Understanding "period of play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

set shot *(noun)*

A two-handed basketball shot from a stationary position.

- *In class, the teacher used "set shot" to mean a two-handed basketball shot from a stationary position.*
- *Understanding "set shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seven-up *(noun)*

A form of all fours in which a total of seven points is game.

- *The article explained what "seven-up" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seven-up" to mean a form of all fours in which a total of seven....*

department of music *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching music and music appreciation.

- *Understanding "department of music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "department of music" means with a simple example.*

film company *(noun)*

A company that makes, advertises, and distributes movies.

- *The article explained what "film company" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "film company" during the group presentation.*

love match *(noun)*

A marriage for love's sake; not an arranged marriage.

- *They discussed "love match" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "love match" means with a simple example.*

mark *(noun)*

A symbol of disgrace or infamy; –Genesis.

- *And the Lord set a mark upon Cain.*
- *She made good marks in algebra.*

---

music department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching music and music appreciation.

- *The article explained what "music department" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "music department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

r and b *(noun)*

A combination of blues and jazz that was developed in the United States by Black musicians; an important precursor of rock 'n' roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "r and b."*
- *He looked up "r and b" because he had never seen it before.*

---

run across *(verb)*

Come together.

- *The coach explained when to use "run across" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "run across" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

field general *(noun)*

(American football) the position of the football player in the backfield who directs the offensive play of his team.

- *He looked up "field general" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field general" to mean (american football) the position of the football....*

---

film making *(noun)*

The production of movies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "film making."*
- *The article explained what "film making" means with a simple example.*

---

little league *(noun)*

A commercially sponsored baseball league for players between 8 and 12 years of age.

- *They discussed "little league" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "little league" to mean a commercially sponsored baseball league for....*

---

show bill *(noun)*

A poster advertising a show or play.

- *In class, the teacher used "show bill" to mean a poster advertising a show or play.*
- *Understanding "show bill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

world cup *(noun)*

A soccer tournament held every four years between national soccer teams to determine a world champion.

- *In class, the teacher used "world cup" to mean a soccer tournament held every four years between....*
- *He looked up "world cup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allowed *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *Mandela was allowed few visitors in prison.*
- *The camera store owner allowed me $50 on my old camera.*

---

be on the ball *(verb)*

Be well-informed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "be on the ball" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "be on the ball" until he saw an example.*

---

have a ball *(verb)*

Enjoy oneself greatly.

- *We had a ball at the party and didn't come home until 2 AM.*

- *She tried to use “have a ball” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

match game *(noun)*

An international championship match.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “match game.”*
- *The article explained what “match game” means with a simple example.*

---

military music *(noun)*

Brisk marching music suitable for troops marching in a military parade.

- *In class, the teacher used “military music” to mean brisk marching music suitable for troops marching....*
- *He looked up “military music” because he had never seen it before.*

---

whole rest *(noun)*

A musical rest equal in duration to four beats in common time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “whole rest.”*
- *Understanding “whole rest” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

write in *(verb)*

Cast a vote by inserting a name that does not appear on the ballot.

- *The coach explained when to use “write in” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “write in” in real sentences.*

---

write-in *(noun)*

A vote cast by writing in the name of a candidate who is not listed on the ballot.

- *They discussed “write-in” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “write-in” means with a simple example.*

---

ball up *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ball up” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “ball up” and when to wait.*

---

big league *(noun)*

The most important league in any sport (especially baseball).

- *They discussed “big league” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “big league” means with a simple example.*

---

break water *(verb)*

Show the fins above the water while swimming.

- *The coach explained when to use “break water” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “break water” until he saw an example.*

---

no ball *(noun)*

Unlawfully delivered ball in cricket.

- *The umpire called it a no ball.*
- *He looked up “no ball” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pick-off *(noun)*

A baseball play in which a base runner is caught off base and tagged out.

- *The article explained what “pick-off” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pick-off” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

time-ball *(noun)*

A ball that slides down a staff to show a fixed time; especially at an observatory.

- *They discussed “time-ball” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “time-ball” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allow *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *This sealed door won't allow the water come into the basement.*
- *I cannot allow you to see your exam.*

---

c major *(noun)*

(music) the major scale having no sharps or flats.

- *Understanding "c major" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "c major" means with a simple example.*

---

football game *(noun)*

Any of various games played with a ball (round or oval) in which two teams try to kick or carry or propel the ball into each other's goal.

- *The article explained what "football game" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "football game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half rest *(noun)*

A musical rest having the time value of half a whole rest or equal in duration to two beats in common time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half rest."*
- *They discussed "half rest" during the group presentation.*

---

movie making *(noun)*

The production of movies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movie making."*
- *The article explained what "movie making" means with a simple example.*

---

play reading *(noun)*

Performance of a play by a group of readers.

- *In class, the teacher used "play reading" to mean performance of a play by a group of readers.*
- *Understanding "play reading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

service break *(noun)*

A tennis game won on the opponent's service.

- *In class, the teacher used "service break" to mean a tennis game won on the opponent's service.*
- *He looked up "service break" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ball over *(verb)*

Surprise greatly; knock someone's socks off.

- *He did not know how to use "ball over" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "ball over" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

church music *(noun)*

Genre of music composed for performance as part of religious ceremonies.

- *Understanding "church music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "church music" because he had never seen it before.*

---

football team *(noun)*

A team that plays football.

- *He looked up "football team" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "football team" during the group presentation.*

---

match play *(noun)*

Golf scoring by holes won.

- *They discussed "match play" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "match play" means with a simple example.*

---

miles *(noun)*

A footrace extending one mile.

- *He looked up “miles” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “miles.”*

---

music director *(noun)*

The person who leads a musical group.

- *The article explained what “music director” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “music director.”*

---

bank run *(noun)*

The concerted action of depositors who try to withdraw their money from a bank because they think it will fail.

- *They discussed “bank run” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bank run” means with a simple example.*

---

beat out *(verb)*

Come out better in a competition, race, or conflict.

- *Agassi beat Becker in the tennis championship.*
- *We beat the competition.*

---

football play *(noun)*

(American football) a play by the offensive team.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “football play.”*
- *Understanding “football play” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

match point *(noun)*

(tennis) the final point needed to win a match (especially in tennis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “match point.”*
- *Understanding “match point” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

music stand *(noun)*

A light stand for holding sheets of printed music.

- *They discussed “music stand” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “music stand” means with a simple example.*

---

press run *(noun)*

The period that presses run to produce an issue of a newspaper.

- *In class, the teacher used “press run” to mean the period that presses run to produce an issue of....*
- *Understanding “press run” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

own goal *(noun)*

(soccer) a goal that results when a player inadvertently knocks the ball into the goal he is defending.

- *The own goal cost them the game.*
- *They discussed “own goal” during the group presentation.*

---

playing period *(noun)*

(in games or plays or other performances) the time during which play proceeds.

- *The article explained what “playing period” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “playing period” to mean (in games or plays or other performances) the time....*

---

double back *(verb)*

Retrace one’s course.

- *The hikers got into a storm and had to turn back.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “double back” in real sentences.*

---

line drive *(noun)*

(baseball) a hit that flies straight out from the batter.

- *The batter hit a liner to the shortstop.*
- *He looked up “line drive” because he had never seen it before.*

practice game *(noun)*

A game whose outcome is not recorded in the season's standing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "practice game."*
- *He looked up "practice game" because he had never seen it before.*

table game *(noun)*

A game that is played on a table.

- *Understanding "table game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "table game" during the group presentation.*

teams *(noun)*

A cooperative unit (especially in sports).

- *He looked up "teams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teams."*

waiting game *(noun)*

A strategy of delay.

- *The article explained what "waiting game" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waiting game."*

american football *(noun)*

A game played by two teams of 11 players on a rectangular field 100 yards long; teams try to get possession of the ball and advance it across the opponents goal line in a series of (running or passing) plays.

- *They discussed "american football" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "american football" means with a simple example.*

ball game *(noun)*

A field game played with a ball (especially baseball).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ball game."*
- *He looked up "ball game" because he had never seen it before.*

c and w *(noun)*

A simple style of folk music heard mostly in the southern United States; usually played on stringed instruments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "c and w."*
- *They discussed "c and w" during the group presentation.*

card game *(noun)*

A game played with playing cards.

- *In class, the teacher used "card game" to mean a game played with playing cards.*
- *He looked up "card game" because he had never seen it before.*

extra time *(noun)*

Playing time beyond regulation, to break a tie.

- *The article explained what "extra time" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extra time" to mean playing time beyond regulation, to break a tie.*

final cut *(noun)*

The final edited version of a movie as approved by the director and producer.

- *He looked up "final cut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "final cut" during the group presentation.*

serious music *(noun)*

Traditional genre of music conforming to an established form and appealing to critical interest and developed musical taste.

- *They discussed "serious music" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "serious music" means with a simple example.*

whole step *(noun)*

A musical interval of two semitones.

- *They discussed “whole step” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “whole step.”*

---

drop back *(verb)*

Take position in the rear, as in a military formation or in the line of scrimmage in football.

- *The defender dropped back behind his teammate.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “drop back” in real sentences.*

---

half step *(noun)*

The musical interval between adjacent keys on a keyboard instrument.

- *They discussed “half step” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “half step” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

little-league team *(noun)*

A team that plays in a little league.

- *They discussed “little-league team” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “little-league team” because he had never seen it before.*

---

show card *(noun)*

A poster advertising a show or play.

- *The article explained what “show card” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “show card” to mean a poster advertising a show or play.*

---

final period *(noun)*

The final division into which the play of a game is divided.

- *The article explained what “final period” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “final period.”*

---

music paper *(noun)*

Paper with lines appropriate for writing music.

- *The article explained what “music paper” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “music paper” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

play-box *(noun)*

A box for a child’s toys and personal things (especially at a boarding school).

- *Understanding “play-box” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “play-box” during the group presentation.*

---

popular music *(noun)*

Any genre of music having wide appeal (but usually only for a short time).

- *He looked up “popular music” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “popular music.”*

---

white race *(noun)*

A light-skinned race.

- *He looked up “white race” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white race.”*

---

ahead of the game *(adverb)*

In an advantageous position.

- *She’s ahead of the game.*
- *Using “ahead of the game” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

black race *(noun)*

A dark-skinned race.

- *He looked up “black race” because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "black race" to mean a dark-skinned race.*

---

car race *(noun)*

A race between (usually high-performance) automobiles.

- *The article explained what "car race" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "car race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half title *(noun)*

A first page of some books displaying only the title of the book.

- *They discussed "half title" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half title."*

---

race car *(noun)*

A fast car that competes in races.

- *The article explained what "race car" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "race car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dead march *(noun)*

A slow march to be played for funeral processions.

- *They discussed "dead march" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead march" to mean a slow march to be played for funeral processions.*

---

double-team *(verb)*

Cover with two defensive players.

- *He did not know how to use "double-team" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "double-team" in real sentences.*

---

fair game *(noun)*

A person who is the aim of an attack (especially a victim of ridicule or exploitation) by some hostile person or influence.

- *Everyone was fair game.*
- *Understanding "fair game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

music box *(noun)*

Produces music by means of pins on a revolving cylinder that strike the tuned teeth of a comb-like metal plate.

- *In class, the teacher used "music box" to mean produces music by means of pins on a revolving....*
- *The article explained what "music box" means with a simple example.*

---

rock group *(noun)*

A band of musicians who play rock'n'roll music.

- *In class, the teacher used "rock group" to mean a band of musicians who play rock'n'roll music.*
- *Understanding "rock group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

double play *(noun)*

The act of getting two players out on one play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double play."*
- *He looked up "double play" because he had never seen it before.*

---

major league *(noun)*

The most important league in any sport (especially baseball).

- *Understanding "major league" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "major league."*

---

mine run *(adjective)*

Not special in any way.

- *Run-of-the-mill boxing.*
- *Your run-of-the-mine college graduate.*

---

numbers game *(noun)*

An illegal daily lottery.

- *In class, the teacher used "numbers game" to mean an illegal daily lottery.*
- *The article explained what "numbers game" means with a simple example.*

---

piece of music *(noun)*

A musical work that has been created.

- *Understanding "piece of music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piece of music" to mean a musical work that has been created.*

---

race problem *(noun)*

A social and political problem caused by conflict between races occupying the same or adjacent regions.

- *Understanding "race problem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "race problem."*

---

rock music *(noun)*

A genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm-and-blues with white country-and-western.

- *Rock is a generic term for the range of styles that evolved out of rock'n'roll.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rock music" to mean a genre of popular music originating in the 1950s;....*

---

run a risk *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *Can you use "run a risk" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "run a risk" and when to wait.*

---

run-of-the-mine *(adjective)*

Not special in any way.

- *Your run-of-the-mine college graduate.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "run-of-the-mine."*

---

starting post *(noun)*

A post marking the starting point of a race (especially a horse race).

- *In class, the teacher used "starting post" to mean a post marking the starting point of a race....*
- *He looked up "starting post" because he had never seen it before.*

---

choose up *(verb)*

Form sides, as for a game.

- *She tried to use "choose up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "choose up" until he saw an example.*

---

computer game *(noun)*

A game played against a computer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computer game."*
- *Understanding "computer game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

driving *(noun)*

Hitting a golf ball off of a tee with a driver.

- *They discussed "driving" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "driving" means with a simple example.*

---

no-win situation *(noun)*

A situation in which a favorable outcome is impossible; you are bound to lose whatever you do.

- *He looked up "no-win situation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "no-win situation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

records *(noun)*

The number of wins versus losses and ties a team has had.

- *Coffee production last year broke all previous records.*
- *He looked up "records" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shown *(verb)*

Finish third or better in a horse or dog race.

- *Can you use "shown" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "shown" until he saw an example.*

---

talking picture *(noun)*

A movie with synchronized speech and singing.

- *In class, the teacher used "talking picture" to mean a movie with synchronized speech and singing.*
- *He looked up "talking picture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whole note *(noun)*

A musical note having the longest time value (equal to four beats in common time).

- *They discussed "whole note" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whole note" to mean a musical note having the longest time value (equal....*

---

american football game *(noun)*

A game played by two teams of 11 players on a rectangular field 100 yards long; teams try to get possession of the ball and advance it across the opponents goal line in a series of (running or passing) plays.

- *The article explained what "american football game" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american football game."*

---

bank shot *(noun)*

A basketball shot that bounces off of the backboard before passing through the hoop.

- *Understanding "bank shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank shot" to mean a basketball shot that bounces off of the backboard....*

---

cup final *(noun)*

The final match of any cup competition (such as the annual final of the English soccer competition at Wembley).

- *In class, the teacher used "cup final" to mean the final match of any cup competition (such as the....*
- *He looked up "cup final" because he had never seen it before.*

---

film industry *(noun)*

The entertainment industries involved in producing and distributing movies.

- *He looked up "film industry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "film industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half note *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of half a whole note.

- *They discussed "half note" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "half note" because he had never seen it before.*

---

human race *(noun)*

All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.

- *She always used 'humankind' because 'mankind' seemed to slight the women.*
- *Understanding "human race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

people of color *(noun)*

A race with skin pigmentation different from the white race (especially Blacks).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "people of color."*
- *He looked up "people of color" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sit out *(verb)*

Not participate in (an activity, such as a dance or a sports event).

- *He sat out the game.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sit out" and when to wait.*

water gas *(noun)*

A mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide with small amounts of other gases; made by blowing steam over hot coke or coal.

- *In class, the teacher used "water gas" to mean a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide with....*
- *The article explained what "water gas" means with a simple example.*

base hit *(noun)*

(baseball) the successful act of striking a baseball in such a way that the batter reaches base safely.

- *In class, the teacher used "base hit" to mean (baseball) the successful act of striking a....*
- *They discussed "base hit" during the group presentation.*

characters *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *The Greek alphabet has 24 characters.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characters" to mean an actor's portrayal of someone in a play.*

country and western *(noun)*

A simple style of folk music heard mostly in the southern United States; usually played on stringed instruments.

- *The article explained what "country and western" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "country and western" during the group presentation.*

cross country *(noun)*

A long race run over open country.

- *In class, the teacher used "cross country" to mean a long race run over open country.*
- *The article explained what "cross country" means with a simple example.*

movie film *(noun)*

Photographic film several hundred feet long and wound on a spool; to be used in a movie camera.

- *He looked up "movie film" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movie film."*

stuff shot *(noun)*

A basketball shot in which the basketball is propelled downward into the basket.

- *He looked up "stuff shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stuff shot."*

extra point *(noun)*

In American football a point awarded for a successful place kick following a touchdown.

- *In class, the teacher used "extra point" to mean in american football a point awarded for a....*
- *The article explained what "extra point" means with a simple example.*

go fish *(noun)*

A card game for two players who try to assemble books of cards by asking the opponent for particular cards.

- *In class, the teacher used "go fish" to mean a card game for two players who try to assemble....*
- *He looked up "go fish" because he had never seen it before.*

movie industry *(noun)*

The entertainment industries involved in producing and distributing movies.

- *He looked up "movie industry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "movie industry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

movie star *(noun)*

A star who plays leading roles in the cinema.

- *He looked up "movie star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movie star."*

nine *(noun)*

A team of professional baseball players who play and travel together.

- *In class, the teacher used "nine" to mean a team of professional baseball players who play....*
- *The article explained what "nine" means with a simple example.*

---

on camera *(adverb)*

Within range of a movie or television camera.

- *The senator didn't realize that he was speaking on camera.*
- *He answered "on camera," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

truly *(adverb)*

In accordance with truth or fact or reality.

- *She was now truly American.*
- *We are truly sorry for the inconvenience.*

---

carry over *(verb)*

Transport from one place or state to another.

- *Adam would have been carried over into the life eternal.*
- *Can you use "carry over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

defense team *(noun)*

The defendant and his legal advisors collectively.

- *The defense called for a mistrial.*
- *The article explained what "defense team" means with a simple example.*

---

putting *(noun)*

Hitting a golf ball that is on the green using a putter.

- *His putting let him down today; he didn't sink a single putt over three feet.*
- *They discussed "putting" during the group presentation.*

---

showed *(verb)*

Finish third or better in a horse or dog race.

- *The mathematician showed the validity of the conjecture.*
- *The blood test showed that he was the father.*

---

test match *(noun)*

An international championship match.

- *The article explained what "test match" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "test match" during the group presentation.*

---

ball of fire *(noun)*

A highly energetic and indefatigable person.

- *In class, the teacher used "ball of fire" to mean a highly energetic and indefatigable person.*
- *Understanding "ball of fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

big band *(noun)*

A large dance or jazz band usually featuring improvised solos by lead musicians.

- *They discussed "big band" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "big band" to mean a large dance or jazz band usually featuring....*

---

fast break *(noun)*

(basketball) a rapid dash to get a shot as soon as possible after taking possession of the ball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fast break."*
- *They discussed "fast break" during the group presentation.*

---

football player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays American football.

- *In class, the teacher used "football player" to mean an athlete who plays american football.*

- *The article explained what “football player” means with a simple example.*

winning post *(noun)*

The post at the end of a racecourse.

- *In class, the teacher used “winning post” to mean the post at the end of a racecourse.*
- *They discussed “winning post” during the group presentation.*

art rock *(noun)*

A style of rock music that emerged in the 1970s; associated with attempts to combine rock with jazz and other forms; intended for listening and not dancing.

- *He looked up “art rock” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “art rock.”*

field goal *(noun)*

A score in basketball made by throwing the ball through the hoop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “field goal.”*
- *The article explained what “field goal” means with a simple example.*

game fish *(noun)*

Any fish providing sport for the angler.

- *He looked up “game fish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “game fish.”*

major-league team *(noun)*

A team that plays in a major league.

- *Understanding “major-league team” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “major-league team” because he had never seen it before.*

ball field *(noun)*

The baseball playing field.

- *They discussed “ball field” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ball field.”*

bar line *(noun)*

A vertical line before the accented beat marking the boundary between musical bars.

- *The article explained what “bar line” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bar line” during the group presentation.*

brand *(noun)*

A symbol of disgrace or infamy; –Genesis.

- *There’s a new brand of hero in the movies now.*
- *The article explained what “brand” means with a simple example.*

dance music *(noun)*

A genre of popular music composed for ballroom dancing.

- *He looked up “dance music” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dance music” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fourth *(noun)*

The musical interval between one note and another four notes away from it.

- *He looked up “fourth” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “fourth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

throw-in *(noun)*

(rugby) an act or instance of throwing a ball in to put it into play.

- *Understanding “throw-in” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “throw-in” because he had never seen it before.*

title role *(noun)*

The role of the character after whom the play is named.

- *He looked up "title role" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "title role" to mean the role of the character after whom the play is named.*

---

track meet *(noun)*

A track and field competition between two or more teams.

- *Understanding "track meet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "track meet" during the group presentation.*

---

country-dance *(noun)*

A type of folk dance in which couples are arranged in sets or face one another in a line.

- *Understanding "country-dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "country-dance" to mean a type of folk dance in which couples are arranged....*

---

first-place finish *(noun)*

A finish in first place (as in a race).

- *They discussed "first-place finish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first-place finish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

football league *(noun)*

A league of football teams.

- *He looked up "football league" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "football league."*

---

game equipment *(noun)*

Equipment or apparatus used in playing a game.

- *He looked up "game equipment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "game equipment" during the group presentation.*

---

game theory *(noun)*

(economics) a theory of competition stated in terms of gains and losses among opposing players.

- *They discussed "game theory" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "game theory."*

---

high mass *(noun)*

A solemn and elaborate Mass with music.

- *Understanding "high mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "high mass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

score out *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *The coach explained when to use "score out" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "score out" until he saw an example.*

---

war dance *(noun)*

A ceremonial dance performed before a battle or after a victory.

- *They discussed "war dance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war dance."*

---

ball club *(noun)*

A team of professional baseball players who play and travel together.

- *Each club played six home games with teams in its own division.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ball club."*

---

know the score *(verb)*

Be well-informed.

- *The coach explained when to use "know the score" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "know the score" in real sentences.*

---

soul *(noun)*

A secular form of gospel that was a major Black musical genre in the 1960s and 1970s.

- *Soul was politically significant during the Civil Rights movement.*
- *The soul of honor.*

---

title page *(noun)*

A page of a book displaying the title and author and publisher.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "title page."*
- *Understanding "title page" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

track and field *(noun)*

Participating in athletic sports performed on a running track or on the field associated with it.

- *He looked up "track and field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "track and field."*

---

air-ship *(verb)*

Transport (cargo) by air.

- *He did not know how to use "air-ship" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "air-ship" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ball boy *(noun)*

A boy who retrieves balls for tennis players.

- *They discussed "ball boy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ball boy" to mean a boy who retrieves balls for tennis players.*

---

dance of death *(noun)*

A medieval dance in which a skeleton representing death leads a procession of others to the grave.

- *In class, the teacher used "dance of death" to mean a medieval dance in which a skeleton representing....*
- *He looked up "dance of death" because he had never seen it before.*

---

free agency *(noun)*

(sports) the state of a professional athlete who is free to negotiate a contract to play for any team.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free agency."*
- *Understanding "free agency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

review article *(noun)*

An essay or article that gives a critical evaluation (as of a book or play).

- *Understanding "review article" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "review article" to mean an essay or article that gives a critical....*

---

track record *(noun)*

The fastest time ever recorded for a specific distance at a particular racetrack.

- *The track record for the mile and a half at Belmont is 2 minutes 24 seconds held by Secretariat since 1973.*
- *The lawyer has a good record.*

---

drop shot *(noun)*

A soft return so that the tennis ball drops abruptly after crossing the net.

- *The article explained what "drop shot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "drop shot" during the group presentation.*

---

ground ball *(noun)*

(baseball) a hit that travels along the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "ground ball" to mean (baseball) a hit that travels along the ground.*
- *They discussed "ground ball" during the group presentation.*

movies *(noun)*

A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

- *They discussed "movies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "movies."*

note value *(noun)*

(music) the relative duration of a musical note.

- *The article explained what "note value" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "note value" to mean (music) the relative duration of a musical note.*

pop group *(noun)*

A group that plays pop music.

- *In class, the teacher used "pop group" to mean a group that plays pop music.*
- *The article explained what "pop group" means with a simple example.*

music hall *(noun)*

A variety show with songs and comic acts etc.

- *He looked up "music hall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "music hall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pop music *(noun)*

Music of general appeal to teenagers; a bland watered-down version of rock'n'roll with more rhythm and harmony and an emphasis on romantic love.

- *In class, the teacher used "pop music" to mean music of general appeal to teenagers; a bland....*
- *He looked up "pop music" because he had never seen it before.*

professional football *(noun)*

Football played for pay.

- *In class, the teacher used "professional football" to mean football played for pay.*
- *The article explained what "professional football" means with a simple example.*

russian bank *(noun)*

Solitaire with two players using separate packs.

- *They discussed "russian bank" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "russian bank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

second-place finish *(noun)*

A finish in second place (as in a race).

- *They discussed "second-place finish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second-place finish" because he had never seen it before.*

sound effect *(noun)*

An effect that imitates a sound called for in the script of a play.

- *In class, the teacher used "sound effect" to mean an effect that imitates a sound called for in the....*
- *The article explained what "sound effect" means with a simple example.*

trial run *(noun)*

Trying something to find out about it.

- *A sample for ten days free trial.*
- *A trial of progesterone failed to relieve the pain.*

won-lost record *(noun)*

(sports) a record of win versus losses.

- *In class, the teacher used "won-lost record" to mean (sports) a record of win versus losses.*
- *The article explained what "won-lost record" means with a simple example.*

free throw *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *In class, the teacher used "free throw" to mean an unhindered basketball shot from the foul line;....*
- *The article explained what "free throw" means with a simple example.*

---

religious music *(noun)*

Genre of music composed for performance as part of religious ceremonies.

- *Understanding "religious music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious music."*

---

theory of games *(noun)*

(economics) a theory of competition stated in terms of gains and losses among opposing players.

- *They discussed "theory of games" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theory of games."*

---

association football *(noun)*

A football game in which two teams of 11 players try to kick or head a ball into the opponents' goal.

- *In class, the teacher used "association football" to mean a football game in which two teams of 11 players....*
- *The article explained what "association football" means with a simple example.*

---

cards *(noun)*

A game played with playing cards.

- *He collected cards and traded them with the other boys.*
- *The managers presented their cards to the umpire at home plate.*

---

hair ball *(noun)*

A compact mass of hair that forms in the alimentary canal (especially in the stomach of animals as a result of licking fur).

- *They discussed "hair ball" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hair ball" to mean a compact mass of hair that forms in the alimentary....*

---

song and dance *(noun)*

An interesting but highly implausible story; often told as an excuse.

- *The article explained what "song and dance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "song and dance."*

---

approach shot *(noun)*

A relatively short golf shot intended to put the ball onto the putting green.

- *He lost the hole when his approach rolled over the green.*
- *He looked up "approach shot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

draw play *(noun)*

(American football) the quarterback moves back as if to pass and then hands the ball to the fullback who is running toward the line of scrimmage.

- *In class, the teacher used "draw play" to mean (american football) the quarterback moves back as....*
- *Understanding "draw play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earth-ball *(noun)*

Any of various highly prized edible subterranean fungi of the genus Tuber; grow naturally in southwestern Europe.

- *He looked up "earth-ball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earth-ball."*

---

send a message *(verb)*

Give or constitute a signal, not necessarily verbally.

- *The lack of good teachers sends a strong message to all parents in the community.*
- *She tried to use "send a message" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

break dance *(noun)*

A form of solo dancing that involves rapid acrobatic moves in which different parts of the body touch the ground; normally performed to the rhythm of rap music.

- *In class, the teacher used "break dance" to mean a form of solo dancing that involves rapid....*

- *The article explained what “break dance” means with a simple example.*

---

break-dance *(verb)*

Do a break dance.

- *Can you use “break-dance” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “break-dance” until he saw an example.*

---

daily double *(noun)*

A single bet on two horse races in the same day.

- *He looked up “daily double” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daily double.”*

---

line score *(noun)*

A summary of the scoring in a game (usually in tabular form).

- *In class, the teacher used “line score” to mean a summary of the scoring in a game (usually in....*
- *The article explained what “line score” means with a simple example.*

---

low mass *(noun)*

A Mass recited without music.

- *Understanding “low mass” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “low mass.”*

---

military band *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing brass and woodwind and percussion instruments.

- *He looked up “military band” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “military band” to mean a group of musicians playing brass and woodwind and....*

---

place bet *(noun)*

A bet that a horse will finish a race no worse than second.

- *In class, the teacher used “place bet” to mean a bet that a horse will finish a race no worse than....*
- *The article explained what “place bet” means with a simple example.*

---

safety match *(noun)*

A paper match that strikes only on a specially prepared surface.

- *The article explained what “safety match” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “safety match” to mean a paper match that strikes only on a specially....*

---

team spirit *(noun)*

The spirit of a group that makes the members want the group to succeed.

- *In class, the teacher used “team spirit” to mean the spirit of a group that makes the members want....*
- *He looked up “team spirit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

eight ball *(noun)*

A black pool ball bearing the number 8; should be the last to go in certain pool games.

- *In class, the teacher used “eight ball” to mean a black pool ball bearing the number 8; should be....*
- *He looked up “eight ball” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ground rule *(noun)*

(baseball) a special rule (as in baseball) dealing with situations that arise due to the nature of the playing grounds.

- *They discussed “ground rule” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ground rule” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

major-league club *(noun)*

A team that plays in a major league.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “major-league club.”*
- *He looked up “major-league club” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sport *(noun)*

A person known for the way she (or he) behaves when teased or defeated or subjected to trying circumstances.

- *A good sport.*
- *A poor sport.*

---

stress *(noun)*

The relative prominence of a syllable or musical note (especially with regard to stress or pitch).

- *He put the stress on the wrong syllable.*
- *Stress is a vasoconstrictor.*

---

dance step *(noun)*

A sequence of foot movements that make up a particular dance.

- *He taught them the waltz step.*
- *They discussed "dance step" during the group presentation.*

---

horse around *(verb)*

Indulge in horseplay.

- *Enough horsing around–let's get back to work!*
- *She tried to use "horse around" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

round dance *(noun)*

A ballroom dance characterized by revolving movement.

- *They discussed "round dance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "round dance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sports page *(noun)*

Any page in the sports section of a newspaper.

- *In class, the teacher used "sports page" to mean any page in the sports section of a newspaper.*
- *They discussed "sports page" during the group presentation.*

---

third-place finish *(noun)*

A finish in third place (as in a race).

- *He looked up "third-place finish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "third-place finish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

big stick *(noun)*

A display of force or power.

- *Speak softly but carry a big stick.*
- *He looked up "big stick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drop the ball *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *I blundered during the job interview.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drop the ball" when talking about this idea.*

---

fair ball *(noun)*

(baseball) a ball struck with the bat so that it stays between the lines (the foul lines) that define the width of the playing field.

- *The article explained what "fair ball" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fair ball" to mean (baseball) a ball struck with the bat so that it....*

---

religious song *(noun)*

Religious music for singing.

- *He looked up "religious song" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "religious song."*

---

stage direction *(noun)*

An instruction written as part of the script of a play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stage direction."*
- *He looked up "stage direction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farm team *(noun)*

A minor-league team that is owned by a major-league team (especially in baseball).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farm team."*
- *The article explained what "farm team" means with a simple example.*

---

master race *(noun)*

A race that considers itself superior to all others and fitted to rule the others.

- *The article explained what "master race" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "master race" during the group presentation.*

---

touch football *(noun)*

A version of American football in which the ball carrier is touched rather than tackled.

- *Understanding "touch football" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "touch football" to mean a version of american football in which the ball....*

---

wins *(noun)*

A victory (as in a race or other competition).

- *They discussed "wins" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wins."*

---

dead heat *(noun)*

A tie in a race.

- *Understanding "dead heat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dead heat" means with a simple example.*

---

indian race *(noun)*

Sometimes included in the Caucasian race; native to the subcontinent of India.

- *Understanding "indian race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indian race" to mean sometimes included in the caucasian race; native to....*

---

modern dance *(noun)*

A style of theatrical dancing that is not as restricted as classical ballet; movements are expressive of feelings.

- *Understanding "modern dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "modern dance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

movie camera *(noun)*

A camera that takes a sequence of photographs that can give the illusion of motion when viewed in rapid succession.

- *They discussed "movie camera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "movie camera" to mean a camera that takes a sequence of photographs that....*

---

wedding march *(noun)*

A march to be played for a wedding procession.

- *The article explained what "wedding march" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wedding march" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

break of serve *(noun)*

(tennis) a score consisting of winning a game when your opponent was serving.

- *He was up two breaks in the second set.*
- *They discussed "break of serve" during the group presentation.*

---

bridge hand *(noun)*

The cards held in a game of bridge.

- *Understanding "bridge hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bridge hand" because he had never seen it before.*

place kick *(noun)*

(sports) a kick in which the ball is placed on the ground before kicking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "place kick."*
- *The article explained what "place kick" means with a simple example.*

team sport *(noun)*

A sport that involves competition between teams of players.

- *Baseball is a team sport by golf is not.*
- *The article explained what "team sport" means with a simple example.*

african-american music *(noun)*

Music created by African-American musicians; early forms were songs that had a melodic line and a strong rhythmic beat with repeated choruses.

- *In class, the teacher used "african-american music" to mean music created by african-american musicians; early....*
- *They discussed "african-american music" during the group presentation.*

allows *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *The evidence allows only one conclusion.*
- *This short story allows of several different interpretations.*

beach ball *(noun)*

Large and light ball; for play at the seaside.

- *In class, the teacher used "beach ball" to mean large and light ball; for play at the seaside.*
- *He looked up "beach ball" because he had never seen it before.*

black september movement *(noun)*

A former Palestinian terrorist organization (now merged with Fatah Revolutionary Council) that assassinated the Prime Minister of Jordan and during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich killed 11 Israeli athletes.

- *The article explained what "black september movement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black september movement" during the group presentation.*

double bar *(noun)*

Notation marking the end of principal parts of a musical composition; two adjacent bar lines.

- *He looked up "double bar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "double bar" during the group presentation.*

dry run *(noun)*

A practice session in preparation for a public performance (as of a play or speech or concert).

- *In class, the teacher used "dry run" to mean a practice session in preparation for a public....*
- *They discussed "dry run" during the group presentation.*

feature film *(noun)*

The principal (full-length) film in a program at a movie theater.

- *The feature tonight is 'Casablanca'.*
- *He looked up "feature film" because he had never seen it before.*

free kick *(noun)*

(soccer) a place kick that is allowed for a foul or infringement by the other team.

- *He looked up "free kick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free kick."*

high-low-jack *(noun)*

Card games in which points are won for taking the high or low or jack or game.

- *They discussed "high-low-jack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "high-low-jack" to mean card games in which points are won for taking the....*

passed ball *(noun)*

A pitch that the catcher should have caught but did not; allows a base runner to advance a base.

- *The article explained what "passed ball" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "passed ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rock band *(noun)*

A band of musicians who play rock'n'roll music.

- *He looked up "rock band" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock band."*

---

run dry *(verb)*

Become empty of water.

- *The river runs dry in the summer.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "run dry" in real sentences.*

---

slow match *(noun)*

Match or fuse made to burn slowly and evenly.

- *Understanding "slow match" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slow match" to mean match or fuse made to burn slowly and evenly.*

---

sports section *(noun)*

The section of a newspaper that reports on sports.

- *Understanding "sports section" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sports section" during the group presentation.*

---

squad *(noun)*

A cooperative unit (especially in sports).

- *Understanding "squad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "squad" during the group presentation.*

---

team teaching *(noun)*

A method of coordinated classroom teaching involving a team of teachers working together with a single group of students.

- *In class, the teacher used "team teaching" to mean a method of coordinated classroom teaching....*
- *Understanding "team teaching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fish ball *(noun)*

A fried ball or patty of flaked fish and mashed potatoes.

- *They discussed "fish ball" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish ball."*

---

foot race *(noun)*

A race run on foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foot race."*
- *He looked up "foot race" because he had never seen it before.*

---

race murder *(noun)*

Systematic killing of a racial or cultural group.

- *In class, the teacher used "race murder" to mean systematic killing of a racial or cultural group.*
- *They discussed "race murder" during the group presentation.*

---

spot pass *(noun)*

A pass to a designated spot on the field; the receiver should arrive at that spot the same time the ball does.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spot pass."*
- *He looked up "spot pass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strike *(noun)*

A score in tenpins: knocking down all ten with the first ball.

- *He finished with three strikes in the tenth frame.*

- *The strike lasted more than a month before it was settled.*

---

water sport *(noun)*

Sports that involve bodies of water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water sport."*
- *The article explained what "water sport" means with a simple example.*

---

critical review *(noun)*

An essay or article that gives a critical evaluation (as of a book or play).

- *The article explained what "critical review" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "critical review" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

football score *(noun)*

The score in a football game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "football score."*
- *He looked up "football score" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hole out *(verb)*

Hit the ball into the hole.

- *She tried to use "hole out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hole out" in real sentences.*

---

sport car *(noun)*

A small low car with a high-powered engine; usually seats two persons.

- *He looked up "sport car" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sport car."*

---

sun dance *(noun)*

A ceremonial dance performed by Amerindians at the summer solstice.

- *They discussed "sun dance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sun dance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insurance claim *(noun)*

Demand for payment in accordance with an insurance policy.

- *In class, the teacher used "insurance claim" to mean demand for payment in accordance with an insurance....*
- *They discussed "insurance claim" during the group presentation.*

---

photo finish *(noun)*

In general, any very close finish; in particular, a finish of a race in which the contestants are so close together that the winner must be determined from a photograph taken at the instant of finishing.

- *The article explained what "photo finish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photo finish."*

---

rose oil *(noun)*

A volatile fragrant oil obtained from fresh roses by steam distillation.

- *They discussed "rose oil" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rose oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

air mail *(noun)*

Mail that is sent by air transport.

- *They discussed "air mail" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "air mail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arms race *(noun)*

A competition between nations to have the most powerful armaments.

- *Understanding "arms race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arms race" means with a simple example.*

---

bowl *(noun)*

The act of rolling something (as the ball in bowling).

- *He looked up "bowl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bowl" during the group presentation.*

---

dance master *(noun)*

A professional teacher of dancing.

- *The article explained what "dance master" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dance master" to mean a professional teacher of dancing.*

---

display *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *National leaders will have to display the highest skills of statesmanship.*
- *She tried to use "display" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fair catch *(noun)*

(American football) a catch of a punt on the fly by a defensive player who has signalled that he will not run and so should not be tackled.

- *They discussed "fair catch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fair catch" means with a simple example.*

---

lay-up *(noun)*

A basketball shot made with one hand from a position under or beside the basket (and usually banked off the backboard).

- *In class, the teacher used "lay-up" to mean a basketball shot made with one hand from a....*
- *Understanding "lay-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

play a joke on *(verb)*

Subject to a playful hoax or joke.

- *He did not know how to use "play a joke on" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "play a joke on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

score paper *(noun)*

Paper with lines appropriate for writing music.

- *He looked up "score paper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "score paper."*

---

scored *(verb)*

Assign a grade or rank to, according to one's evaluation.

- *The home team scored many times.*
- *She scored high on the SAT.*

---

allowing *(verb)*

Allow the other (baseball) team to score.

- *In everyday English, people use "allowing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "allowing" in real sentences.*

---

dance band *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing popular music for dancing.

- *Understanding "dance band" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dance band" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fan dance *(noun)*

A solo dance in which large fans are manipulated to suggest or reveal nakedness.

- *Understanding "fan dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fan dance" means with a simple example.*

---

farm club *(noun)*

A minor-league team that is owned by a major-league team (especially in baseball).

- *In class, the teacher used “farm club” to mean a minor-league team that is owned by a major-league....*
- *The article explained what “farm club” means with a simple example.*

---

selling race *(noun)*

A horse race in which the winning horse must be put up for auction.

- *They discussed “selling race” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “selling race” to mean a horse race in which the winning horse must be put....*

---

senate race *(noun)*

A race for election to the senate.

- *The article explained what “senate race” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “senate race” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

c major scale *(noun)*

(music) the major scale having no sharps or flats.

- *Understanding “c major scale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “c major scale” to mean (music) the major scale having no sharps or flats.*

---

confidence game *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *He looked up “confidence game” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “confidence game.”*

---

field sport *(noun)*

A sport that is played outdoors.

- *In class, the teacher used “field sport” to mean a sport that is played outdoors.*
- *The article explained what “field sport” means with a simple example.*

---

line feed *(noun)*

The operation that prepares for the next character to be printed or displayed on the next line.

- *Understanding “line feed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “line feed” to mean the operation that prepares for the next character....*

---

play-actor *(noun)*

An actor who travels around the country presenting plays.

- *In class, the teacher used “play-actor” to mean an actor who travels around the country presenting....*
- *Understanding “play-actor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scale of c major *(noun)*

(music) the major scale having no sharps or flats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scale of c major.”*
- *He looked up “scale of c major” because he had never seen it before.*

---

supporting players *(noun)*

A cast other than the principals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “supporting players.”*
- *He looked up “supporting players” because he had never seen it before.*

---

air transport *(noun)*

Transportation by air.

- *The article explained what “air transport” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “air transport” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blame game *(noun)*

Accusations exchanged among people who refuse to accept sole responsibility for some undesirable event.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blame game.”*
- *He looked up “blame game” because he had never seen it before.*

dance hall *(noun)*

Large room used mainly for dancing.

- *Understanding "dance hall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dance hall."*

death squad *(noun)*

A clandestine military or paramilitary team who murder political dissidents or petty criminals (usually with the government's tacit approval).

- *In class, the teacher used "death squad" to mean a clandestine military or paramilitary team who....*
- *He looked up "death squad" because he had never seen it before.*

double feature *(noun)*

Two games instead of one (especially in baseball when the same two teams play two games on the same day).

- *They discussed "double feature" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "double feature" means with a simple example.*

passing game *(noun)*

(American football) a play that involves one player throwing the ball to a teammate.

- *The coach sent in a passing play on third and long.*
- *They discussed "passing game" during the group presentation.*

quarter rest *(noun)*

A musical rest having one-fourth the time value of a whole rest.

- *Understanding "quarter rest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quarter rest" to mean a musical rest having one-fourth the time value of....*

hit squad *(noun)*

A team of assassins.

- *They discussed "hit squad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hit squad."*

horse race *(noun)*

A contest of speed between horses; usually held for the purpose of betting.

- *He looked up "horse race" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse race."*

horse-race *(verb)*

Compete in a horse race.

- *He did not know how to use "horse-race" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "horse-race" and when to wait.*

matches *(noun)*

A pair of people who live together.

- *He always carries matches to light his pipe.*
- *The article explained what "matches" means with a simple example.*

mile *(noun)*

A footrace extending one mile.

- *He holds the record in the mile.*
- *He missed by a mile.*

passing play *(noun)*

(American football) a play that involves one player throwing the ball to a teammate.

- *The coach sent in a passing play on third and long.*
- *The article explained what "passing play" means with a simple example.*

play false *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *In everyday English, people use "play false" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "play false" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

race horse *(noun)*

A horse bred for racing.

- *He looked up "race horse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "race horse."*

---

senate campaign *(noun)*

A race for election to the senate.

- *He looked up "senate campaign" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "senate campaign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

singing *(noun)*

The act of singing vocal music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singing."*
- *Understanding "singing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

split run *(noun)*

A print run of a newspaper during which some articles or advertisements are changed to produce a different edition.

- *They discussed "split run" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "split run."*

---

blood sport *(noun)*

Sport that involves killing animals (especially hunting).

- *In class, the teacher used "blood sport" to mean sport that involves killing animals (especially....*
- *They discussed "blood sport" during the group presentation.*

---

jump shot *(noun)*

(basketball) a player releases the basketball at the high point of a jump.

- *He looked up "jump shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jump shot" to mean (basketball) a player releases the basketball at....*

---

net ball *(noun)*

A serve that strikes the net before falling into the receiver's court; the ball must be served again.

- *Understanding "net ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "net ball" to mean a serve that strikes the net before falling into....*

---

race driver *(noun)*

Someone who drives racing cars at high speeds.

- *The article explained what "race driver" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "race driver" during the group presentation.*

---

square dance *(noun)*

American country dancing in which couples form squares.

- *Understanding "square dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "square dance."*

---

chicken run *(noun)*

An enclosed yard for keeping poultry.

- *In class, the teacher used "chicken run" to mean an enclosed yard for keeping poultry.*
- *They discussed "chicken run" during the group presentation.*

---

fly ball *(noun)*

(baseball) a hit that flies up in the air.

- *In class, the teacher used "fly ball" to mean (baseball) a hit that flies up in the air.*

- *The article explained what “fly ball” means with a simple example.*

---

rock and roll *(noun)*

A genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm-and-blues with white country-and-western.

- *Rock is a generic term for the range of styles that evolved out of rock’n’roll.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rock and roll.”*

---

rock-and-roll *(noun)*

A genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm-and-blues with white country-and-western.

- *The article explained what “rock-and-roll” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rock-and-roll” to mean a genre of popular music originating in the 1950s;....*

---

transportation *(noun)*

The act of expelling a person from their native land.

- *The sentence was one of transportation for life.*
- *Understanding “transportation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boat race *(noun)*

A race between people rowing or driving boats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boat race.”*
- *He looked up “boat race” because he had never seen it before.*

---

boat-race *(verb)*

Participate in a boat race.

- *She tried to use “boat-race” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “boat-race” when talking about this idea.*

---

breaking ball *(noun)*

A pitch of a baseball that is thrown with spin so that its path curves as it approaches the batter.

- *In class, the teacher used “breaking ball” to mean a pitch of a baseball that is thrown with spin so....*
- *They discussed “breaking ball” during the group presentation.*

---

goal-kick *(noun)*

(association football) a kick by the defending side after the attacking side sends the ball over the goal-line.

- *In class, the teacher used “goal-kick” to mean (association football) a kick by the defending side....*
- *He looked up “goal-kick” because he had never seen it before.*

---

golf *(noun)*

A game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; the object is use as few strokes as possible in playing all the holes.

- *He looked up “golf” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “golf” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ring dance *(noun)*

A folk dance; dancers form a circle.

- *They discussed “ring dance” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ring dance” because he had never seen it before.*

---

straight-arm *(noun)*

(American football) the act of warding off a tackler by holding the arm fully extended with the hand against the opponent.

- *They discussed “straight-arm” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “straight-arm” means with a simple example.*

---

tea ball *(noun)*

A kitchen utensil consisting of a perforated metal ball for making tea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tea ball.”*
- *The article explained what “tea ball” means with a simple example.*

---

tour de france *(noun)*

A French bicycle race for professional cyclists that lasts three weeks and covers about 3,000 miles.

- *Understanding "tour de france" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tour de france."*

---

concert *(noun)*

A performance of music by players or singers not involving theatrical staging.

- *In class, the teacher used "concert" to mean a performance of music by players or singers not....*
- *Understanding "concert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contract bridge *(noun)*

A variety of bridge in which the bidder receives points toward game only for the number of tricks he bid.

- *The article explained what "contract bridge" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "contract bridge" during the group presentation.*

---

noise *(noun)*

The auditory experience of sound that lacks musical quality; sound that is a disagreeable auditory experience.

- *Modern music is just noise to me.*
- *He enjoyed the street noises.*

---

quarter note *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a quarter of a whole note.

- *In class, the teacher used "quarter note" to mean a musical note having the time value of a quarter....*
- *He looked up "quarter note" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tip in *(noun)*

A basketball shot made by tapping the rebounding ball back into the basket.

- *He looked up "tip in" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tip in."*

---

baseball *(noun)*

A ball game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players; teams take turns at bat trying to score runs.

- *He played baseball in high school.*
- *There was a baseball game on every empty lot.*

---

contact sport *(noun)*

A sport that necessarily involves body contact between opposing players.

- *He looked up "contact sport" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contact sport."*

---

double flat *(noun)*

A musical notation of two flats in front of a note indicating that it is to be lowered by two semitones.

- *He looked up "double flat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double flat."*

---

heavy metal music *(noun)*

Loud and harsh sounding rock music with a strong beat; lyrics usually involve violent or fantastic imagery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavy metal music."*
- *Understanding "heavy metal music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

year of grace *(noun)*

Any year of the Christian era.

- *In class, the teacher used "year of grace" to mean any year of the christian era.*
- *The article explained what "year of grace" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow race *(noun)*

An Asian race.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow race."*
- *Understanding "yellow race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basketball game *(noun)*

A game played on a court by two opposing teams of 5 players; points are scored by throwing the ball through an elevated horizontal hoop.

- *They discussed "basketball game" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "basketball game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basketball team *(noun)*

A team that plays basketball.

- *In class, the teacher used "basketball team" to mean a team that plays basketball.*
- *Understanding "basketball team" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

campaign for governor *(noun)*

A race for election to the governorship.

- *They discussed "campaign for governor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "campaign for governor" means with a simple example.*

---

cast of characters *(noun)*

The actors in a play.

- *Understanding "cast of characters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cast of characters" to mean the actors in a play.*

---

golf game *(noun)*

A game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; the object is use as few strokes as possible in playing all the holes.

- *Understanding "golf game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf game."*

---

jump ball *(noun)*

(basketball) the way play begins or resumes when possession is disputed; an official tosses the ball up between two players who jump in an effort to tap it to a teammate.

- *They discussed "jump ball" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jump ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

movie actor *(noun)*

An actor who plays a role in a film.

- *The article explained what "movie actor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "movie actor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plot line *(noun)*

The plot of a book or play or film.

- *The article explained what "plot line" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plot line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

run-on sentence *(noun)*

An ungrammatical sentence in which two or more independent clauses are conjoined without a conjunction.

- *He looked up "run-on sentence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "run-on sentence" to mean an ungrammatical sentence in which two or more....*

---

secondary *(noun)*

The defensive football players who line up behind the linemen.

- *Understanding "secondary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "secondary" means with a simple example.*

---

square-dance music *(noun)*

Music performed for square dancing.

- *He looked up "square-dance music" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "square-dance music" during the group presentation.*

theme song *(noun)*

A melody that recurs and comes to represent a musical play or movie.

- *In class, the teacher used "theme song" to mean a melody that recurs and comes to represent a....*
- *He looked up "theme song" because he had never seen it before.*

tip-off *(noun)*

The act of starting a basketball game with a jump ball.

- *The article explained what "tip-off" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tip-off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

transportation company *(noun)*

A company providing transportation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transportation company."*
- *He looked up "transportation company" because he had never seen it before.*

basketball play *(noun)*

A play executed by a basketball team.

- *The article explained what "basketball play" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "basketball play" during the group presentation.*

pool ball *(noun)*

Ball used in playing pool.

- *The article explained what "pool ball" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pool ball" during the group presentation.*

programme music *(noun)*

Musical compositions intended to evoke images or remind the listener of events.

- *They discussed "programme music" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "programme music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

air transportation *(noun)*

Transportation by air.

- *Understanding "air transportation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "air transportation" during the group presentation.*

balls-up *(noun)*

Something badly botched or muddled.

- *Understanding "balls-up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balls-up" to mean something badly botched or muddled.*

baseball game *(noun)*

A ball game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players; teams take turns at bat trying to score runs.

- *He played baseball in high school.*
- *There was a baseball game on every empty lot.*

baseball play *(noun)*

(baseball) a play executed by a baseball team.

- *Understanding "baseball play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baseball play" during the group presentation.*

baseball team *(noun)*

A team that plays baseball.

- *They discussed "baseball team" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "baseball team" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

musical *(noun)*

A play or film whose action and dialogue is interspersed with singing and dancing.

- *In class, the teacher used "musical" to mean a play or film whose action and dialogue is....*
- *Understanding "musical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pop fly *(noun)*

A short high fly ball.

- *Understanding "pop fly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pop fly" means with a simple example.*

---

pop-fly *(noun)*

A short high fly ball.

- *The article explained what "pop-fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pop-fly" to mean a short high fly ball.*

---

rain dance *(noun)*

A ritual dance intended to bring rain.

- *They discussed "rain dance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rain dance" means with a simple example.*

---

sport fish *(noun)*

Any fish providing sport for the angler.

- *In class, the teacher used "sport fish" to mean any fish providing sport for the angler.*
- *The article explained what "sport fish" means with a simple example.*

---

ten-strike *(noun)*

A score in tenpins: knocking down all ten with the first ball.

- *He looked up "ten-strike" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ten-strike."*

---

ball and chain *(noun)*

Heavy iron ball attached to a prisoner by a chain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ball and chain."*
- *The article explained what "ball and chain" means with a simple example.*

---

dancing *(noun)*

Taking a series of rhythmical steps (and movements) in time to music.

- *He looked up "dancing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earned run *(noun)*

A run that was not scored as the result of an error by the other team.

- *In class, the teacher used "earned run" to mean a run that was not scored as the result of an error....*
- *The article explained what "earned run" means with a simple example.*

---

minor league *(noun)*

A league of teams that do not belong to a major league (especially baseball).

- *Understanding "minor league" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "minor league" means with a simple example.*

---

musical time *(noun)*

(music) the beat of musical rhythm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical time."*
- *He looked up "musical time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

racing *(noun)*

The sport of engaging in contests of speed.

- *He looked up "racing" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racing."*

---

run-time error *(noun)*

An error in logic or arithmetic that must be detected at run time.

- *They discussed "run-time error" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "run-time error" to mean an error in logic or arithmetic that must be....*

---

steel band *(noun)*

A band that plays instruments made from the heads of oil drums (Caribbean Islands).

- *In class, the teacher used "steel band" to mean a band that plays instruments made from the heads....*
- *They discussed "steel band" during the group presentation.*

---

tip-and-run *(adjective)*

Designed for or consisting of a brief attack followed by a quick escape.

- *Tip-and-run assaults.*
- *The speaker chose "tip-and-run" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

active transport *(noun)*

Transport of a substance (as a protein or drug) across a cell membrane against the concentration gradient; requires an expenditure of energy.

- *They discussed "active transport" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "active transport" to mean transport of a substance (as a protein or drug)....*

---

game license *(noun)*

A license authorizing the bearer to kill a certain type of animal during a specified period of time.

- *They discussed "game license" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "game license" because he had never seen it before.*

---

play therapy *(noun)*

Form of psychotherapy for children that uses play situations for diagnosis or treatment.

- *They discussed "play therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "play therapy" means with a simple example.*

---

print run *(noun)*

The period that presses run to produce an issue of a newspaper.

- *In class, the teacher used "print run" to mean the period that presses run to produce an issue of....*
- *Understanding "print run" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riding *(noun)*

The sport of siting on the back of a horse while controlling its movements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riding."*
- *The article explained what "riding" means with a simple example.*

---

starting signal *(noun)*

A signal to begin (as in a race).

- *The starting signal was a green light.*
- *He looked up "starting signal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tone *(noun)*

A notation representing the pitch and duration of a musical sound.

- *He began in a conversational tone.*
- *He spoke in a nervous tone of voice.*

---

department of transportation *(noun)*

The United States federal department that institutes and coordinates national transportation programs; created in 1966.

- *They discussed "department of transportation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "department of transportation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

people of colour *(noun)*

A race with skin pigmentation different from the white race (especially Blacks).

- *He looked up "people of colour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "people of colour" to mean a race with skin pigmentation different from the....*

---

soccer *(noun)*

A football game in which two teams of 11 players try to kick or head a ball into the opponents' goal.

- *The article explained what "soccer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soccer" to mean a football game in which two teams of 11 players....*

---

us coast guard *(noun)*

An agency of the Department of Transportation responsible for patrolling shores and facilitating nautical commerce.

- *The article explained what "us coast guard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "us coast guard" during the group presentation.*

---

basketball player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays basketball.

- *Understanding "basketball player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basketball player" to mean an athlete who plays basketball.*

---

basketball shot *(noun)*

Throwing the basketball toward the hoop.

- *His shot hit the rim and bounced out.*
- *They discussed "basketball shot" during the group presentation.*

---

golf club *(noun)*

A club of people to play golf.

- *Understanding "golf club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "golf club" means with a simple example.*

---

golf shot *(noun)*

The act of swinging a golf club at a golf ball and (usually) hitting it.

- *Understanding "golf shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "golf shot" during the group presentation.*

---

minor-league team *(noun)*

A team that plays in a minor league.

- *Understanding "minor-league team" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor-league team."*

---

musical group *(noun)*

An organization of musicians who perform together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical group."*
- *They discussed "musical group" during the group presentation.*

---

singing voice *(noun)*

The musical quality of the voice while singing.

- *The article explained what "singing voice" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singing voice."*

---

still hunt *(noun)*

A hunt for game carried on by following it stealthily or waiting in ambush.

- *They discussed "still hunt" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "still hunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basketball league *(noun)*

A league of basketball teams.

- *In class, the teacher used "basketball league" to mean a league of basketball teams.*
- *The article explained what "basketball league" means with a simple example.*

---

country dancing *(noun)*

A type of folk dance in which couples are arranged in sets or face one another in a line.

- *Understanding "country dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "country dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

racing start *(noun)*

The start of a race.

- *In class, the teacher used "racing start" to mean the start of a race.*
- *They discussed "racing start" during the group presentation.*

---

round of golf *(noun)*

The activity of playing 18 holes of golf.

- *A round of golf takes about 4 hours.*
- *They discussed "round of golf" during the group presentation.*

---

baseball club *(noun)*

A team of professional baseball players who play and travel together.

- *Each club played six home games with teams in its own division.*
- *He looked up "baseball club" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baseball player *(noun)*

An athlete who plays baseball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseball player."*
- *The article explained what "baseball player" means with a simple example.*

---

fall from grace *(verb)*

Revert back to bad behavior after a period of good behavior.

- *The children fell from grace when they asked for several helpings of dessert.*
- *Can you use "fall from grace" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mixed marriage *(noun)*

Marriage of two people from different races or different religions or different cultures.

- *The families of both partners in a mixed marriage often disapprove.*
- *The article explained what "mixed marriage" means with a simple example.*

---

olympics *(noun)*

The modern revival of the ancient games held once every 4 years in a selected country.

- *He looked up "olympics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olympics."*

---

play a trick on *(verb)*

Deceive somebody.

- *We tricked the teacher into thinking that class would be cancelled next week.*
- *Can you use "play a trick on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

whole tone *(noun)*

A musical interval of two semitones.

- *They discussed "whole tone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whole tone" to mean a musical interval of two semitones.*

---

air force space command *(noun)*

A command of the United States Air Force that is responsible for defending the United States through its space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations.

- *Understanding "air force space command" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "air force space command" means with a simple example.*

baseball league *(noun)*

A league of baseball teams.

- *They discussed "baseball league" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "baseball league" because he had never seen it before.*

golf ball *(noun)*

A small hard ball used in playing golf; dimpled to reduce wind resistance.

- *The article explained what "golf ball" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf ball."*

grace note *(noun)*

An embellishing note usually written in smaller size.

- *In class, the teacher used "grace note" to mean an embellishing note usually written in smaller size.*
- *The article explained what "grace note" means with a simple example.*

hearts *(noun)*

A form of whist in which players avoid winning tricks containing hearts or the queen of spades.

- *He led the queen of hearts.*
- *Hearts were trumps.*

object ball *(noun)*

The billiard ball that is intended to be the first ball struck by the cue ball.

- *In class, the teacher used "object ball" to mean the billiard ball that is intended to be the first....*
- *The article explained what "object ball" means with a simple example.*

olympic games *(noun)*

The modern revival of the ancient games held once every 4 years in a selected country.

- *Understanding "olympic games" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "olympic games" during the group presentation.*

professional basketball *(noun)*

Playing basketball for money.

- *Understanding "professional basketball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "professional basketball" means with a simple example.*

professional golf *(noun)*

Playing golf for money.

- *They discussed "professional golf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "professional golf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roles *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *The article explained what "roles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roles" to mean an actor's portrayal of someone in a play.*

singles *(noun)*

Tennis played with one person on each side.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singles."*
- *The article explained what "singles" means with a simple example.*

chamber music *(noun)*

Serious music performed by a small group of musicians.

- *The article explained what "chamber music" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chamber music" to mean serious music performed by a small group of musicians.*

corner kick *(noun)*

A free kick from the corner awarded to the other side when a player has sent the ball behind his own goal line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corner kick."*
- *They discussed "corner kick" during the group presentation.*

---

face recognition *(noun)*

Biometric identification by scanning a person's face and matching it against a library of known faces.

- *They used face recognition to spot known terrorists.*
- *Understanding "face recognition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

movie theatre *(noun)*

A theater where films are shown.

- *They discussed "movie theatre" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "movie theatre" means with a simple example.*

---

rock concert *(noun)*

A performance of rock music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock concert."*
- *He looked up "rock concert" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scores *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scores."*
- *He looked up "scores" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swimming *(noun)*

The act of swimming; :.

- *It was the swimming they enjoyed most.*
- *They discussed "swimming" during the group presentation.*

---

break dancing *(noun)*

A form of solo dancing that involves rapid acrobatic moves in which different parts of the body touch the ground; normally performed to the rhythm of rap music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "break dancing."*
- *He looked up "break dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earned run average *(noun)*

(baseball) a measure of a pitcher's effectiveness; calculated as the average number of earned runs allowed by the pitcher for every nine innings pitched.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earned run average."*
- *They discussed "earned run average" during the group presentation.*

---

hockey *(noun)*

A game resembling ice hockey that is played on an open field; two opposing teams use curved sticks try to drive a ball into the opponents' net.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hockey."*
- *He looked up "hockey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hunting *(noun)*

The pursuit and killing or capture of wild animals regarded as a sport.

- *The article explained what "hunting" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hunting" during the group presentation.*

---

minor-league club *(noun)*

A team that plays in a minor league.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minor-league club."*
- *He looked up "minor-league club" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical performance *(noun)*

The act of performing music.

- *Understanding "musical performance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "musical performance" during the group presentation.*

---

mystery play *(noun)*

A medieval play representing episodes from the life of Christ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mystery play."*
- *The article explained what "mystery play" means with a simple example.*

---

professional baseball *(noun)*

Playing baseball for money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "professional baseball."*
- *He looked up "professional baseball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rough cut *(noun)*

The first print of a movie after preliminary editing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rough cut."*
- *He looked up "rough cut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

secretary of transportation *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Transportation.

- *The post of Transportation Secretary was created in 1966.*
- *Johnson appointed Alan S. Boyd as the first Transportation Secretary.*

---

transportation secretary *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Transportation.

- *The post of Transportation Secretary was created in 1966.*
- *Johnson appointed Alan S. Boyd as the first Transportation Secretary.*

---

base on balls *(noun)*

(baseball) an advance to first base by a batter who receives four balls.

- *He worked the pitcher for a base on balls.*
- *He looked up "base on balls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cup tie *(noun)*

An eliminating game between teams in a cup competition.

- *He looked up "cup tie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cup tie" to mean an eliminating game between teams in a cup competition.*

---

dies *(verb)*

To be on base at the end of an inning, of a player.

- *Can you use "dies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "dies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hunt club *(noun)*

An association of huntsmen who hunt for sport.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunt club."*
- *Understanding "hunt club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musical style *(noun)*

An expressive style of music.

- *They discussed "musical style" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musical style" to mean an expressive style of music.*

---

mystery story *(noun)*

A story about a crime (usually murder) presented as a novel or play or movie.

- *Understanding "mystery story" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mystery story."*

---

passion play *(noun)*

A play representing the Passion of Christ.

- *They discussed "passion play" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "passion play" means with a simple example.*

round dancing *(noun)*

A ballroom dance characterized by revolving movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "round dancing" to mean a ballroom dance characterized by revolving movement.*
- *They discussed "round dancing" during the group presentation.*

shadow play *(noun)*

A drama executed by throwing shadows on a wall.

- *In class, the teacher used "shadow play" to mean a drama executed by throwing shadows on a wall.*
- *The article explained what "shadow play" means with a simple example.*

steal *(noun)*

A stolen base; an instance in which a base runner advances safely during the delivery of a pitch (without the help of a hit or walk or passed ball or wild pitch).

- *The article explained what "steal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steal."*

united states coast guard *(noun)*

An agency of the Department of Transportation responsible for patrolling shores and facilitating nautical commerce.

- *Understanding "united states coast guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "united states coast guard" because he had never seen it before.*

bush league *(noun)*

A league of teams that do not belong to a major league (especially baseball).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bush league."*
- *He looked up "bush league" because he had never seen it before.*

concert band *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing brass and woodwind and percussion instruments.

- *They discussed "concert band" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "concert band" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

concert dance *(noun)*

A theatrical representation of a story that is performed to music by trained dancers.

- *They discussed "concert dance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concert dance."*

dog racing *(noun)*

A race between dogs; usually an occasion for betting on the outcome.

- *Understanding "dog racing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dog racing" because he had never seen it before.*

hockey game *(noun)*

A game played on an ice rink by two opposing teams of six skaters each who try to knock a flat round puck into the opponents' goal with angled sticks.

- *They discussed "hockey game" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hockey game" means with a simple example.*

hockey team *(noun)*

A team that plays ice hockey.

- *In class, the teacher used "hockey team" to mean a team that plays ice hockey.*
- *They discussed "hockey team" during the group presentation.*

musical note *(noun)*

A notation representing the pitch and duration of a musical sound.

- *The singer held the note too long.*
- *Understanding "musical note" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pack of cards *(noun)*

A pack of 52 playing cards.

- *They discussed "pack of cards" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pack of cards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

play it by ear *(verb)*

Decide on one's actions as one goes along, depending on the situation.

- *She didn't know what to expect from her new job, so she played it by ear.*
- *She tried to use "play it by ear" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rugby *(noun)*

A form of football played with an oval ball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rugby."*
- *He looked up "rugby" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slow motion *(noun)*

A movie that apparently takes place at a slower than normal speed; achieved by taking the film at a faster rate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slow motion."*
- *The article explained what "slow motion" means with a simple example.*

---

special olympics *(noun)*

An athletic contest modeled after the Olympic Games but intended for mentally or physically handicapped persons.

- *They discussed "special olympics" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "special olympics."*

---

bench *(noun)*

The reserve players on a team.

- *Our team has a strong bench.*
- *Understanding "bench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bye *(noun)*

You advance to the next round in a tournament without playing an opponent.

- *He had a bye in the first round.*
- *They said their good-byes.*

---

cricket *(noun)*

A game played with a ball and bat by two teams of 11 players; teams take turns trying to score runs.

- *The article explained what "cricket" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cricket" to mean a game played with a ball and bat by two teams of....*

---

fitness *(noun)*

The quality of being suitable.

- *They had to prove their fitness for the position.*
- *Understanding "fitness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steam clean *(verb)*

Clean by means of steaming.

- *Steam-clean the upholstered sofa.*
- *He did not know how to use "steam clean" until he saw an example.*

---

wing shooting *(noun)*

Shooting game birds that are flying (on the wing).

- *In class, the teacher used "wing shooting" to mean shooting game birds that are flying (on the wing).*
- *The article explained what "wing shooting" means with a simple example.*

auto race *(noun)*

A race between (usually high-performance) automobiles.

- *Understanding "auto race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "auto race" because he had never seen it before.*

charity shot *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *He looked up "charity shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "charity shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crap game *(noun)*

Playing craps.

- *In class, the teacher used "crap game" to mean playing craps.*
- *The article explained what "crap game" means with a simple example.*

dramatic play *(noun)*

A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage.

- *He wrote several plays but only one was produced on Broadway.*
- *They discussed "dramatic play" during the group presentation.*

hitting average *(noun)*

(baseball) a measure of a batter's performance; the number of base hits divided by the number of official times at bat.

- *Ted Williams once had a batting average above .400.*
- *He looked up "hitting average" because he had never seen it before.*

sixth *(noun)*

The musical interval between one note and another six notes away from it.

- *Understanding "sixth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sixth" to mean the musical interval between one note and another....*

sport shirt *(noun)*

A shirt with short sleeves designed for comfort and casual wear.

- *Understanding "sport shirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sport shirt" because he had never seen it before.*

basketball score *(noun)*

The score in a basketball game.

- *The article explained what "basketball score" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basketball score."*

buddy system *(noun)*

A cooperative practice of pairing two or more people together for mutual assistance or safety (especially in recreational swimming).

- *The article explained what "buddy system" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "buddy system" during the group presentation.*

card trick *(noun)*

A trick performed with playing cards.

- *They discussed "card trick" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "card trick" to mean a trick performed with playing cards.*

double sharp *(noun)*

A musical notation of two sharps in front of a note indicating that it is to be raised by two semitones.

- *The article explained what "double sharp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double sharp" to mean a musical notation of two sharps in front of a note....*

leading tone *(noun)*

(music) the seventh note of the diatonic scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "leading tone" to mean (music) the seventh note of the diatonic scale.*
- *The article explained what "leading tone" means with a simple example.*

---

medal play *(noun)*

Golf scoring by total strokes taken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medal play."*
- *He looked up "medal play" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical organization *(noun)*

An organization of musicians who perform together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical organization."*
- *He looked up "musical organization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regulation time *(noun)*

(sports) the normal prescribed duration of a game.

- *The game was finished in regulation time.*
- *The article explained what "regulation time" means with a simple example.*

---

second string *(noun)*

A squad of players that are available either individually or as a team to relieve or replace the players who started the game.

- *They discussed "second string" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second string" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheet music *(noun)*

A musical composition in printed or written form.

- *She turned the pages of the music as he played.*
- *He looked up "sheet music" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shell game *(noun)*

A swindling sleight-of-hand game; victim guesses which of three things a pellet is under.

- *In class, the teacher used "shell game" to mean a swindling sleight-of-hand game; victim guesses....*
- *They discussed "shell game" during the group presentation.*

---

silent movie *(noun)*

A movie without a soundtrack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silent movie."*
- *Understanding "silent movie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silent picture *(noun)*

A movie without a soundtrack.

- *They discussed "silent picture" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "silent picture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soccer ball *(noun)*

An inflated ball used in playing soccer.

- *Understanding "soccer ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "soccer ball" during the group presentation.*

---

surface noise *(noun)*

Noise produced by the friction of the stylus of a record player moving over the rotating record.

- *They discussed "surface noise" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surface noise."*

---

swimming meet *(noun)*

A swimming competition between two or more teams.

- *Understanding "swimming meet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “swimming meet” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tone-beginning *(noun)*

A decisive manner of beginning a musical tone or phrase.

- *In class, the teacher used “tone-beginning” to mean a decisive manner of beginning a musical tone or phrase.*
- *They discussed “tone-beginning” during the group presentation.*

---

baseball score *(noun)*

The score of a baseball game.

- *Understanding “baseball score” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “baseball score” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dramatic art *(noun)*

The art of writing and producing plays.

- *Understanding “dramatic art” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dramatic art.”*

---

field hockey *(noun)*

A game resembling ice hockey that is played on an open field; two opposing teams use curved sticks try to drive a ball into the opponents’ net.

- *The article explained what “field hockey” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “field hockey” to mean a game resembling ice hockey that is played on an....*

---

gaming *(noun)*

The act of playing for stakes in the hope of winning (including the payment of a price for a chance to win a prize).

- *The article explained what “gaming” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gaming.”*

---

scoring *(noun)*

Evaluation of performance by assigning a grade or score.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scoring.”*
- *The article explained what “scoring” means with a simple example.*

---

sudden death *(noun)*

(sports) overtime in which play is stopped as soon as one contestant scores; e.g. football and golf.

- *They discussed “sudden death” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sudden death” to mean (sports) overtime in which play is stopped as soon....*

---

swimming event *(noun)*

An athletic competition that involves swimming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “swimming event.”*
- *He looked up “swimming event” because he had never seen it before.*

---

acid rock *(noun)*

A musical style that emerged in the 1960s; rock music inspired by or related to drug-induced experience.

- *In class, the teacher used “acid rock” to mean a musical style that emerged in the 1960s; rock....*
- *The article explained what “acid rock” means with a simple example.*

---

change-of-pace *(noun)*

A baseball thrown with little velocity when the batter is expecting a fastball.

- *In class, the teacher used “change-of-pace” to mean a baseball thrown with little velocity when the....*
- *The article explained what “change-of-pace” means with a simple example.*

---

exhibition game *(noun)*

A game whose outcome is not recorded in the season’s standing.

- *They discussed “exhibition game” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “exhibition game” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

give tongue to *(verb)*

Articulate; either verbally or with a cry, shout, or noise.

- *She tried to use "give tongue to" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "give tongue to" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

knock on *(noun)*

(rugby) knocking the ball forward while trying to catch it (a foul).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knock on."*
- *The article explained what "knock on" means with a simple example.*

---

package tour *(noun)*

A tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation and food and lodging are all provided at an inclusive price.

- *In class, the teacher used "package tour" to mean a tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation....*
- *The article explained what "package tour" means with a simple example.*

---

paper chase *(noun)*

An outdoor game; one group of players (the hares) start off on a long run scattering bits of paper (the scent) and pursuers (the hounds) try to catch them before they reach a designated spot.

- *He looked up "paper chase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paper chase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

run-of-the-mill *(adjective)*

Not special in any way.

- *Run-of-the-mill boxing.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "run-of-the-mill" when it is not special in any way.*

---

tennis *(noun)*

A game played with rackets by two or four players who hit a ball back and forth over a net that divides the court.

- *The article explained what "tennis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis."*

---

color chart *(noun)*

A chart displaying colors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "color chart."*
- *He looked up "color chart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

contribution *(noun)*

The part played by a person in bringing about a result.

- *I am proud of my contribution in advancing the project.*
- *He expected his contribution to be repaid with interest.*

---

contributions *(noun)*

The part played by a person in bringing about a result.

- *They discussed "contributions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "contributions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hockey league *(noun)*

A league of hockey teams.

- *In class, the teacher used "hockey league" to mean a league of hockey teams.*
- *He looked up "hockey league" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical scale *(noun)*

(music) a series of notes differing in pitch according to a specific scheme (usually within an octave).

- *In class, the teacher used "musical scale" to mean (music) a series of notes differing in pitch....*
- *He looked up "musical scale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical score *(noun)*

A written form of a musical composition; parts for different instruments appear on separate staves on large pages.

- *He studied the score of the sonata.*
- *Understanding "musical score" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

record hop *(noun)*

An informal dance where popular music is played.

- *Understanding "record hop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "record hop" means with a simple example.*

---

strip show *(noun)*

A form of erotic entertainment in which a dancer gradually undresses to music.

- *She did a strip right in front of everyone.*
- *They discussed "strip show" during the group presentation.*

---

banking game *(noun)*

Any gambling game in which bets are laid against the gambling house or the dealer.

- *Understanding "banking game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "banking game" during the group presentation.*

---

dance palace *(noun)*

Large room used mainly for dancing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dance palace."*
- *He looked up "dance palace" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guidance *(noun)*

The act of setting and holding a course.

- *He looked up "guidance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guidance" to mean the act of setting and holding a course.*

---

neck and neck *(adverb)*

Even or close in a race or competition or comparison.

- *The horses ran neck and neck.*
- *He won nip and tuck.*

---

real tennis *(noun)*

An ancient form of tennis played in a four-walled court.

- *They discussed "real tennis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "real tennis."*

---

theater company *(noun)*

A company that produces plays.

- *He looked up "theater company" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theater company."*

---

brands *(noun)*

A symbol of disgrace or infamy; –Genesis.

- *He looked up "brands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cricket match *(noun)*

A match between two cricket teams.

- *Understanding "cricket match" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cricket match" means with a simple example.*

---

funeral march *(noun)*

A slow march to be played for funeral processions.

- *Understanding "funeral march" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "funeral march" because he had never seen it before.*

ice hockey *(noun)*

A game played on an ice rink by two opposing teams of six skaters each who try to knock a flat round puck into the opponents' goal with angled sticks.

- *Understanding "ice hockey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ice hockey" to mean a game played on an ice rink by two opposing teams....*

off-speed pitch *(noun)*

A baseball thrown with little velocity when the batter is expecting a fastball.

- *They discussed "off-speed pitch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "off-speed pitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rugby football *(noun)*

A form of football played with an oval ball.

- *Understanding "rugby football" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rugby football."*

winter olympics *(noun)*

An Olympics for winter sports.

- *They discussed "winter olympics" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "winter olympics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

black maria *(noun)*

A form of whist in which players avoid winning tricks containing hearts or the queen of spades.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black maria."*
- *He looked up "black maria" because he had never seen it before.*

bull run *(noun)*

A creek in northeastern Virginia where two battles were fought in the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "bull run" to mean a creek in northeastern virginia where two battles....*
- *The article explained what "bull run" means with a simple example.*

court tennis *(noun)*

An ancient form of tennis played in a four-walled court.

- *He looked up "court tennis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "court tennis" during the group presentation.*

crystal ball *(noun)*

A glass or crystal globe used in crystal gazing by fortunetellers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crystal ball."*
- *He looked up "crystal ball" because he had never seen it before.*

defending team *(noun)*

(sports) the team that is trying to prevent the other team from scoring.

- *His teams are always good on defense.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defending team."*

dirty pool *(noun)*

Conduct that is unfair or unethical or unsportsmanlike.

- *He looked up "dirty pool" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirty pool."*

double dutch *(noun)*

The difficult version of jump rope in which players jump over two ropes that are swung in a crisscross manner by two turners.

- *The article explained what "double dutch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "double dutch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ethnic group *(noun)*

People of the same race or nationality who share a distinctive culture.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethnic group" to mean people of the same race or nationality who share a....*
- *The article explained what "ethnic group" means with a simple example.*

---

hook shot *(noun)*

A basketball shot made over the head with the hand that is farther from the basket.

- *They discussed "hook shot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hook shot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horse racing *(noun)*

The sport of racing horses.

- *They discussed "horse racing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "horse racing" means with a simple example.*

---

presentation *(noun)*

A show or display; the act of presenting something to sight or view.

- *The presentation of new data.*
- *She gave the trophy but he made the presentation.*

---

rugby ball *(noun)*

Inflated oval ball used in playing rugby.

- *In class, the teacher used "rugby ball" to mean inflated oval ball used in playing rugby.*
- *The article explained what "rugby ball" means with a simple example.*

---

sports desk *(noun)*

The editorial department of a newspaper that edits the sports news.

- *He looked up "sports desk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sports desk."*

---

steady *(verb)*

Support or hold steady and make steadfast, with or as if with a brace.

- *Steady yourself.*
- *She tried to use "steady" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

swing music *(noun)*

A style of jazz played by big bands popular in the 1930s; flowing rhythms but less complex than later styles of jazz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swing music."*
- *They discussed "swing music" during the group presentation.*

---

trap play *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which a defensive player is allowed to cross the line of scrimmage and then blocked off as the runner goes through the place the lineman vacated.

- *The article explained what "trap play" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trap play" to mean (american football) a play in which a defensive....*

---

winter olympic games *(noun)*

An Olympics for winter sports.

- *The article explained what "winter olympic games" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winter olympic games" to mean an olympics for winter sports.*

---

at-bat *(noun)*

(baseball) a turn trying to get a hit.

- *He got four hits in four at-bats.*
- *They discussed "at-bat" during the group presentation.*

---

charity throw *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *Understanding "charity throw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "charity throw" during the group presentation.*

---

cricket ball *(noun)*

The ball used in playing cricket.

- *Understanding "cricket ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cricket ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethnic music *(noun)*

The traditional and typically anonymous music that is an expression of the life of people in a community.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethnic music" to mean the traditional and typically anonymous music that....*
- *He looked up "ethnic music" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ghost dance *(noun)*

A religious dance of Native Americans looking for communication with the dead.

- *Understanding "ghost dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ghost dance" means with a simple example.*

---

rounds *(noun)*

The activity of playing 18 holes of golf.

- *The doctor goes on his rounds first thing every morning.*
- *The postman's rounds.*

---

string section *(noun)*

The section of an orchestra that plays stringed instruments.

- *In class, the teacher used "string section" to mean the section of an orchestra that plays stringed....*
- *He looked up "string section" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ball-shaped *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a sphere or ball; ; ; - Zane Grey.

- *A "ball-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ball-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

boat racing *(noun)*

The sport of racing boats.

- *Understanding "boat racing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boat racing" during the group presentation.*

---

finger-roll *(noun)*

A basketball shot that rolls off the tips of the fingers into the basket.

- *They discussed "finger-roll" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "finger-roll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jazz group *(noun)*

A small band of jazz musicians.

- *He looked up "jazz group" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jazz group" during the group presentation.*

---

movie theater *(noun)*

A theater where films are shown.

- *They discussed "movie theater" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "movie theater" means with a simple example.*

---

performances *(noun)*

The act of presenting a play or a piece of music or other entertainment.

- *They listened to ten different performances.*
- *The play ran for 100 performances.*

---

public presentation *(noun)*

A dramatic or musical entertainment.

- *They discussed "public presentation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "public presentation."*

---

stopping *(noun)*

The kind of playing that involves pressing the fingers on the strings of a stringed instrument to control the pitch.

- *The violinist's stopping was excellent.*
- *Understanding "stopping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tennis club *(noun)*

A club of people to play tennis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis club."*
- *Understanding "tennis club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tennis shot *(noun)*

The act of hitting a tennis ball with a tennis racket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis shot."*
- *He looked up "tennis shot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

timing *(noun)*

The regulation of occurrence, pace, or coordination to achieve a desired effect (as in music, theater, athletics, mechanics).

- *In class, the teacher used "timing" to mean the regulation of occurrence, pace, or coordination....*
- *They discussed "timing" during the group presentation.*

---

trick or treat *(noun)*

A request by children on Halloween; they pass from door to door asking for goodies and threatening to play tricks on those who refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "trick or treat" to mean a request by children on halloween; they pass from....*
- *The article explained what "trick or treat" means with a simple example.*

---

triple play *(noun)*

The act of getting three players out on one play.

- *He looked up "triple play" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "triple play" during the group presentation.*

---

double reverse *(noun)*

(American football) a running play in which a first reverse is followed by a second reverse.

- *The article explained what "double reverse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double reverse" to mean (american football) a running play in which a first....*

---

field hockey ball *(noun)*

Ball used in playing field hockey.

- *Understanding "field hockey ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "field hockey ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fool around *(verb)*

Indulge in horseplay.

- *Enough horsing around–let's get back to work!*
- *The bored children were fooling about.*

---

musical drama *(noun)*

Opera in which the musical and dramatic elements are equally important; the music is appropriate to the action.

- *The article explained what "musical drama" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musical drama" to mean opera in which the musical and dramatic elements....*

---

penalty free throw *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *They discussed “penalty free throw” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “penalty free throw” because he had never seen it before.*

---

physical fitness *(noun)*

Good physical condition; being in shape or in condition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “physical fitness.”*
- *The article explained what “physical fitness” means with a simple example.*

---

piano music *(noun)*

The sound of music produced by a piano.

- *He thought he heard piano music next door.*
- *Understanding “piano music” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

replied *(verb)*

React verbally.

- *In everyday English, people use “replied” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “replied” in real sentences.*

---

tennis match *(noun)*

A match between tennis players.

- *Understanding “tennis match” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tennis match” because he had never seen it before.*

---

twin bill *(noun)*

Two games instead of one (especially in baseball when the same two teams play two games on the same day).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “twin bill.”*
- *Understanding “twin bill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visual joke *(noun)*

A joke whose effect is achieved by visual means rather than by speech (as in a movie).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visual joke.”*
- *The article explained what “visual joke” means with a simple example.*

---

bass part *(noun)*

The lowest part in polyphonic music.

- *Understanding “bass part” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bass part.”*

---

change-of-pace ball *(noun)*

A baseball thrown with little velocity when the batter is expecting a fastball.

- *They discussed “change-of-pace ball” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “change-of-pace ball.”*

---

cotton ball *(noun)*

A fungus disease of cranberries.

- *Understanding “cotton ball” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cotton ball.”*

---

hide-and-seek *(noun)*

A game in which a child covers his eyes while the other players hide then tries to find them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hide-and-seek.”*
- *Understanding “hide-and-seek” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

practical joke *(noun)*

A prank or trick played on a person (especially one intended to make the victim appear foolish).

- *In class, the teacher used “practical joke” to mean a prank or trick played on a person (especially one....*
- *The article explained what “practical joke” means with a simple example.*

professional tennis *(noun)*

Playing tennis for money.

- *He looked up "professional tennis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "professional tennis."*

round robin *(noun)*

A tournament in which every contestant plays every other contestant.

- *In class, the teacher used "round robin" to mean a tournament in which every contestant plays every....*
- *He looked up "round robin" because he had never seen it before.*

table tennis *(noun)*

A game (trademark Ping-Pong) resembling tennis but played on a table with paddles and a light hollow ball.

- *The article explained what "table tennis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "table tennis" to mean a game (trademark ping-pong) resembling tennis but....*

tap-off *(noun)*

The act of starting a basketball game with a jump ball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tap-off."*
- *He looked up "tap-off" because he had never seen it before.*

tennis ball *(noun)*

Ball about the size of a fist used in playing tennis.

- *Understanding "tennis ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tennis ball" to mean ball about the size of a fist used in playing tennis.*

thirty-second note *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a thirty-second of a whole note.

- *The article explained what "thirty-second note" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thirty-second note."*

tone ending *(noun)*

(music) the act or manner of terminating a musical phrase or tone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tone ending."*
- *They discussed "tone ending" during the group presentation.*

utility *(noun)*

The service (electric power or water or transportation) provided by a public utility.

- *A computer system provides utility programs to perform the tasks needed by most users.*
- *Understanding "utility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

claiming race *(noun)*

A horse race in which each owner declares before the race at what price his horse will be offered for sale after the race.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claiming race."*
- *They discussed "claiming race" during the group presentation.*

con game *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *In class, the teacher used "con game" to mean a swindle in which you cheat at gambling or....*
- *He looked up "con game" because he had never seen it before.*

hide and go seek *(noun)*

A game in which a child covers his eyes while the other players hide then tries to find them.

- *They discussed "hide and go seek" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hide and go seek" because he had never seen it before.*

musical mode *(noun)*

Any of various fixed orders of the various diatonic notes within an octave.

- *The article explained what "musical mode" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "musical mode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musical theme *(noun)*

(music) melodic subject of a musical composition.

- *The theme is announced in the first measures.*
- *They discussed "musical theme" during the group presentation.*

---

progressive rock *(noun)*

A style of rock music that emerged in the 1970s; associated with attempts to combine rock with jazz and other forms; intended for listening and not dancing.

- *He looked up "progressive rock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "progressive rock" to mean a style of rock music that emerged in the 1970s;....*

---

ride the bench *(verb)*

Be out of the game.

- *Miller was riding the bench in Saturday's game.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ride the bench" when talking about this idea.*

---

sword dance *(noun)*

Any of various dances by men who step nimbly over swords or flourish them in the air.

- *In class, the teacher used "sword dance" to mean any of various dances by men who step nimbly over....*
- *They discussed "sword dance" during the group presentation.*

---

crap shooting *(noun)*

Playing craps.

- *The article explained what "crap shooting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crap shooting" to mean playing craps.*

---

deck of cards *(noun)*

A pack of 52 playing cards.

- *The article explained what "deck of cards" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deck of cards" to mean a pack of 52 playing cards.*

---

ministry of transportation test *(noun)*

A compulsory annual test of older motor vehicles for safety and exhaust fumes.

- *He looked up "ministry of transportation test" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ministry of transportation test" during the group presentation.*

---

package holiday *(noun)*

A tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation and food and lodging are all provided at an inclusive price.

- *In class, the teacher used "package holiday" to mean a tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation....*
- *The article explained what "package holiday" means with a simple example.*

---

pipe in *(verb)*

Transport to a destiny through pipes.

- *We have to pipe in oil.*
- *Music was piped into the offices.*

---

pipe up *(verb)*

Begin to play or sing.

- *Can you use "pipe up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pipe up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pit run *(noun)*

Gravel as found in natural deposits.

- *He looked up "pit run" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed “pit run” during the group presentation.*

---

racism *(noun)*

The prejudice that members of one race are intrinsically superior to members of other races.

- *The article explained what “racism” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “racism” to mean the prejudice that members of one race are....*

---

seventh *(noun)*

The musical interval between one note and another seven notes away from it.

- *The article explained what “seventh” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “seventh” during the group presentation.*

---

slave trade *(noun)*

Traffic in slaves; especially in Black Africans transported to America in the 16th to 19th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slave trade.”*
- *They discussed “slave trade” during the group presentation.*

---

strikes *(noun)*

A score in tenpins: knocking down all ten with the first ball.

- *He finished with three strikes in the tenth frame.*
- *This pitcher throws more strikes than balls.*

---

stroke play *(noun)*

Golf scoring by total strokes taken.

- *In class, the teacher used “stroke play” to mean golf scoring by total strokes taken.*
- *The article explained what “stroke play” means with a simple example.*

---

swimming kick *(noun)*

A movement of the legs in swimming.

- *They discussed “swimming kick” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “swimming kick” means with a simple example.*

---

vary *(verb)*

Be subject to change in accordance with a variable.

- *Prices vary.*
- *His moods vary depending on the weather.*

---

april fool *(noun)*

A practical joke or trick played on the first day of April.

- *He looked up “april fool” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “april fool.”*

---

bullet *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitch thrown with maximum velocity.

- *In class, the teacher used “bullet” to mean (baseball) a pitch thrown with maximum velocity.*
- *They discussed “bullet” during the group presentation.*

---

classical music *(noun)*

Traditional genre of music conforming to an established form and appealing to critical interest and developed musical taste.

- *Understanding “classical music” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “classical music” to mean traditional genre of music conforming to an....*

---

common carrier *(noun)*

A person or firm in the business of transporting people or goods or messages.

- *The article explained what “common carrier” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “common carrier” during the group presentation.*

---

music lover *(noun)*

Someone who attends concerts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "music lover."*
- *They discussed "music lover" during the group presentation.*

---

charter *(noun)*

A contract to hire or lease transportation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charter."*
- *He looked up "charter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

royal tennis *(noun)*

An ancient form of tennis played in a four-walled court.

- *He looked up "royal tennis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royal tennis."*

---

ball carrier *(noun)*

(football) the player who is carrying (and trying to advance) the ball on an offensive play.

- *They discussed "ball carrier" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ball carrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle of bull run *(noun)*

Either of two battles during the American Civil War (1861 and 1862); Confederate forces defeated the Federal army in both battles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of bull run."*
- *The article explained what "battle of bull run" means with a simple example.*

---

completion *(noun)*

(American football) a successful forward pass in football.

- *Understanding "completion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "completion" during the group presentation.*

---

ground stroke *(noun)*

A tennis return made by hitting the ball after it has bounced once.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ground stroke."*
- *Understanding "ground stroke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outdoor game *(noun)*

An athletic game that is played outdoors.

- *He looked up "outdoor game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outdoor game" to mean an athletic game that is played outdoors.*

---

shooting script *(noun)*

The final detailed script for making a movie or TV program.

- *Understanding "shooting script" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shooting script" means with a simple example.*

---

trap block *(noun)*

(American football) an illegal block.

- *He looked up "trap block" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trap block" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

warm the bench *(verb)*

Be out of the game.

- *Miller was riding the bench in Saturday's game.*
- *The coach explained when to use "warm the bench" and when to wait.*

---

jazz band *(noun)*

A small band of jazz musicians.

- *Understanding "jazz band" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jazz band" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical comedy *(noun)*

A play or film whose action and dialogue is interspersed with singing and dancing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical comedy."*
- *He looked up "musical comedy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parallel lives *(noun)*

A collection of biographies of famous pairs of Greeks and Romans written by Plutarch; used by Shakespeare in writing some of his plays.

- *Understanding "parallel lives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parallel lives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

playoffs *(noun)*

Any final competition to determine a championship.

- *He looked up "playoffs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playoffs."*

---

serial music *(noun)*

20th century music that uses a definite order of notes as a thematic basis for a musical composition.

- *They discussed "serial music" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "serial music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

souls *(noun)*

A secular form of gospel that was a major Black musical genre in the 1960s and 1970s.

- *Understanding "souls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "souls."*

---

sport coat *(noun)*

Lightweight single-breasted jacket; often striped in the colors of a club or school.

- *The article explained what "sport coat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sport coat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folk music *(noun)*

The traditional and typically anonymous music that is an expression of the life of people in a community.

- *The article explained what "folk music" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "folk music" during the group presentation.*

---

hat trick *(noun)*

(sports) three consecutive scores by one player or three scores in one game (as in cricket or ice hockey etc.).

- *Understanding "hat trick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hat trick" to mean (sports) three consecutive scores by one player or....*

---

patience *(noun)*

A card game played by one person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patience."*
- *Understanding "patience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rock opera *(noun)*

Albums of rock music that aspired to the status of art; first appeared in the 1960s.

- *Understanding "rock opera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rock opera" means with a simple example.*

---

slave traffic *(noun)*

Traffic in slaves; especially in Black Africans transported to America in the 16th to 19th centuries.

- *He looked up "slave traffic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "slave traffic" during the group presentation.*

auto racing *(noun)*

The sport of racing automobiles.

- *The article explained what "auto racing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auto racing" to mean the sport of racing automobiles.*

drop one's serve *(verb)*

Lose a game in which one is serving.

- *She tried to use "drop one's serve" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "drop one's serve" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

emphasis *(noun)*

The relative prominence of a syllable or musical note (especially with regard to stress or pitch).

- *The red light gave the central figure increased emphasis.*
- *His emphasis on civil rights.*

printing operation *(noun)*

An operation that controls the printing or display of information.

- *In class, the teacher used "printing operation" to mean an operation that controls the printing or display....*
- *The article explained what "printing operation" means with a simple example.*

tap dance *(noun)*

A dance step tapped out audibly with the feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "tap dance" to mean a dance step tapped out audibly with the feet.*
- *The article explained what "tap dance" means with a simple example.*

trace *(noun)*

An indication that something has been present.

- *There wasn't a trace of evidence for the claim.*
- *He speaks French with a trace of an accent.*

cat and mouse *(noun)*

A game for children in which the players form a circle and join hands; they raise their hands to let a player inside the circle or lower their hands to bar a second player who is chasing the first.

- *In class, the teacher used "cat and mouse" to mean a game for children in which the players form a....*
- *The article explained what "cat and mouse" means with a simple example.*

command guidance *(noun)*

A method of controlling the flight of a missile by commands originating from the ground or from another missile.

- *The article explained what "command guidance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "command guidance" to mean a method of controlling the flight of a missile by....*

dirt ball *(noun)*

A person who has a nasty or unethical character undeserving of respect.

- *Understanding "dirt ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dirt ball" means with a simple example.*

displayed *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *He did not know how to use "displayed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "displayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

movie maker *(noun)*

A producer of motion pictures.

- *In class, the teacher used "movie maker" to mean a producer of motion pictures.*
- *The article explained what "movie maker" means with a simple example.*

sport jacket *(noun)*

Lightweight single-breasted jacket; often striped in the colors of a club or school.

- *Understanding "sport jacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sport jacket."*

---

attendance *(noun)*

The frequency with which a person is present.

- *A student's attendance is an important factor in her grade.*
- *Attendance was up by 50 per cent.*

---

recording label *(noun)*

Trade name of a company that produces musical recordings.

- *The artists and repertoire department of a recording label is responsible for finding new talent.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recording label."*

---

scandal *(noun)*

Disgraceful gossip about the private lives of other people.

- *In class, the teacher used "scandal" to mean disgraceful gossip about the private lives of other....*
- *The article explained what "scandal" means with a simple example.*

---

swim meet *(noun)*

A swimming competition between two or more teams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swim meet."*
- *The article explained what "swim meet" means with a simple example.*

---

ball bearing *(noun)*

Bearings containing small metal balls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ball bearing."*
- *Understanding "ball bearing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

do-si-do *(noun)*

A square-dance figure; two dancers approach each other and circle back to back before returning to their original places.

- *In class, the teacher used "do-si-do" to mean a square-dance figure; two dancers approach each....*
- *He looked up "do-si-do" because he had never seen it before.*

---

embrace *(noun)*

A close affectionate and protective acceptance.

- *His willing embrace of new ideas.*
- *An island in the embrace of the sea.*

---

halloween *(noun)*

The evening before All Saints' Day; often devoted to pranks played by young people.

- *They discussed "halloween" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halloween."*

---

pass completion *(noun)*

(American football) a successful forward pass in football.

- *They discussed "pass completion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pass completion" to mean (american football) a successful forward pass in....*

---

run bases *(verb)*

Run around the bases, in baseball.

- *He did not know how to use "run bases" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "run bases" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sacrifice fly *(noun)*

A sacrifice made by hitting a long fly ball.

- *He looked up "sacrifice fly" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacrifice fly."*

spin the bottle *(noun)*

A game in which a player spins a bottle and kisses the person that it points to when it stops spinning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spin the bottle."*
- *The article explained what "spin the bottle" means with a simple example.*

spin the plate *(noun)*

A game in which something round (as a plate) is spun on edge and the name of a player is called; the named player must catch the spinning object before it falls or pay a forfeit.

- *They discussed "spin the plate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spin the plate" because he had never seen it before.*

trace program *(noun)*

A utility program that exhibits the sequence and results of executing the instructions in another program.

- *They discussed "trace program" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trace program."*

victory celebration *(noun)*

A celebration following a victory in a battle or sports competition.

- *Understanding "victory celebration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victory celebration."*

vocal *(noun)*

A short musical composition with words.

- *They discussed "vocal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vocal" to mean a short musical composition with words.*

appearing *(noun)*

Formal attendance (in court or at a hearing) of a party in an action.

- *The article explained what "appearing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appearing" to mean formal attendance (in court or at a hearing) of a....*

auction bridge *(noun)*

A variety of bridge in which tricks made in excess of the contract are scored toward game; now generally superseded by contract bridge.

- *He looked up "auction bridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auction bridge."*

fancy-dress ball *(noun)*

A ball at which guests wear costumes and masks.

- *Understanding "fancy-dress ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fancy-dress ball" during the group presentation.*

music genre *(noun)*

An expressive style of music.

- *Understanding "music genre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "music genre."*

place-kicking *(noun)*

(sports) a kick in which the ball is placed on the ground before kicking.

- *Understanding "place-kicking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "place-kicking" means with a simple example.*

snake dance *(noun)*

A group advancing in a single-file serpentine path.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake dance."*
- *They discussed "snake dance" during the group presentation.*

sporting life *(noun)*

Active interest in gambling on sports events.

- *Understanding "sporting life" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sporting life" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stake *(noun)*

A pole or stake set up to mark something (as the start or end of a race track).

- *The corner of the lot was indicated by a stake.*
- *A stake in the company's future.*

---

tackle *(noun)*

The person who plays that position on a football team.

- *The right tackle is a straight A student.*
- *It takes a big man to play tackle.*

---

timeline *(noun)*

A sequence of related events arranged in chronological order and displayed along a line (usually drawn left to right or top to bottom).

- *The article explained what "timeline" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "timeline" during the group presentation.*

---

zero-sum game *(noun)*

A game in which the total of all the gains and losses is zero.

- *He looked up "zero-sum game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zero-sum game" during the group presentation.*

---

beans *(verb)*

Hit on the head, especially with a pitched baseball.

- *He did not know how to use "beans" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "beans" and when to wait.*

---

curve *(noun)*

The trace of a point whose direction of motion changes.

- *The article explained what "curve" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curve" to mean the trace of a point whose direction of motion changes.*

---

eighth note *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of an eighth of a whole note.

- *They discussed "eighth note" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eighth note" to mean a musical note having the time value of an eighth....*

---

folk dance *(noun)*

A style of dancing that originated among ordinary people (not in the royal courts).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folk dance."*
- *The article explained what "folk dance" means with a simple example.*

---

literary argument *(noun)*

A summary of the subject or plot of a literary work or play or movie.

- *The editor added the argument to the poem.*
- *They discussed "literary argument" during the group presentation.*

---

play tricks *(verb)*

Deceive somebody.

- *The coach explained when to use "play tricks" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "play tricks" until he saw an example.*

---

punk rock *(noun)*

Rock music with deliberately offensive lyrics expressing anger and social alienation; in part a reaction against progressive rock.

- *The article explained what "punk rock" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "punk rock" to mean rock music with deliberately offensive lyrics....*

---

sport utility *(noun)*

A high-performance four-wheel drive car built on a truck chassis.

- *Understanding "sport utility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sport utility" means with a simple example.*

---

vocal music *(noun)*

Music that is vocalized (as contrasted with instrumental music).

- *In class, the teacher used "vocal music" to mean music that is vocalized (as contrasted with....*
- *Understanding "vocal music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water hammer *(noun)*

The banging sound of steam in pipes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water hammer."*
- *He looked up "water hammer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accordance *(noun)*

The act of granting rights.

- *The accordance to Canada of rights of access.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accordance."*

---

baseball swing *(noun)*

In baseball; a batter's attempt to hit a pitched ball.

- *Understanding "baseball swing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baseball swing."*

---

beats per minute *(noun)*

The pace of music measured by the number of beats occurring in 60 seconds.

- *He looked up "beats per minute" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beats per minute" during the group presentation.*

---

hip-hop *(noun)*

An urban youth culture associated with rap music and the fashions of African-American residents of the inner city.

- *The article explained what "hip-hop" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hip-hop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musical organisation *(noun)*

An organization of musicians who perform together.

- *In class, the teacher used "musical organisation" to mean an organization of musicians who perform together.*
- *The article explained what "musical organisation" means with a simple example.*

---

playoff *(noun)*

Any final competition to determine a championship.

- *The article explained what "playoff" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "playoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

race runner *(noun)*

Very swift lizard of eastern and central United States.

- *They discussed "race runner" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "race runner."*

---

sword dancing *(noun)*

Any of various dances by men who step nimbly over swords or flourish them in the air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sword dancing."*
- *He looked up "sword dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

athletic *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting athletics or athletes.

- *Athletic facilities.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "athletic" when it is relating to or befitting athletics or athletes.*

base runner *(noun)*

A baseball player on the team at bat who is on base (or attempting to reach a base).

- *They discussed "base runner" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "base runner."*

boxing match *(noun)*

A match between boxers; usually held in a boxing ring.

- *He looked up "boxing match" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boxing match" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

corn dance *(noun)*

A rain dance of Amerindians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn dance."*
- *He looked up "corn dance" because he had never seen it before.*

dive *(noun)*

A steep nose-down descent by an aircraft.

- *He looked up "dive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

double-blind procedure *(noun)*

An experimental procedure in which neither the subjects of the experiment nor the persons administering the experiment know the critical aspects of the experiment.

- *A double-blind procedure is used to guard against both experimenter bias and placebo effects.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double-blind procedure" to mean an experimental procedure in which neither the....*

escape mechanism *(noun)*

A form of behavior that evades unpleasant realities.

- *He looked up "escape mechanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "escape mechanism" during the group presentation.*

exercises *(noun)*

The activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit.

- *Academic exercises.*
- *They discussed "exercises" during the group presentation.*

expanding upon *(noun)*

Adding information or detail.

- *In class, the teacher used "expanding upon" to mean adding information or detail.*
- *Understanding "expanding upon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

governing *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *Regulations for the governing of state prisons.*
- *The article explained what "governing" means with a simple example.*

inter-service support *(noun)*

Action by one military service to provide logistic (or administrative) support to another military service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inter-service support."*
- *He looked up "inter-service support" because he had never seen it before.*

inventory control *(noun)*

Supervision of the supply and storage and accessibility of items in order to insure an adequate supply without excessive oversupply.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inventory control."*
- *The article explained what "inventory control" means with a simple example.*

---

journalism *(noun)*

The profession of reporting or photographing or editing news stories for one of the media.

- *In class, the teacher used "journalism" to mean the profession of reporting or photographing or....*
- *He looked up "journalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laying on of hands *(noun)*

The application of a faith healer's hands to the patient's body.

- *Understanding "laying on of hands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laying on of hands" to mean the application of a faith healer's hands to the....*

---

miracle play *(noun)*

A medieval play representing episodes from the life of a saint or martyr.

- *The article explained what "miracle play" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "miracle play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musical theater *(noun)*

A play or film whose action and dialogue is interspersed with singing and dancing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical theater."*
- *Understanding "musical theater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nuclear terrorism *(noun)*

The use of a nuclear device by a terrorist organization to cause massive devastation or the use (or threat of use) of fissionable radioactive materials.

- *Assaults on nuclear power plants is one form of nuclear terrorism.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear terrorism."*

---

playoff game *(noun)*

One game in the series of games constituting a playoff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playoff game."*
- *He looked up "playoff game" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prayers *(noun)*

The act of communicating with a deity (especially as a petition or in adoration or contrition or thanksgiving).

- *In class, the teacher used "prayers" to mean the act of communicating with a deity (especially....*
- *The article explained what "prayers" means with a simple example.*

---

professional boxing *(noun)*

Boxing for money.

- *In class, the teacher used "professional boxing" to mean boxing for money.*
- *Understanding "professional boxing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pursuit *(noun)*

The act of pursuing in an effort to overtake or capture.

- *The culprit started to run and the cop took off in pursuit.*
- *The pursuit of love.*

---

rap *(noun)*

The act of hitting vigorously.

- *It was a bum rap.*
- *They discussed "rap" during the group presentation.*

---

rat race *(noun)*

An exhausting routine that leaves no time for relaxation.

- *Understanding "rat race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “rat race” to mean an exhausting routine that leaves no time for....*

---

rifle ball *(noun)*

A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle; no longer made spherical in shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rifle ball.”*
- *He looked up “rifle ball” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ted williams *(noun)*

United States baseball player noted as a hitter (1918-2002).

- *The article explained what “ted williams” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ted williams” during the group presentation.*

---

worrying *(noun)*

The act of moving something by repeated tugs or pushes.

- *Vigorous worrying finally loosened the saw.*
- *The article explained what “worrying” means with a simple example.*

---

athlete *(noun)*

A person trained to compete in sports.

- *They discussed “athlete” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “athlete” to mean a person trained to compete in sports.*

---

athletic game *(noun)*

A game involving athletic activity.

- *He looked up “athletic game” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “athletic game.”*

---

cattle drive *(noun)*

Driving a bovine herd (as cows or bulls or steers).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cattle drive.”*
- *The article explained what “cattle drive” means with a simple example.*

---

classroom project *(noun)*

A school task requiring considerable effort.

- *In class, the teacher used “classroom project” to mean a school task requiring considerable effort.*
- *Understanding “classroom project” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cross dressing *(noun)*

The practice of adopting the clothes or the manner or the sexual role of the opposite sex.

- *The article explained what “cross dressing” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cross dressing” to mean the practice of adopting the clothes or the manner....*

---

depth psychology *(noun)*

A set of techniques for exploring underlying motives and a method of treating various mental disorders; based on the theories of Sigmund Freud.

- *Understanding “depth psychology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “depth psychology” to mean a set of techniques for exploring underlying....*

---

domestic terrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism practiced in your own country against your own people.

- *The 1995 bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City was an instance of domestic terrorism.*
- *The article explained what “domestic terrorism” means with a simple example.*

---

duke wayne *(noun)*

United States film actor who played tough heroes (1907-1979).

- *The article explained what “duke wayne” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “duke wayne” during the group presentation.*

---

electric healing *(noun)*

The therapeutic application of electricity to the body (as in the treatment of various forms of paralysis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric healing."*
- *He looked up "electric healing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freeze *(noun)*

An interruption or temporary suspension of progress or movement.

- *A nuclear freeze.*
- *A freeze on hiring.*

---

gaining control *(noun)*

The act of forcibly dispossessing an owner of property.

- *He looked up "gaining control" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gaining control" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garbage collection *(noun)*

The collection and removal of garbage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garbage collection."*
- *He looked up "garbage collection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

giving medication *(noun)*

The act of administering medication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giving medication."*
- *They discussed "giving medication" during the group presentation.*

---

grip *(verb)*

To grip or seize, as in a wrestling match.

- *He gripped the steering wheel.*
- *She tried to use "grip" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

harmony *(noun)*

The structure of music with respect to the composition and progression of chords.

- *He looked up "harmony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "harmony" during the group presentation.*

---

intentions *(noun)*

An act of intending; a volition that you intend to carry out.

- *Good intentions are not enough.*
- *His intentions are entirely honorable.*

---

investing *(noun)*

The act of investing; laying out money or capital in an enterprise with the expectation of profit.

- *They discussed "investing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "investing" to mean the act of investing; laying out money or capital....*

---

john cage *(noun)*

United States composer of avant-garde music (1912-1992).

- *They discussed "john cage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john cage" to mean united states composer of avant-garde music (1912-1992).*

---

mixing *(noun)*

The act of mixing together.

- *The mixing of sound channels in the recording studio.*
- *He looked up "mixing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musical composition *(noun)*

A musical work that has been created.

- *The composition is written in four movements.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musical composition" to mean a musical work that has been created.*

---

outdoor sport *(noun)*

A sport that is played outdoors.

- *In class, the teacher used "outdoor sport" to mean a sport that is played outdoors.*
- *Understanding "outdoor sport" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phase ii clinical trial *(noun)*

A clinical trial on more persons than in phase I; intended to evaluate the efficacy of a treatment for the condition it is intended to treat; possible side effects are monitored.

- *He looked up "phase ii clinical trial" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phase ii clinical trial" during the group presentation.*

---

purchases *(noun)*

The acquisition of something for payment.

- *Understanding "purchases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "purchases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radar target *(noun)*

A radar echo displayed so as to show the position of a reflecting surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radar target."*
- *Understanding "radar target" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reverse stock split *(noun)*

A decrease in the number of outstanding shares of a corporation without changing the shareholders' equity.

- *In class, the teacher used "reverse stock split" to mean a decrease in the number of outstanding shares of a....*
- *He looked up "reverse stock split" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scratch race *(noun)*

A race in which all contestants start from scratch (on equal terms).

- *They discussed "scratch race" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scratch race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secretary of veterans affairs *(noun)*

The position of the head of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

- *The post of Secretary of Veterans Affairs was created in 1989.*
- *Bush appointed Edward J. Derwinski as the first Secretary of Veterans Affairs.*

---

ski run *(noun)*

Trail or slope prepared for skiing.

- *He looked up "ski run" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ski run."*

---

temporary removal *(noun)*

A temporary debarment (from a privilege or position etc).

- *The article explained what "temporary removal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "temporary removal" during the group presentation.*

---

vertical bank *(noun)*

A bank so steep that the plane's lateral axis approaches the vertical.

- *In class, the teacher used "vertical bank" to mean a bank so steep that the plane's lateral axis....*
- *He looked up "vertical bank" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warner *(noun)*

United States filmmaker who with his brothers founded the movie studio that produced the first talking picture (1881-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warner."*
- *He looked up "warner" because he had never seen it before.*

bible-worship *(noun)*

The worship of the Bible.

- *The article explained what "bible-worship" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bible-worship" during the group presentation.*

biological defence *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

- *The article explained what "biological defence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biological defence" to mean procedures involved in taking defensive measures....*

breakdown *(noun)*

The act of disrupting an established order so it fails to continue.

- *His warning came after the breakdown of talks in London.*
- *There was a power breakdown.*

burden of proof *(noun)*

The duty of proving a disputed charge.

- *The article explained what "burden of proof" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burden of proof."*

casting vote *(noun)*

The deciding vote cast by the presiding officer to resolve a tie.

- *They discussed "casting vote" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casting vote" to mean the deciding vote cast by the presiding officer to....*

crisis intervention *(noun)*

Psychotherapy that focuses on acute critical situations (depressive episodes or attempted suicides or drug overdoses) with the aim of restoring the person to the level of functioning before the crisis.

- *He looked up "crisis intervention" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crisis intervention" to mean psychotherapy that focuses on acute critical....*

cycling *(noun)*

The sport of traveling on a bicycle or motorcycle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycling."*
- *He looked up "cycling" because he had never seen it before.*

gene kelly *(noun)*

United States dancer who performed in many musical films (1912-1996).

- *Understanding "gene kelly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gene kelly" during the group presentation.*

genuinely *(adverb)*

In accordance with truth or fact or reality.

- *A genuinely open society.*
- *Place "genuinely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

judicial review *(noun)*

Review by a court of law of actions of a government official or entity or of some other legally appointed person or body or the review by an appellate court of the decision of a trial court.

- *The article explained what "judicial review" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judicial review."*

laughter *(noun)*

The activity of laughing; the manifestation of joy or mirth or scorn.

- *He enjoyed the laughter of the crowd.*
- *Understanding "laughter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

loading *(noun)*

A quantity that can be processed or transported at one time.

- *The loading took 2 hours.*
- *Understanding "loading" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

memory trace *(noun)*

A postulated biochemical change (presumably in neural tissue) that represents a memory.

- *In class, the teacher used "memory trace" to mean a postulated biochemical change (presumably in....*
- *The article explained what "memory trace" means with a simple example.*

---

popular music genre *(noun)*

Any genre of music having wide appeal (but usually only for a short time).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "popular music genre."*
- *They discussed "popular music genre" during the group presentation.*

---

power dive *(noun)*

A dive of an airplane that is accelerated both by gravity and by the power of the engine.

- *They discussed "power dive" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "power dive" to mean a dive of an airplane that is accelerated both by....*

---

rap music *(noun)*

Genre of African-American music of the 1980s and 1990s in which rhyming lyrics are chanted to a musical accompaniment; several forms of rap have emerged.

- *In class, the teacher used "rap music" to mean genre of african-american music of the 1980s and....*
- *Understanding "rap music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rental *(noun)*

The act of paying for the use of something (as an apartment or house or car).

- *He looked up "rental" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rental" during the group presentation.*

---

runner-up finish *(noun)*

A finish in second place (as in a race).

- *They discussed "runner-up finish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "runner-up finish" to mean a finish in second place (as in a race).*

---

safe harbor *(noun)*

The target company defends itself by acquiring a company so onerously regulated that it makes the target less attractive.

- *The acquisition gave the company a safe harbor.*
- *They discussed "safe harbor" during the group presentation.*

---

snap roll *(noun)*

A fast roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snap roll."*
- *The article explained what "snap roll" means with a simple example.*

---

soft-shoe *(noun)*

Tap dancing wearing shoes that have soft soles.

- *Understanding "soft-shoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft-shoe" to mean tap dancing wearing shoes that have soft soles.*

---

stake race *(noun)*

A horse race in which part of the prize is put up by the owners of the horses in the race.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stake race."*
- *They discussed "stake race" during the group presentation.*

---

tennis lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in playing tennis.

- *They discussed "tennis lesson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tennis lesson."*

---

twelve-tone music *(noun)*

A type of serial music introduced by Arnold Schoenberg; uses a tone row formed by the twelve semitones of the chromatic scale (and inverted or backward versions of the row).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twelve-tone music."*
- *He looked up "twelve-tone music" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twelve-tone system *(noun)*

A type of serial music introduced by Arnold Schoenberg; uses a tone row formed by the twelve semitones of the chromatic scale (and inverted or backward versions of the row).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twelve-tone system."*
- *He looked up "twelve-tone system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wrestling hold *(noun)*

A hold used in the sport of wrestling.

- *In class, the teacher used "wrestling hold" to mean a hold used in the sport of wrestling.*
- *The article explained what "wrestling hold" means with a simple example.*

---

wrestling match *(noun)*

A match between wrestlers.

- *In class, the teacher used "wrestling match" to mean a match between wrestlers.*
- *They discussed "wrestling match" during the group presentation.*

---

accordance of rights *(noun)*

The act of granting rights.

- *The accordance to Canada of rights of access.*
- *They discussed "accordance of rights" during the group presentation.*

---

appearances *(noun)*

The act of appearing in public view.

- *They try to keep up appearances.*
- *The article explained what "appearances" means with a simple example.*

---

automatic face recognition *(noun)*

Biometric identification by scanning a person's face and matching it against a library of known faces.

- *They used face recognition to spot known terrorists.*
- *They discussed "automatic face recognition" during the group presentation.*

---

battle of marathon *(noun)*

A battle in 490 BC in which the Athenians and their allies defeated the Persians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of marathon."*
- *Understanding "battle of marathon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bombing *(noun)*

The use of bombs for sabotage; a tactic frequently used by terrorists.

- *Understanding "bombing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bombing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breach of trust *(noun)*

Violation (either through fraud or negligence) by a trustee of a duty that equity requires of him.

- *He looked up "breach of trust" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breach of trust."*

---

bubble dance *(noun)*

A solo dance similar to a fan dance except large balloons are used instead of fans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bubble dance."*
- *They discussed "bubble dance" during the group presentation.*

curve ball *(noun)*

A pitch of a baseball that is thrown with spin so that its path curves as it approaches the batter.

- *Understanding "curve ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "curve ball" during the group presentation.*

dental care *(noun)*

Care for the teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dental care."*
- *He looked up "dental care" because he had never seen it before.*

double-blind experiment *(noun)*

An experimental procedure in which neither the subjects of the experiment nor the persons administering the experiment know the critical aspects of the experiment.

- *A double-blind procedure is used to guard against both experimenter bias and placebo effects.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double-blind experiment" to mean an experimental procedure in which neither the....*

drill *(noun)*

Systematic training by multiple repetitions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drill."*
- *He looked up "drill" because he had never seen it before.*

entries *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *In class, the teacher used "entries" to mean the act of beginning something new.*
- *He looked up "entries" because he had never seen it before.*

fixing *(noun)*

The sterilization of an animal.

- *The article explained what "fixing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fixing" during the group presentation.*

golf stroke *(noun)*

The act of swinging a golf club at a golf ball and (usually) hitting it.

- *He looked up "golf stroke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golf stroke."*

governance *(noun)*

The act of governing; exercising authority.

- *The governance of an association is responsible to its members.*
- *Understanding "governance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hug *(noun)*

A tight or amorous embrace.

- *Come here and give me a big hug.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hug" to mean a tight or amorous embrace.*

immune response *(noun)*

A bodily defense reaction that recognizes an invading substance (an antigen: such as a virus or fungus or bacteria or transplanted organ) and produces antibodies specific against that antigen.

- *Understanding "immune response" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "immune response" during the group presentation.*

judicial decision *(noun)*

(law) the determination by a court of competent jurisdiction on matters submitted to it.

- *They discussed "judicial decision" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "judicial decision" means with a simple example.*

lawsuit *(noun)*

A comprehensive term for any proceeding in a court of law whereby an individual seeks a legal remedy.

- *The article explained what "lawsuit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawsuit."*

---

laying claim *(noun)*

The act of taking possession of or power over something.

- *In class, the teacher used "laying claim" to mean the act of taking possession of or power over something.*
- *The article explained what "laying claim" means with a simple example.*

---

long-distance runner *(noun)*

Someone who participates in long-distance races (especially in marathons).

- *Understanding "long-distance runner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "long-distance runner" means with a simple example.*

---

musical phrase *(noun)*

A short musical passage.

- *The article explained what "musical phrase" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "musical phrase" during the group presentation.*

---

musicians *(noun)*

Artist who composes or conducts music as a profession.

- *In class, the teacher used "musicians" to mean artist who composes or conducts music as a profession.*
- *He looked up "musicians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

professional wrestling *(noun)*

Wrestling for money.

- *Understanding "professional wrestling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "professional wrestling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

receiver *(noun)*

The tennis player who receives the serve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "receiver."*
- *He looked up "receiver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riot *(noun)*

A public act of violence by an unruly mob.

- *Understanding "riot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riot."*

---

sells *(noun)*

The activity of persuading someone to buy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sells."*
- *The article explained what "sells" means with a simple example.*

---

smash *(noun)*

The act of colliding with something.

- *The fullback's smash into the defensive line.*
- *That new Broadway show is a real smasher.*

---

substance abuse *(noun)*

Excessive use of drugs.

- *He looked up "substance abuse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "substance abuse."*

---

surrender *(noun)*

The act of surrendering (usually under agreed conditions).

- *Understanding "surrender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “surrender.”*

variations *(noun)*

An activity that varies from a norm or standard.

- *Who is responsible for these variations in taxation?*
- *Understanding “variations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arab-israeli war *(noun)*

Tension between Arabs and Israeli erupted into a brief war in June 1967; Israel emerged as a major power in the Middle East.

- *He looked up “arab-israeli war” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arab-israeli war.”*

athletic training *(noun)*

The course of practice and exercise and diet undertaken by an athlete.

- *He looked up “athletic training” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “athletic training.”*

ball valve *(noun)*

Any valve that checks flow by the seating of a ball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ball valve.”*
- *He looked up “ball valve” because he had never seen it before.*

breach of the peace *(noun)*

Any act of molesting, interrupting, hindering, agitating, or arousing from a state of repose or otherwise depriving inhabitants of the peace and quiet to which they are entitled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breach of the peace.”*
- *He looked up “breach of the peace” because he had never seen it before.*

careers *(noun)*

The general progression of your working or professional life.

- *The article explained what “careers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “careers” to mean the general progression of your working or....*

casting lots *(noun)*

Making a chance decision by using lots (straws or pebbles etc.) that are thrown or drawn.

- *The article explained what “casting lots” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “casting lots.”*

cat and rat *(noun)*

A game for children in which the players form a circle and join hands; they raise their hands to let a player inside the circle or lower their hands to bar a second player who is chasing the first.

- *Understanding “cat and rat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cat and rat” to mean a game for children in which the players form a....*

contractor *(noun)*

The bridge player in contract bridge who wins the bidding and can declare which suit is to be trumps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “contractor.”*
- *The article explained what “contractor” means with a simple example.*

deck tennis *(noun)*

Game played mainly on board ocean liners; players toss a ring back and forth over a net that is stretched across a small court.

- *He looked up “deck tennis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “deck tennis” during the group presentation.*

fairy *(noun)*

A small being, human in form, playful and having magical powers.

- *They discussed “fairy” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy.”*

gambling *(noun)*

The act of playing for stakes in the hope of winning (including the payment of a price for a chance to win a prize).

- *His gambling cost him a fortune.*
- *They discussed "gambling" during the group presentation.*

---

hammer throw *(noun)*

An athletic competition in which a heavy metal ball that is attached to a flexible wire is hurled as far as possible.

- *In class, the teacher used "hammer throw" to mean an athletic competition in which a heavy metal ball....*
- *Understanding "hammer throw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

investigating *(noun)*

The work of inquiring into something thoroughly and systematically.

- *In class, the teacher used "investigating" to mean the work of inquiring into something thoroughly and....*
- *The article explained what "investigating" means with a simple example.*

---

morris dance *(noun)*

Any of various English folk dances performed by dancers in costume.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morris dance."*
- *The article explained what "morris dance" means with a simple example.*

---

piano lesson *(noun)*

A lesson in playing the piano.

- *The article explained what "piano lesson" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piano lesson."*

---

presidents *(noun)*

The office of the United States head of state.

- *The article explained what "presidents" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "presidents" to mean the office of the united states head of state.*

---

pressing *(noun)*

The act of pressing; the exertion of pressure.

- *At the pressing of a button.*
- *They discussed "pressing" during the group presentation.*

---

radiation therapy *(noun)*

(medicine) the treatment of disease (especially cancer) by exposure to a radioactive substance.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiation therapy" to mean (medicine) the treatment of disease (especially....*
- *He looked up "radiation therapy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radio observation *(noun)*

An observation made with a radio telescope.

- *The article explained what "radio observation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "radio observation" during the group presentation.*

---

road rage *(noun)*

Violence exhibited by drivers in traffic.

- *They discussed "road rage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "road rage."*

---

royal casino *(noun)*

A form of casino in which face cards have extra point values.

- *Understanding "royal casino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "royal casino" to mean a form of casino in which face cards have extra....*

---

shaking *(noun)*

The act of causing something to move up and down (or back and forth) with quick movements.

- *The shaking of his fingers as he lit his pipe.*
- *The article explained what "shaking" means with a simple example.*

---

ski race *(noun)*

A race between people wearing skis.

- *Understanding "ski race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ski race" to mean a race between people wearing skis.*

---

stadium jumping *(noun)*

Riding horses in competitions over set courses to demonstrate skill in jumping over obstacles.

- *They discussed "stadium jumping" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stadium jumping" to mean riding horses in competitions over set courses to....*

---

struggles *(noun)*

An energetic attempt to achieve something.

- *Understanding "struggles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "struggles" during the group presentation.*

---

tap dancing *(noun)*

A dance step tapped out audibly with the feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tap dancing."*
- *Understanding "tap dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tastes *(noun)*

A kind of sensing; distinguishing substances by means of the taste buds.

- *In class, the teacher used "tastes" to mean a kind of sensing; distinguishing substances by....*
- *Understanding "tastes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tennessee williams *(noun)*

United States playwright (1911-1983).

- *Understanding "tennessee williams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tennessee williams" means with a simple example.*

---

tooth *(noun)*

A means of enforcement.

- *In class, the teacher used "tooth" to mean a means of enforcement.*
- *They discussed "tooth" during the group presentation.*

---

underground railway *(noun)*

Secret aid to escaping slaves that was provided by abolitionists in the years before the American Civil War.

- *He looked up "underground railway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underground railway."*

---

variation *(noun)*

An activity that varies from a norm or standard.

- *Any variation in his routine was immediately reported.*
- *An emery wheel is the modern variation of a grindstone.*

---

viewing *(noun)*

A vigil held over a corpse the night before burial.

- *They discussed "viewing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "viewing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

violent disorder *(noun)*

Violently angry and destructive behavior.

- *They discussed "violent disorder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "violent disorder" because he had never seen it before.*

wears *(noun)*

The act of having on your person as a covering or adornment.

- *In class, the teacher used "wears" to mean the act of having on your person as a covering or....*
- *The article explained what "wears" means with a simple example.*

weight gaining *(noun)*

Bodybuilding that increases muscle mass and body weight.

- *The article explained what "weight gaining" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "weight gaining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

area bombing *(noun)*

An extensive and systematic bombing intended to devastate a large target.

- *They discussed "area bombing" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "area bombing" means with a simple example.*

assumption *(noun)*

The act of assuming or taking for granted.

- *Your assumption that I would agree was unwarranted.*
- *On the assumption that he has been injured we can infer that he will not to play.*

barrel roll *(noun)*

A roll in which the plane follows a spiral course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrel roll."*
- *He looked up "barrel roll" because he had never seen it before.*

bombing run *(noun)*

That part of the flight that begins with the approach to the target; includes target acquisition and ends with the release of the bombs.

- *The article explained what "bombing run" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombing run."*

breach of contract *(noun)*

A breach of a legal duty; failure to do something that is required in a contract.

- *In class, the teacher used "breach of contract" to mean a breach of a legal duty; failure to do something....*
- *He looked up "breach of contract" because he had never seen it before.*

chemical terrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism using the chemical agents of chemical warfare; can undermine the personal security of citizens.

- *A good agent for chemical terrorism should be colorless and odorless and inexpensive and readily available and not detectable until symptoms are experienced.*
- *They discussed "chemical terrorism" during the group presentation.*

computing *(noun)*

The procedure of calculating; determining something by mathematical or logical methods.

- *He looked up "computing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computing" to mean the procedure of calculating; determining something....*

conducting *(noun)*

The direction of an orchestra or choir.

- *He does not use a baton for conducting.*
- *Understanding "conducting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

displays *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *In everyday English, people use "displays" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "displays" carefully so everyone would understand.*

drain *(noun)*

A gradual depletion of energy or resources.

- *A drain on resources.*
- *A drain of young talent by emigration.*

---

dramatic composition *(noun)*

A play for performance on the stage or television or in a movie etc.

- *The article explained what "dramatic composition" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dramatic composition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duty assignment *(noun)*

A duty that you are assigned to perform (especially in the armed forces).

- *Hazardous duty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duty assignment."*

---

electronics intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic radiations from foreign sources (other than radioactive sources).

- *In class, the teacher used "electronics intelligence" to mean intelligence derived from electromagnetic....*
- *They discussed "electronics intelligence" during the group presentation.*

---

emissions *(noun)*

The act of emitting; causing to flow forth.

- *Understanding "emissions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emissions."*

---

gambling game *(noun)*

A game that involves gambling.

- *The article explained what "gambling game" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gambling game" during the group presentation.*

---

kicks *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *He does it for kicks.*
- *They discussed "kicks" during the group presentation.*

---

laying waste *(noun)*

Destruction achieved by causing something to be wrecked or ruined.

- *In class, the teacher used "laying waste" to mean destruction achieved by causing something to be....*
- *The article explained what "laying waste" means with a simple example.*

---

material breach *(noun)*

A breach serious enough to destroy the value of the contract and to give a basis for an action for breach of contract.

- *He looked up "material breach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "material breach" to mean a breach serious enough to destroy the value of the....*

---

measuring *(noun)*

The act or process of assigning numbers to phenomena according to a rule.

- *His mental measurings proved remarkably accurate.*
- *They discussed "measuring" during the group presentation.*

---

mixed farming *(noun)*

Growing crops and feed and livestock all on the same farm.

- *They discussed "mixed farming" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mixed farming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musical passage *(noun)*

A short section of a musical composition.

- *He looked up "musical passage" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “musical passage” to mean a short section of a musical composition.*

---

nomination *(noun)*

The act of officially naming a candidate.

- *The Republican nomination for Governor.*
- *There was keen competition for the nomination.*

---

publishers *(noun)*

A person engaged in publishing periodicals or books or music.

- *The article explained what “publishers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “publishers” to mean a person engaged in publishing periodicals or books....*

---

pull someone’s leg *(verb)*

Subject to a playful hoax or joke.

- *He did not know how to use “pull someone’s leg” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pull someone’s leg” in real sentences.*

---

riot control *(noun)*

The measures taken to control a riot.

- *They discussed “riot control” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “riot control” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rock climbing *(noun)*

The sport or pastime of scaling rock masses on mountain sides (especially with the help of ropes and special equipment).

- *He looked up “rock climbing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rock climbing.”*

---

scan *(noun)*

The act of scanning; systematic examination of a prescribed region.

- *He made a thorough scan of the beach with his binoculars.*
- *He analyzed the brain scan.*

---

smash hit *(noun)*

An unusually successful hit with widespread popularity and huge sales (especially a movie or play or recording or novel).

- *The article explained what “smash hit” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smash hit.”*

---

soil conservation *(noun)*

Protection of soil against erosion or deterioration.

- *Understanding “soil conservation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “soil conservation” means with a simple example.*

---

supporter *(noun)*

A person who backs a politician or a team etc.

- *All their supporters came out for the game.*
- *He looked up “supporter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

te *(noun)*

The syllable naming the seventh (subtonic) note of any musical scale in solmization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “te.”*
- *The article explained what “te” means with a simple example.*

---

toe-in *(noun)*

The alignment of the front wheels of a motor vehicle closer together at the front than at the back.

- *In class, the teacher used “toe-in” to mean the alignment of the front wheels of a motor....*
- *They discussed “toe-in” during the group presentation.*

---

truck farming *(noun)*

Growing vegetables for the market.

- *They discussed "truck farming" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "truck farming" means with a simple example.*

---

victory lap *(noun)*

A lap by the winning person or team run to celebrate the victory.

- *They discussed "victory lap" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victory lap" to mean a lap by the winning person or team run to....*

---

achievements *(noun)*

The action of accomplishing something.

- *He looked up "achievements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "achievements" during the group presentation.*

---

albert edward *(noun)*

King of England from 1901 to 1910; son of Victoria and Prince Albert; famous for his elegant sporting ways (1841-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albert edward."*
- *The article explained what "albert edward" means with a simple example.*

---

ballot *(noun)*

A choice that is made by counting the number of people in favor of each alternative.

- *Understanding "ballot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ballot" means with a simple example.*

---

blessing *(noun)*

The formal act of approving.

- *He gave the project his blessing.*
- *Enjoy the blessings of peace.*

---

calendar method of birth control *(noun)*

Natural family planning in which ovulation is assumed to occur 14 days before the onset of a period (the fertile period would be assumed to extend from day 10 through day 18 of her cycle).

- *In class, the teacher used "calendar method of birth control" to mean natural family planning in which ovulation is....*
- *The article explained what "calendar method of birth control" means with a simple example.*

---

charm campaign *(noun)*

A campaign of flattery and friendliness (by a company, politician, etc.) to become more popular and gain support.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charm campaign."*
- *The article explained what "charm campaign" means with a simple example.*

---

cheat *(noun)*

The act of swindling by some fraudulent scheme.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheat."*
- *The article explained what "cheat" means with a simple example.*

---

common meter *(noun)*

The usual (iambic) meter of a ballad.

- *He looked up "common meter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common meter" to mean the usual (iambic) meter of a ballad.*

---

demonstration *(noun)*

A show of military force or preparedness.

- *He confused the enemy with feints and demonstrations.*
- *He gave the customer a demonstration.*

---

dental practice *(noun)*

The practice of dentistry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dental practice."*
- *The article explained what "dental practice" means with a simple example.*

---

detection *(noun)*

A police investigation to determine the perpetrator.

- *Detection is hard on the feet.*
- *Early detection can often lead to a cure.*

---

eleven-plus *(noun)*

(formerly in Britain) an examination taken by 11 and 12 year old students to select suitable candidates for grammar school.

- *Understanding "eleven-plus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eleven-plus."*

---

encountered *(verb)*

Contend against an opponent in a sport, game, or battle.

- *The coach explained when to use "encountered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "encountered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

feminist movement *(noun)*

The movement aimed at equal rights for women.

- *In class, the teacher used "feminist movement" to mean the movement aimed at equal rights for women.*
- *Understanding "feminist movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fire drill *(noun)*

An exercise intended to train people in duties and escape procedures to be followed in case of fire.

- *They discussed "fire drill" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire drill."*

---

grand theft *(noun)*

Larceny of property having a value greater than some amount (the amount varies by locale).

- *The article explained what "grand theft" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grand theft" during the group presentation.*

---

half-breed *(noun)*

An offensive term for an offspring of parents of different races (especially of Caucasian and American Indian ancestry).

- *He looked up "half-breed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-breed."*

---

jam session *(noun)*

An impromptu jazz concert.

- *In class, the teacher used "jam session" to mean an impromptu jazz concert.*
- *The article explained what "jam session" means with a simple example.*

---

military drill *(noun)*

Training in marching and the use of weapons.

- *Understanding "military drill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "military drill" during the group presentation.*

---

monkey business *(noun)*

Mischievous or deceitful behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monkey business."*
- *The article explained what "monkey business" means with a simple example.*

---

murder conviction *(noun)*

Conviction for murder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murder conviction."*
- *Understanding "murder conviction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

musical arrangement *(noun)*

A piece of music that has been adapted for performance by a particular set of voices or instruments.

- *He looked up "musical arrangement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "musical arrangement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

packing *(noun)*

Carrying something in a pack on the back.

- *The backpacking of oxygen is essential for astronauts.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packing."*

popularity contest *(noun)*

Competition (real or figurative) for popular support.

- *They discussed "popularity contest" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "popularity contest" to mean competition (real or figurative) for popular support.*

potato race *(noun)*

A novelty race in which competitors move potatoes from one place to another one at a time.

- *Understanding "potato race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato race."*

pretending *(noun)*

The act of giving a false appearance.

- *His conformity was only pretending.*
- *He looked up "pretending" because he had never seen it before.*

prosecution *(noun)*

The continuance of something begun with a view to its completion.

- *They discussed "prosecution" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prosecution" because he had never seen it before.*

purchasing *(noun)*

The act of buying.

- *Shrewd purchasing requires considerable knowledge.*
- *Understanding "purchasing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reforms *(noun)*

A campaign aimed to correct abuses or malpractices.

- *The reforms he proposed were too radical for the politicians.*
- *He looked up "reforms" because he had never seen it before.*

rides *(noun)*

A journey in a vehicle (usually an automobile).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rides."*
- *He looked up "rides" because he had never seen it before.*

subscription *(noun)*

The act of signing your name; writing your signature (as on a document).

- *The deed was attested by the subscription of his signature.*
- *The article explained what "subscription" means with a simple example.*

switching *(noun)*

The act of changing one thing or position for another.

- *He looked up "switching" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "switching" during the group presentation.*

athletic competition *(noun)*

A contest between athletes.

- *The article explained what "athletic competition" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "athletic competition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bout *(noun)*

An occasion for excessive eating or drinking.

- *A bout of fever.*
- *A bout of depression.*

---

bowling *(noun)*

The playing of a game of tenpins or duckpins etc.

- *He looked up "bowling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bowling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buzz *(noun)*

A confusion of activity and gossip.

- *The buzz of excitement was so great that a formal denial was issued.*
- *The buzz of a bumble bee.*

---

card shark *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "card shark."*
- *They discussed "card shark" during the group presentation.*

---

close-order drill *(noun)*

(military) military drill of troops in standard marching (shoulder-to-shoulder).

- *In class, the teacher used "close-order drill" to mean (military) military drill of troops in standard....*
- *The article explained what "close-order drill" means with a simple example.*

---

consulting service *(noun)*

Service provided by a professional advisor (e.g., a lawyer or doctor or CPA etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consulting service."*
- *They discussed "consulting service" during the group presentation.*

---

experimental procedure *(noun)*

The specific techniques used in conducting a particular experiment.

- *The article explained what "experimental procedure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "experimental procedure" during the group presentation.*

---

federal aviation agency *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Transportation that is responsible for the safety of civilian aviation.

- *The article explained what "federal aviation agency" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "federal aviation agency."*

---

fly casting *(noun)*

Casting an artificial fly as a lure.

- *He looked up "fly casting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fly casting."*

---

flying colours *(noun)*

Complete success.

- *They passed inspection with flying colors.*
- *He looked up "flying colours" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foul *(noun)*

An act that violates the rules of a sport.

- *In class, the teacher used "foul" to mean an act that violates the rules of a sport.*

- *They discussed "foul" during the group presentation.*

---

foul out *(verb)*

Baseball: hit a ball such that it is caught from an out in foul territory.

- *The coach explained when to use "foul out" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "foul out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

foul-up *(noun)*

An embarrassing mistake.

- *He looked up "foul-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foul-up" to mean an embarrassing mistake.*

---

hostile fire *(noun)*

Fire that injures or kills an enemy.

- *Understanding "hostile fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hostile fire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intensive care *(noun)*

Close monitoring and constant medical care of patients with life-threatening conditions.

- *Understanding "intensive care" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "intensive care" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joseph oliver *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who influenced the style of Louis Armstrong (1885-1938).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph oliver" to mean united states jazz musician who influenced the....*
- *They discussed "joseph oliver" during the group presentation.*

---

learned profession *(noun)*

One of the three professions traditionally believed to require advanced learning and high principles.

- *They discussed "learned profession" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "learned profession."*

---

martial music *(noun)*

Brisk marching music suitable for troops marching in a military parade.

- *The article explained what "martial music" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "martial music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

measurement *(noun)*

The act or process of assigning numbers to phenomena according to a rule.

- *The measurements were carefully done.*
- *Understanding "measurement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

measurements *(noun)*

The act or process of assigning numbers to phenomena according to a rule.

- *The measurements were carefully done.*
- *The article explained what "measurements" means with a simple example.*

---

meter reading *(noun)*

The act of measuring with meters or similar instruments.

- *He has a job meter reading for the gas company.*
- *He could not believe the meter reading.*

---

pass receiver *(noun)*

A football player who catches (or is supposed to catch) a forward pass.

- *He looked up "pass receiver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pass receiver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

physical restoration *(noun)*

Providing help for disabled persons; the removal or reduction of disabilities.

- *The article explained what "physical restoration" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "physical restoration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

race riot *(noun)*

A riot caused by hatred for one another of members of different races in the same community.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "race riot."*
- *They discussed "race riot" during the group presentation.*

---

raises *(noun)*

The act of raising something.

- *Fireman learn several different raises for getting ladders up.*
- *They discussed "raises" during the group presentation.*

---

rhythm *(noun)*

The basic rhythmic unit in a piece of music.

- *The piece has a fast rhythm.*
- *The rhythm of Frost's poetry.*

---

skin-dive *(verb)*

Swim underwater with no breathing apparatus other than a snorkel.

- *Learners should practice how to use "skin-dive" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skin-dive" when talking about this idea.*

---

skull practice *(noun)*

Teaching strategy to an athletic team.

- *Understanding "skull practice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skull practice" to mean teaching strategy to an athletic team.*

---

spread eagle *(noun)*

A skating figure executed with the skates heel to heel in a straight line.

- *They discussed "spread eagle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spread eagle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stamp collection *(noun)*

The collection and study of postage stamps.

- *They discussed "stamp collection" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stamp collection."*

---

stan the man *(noun)*

United States baseball player (born in 1920).

- *They discussed "stan the man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stan the man."*

---

tank farming *(noun)*

A technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients.

- *Understanding "tank farming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tank farming" during the group presentation.*

---

technical analysis of stock trends *(noun)*

(stock exchange) analysis of past price changes in the hope of forecasting future price changes.

- *He looked up "technical analysis of stock trends" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "technical analysis of stock trends" to mean (stock exchange) analysis of past price changes in....*

---

travels *(noun)*

The act of going from one place to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "travels."*
- *They discussed "travels" during the group presentation.*

---

vice-presidency *(noun)*

The office and function of a vice president.

- *He looked up "vice-presidency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vice-presidency" during the group presentation.*

---

warfare *(noun)*

The waging of armed conflict against an enemy.

- *Diplomatic warfare.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warfare" to mean the waging of armed conflict against an enemy.*

---

window-washing *(noun)*

The activity of washing windows.

- *He looked up "window-washing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "window-washing" to mean the activity of washing windows.*

---

withdrawal *(noun)*

The act of withdrawing blood, tumors, etc.

- *The nurse was expert at the withdrawal of blood.*
- *The withdrawal of French troops from Vietnam.*

---

auction pitch *(noun)*

An all-fours game in which the first card led is a trump.

- *The article explained what "auction pitch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "auction pitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

audit *(noun)*

A methodical examination or review of a condition or situation.

- *He made an audit of all the plants on his property.*
- *An energy efficiency audit.*

---

auto-suggestion *(noun)*

A system for self-improvement developed by Emile Coue which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

- *He looked up "auto-suggestion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auto-suggestion" to mean a system for self-improvement developed by emile....*

---

belly dance *(noun)*

A Middle Eastern dance in which the dancer makes sensuous movements of the hips and abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belly dance."*
- *He looked up "belly dance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blows *(noun)*

A powerful stroke with the fist or a weapon.

- *They discussed "blows" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bolt *(noun)*

The act of moving with great haste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolt."*
- *He looked up "bolt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brass family *(noun)*

(music) the family of brass instruments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brass family."*
- *He looked up "brass family" because he had never seen it before.*

bust *(noun)*

An occasion for excessive eating or drinking.

- *They went on a bust that lasted three days.*
- *Understanding "bust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carl lewis *(noun)*

United States athlete who won gold medals at the Olympics for his skill in sprinting and jumping (born in 1961).

- *Understanding "carl lewis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carl lewis" means with a simple example.*

clearing *(noun)*

The act of removing solid particles from a liquid.

- *The article explained what "clearing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clearing."*

collar *(noun)*

The act of apprehending (especially apprehending a criminal).

- *The policeman on the beat got credit for the collar.*
- *The thief was forced to wear a heavy wooden collar.*

comply *(verb)*

Act in accordance with someone's rules, commands, or wishes.

- *You must comply or else!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "comply" in real sentences.*

court-martial *(noun)*

A trial that is conducted by a military court.

- *He looked up "court-martial" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "court-martial."*

dog breeding *(noun)*

Breeding dogs.

- *Understanding "dog breeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dog breeding" means with a simple example.*

drawings *(noun)*

The creation of artistic pictures or diagrams.

- *Drawings of abstract forms.*
- *He did complicated pen-and-ink drawings like medieval miniatures.*

elder hand *(noun)*

The card player on the dealer's left.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elder hand."*
- *The article explained what "elder hand" means with a simple example.*

employee-owned enterprise *(noun)*

A commercial enterprise owned by the people who work for it.

- *The article explained what "employee-owned enterprise" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "employee-owned enterprise" to mean a commercial enterprise owned by the people who....*

face lifting *(noun)*

A renovation that improves the outward appearance (as of a building) but usually does not involve major changes.

- *Give your home a facelift.*
- *More than a facelift, the new model marks a fundamental change of direction.*

folk dancing *(noun)*

A style of dancing that originated among ordinary people (not in the royal courts).

- *Understanding "folk dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "folk dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foul play *(noun)*

Unfair or dishonest behavior (especially involving violence).

- *Understanding "foul play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "foul play" means with a simple example.*

---

gospel singing *(noun)*

Folk music consisting of a genre of a cappella music originating with Black slaves in the United States and featuring call and response; influential on the development of other genres of popular music (especially soul).

- *They discussed "gospel singing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gospel singing" to mean folk music consisting of a genre of a cappella....*

---

harper *(noun)*

Someone who plays the harp.

- *In class, the teacher used "harper" to mean someone who plays the harp.*
- *He looked up "harper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

immune reaction *(noun)*

A bodily defense reaction that recognizes an invading substance (an antigen: such as a virus or fungus or bacteria or transplanted organ) and produces antibodies specific against that antigen.

- *In class, the teacher used "immune reaction" to mean a bodily defense reaction that recognizes an....*
- *The article explained what "immune reaction" means with a simple example.*

---

lineup *(noun)*

(baseball) a list of batters in the order in which they will bat.

- *They discussed "lineup" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lineup" to mean (baseball) a list of batters in the order in which....*

---

phase iii clinical trial *(noun)*

A large clinical trial of a treatment or drug that in phase I and phase II has been shown to be efficacious with tolerable side effects; after successful conclusion of these clinical trials it will receive formal approval from the FDA.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phase iii clinical trial."*
- *Understanding "phase iii clinical trial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recreation *(noun)*

An activity that diverts or amuses or stimulates.

- *For recreation he wrote poetry and solved crossword puzzles.*
- *Drug abuse is often regarded as a form of recreation.*

---

special weapons and tactics team *(noun)*

A squad of policemen who have been trained to deal with violent and dangerous situations.

- *They discussed "special weapons and tactics team" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "special weapons and tactics team" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spray painting *(noun)*

Applying paint with a sprayer.

- *The article explained what "spray painting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spray painting" to mean applying paint with a sprayer.*

---

strings *(noun)*

The section of an orchestra that plays stringed instruments.

- *The strings played superlatively well.*
- *He looked up "strings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

survivors insurance *(noun)*

Insurance paid to surviving spouses.

- *They discussed "survivors insurance" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "survivors insurance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swimming stroke *(noun)*

A method of moving the arms and legs to push against the water and propel the swimmer forward.

- *They discussed "swimming stroke" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swimming stroke" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trades *(noun)*

A particular instance of buying or selling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trades."*
- *He looked up "trades" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assists *(noun)*

The activity of contributing to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *He looked up "assists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assists."*

---

breach of duty *(noun)*

A breach of due care.

- *In class, the teacher used "breach of duty" to mean a breach of due care.*
- *The article explained what "breach of duty" means with a simple example.*

---

breach of promise *(noun)*

Failure to keep a promise (of marriage).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breach of promise."*
- *The article explained what "breach of promise" means with a simple example.*

---

championships *(noun)*

The act of providing approval and support.

- *In class, the teacher used "championships" to mean the act of providing approval and support.*
- *They discussed "championships" during the group presentation.*

---

chapel *(noun)*

A service conducted in a place of worship that has its own altar.

- *He was late for chapel.*
- *The article explained what "chapel" means with a simple example.*

---

class warfare *(noun)*

Conflict between social or economic classes (especially between the capitalist and proletariat classes).

- *Understanding "class warfare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class warfare" to mean conflict between social or economic classes....*

---

dutch auction *(noun)*

A method of selling in which the price is reduced until a buyer is found.

- *The article explained what "dutch auction" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dutch auction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

figured bass *(noun)*

A bass part written out in full and accompanied by numbers to indicate the chords to be played.

- *They discussed "figured bass" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "figured bass."*

---

harvest time *(noun)*

The season for gathering crops.

- *He looked up "harvest time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harvest time."*

henry louis aaron *(noun)*

United States professional baseball player who hit more home runs than Babe Ruth (born in 1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry louis aaron."*
- *They discussed "henry louis aaron" during the group presentation.*

impacts *(noun)*

The violent interaction of individuals or groups entering into combat.

- *The article explained what "impacts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "impacts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

information warfare *(noun)*

The use of information or information technology during a time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries.

- *Not everyone agrees that information warfare is limited to the realm of traditional warfare.*
- *He looked up "information warfare" because he had never seen it before.*

instrument landing *(noun)*

An aircraft landing made entirely by means of instruments.

- *In class, the teacher used "instrument landing" to mean an aircraft landing made entirely by means of....*
- *They discussed "instrument landing" during the group presentation.*

knight of the square flag *(noun)*

A knight honored for valor; entitled to display a square banner and to hold higher command.

- *He looked up "knight of the square flag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "knight of the square flag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

martial art *(noun)*

Any of several Oriental arts of weaponless self-defense; usually practiced as a sport.

- *He had a black belt in the martial arts.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martial art."*

mechanisms *(noun)*

The technical aspects of doing something.

- *Mechanisms of communication.*
- *He determined unique mechanisms for the photochemical reactions.*

navigation *(noun)*

The guidance of ships or airplanes from place to place.

- *The channel will be open to navigation as soon as the ice melts.*
- *He looked up "navigation" because he had never seen it before.*

orientation course *(noun)*

A course introducing a new situation or environment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orientation course."*
- *He looked up "orientation course" because he had never seen it before.*

surgical process *(noun)*

A medical procedure involving an incision with instruments; performed to repair damage or arrest disease in a living body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgical process."*
- *The article explained what "surgical process" means with a simple example.*

arthur mitchell *(noun)*

United States dancer who formed the first Black classical ballet company (born in 1934).

- *Understanding "arthur mitchell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "arthur mitchell" because he had never seen it before.*

artistic creation *(noun)*

The creation of beautiful or significant things.

- *In class, the teacher used "artistic creation" to mean the creation of beautiful or significant things.*
- *He looked up "artistic creation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

associations *(noun)*

The act of consorting with or joining with others.

- *Many close associations with England.*
- *In class, the teacher used "associations" to mean the act of consorting with or joining with others.*

---

bank withdrawal *(noun)*

The withdrawal of money from your account at a bank.

- *They discussed "bank withdrawal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bank withdrawal" to mean the withdrawal of money from your account at a bank.*

---

bounce out *(verb)*

Bounce a ball so that it becomes an out.

- *The coach explained when to use "bounce out" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bounce out" in real sentences.*

---

bowling league *(noun)*

A league of bowling teams.

- *The article explained what "bowling league" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bowling league" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brain drain *(noun)*

Depletion or loss of intellectual and technical personnel.

- *Understanding "brain drain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brain drain" during the group presentation.*

---

bullets *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitch thrown with maximum velocity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullets."*
- *He looked up "bullets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carol *(noun)*

A joyful song (usually celebrating the birth of Christ).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carol."*
- *They discussed "carol" during the group presentation.*

---

chapel service *(noun)*

A service conducted in a place of worship that has its own altar.

- *He was late for chapel.*
- *Understanding "chapel service" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duncan *(noun)*

United States dancer and pioneer of modern dance (1878-1927).

- *The article explained what "duncan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "duncan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electronic surveillance *(noun)*

Surveillance by electronic means (e.g. television).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic surveillance."*
- *They discussed "electronic surveillance" during the group presentation.*

---

foul shot *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *He looked up "foul shot" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "foul shot" during the group presentation.*

---

harvest home *(noun)*

The gathering of a ripened crop.

- *He looked up "harvest home" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harvest home" to mean the gathering of a ripened crop.*

---

identity theft *(noun)*

The co-option of another person's personal information (e.g., name, Social Security number, credit card number, passport) without that person's knowledge and the fraudulent use of such knowledge.

- *They discussed "identity theft" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "identity theft" means with a simple example.*

---

initiatives *(noun)*

The first of a series of actions.

- *They discussed "initiatives" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "initiatives" to mean the first of a series of actions.*

---

innings *(noun)*

The batting turn of a cricket player or team.

- *Understanding "innings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "innings" means with a simple example.*

---

isolation *(noun)*

A country's withdrawal from international politics.

- *He opposed a policy of American isolation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isolation" to mean a country's withdrawal from international politics.*

---

matrix addition *(noun)*

The addition of matrices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrix addition."*
- *The article explained what "matrix addition" means with a simple example.*

---

ordering *(noun)*

The act of putting things in a sequential arrangement.

- *There were mistakes in the ordering of items on the list.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ordering" to mean the act of putting things in a sequential arrangement.*

---

personal foul *(noun)*

A foul that involves unnecessarily rough contact (as in basketball or football).

- *In class, the teacher used "personal foul" to mean a foul that involves unnecessarily rough contact....*
- *They discussed "personal foul" during the group presentation.*

---

reed section *(noun)*

The section of a band or orchestra that plays reed instruments.

- *They discussed "reed section" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "reed section" means with a simple example.*

---

starter *(noun)*

A culture containing yeast or bacteria that is used to start the process of fermentation or souring in making butter or cheese or dough.

- *To make sourdough you need a starter.*
- *They discussed "starter" during the group presentation.*

---

strip-jack-naked *(noun)*

A card game for two players in which the object is to win all of the other player's cards.

- *He looked up "strip-jack-naked" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strip-jack-naked" during the group presentation.*

summary judgment *(noun)*

A judgment rendered by the court prior to a verdict because no material issue of fact exists and one party or the other is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.

- *Understanding "summary judgment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "summary judgment."*

transfers *(noun)*

The act of transfering something from one form to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "transfers" to mean the act of transfering something from one form to....*
- *The article explained what "transfers" means with a simple example.*

underground railroad *(noun)*

Secret aid to escaping slaves that was provided by abolitionists in the years before the American Civil War.

- *They discussed "underground railroad" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "underground railroad" means with a simple example.*

vertical combination *(noun)*

Absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in all aspects of a product's manufacture from raw materials to distribution.

- *The article explained what "vertical combination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vertical combination" to mean absorption into a single firm of several firms....*

workout *(noun)*

The activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit.

- *The article explained what "workout" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "workout" during the group presentation.*

bowling ball *(noun)*

A large ball with finger holes used in the sport of bowling.

- *The article explained what "bowling ball" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowling ball."*

breast feeding *(noun)*

Nourishing at the breast.

- *The article explained what "breast feeding" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "breast feeding" during the group presentation.*

contractors *(noun)*

The bridge player in contract bridge who wins the bidding and can declare which suit is to be trumps.

- *Understanding "contractors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "contractors" during the group presentation.*

electrical healing *(noun)*

The therapeutic application of electricity to the body (as in the treatment of various forms of paralysis).

- *Understanding "electrical healing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "electrical healing" means with a simple example.*

foul ball *(noun)*

(baseball) a ball struck with the bat so that it does not stay between the lines (the foul lines) that define the width of the playing field.

- *They discussed "foul ball" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "foul ball" because he had never seen it before.*

general verdict *(noun)*

An ordinary verdict declaring which party prevails without any special findings of fact.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general verdict."*
- *They discussed "general verdict" during the group presentation.*

hats *(noun)*

An informal term for a person's role.

- *In class, the teacher used "hats" to mean an informal term for a person's role.*
- *He looked up "hats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heavy lifting *(noun)*

Difficult work.

- *The boss hoped the plan would succeed but he wasn't willing to do the heavy lifting.*
- *Understanding "heavy lifting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mathematical process *(noun)*

(mathematics) calculation by mathematical methods.

- *The problems at the end of the chapter demonstrated the mathematical processes involved in the derivation.*
- *They discussed "mathematical process" during the group presentation.*

---

matrix operation *(noun)*

A mathematical operation involving matrices.

- *Understanding "matrix operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matrix operation" to mean a mathematical operation involving matrices.*

---

musical genre *(noun)*

An expressive style of music.

- *The article explained what "musical genre" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musical genre" to mean an expressive style of music.*

---

musical perception *(noun)*

The auditory perception of musical sounds.

- *The article explained what "musical perception" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "musical perception" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musician *(noun)*

Artist who composes or conducts music as a profession.

- *They discussed "musician" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "musician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulls *(noun)*

The act of pulling; applying force to move something toward or with you.

- *Understanding "pulls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulls" to mean the act of pulling; applying force to move....*

---

qualifying *(noun)*

Success in satisfying a test or requirement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qualifying."*
- *Understanding "qualifying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riot control operation *(noun)*

The measures taken to control a riot.

- *In class, the teacher used "riot control operation" to mean the measures taken to control a riot.*
- *The article explained what "riot control operation" means with a simple example.*

---

shifts *(noun)*

The act of moving from one place to another.

- *The article explained what "shifts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shifts."*

---

special verdict *(noun)*

A verdict rendered on certain specific factual issues posed by the court without finding for one party or the other.

- *He looked up "special verdict" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “special verdict” to mean a verdict rendered on certain specific factual....*

---

tennis stroke *(noun)*

The act of hitting a tennis ball with a tennis racket.

- *The article explained what “tennis stroke” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tennis stroke” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toe dance *(noun)*

A dance performed on tiptoe.

- *The article explained what “toe dance” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “toe dance.”*

---

whip *(noun)*

A quick blow delivered with a whip or whiplike object.

- *The whip raised a red welt.*
- *Understanding “whip” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wipe *(noun)*

The act of rubbing or wiping.

- *They discussed “wipe” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “wipe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bear hug *(noun)*

A wrestling hold with arms locked tightly around the opponent.

- *He looked up “bear hug” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bear hug” during the group presentation.*

---

brass band *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing only brass and percussion instruments.

- *He looked up “brass band” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “brass band” during the group presentation.*

---

brass section *(noun)*

The section of a band or orchestra that plays brass instruments.

- *Understanding “brass section” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “brass section” means with a simple example.*

---

camping *(noun)*

The act of encamping and living in tents in a camp.

- *The article explained what “camping” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “camping” during the group presentation.*

---

cannon fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered by artillery.

- *They discussed “cannon fire” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cannon fire” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chin-up *(noun)*

An arm exercise performed by pulling yourself up on a horizontal bar until your chin is level with the bar.

- *Understanding “chin-up” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “chin-up” during the group presentation.*

---

conclusions *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *He drew his conclusions quickly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “conclusions” to mean the act of making up your mind about something.*

---

coup *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coup."*
- *They discussed "coup" during the group presentation.*

---

dash *(noun)*

A footrace run at top speed.

- *He is preparing for the 100-yard dash.*
- *He wooed her with the confident dash of a cavalry officer.*

---

dirty tricks *(noun)*

Underhand commercial or political behavior designed to discredit an opponent.

- *Understanding "dirty tricks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dirty tricks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

don juan *(noun)*

A legendary Spanish nobleman and philanderer who became the hero of many poems and plays and operas.

- *The article explained what "don juan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "don juan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duck hunting *(noun)*

Hunting ducks.

- *Understanding "duck hunting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duck hunting" to mean hunting ducks.*

---

financial audit *(noun)*

An attestation that the client's financial statement is accurate.

- *In class, the teacher used "financial audit" to mean an attestation that the client's financial....*
- *Understanding "financial audit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horse breeding *(noun)*

Breeding horses.

- *They discussed "horse breeding" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse breeding."*

---

matched game *(noun)*

An international championship match.

- *He looked up "matched game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matched game."*

---

minus *(noun)*

An arithmetic operation in which the difference between two numbers is calculated.

- *Four minus three equals one.*
- *He looked up "minus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

racial discrimination *(noun)*

Discriminatory or abusive behavior towards members of another race.

- *They discussed "racial discrimination" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "racial discrimination" to mean discriminatory or abusive behavior towards members....*

---

recruitment *(noun)*

The act of getting recruits; enlisting people for the army (or for a job or a cause etc.).

- *Understanding "recruitment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "recruitment" during the group presentation.*

---

rhythm section *(noun)*

The section of a band or orchestra that plays percussion instruments.

- *They discussed "rhythm section" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rhythm section" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secret ballot *(noun)*

A vote in which each person's choice is secret but the totaled votes are public.

- *Understanding "secret ballot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secret ballot."*

---

semester hour *(noun)*

A unit of academic credit; one hour a week for an academic semester.

- *In class, the teacher used "semester hour" to mean a unit of academic credit; one hour a week for an....*
- *Understanding "semester hour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surgical operation *(noun)*

A medical procedure involving an incision with instruments; performed to repair damage or arrest disease in a living body.

- *They will schedule the operation as soon as an operating room is available.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgical operation."*

---

surveys *(noun)*

The act of looking or seeing or observing.

- *The article explained what "surveys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surveys" to mean the act of looking or seeing or observing.*

---

symbol-worship *(noun)*

The worship of symbols.

- *They discussed "symbol-worship" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "symbol-worship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

treasure hunt *(noun)*

A game in which players try to find hidden articles by using a series of clues.

- *He looked up "treasure hunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "treasure hunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

war of nerves *(noun)*

The use of psychological tactics to destroy the opponents' morale.

- *In class, the teacher used "war of nerves" to mean the use of psychological tactics to destroy the....*
- *The article explained what "war of nerves" means with a simple example.*

---

assisted suicide *(noun)*

Suicide of a terminally ill person that involves an assistant who serves to make dying as painless and dignified as possible.

- *In class, the teacher used "assisted suicide" to mean suicide of a terminally ill person that involves an....*
- *They discussed "assisted suicide" during the group presentation.*

---

burning at the stake *(noun)*

Execution by fire.

- *The article explained what "burning at the stake" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "burning at the stake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

change of magnitude *(noun)*

The act of changing the amount or size of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "change of magnitude."*
- *They discussed "change of magnitude" during the group presentation.*

---

chin music *(noun)*

Idle or foolish and irrelevant talk.

- *They discussed "chin music" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chin music" means with a simple example.*

dancer *(noun)*

A person who participates in a social gathering arranged for dancing (as a ball).

- *The article explained what "dancer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dancer" to mean a person who participates in a social gathering....*

devil-worship *(noun)*

The acts or rites of worshiping devils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devil-worship."*
- *The article explained what "devil-worship" means with a simple example.*

digging *(noun)*

The act of digging.

- *The article explained what "digging" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "digging" to mean the act of digging.*

digging up *(noun)*

The act of digging something out of the ground (especially a corpse) where it has been buried.

- *In class, the teacher used "digging up" to mean the act of digging something out of the ground....*
- *Understanding "digging up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drug withdrawal *(noun)*

The termination of drug taking.

- *The article explained what "drug withdrawal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "drug withdrawal" during the group presentation.*

feat *(noun)*

A notable achievement.

- *He performed a great feat.*
- *Understanding "feat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

founding *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *In class, the teacher used "founding" to mean the act of starting something for the first time;....*
- *They discussed "founding" during the group presentation.*

g-jo *(noun)*

Treatment of symptoms by applying pressure with the fingers to specific pressure points on the body.

- *They discussed "g-jo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "g-jo" means with a simple example.*

heart massage *(noun)*

An emergency procedure that employs rhythmic compression of the heart (either through the chest wall or, during surgery, directly to the heart) in an attempt to maintain circulation during cardiac arrest.

- *They discussed "heart massage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "heart massage" because he had never seen it before.*

hunger strike *(noun)*

A voluntary fast undertaken as a means of protest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunger strike."*
- *They discussed "hunger strike" during the group presentation.*

inflation therapy *(noun)*

Therapy in which water or oxygen or a drug is introduced into the respiratory tract with inhaled air.

- *The article explained what "inflation therapy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inflation therapy" to mean therapy in which water or oxygen or a drug is....*

injection *(noun)*

The act of putting a liquid into the body by means of a syringe.

- *The article explained what "injection" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "injection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instrumental *(adjective)*

Relating to or designed for or performed on musical instruments.

- *Instrumental compositions.*
- *An instrumental ensemble.*

interference *(noun)*

The act of hindering or obstructing or impeding.

- *He ran interference for the quarterback.*
- *Understanding "interference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

invasion of privacy *(noun)*

The wrongful intrusion by individuals or the government into private affairs with which the public has no concern.

- *In class, the teacher used "invasion of privacy" to mean the wrongful intrusion by individuals or the....*
- *The article explained what "invasion of privacy" means with a simple example.*

launching *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *They discussed "launching" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "launching" to mean the act of beginning something new.*

light adaptation *(noun)*

The process of adjusting the eyes to relatively high levels of illumination; the pupil constricts and the cones system is operative.

- *The article explained what "light adaptation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "light adaptation" to mean the process of adjusting the eyes to relatively....*

loop-the-loop *(noun)*

A flight maneuver; aircraft flies a complete circle in the vertical plane.

- *They discussed "loop-the-loop" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "loop-the-loop" means with a simple example.*

mathematical operation *(noun)*

(mathematics) calculation by mathematical methods.

- *The problems at the end of the chapter demonstrated the mathematical processes involved in the derivation.*
- *They were learning the basic operations of arithmetic.*

morris dancing *(noun)*

Any of various English folk dances performed by dancers in costume.

- *Understanding "morris dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "morris dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

neil simon *(noun)*

United States playwright noted for light comedies (born in 1927).

- *He looked up "neil simon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "neil simon" during the group presentation.*

rehabilitation *(noun)*

The restoration of someone to a useful place in society.

- *They discussed "rehabilitation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rehabilitation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rocket firing *(noun)*

The launching of a rocket or missile under its own power.

- *They discussed "rocket firing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocket firing."*

---

sailing *(noun)*

The activity of flying a glider.

- *They discussed "sailing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailing" to mean the activity of flying a glider.*

---

self-preservation *(noun)*

Preservation of yourself from harm; a natural or instinctive tendency.

- *The article explained what "self-preservation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "self-preservation" during the group presentation.*

---

solving *(noun)*

Finding a solution to a problem.

- *Understanding "solving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solving" to mean finding a solution to a problem.*

---

spark *(noun)*

A small but noticeable trace of some quality that might become stronger.

- *A spark of interest.*
- *A spark of decency.*

---

threatened abortion *(noun)*

The appearance of symptoms that signal the impending loss of the products of conception.

- *He looked up "threatened abortion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "threatened abortion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

violations *(noun)*

An act that disregards an agreement or a right.

- *He looked up "violations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "violations" during the group presentation.*

---

war of the roses *(noun)*

Struggle for the English throne (1455-1485) between the house of York (white rose) and the house of Lancaster (red rose) ending with the accession of the Tudor monarch Henry VII.

- *He looked up "war of the roses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "war of the roses" during the group presentation.*

---

athletic contest *(noun)*

A contest between athletes.

- *Understanding "athletic contest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athletic contest."*

---

bean *(verb)*

Hit on the head, especially with a pitched baseball.

- *The coach explained when to use "bean" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bean" until he saw an example.*

---

bowling score *(noun)*

The score in a bowling match.

- *In class, the teacher used "bowling score" to mean the score in a bowling match.*
- *The article explained what "bowling score" means with a simple example.*

---

bubble bath *(noun)*

A bath in which you add something to foam and scent the bath water.

- *They discussed "bubble bath" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bubble bath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cannon ball *(noun)*

A solid projectile that in former times was fired from a cannon.

- *In class, the teacher used "cannon ball" to mean a solid projectile that in former times was fired....*
- *Understanding "cannon ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

child's game *(noun)*

A game enjoyed by children.

- *Understanding "child's game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "child's game" during the group presentation.*

child's play *(noun)*

Activity by children that is guided more by imagination than by fixed rules.

- *Freud believed in the utility of play to a small child.*
- *In class, the teacher used "child's play" to mean activity by children that is guided more by....*

costume designer *(noun)*

Someone who designs or supplies costumes (as for a play or masquerade).

- *They discussed "costume designer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "costume designer."*

crash dive *(noun)*

A rapid descent by a submarine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crash dive."*
- *He looked up "crash dive" because he had never seen it before.*

criminal prosecution *(noun)*

The institution and conduct of legal proceedings against a defendant for criminal behavior.

- *Understanding "criminal prosecution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "criminal prosecution" to mean the institution and conduct of legal proceedings....*

default judgment *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant defaults (fails to appear in court).

- *The article explained what "default judgment" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "default judgment" during the group presentation.*

den mother *(noun)*

Someone who plays the role of a den mother.

- *He serves as den mother to all the freshmen in this dormitory.*
- *She's the den mother to new secretaries.*

divine guidance *(noun)*

(theology) a special influence of a divinity on the minds of human beings.

- *They believe that the books of Scripture were written under divine guidance.*
- *The article explained what "divine guidance" means with a simple example.*

drug bust *(noun)*

Seizure of illegal drugs by the police.

- *In class, the teacher used "drug bust" to mean seizure of illegal drugs by the police.*
- *He looked up "drug bust" because he had never seen it before.*

gym rat *(noun)*

Someone who spends all leisure time playing sports or working out in a gymnasium or health spa.

- *Understanding "gym rat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gym rat" during the group presentation.*

indirect fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered on a target that is not itself used as the point of aim for the weapons.

- *Understanding "indirect fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indirect fire" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instrumental music *(noun)*

Music produced by playing a musical instrument.

- *They discussed "instrumental music" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "instrumental music" means with a simple example.*

---

judgment by default *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant defaults (fails to appear in court).

- *Understanding "judgment by default" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judgment by default."*

---

last straw *(noun)*

The final irritation that stretches your patience beyond the limit.

- *The article explained what "last straw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "last straw" to mean the final irritation that stretches your patience....*

---

manufacture *(noun)*

The act of making something (a product) from raw materials.

- *An improvement in the manufacture of explosives.*
- *The article explained what "manufacture" means with a simple example.*

---

mental measurement *(noun)*

A generic term used to cover any application of measurement techniques to the quantification of mental functions.

- *The article explained what "mental measurement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mental measurement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portions *(noun)*

The allotment of some amount by dividing something.

- *In class, the teacher used "portions" to mean the allotment of some amount by dividing something.*
- *The article explained what "portions" means with a simple example.*

---

rhythm method *(noun)*

Natural family planning in which ovulation is assumed to occur 14 days before the onset of a period (the fertile period would be assumed to extend from day 10 through day 18 of her cycle).

- *The article explained what "rhythm method" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhythm method" to mean natural family planning in which ovulation is....*

---

run-resistant *(adjective)*

(of hosiery) resistant to runs or (in Britain) ladders.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "run-resistant."*
- *Students compared "run-resistant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sequel *(noun)*

A part added to a book or play that continues and extends it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sequel."*
- *He looked up "sequel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shifting *(noun)*

The act of moving from one place to another.

- *His constant shifting disrupted the class.*
- *Understanding "shifting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shining *(noun)*

The work of making something smooth and shiny by rubbing or waxing it.

- *The shining of shoes provided a meager living.*

- *Understanding “shining” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spinning *(noun)*

Creating thread.

- *In class, the teacher used “spinning” to mean creating thread.*
- *Understanding “spinning” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

suicide bombing *(noun)*

A terrorist bombing carried out by someone who does not hope to survive it.

- *Understanding “suicide bombing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “suicide bombing” means with a simple example.*

teammates *(noun)*

A fellow member of a team.

- *It was his first start against his former teammates.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “teammates.”*

withdrawal method *(noun)*

A method of birth control in which coitus is initiated but the penis is deliberately withdrawn before ejaculation.

- *In class, the teacher used “withdrawal method” to mean a method of birth control in which coitus is....*
- *He looked up “withdrawal method” because he had never seen it before.*

air-freight *(verb)*

Transport (cargo) by air.

- *She tried to use “air-freight” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “air-freight” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

auto mechanics *(noun)*

The craft of building and repairing automobiles.

- *Understanding “auto mechanics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “auto mechanics” during the group presentation.*

bachelor *(noun)*

A knight of the lowest order; could display only a pennon.

- *He looked up “bachelor” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bachelor” to mean a knight of the lowest order; could display only a....*

biological terrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism using the weapons of biological warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used “biological terrorism” to mean terrorism using the weapons of biological warfare.*
- *The article explained what “biological terrorism” means with a simple example.*

bulls *(noun)*

A serious and ludicrous blunder.

- *I put up with a lot of bullshit from that jerk.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bulls” to mean a serious and ludicrous blunder.*

bullying *(noun)*

The act of intimidating a weaker person to make them do something.

- *In class, the teacher used “bullying” to mean the act of intimidating a weaker person to make....*
- *Understanding “bullying” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

certification *(noun)*

The act of certifying or bestowing a franchise on.

- *In class, the teacher used “certification” to mean the act of certifying or bestowing a franchise on.*
- *Understanding “certification” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clear sailing *(noun)*

Easy unobstructed progress.

- *After we solved that problem the rest was plain sailing.*
- *He looked up "clear sailing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

concerts *(noun)*

A performance of music by players or singers not involving theatrical staging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concerts."*
- *He looked up "concerts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cottage industry *(noun)*

Small-scale industry that can be carried on at home by family members using their own equipment.

- *They discussed "cottage industry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cottage industry" to mean small-scale industry that can be carried on at home....*

---

dark adaptation *(noun)*

The process of adjusting the eyes to low levels of illumination; cones adapt first; rods continue to adapt for up to four hours.

- *They discussed "dark adaptation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dark adaptation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deer hunt *(noun)*

Hunting deer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deer hunt."*
- *He looked up "deer hunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deficit spending *(noun)*

Spending money raised by borrowing; used by governments to stimulate their economy.

- *Understanding "deficit spending" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deficit spending."*

---

drugs bust *(noun)*

Seizure of illegal drugs by the police.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drugs bust."*
- *The article explained what "drugs bust" means with a simple example.*

---

extra innings *(noun)*

Overtime play until one team is ahead at the end of an inning; e.g. baseball.

- *In class, the teacher used "extra innings" to mean overtime play until one team is ahead at the end of....*
- *They discussed "extra innings" during the group presentation.*

---

flooding *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy; client is flooded with experiences of a particular kind until becoming either averse to them or numbed to them.

- *He looked up "flooding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flooding."*

---

handy *(noun)*

United States blues musician who transcribed and published traditional blues music (1873-1958).

- *He looked up "handy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handy" to mean united states blues musician who transcribed and....*

---

jump rope *(noun)*

A child's game or a cardiopulmonary exercise in which the player jumps over a swinging rope.

- *Understanding "jump rope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jump rope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kissing *(noun)*

Affectionate play (or foreplay without contact with the genital organs).

- *He looked up "kissing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kissing."*

---

lucky dip *(noun)*

A selection or decision purely at random.

- *Their system of hiring people seemed to be a sort of lucky dip.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucky dip."*

---

nail pulling *(noun)*

A form of torture in which the fingernails or toenails are removed.

- *The article explained what "nail pulling" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nail pulling" during the group presentation.*

---

nail removal *(noun)*

A form of torture in which the fingernails or toenails are removed.

- *He looked up "nail removal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nail removal."*

---

nose dive *(noun)*

A steep nose-down descent by an aircraft.

- *They discussed "nose dive" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nose dive" to mean a steep nose-down descent by an aircraft.*

---

pace lap *(noun)*

The first lap of a car race that prepares the cars for a fast start.

- *Understanding "pace lap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pace lap" means with a simple example.*

---

ritual dance *(noun)*

A dance that is part of a religious ritual.

- *Understanding "ritual dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ritual dance."*

---

robbery *(noun)*

Larceny by threat of violence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robbery."*
- *The article explained what "robbery" means with a simple example.*

---

rub *(noun)*

The act of rubbing or wiping.

- *He gave the hood a quick rub.*
- *They discussed "rub" during the group presentation.*

---

rub up *(noun)*

A review that refreshes your memory.

- *I need a rub up on my Latin.*
- *Understanding "rub up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sally *(noun)*

A venture off the beaten path.

- *A sally into the wide world beyond his home.*
- *The article explained what "sally" means with a simple example.*

---

self-denial *(noun)*

The act of denying yourself; controlling your impulses.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-denial" to mean the act of denying yourself; controlling your impulses.*
- *He looked up "self-denial" because he had never seen it before.*

shell collecting *(noun)*

The collection and study of mollusc shells.

- *Understanding "shell collecting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shell collecting" means with a simple example.*

skin diving *(noun)*

Underwater swimming without any more breathing equipment than a snorkel.

- *In class, the teacher used "skin diving" to mean underwater swimming without any more breathing....*
- *Understanding "skin diving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slam dance *(noun)*

A form of dancing in which dancers slam into one another; normally performed to punk rock.

- *Understanding "slam dance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "slam dance" means with a simple example.*

social dancer *(noun)*

A person who participates in a social gathering arranged for dancing (as a ball).

- *He looked up "social dancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "social dancer."*

technical foul *(noun)*

(basketball) a foul that can be assessed on a player or a coach or a team for unsportsmanlike conduct; does not usually involve physical contact during play.

- *They discussed "technical foul" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technical foul."*

unemployment compensation *(noun)*

Payment by a United States agency to unemployed people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unemployment compensation."*
- *He looked up "unemployment compensation" because he had never seen it before.*

white man's burden *(noun)*

The supposed responsibility of the white race to provide care for their non-white subjects.

- *The article explained what "white man's burden" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white man's burden" to mean the supposed responsibility of the white race to....*

wholesale *(noun)*

The selling of goods to merchants; usually in large quantities for resale to consumers.

- *He looked up "wholesale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wholesale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bachelor of music *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in music.

- *He looked up "bachelor of music" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bachelor of music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boarding *(noun)*

The act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft.

- *He looked up "boarding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boarding."*

california personality inventory *(noun)*

A self-report personality inventory originally derived from the MMPI; consists of several hundred yes-no questions and yields scores on a number of scales including dominance and self acceptance and self control and socialization and achievement etc.

- *He looked up "california personality inventory" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california personality inventory."*

clean and jerk *(noun)*

A weightlift in which the barbell is lifted to shoulder height and then jerked overhead.

- *In class, the teacher used "clean and jerk" to mean a weightlift in which the barbell is lifted to....*
- *The article explained what "clean and jerk" means with a simple example.*

---

dance orchestra *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing popular music for dancing.

- *He looked up "dance orchestra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dance orchestra."*

---

dedication *(noun)*

The act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action.

- *In class, the teacher used "dedication" to mean the act of binding yourself (intellectually or....*
- *The article explained what "dedication" means with a simple example.*

---

drinking bout *(noun)*

A long period of drinking.

- *Understanding "drinking bout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drinking bout" means with a simple example.*

---

fan tan *(noun)*

A Chinese gambling game; a random number of counters are placed under a bowl and you gamble on how many will be left (0, 1, 2, or 3 modulo 4).

- *He looked up "fan tan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fan tan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glorious revolution *(noun)*

The revolution against James II; there was little armed resistance to William and Mary in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland (1688-1689).

- *They discussed "glorious revolution" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "glorious revolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golf widow *(noun)*

A wife who is left alone much of the time because her husband is playing golf.

- *Understanding "golf widow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golf widow" to mean a wife who is left alone much of the time because....*

---

lap of honour *(noun)*

A lap by the winning person or team run to celebrate the victory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lap of honour."*
- *Understanding "lap of honour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meat packing *(noun)*

Wholesale packaging of meat for future sale (including slaughtering and processing and distribution to retailers).

- *In class, the teacher used "meat packing" to mean wholesale packaging of meat for future sale....*
- *They discussed "meat packing" during the group presentation.*

---

military expedition *(noun)*

A military campaign designed to achieve a specific objective in a foreign country.

- *Understanding "military expedition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "military expedition" means with a simple example.*

---

mine disposal *(noun)*

The disposal of explosive mines.

- *In class, the teacher used "mine disposal" to mean the disposal of explosive mines.*
- *Understanding "mine disposal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mud bath *(noun)*

A bath in warm mud (as for treating rheumatism).

- *They discussed "mud bath" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mud bath" to mean a bath in warm mud (as for treating rheumatism).*

---

musical harmony *(noun)*

The structure of music with respect to the composition and progression of chords.

- *In class, the teacher used "musical harmony" to mean the structure of music with respect to the....*
- *They discussed "musical harmony" during the group presentation.*

---

passive air defense *(noun)*

Air defense by the use of deception or dispersion or protective construction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passive air defense."*
- *He looked up "passive air defense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phase iv clinical trial *(noun)*

Sometimes the FDA approves a drug for general use but requires the manufacturer to continue to monitor its effects; during this phase the drug may be tried on slightly different patient populations than those studied in earlier trials.

- *They discussed "phase iv clinical trial" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phase iv clinical trial."*

---

poker game *(noun)*

Any of various card games in which players bet that they hold the highest-ranking hand.

- *The article explained what "poker game" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poker game."*

---

reconstruction *(noun)*

The activity of constructing something again.

- *Understanding "reconstruction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reconstruction" means with a simple example.*

---

religious ritual *(noun)*

A ceremony having religious meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "religious ritual" to mean a ceremony having religious meaning.*
- *They discussed "religious ritual" during the group presentation.*

---

ritual killing *(noun)*

The act of killing (an animal or person) in order to propitiate a deity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ritual killing."*
- *He looked up "ritual killing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rule of thumb *(noun)*

A rule or principle that provides guidance to appropriate behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rule of thumb."*
- *Understanding "rule of thumb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sailing-race *(noun)*

A race between crews of people in yachts.

- *They discussed "sailing-race" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sailing-race."*

---

scratch sheet *(noun)*

A racing publication giving information on horses and the outcomes of horse races.

- *They discussed "scratch sheet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scratch sheet" to mean a racing publication giving information on horses....*

---

shoots *(noun)*

The act of shooting at targets.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoots" to mean the act of shooting at targets.*
- *He looked up "shoots" because he had never seen it before.*

soft-shoe dancing *(noun)*

Tap dancing wearing shoes that have soft soles.

- *Understanding "soft-shoe dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soft-shoe dancing."*

steam fitting *(noun)*

Care (installation and maintenance) of equipment for ventilating or heating or refrigerating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam fitting."*
- *The article explained what "steam fitting" means with a simple example.*

touchdown *(noun)*

A landing (as the wheels touch the landing field); especially of airplanes.

- *The article explained what "touchdown" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touchdown."*

two-tier bid *(noun)*

A takeover bid where the acquirer offers to pay more for the shares needed to gain control than for the remaining shares.

- *He looked up "two-tier bid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "two-tier bid" to mean a takeover bid where the acquirer offers to pay....*

witch-hunt *(noun)*

Searching out and harassing dissenters.

- *The article explained what "witch-hunt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "witch-hunt" during the group presentation.*

appointments *(noun)*

The job to which you are (or hope to be) appointed.

- *In class, the teacher used "appointments" to mean the job to which you are (or hope to be) appointed.*
- *The article explained what "appointments" means with a simple example.*

assumptions *(noun)*

The act of assuming or taking for granted.

- *Any society is built upon certain assumptions.*
- *He looked up "assumptions" because he had never seen it before.*

ballet *(noun)*

A theatrical representation of a story that is performed to music by trained dancers.

- *He looked up "ballet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ballet."*

belly dancing *(noun)*

A Middle Eastern dance in which the dancer makes sensuous movements of the hips and abdomen.

- *Understanding "belly dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "belly dancing" during the group presentation.*

bicycle race *(noun)*

A race between people riding bicycles.

- *He looked up "bicycle race" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bicycle race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coup de main *(noun)*

An attack without warning.

- *The article explained what "coup de main" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coup de main" during the group presentation.*

course of lectures *(noun)*

A series of lectures dealing with a subject.

- *They discussed "course of lectures" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "course of lectures" means with a simple example.*

---

deadly sin *(noun)*

An unpardonable sin entailing a total loss of grace.

- *Theologians list seven mortal sins.*
- *They discussed "deadly sin" during the group presentation.*

---

ellis *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of old age who defeated Thor in a wrestling match.

- *The article explained what "ellis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ellis."*

---

exchanges *(noun)*

The act of changing one thing for another thing.

- *Deductible losses on sales or exchanges of property are allowable.*
- *Understanding "exchanges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

facial recognition *(noun)*

Biometric identification by scanning a person's face and matching it against a library of known faces.

- *They used face recognition to spot known terrorists.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "facial recognition."*

---

hike *(noun)*

A long walk usually for exercise or pleasure.

- *She enjoys a hike in her spare time.*
- *He got a wage hike.*

---

inspection and repair *(noun)*

Periodic maintenance on a car or machine.

- *He looked up "inspection and repair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inspection and repair."*

---

marking *(noun)*

The act of making a visible mark on a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marking."*
- *He looked up "marking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meat-packing business *(noun)*

Wholesale packaging of meat for future sale (including slaughtering and processing and distribution to retailers).

- *The article explained what "meat-packing business" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meat-packing business" to mean wholesale packaging of meat for future sale....*

---

odds-maker *(noun)*

Someone who sets the betting odds based on calculations of the outcome of a contest (especially a horse race).

- *The article explained what "odds-maker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odds-maker" to mean someone who sets the betting odds based on....*

---

point after touchdown *(noun)*

In American football a point awarded for a successful place kick following a touchdown.

- *They discussed "point after touchdown" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "point after touchdown" means with a simple example.*

---

poker hand *(noun)*

The 5 cards held in a game of poker.

- *He looked up "poker hand" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poker hand."*

---

professional dancer *(noun)*

A performer who dances professionally.

- *He looked up "professional dancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "professional dancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quarterback *(noun)*

(American football) the position of the football player in the backfield who directs the offensive play of his team.

- *Quarterback is the most important position on the team.*
- *The article explained what "quarterback" means with a simple example.*

---

ref *(noun)*

(sports) the chief official (as in boxing or American football) who is expected to ensure fair play.

- *They discussed "ref" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ref" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rushing *(noun)*

The act of moving hurriedly and in a careless manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "rushing" to mean the act of moving hurriedly and in a careless manner.*
- *They discussed "rushing" during the group presentation.*

---

salvation *(noun)*

A means of preserving from harm or unpleasantness.

- *Tourism was their economic salvation.*
- *They turned to individualism as their salvation.*

---

sanctions *(noun)*

The act of final authorization.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanctions" to mean the act of final authorization.*
- *They discussed "sanctions" during the group presentation.*

---

sexual harassment *(noun)*

Unwelcome sexual behavior by a supervisor toward an employee.

- *He looked up "sexual harassment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexual harassment."*

---

surgical strike *(noun)*

An attack (usually without prior warning) intended to deal only with a specific target.

- *In class, the teacher used "surgical strike" to mean an attack (usually without prior warning) intended....*
- *They discussed "surgical strike" during the group presentation.*

---

waking up *(noun)*

The act of waking.

- *It was the waking up he hated most.*
- *Understanding "waking up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artillery fire *(noun)*

Fire delivered by artillery.

- *He looked up "artillery fire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artillery fire."*

---

ballet company *(noun)*

A company that produces ballets.

- *The article explained what "ballet company" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ballet company" to mean a company that produces ballets.*

---

barn dance *(noun)*

A dance party featuring country dancing.

- *He looked up "barn dance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barn dance."*

bearing false witness *(noun)*

Criminal offense of making false statements under oath.

- *Understanding "bearing false witness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bearing false witness."*

chemical warfare *(noun)*

Warfare using chemical agents to kill or injure or incapacitate the enemy.

- *Understanding "chemical warfare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chemical warfare" means with a simple example.*

chess *(noun)*

A board game for two players who move their 16 pieces according to specific rules; the object is to checkmate the opponent's king.

- *In class, the teacher used "chess" to mean a board game for two players who move their 16....*
- *The article explained what "chess" means with a simple example.*

concentrated fire *(noun)*

Fire from two or more weapons directed at a single target or area (as fire by batteries of two or more warships).

- *In class, the teacher used "concentrated fire" to mean fire from two or more weapons directed at a single....*
- *They discussed "concentrated fire" during the group presentation.*

deer hunting *(noun)*

Hunting deer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deer hunting."*
- *He looked up "deer hunting" because he had never seen it before.*

dental procedure *(noun)*

A procedure employed by a dentist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dental procedure."*
- *He looked up "dental procedure" because he had never seen it before.*

medicare *(noun)*

Health care for the aged; a federally administered system of health insurance available to persons aged 65 and over.

- *He looked up "medicare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "medicare" during the group presentation.*

modeling *(noun)*

The act of representing something (usually on a smaller scale).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modeling."*
- *The article explained what "modeling" means with a simple example.*

music critic *(noun)*

A critic of musical performances.

- *The article explained what "music critic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "music critic" during the group presentation.*

over-the-shoulder bombing *(noun)*

A special case of loft bombing in which the bomb is released past the vertical so it is tossed back to the target.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "over-the-shoulder bombing."*
- *Understanding "over-the-shoulder bombing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

passive transport *(noun)*

Transport of a substance across a cell membrane by diffusion; expenditure of energy is not required.

- *In class, the teacher used "passive transport" to mean transport of a substance across a cell membrane by....*
- *Understanding "passive transport" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

permits *(noun)*

The act of giving a formal (usually written) authorization.

- *He looked up "permits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "permits" to mean the act of giving a formal (usually written)....*

---

physical rehabilitation *(noun)*

Providing help for disabled persons; the removal or reduction of disabilities.

- *He looked up "physical rehabilitation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physical rehabilitation."*

---

pillow fight *(noun)*

A child's game of fighting with pillows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pillow fight."*
- *He looked up "pillow fight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prep *(noun)*

Preparatory school work done outside school (especially at home).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prep."*
- *They discussed "prep" during the group presentation.*

---

rebellion *(noun)*

Refusal to accept some authority or code or convention.

- *Each generation must have its own rebellion.*
- *His body was in rebellion against fatigue.*

---

refund *(noun)*

The act of returning money received previously.

- *Understanding "refund" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "refund" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regulatory offense *(noun)*

Crimes created by statutes and not by common law.

- *He looked up "regulatory offense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "regulatory offense" during the group presentation.*

---

scam *(noun)*

A fraudulent business scheme.

- *In class, the teacher used "scam" to mean a fraudulent business scheme.*
- *Understanding "scam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secular games *(noun)*

The centennial rites and games of ancient Rome that marked the commencement of a new generation (100 years representing the longest life in a generation); observances may have begun as early as the 5th century BC and lasted well into the Christian era.

- *In class, the teacher used "secular games" to mean the centennial rites and games of ancient rome that....*
- *They discussed "secular games" during the group presentation.*

---

simulation *(noun)*

The act of giving a false appearance.

- *A simulation should imitate the internal processes and not merely the results of the thing being simulated.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simulation."*

---

supervision *(noun)*

Management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group.

- *They discussed "supervision" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supervision" to mean management by overseeing the performance or....*

trio *(noun)*

A musical composition for three performers.

- *Understanding "trio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trio."*

varies *(verb)*

Be subject to change in accordance with a variable.

- *The supermarket's selection of vegetables varies according to the season.*
- *She tried to use "varies" carefully so everyone would understand.*

wage freeze *(noun)*

A freeze of wages at a given level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wage freeze."*
- *He looked up "wage freeze" because he had never seen it before.*

arm pad *(noun)*

A pad worn by football players and hockey goalkeepers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arm pad."*
- *Understanding "arm pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catches *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *They discussed "catches" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catches" because he had never seen it before.*

chess game *(noun)*

A board game for two players who move their 16 pieces according to specific rules; the object is to checkmate the opponent's king.

- *He looked up "chess game" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chess game" during the group presentation.*

chess set *(noun)*

Checkerboard and a set of 32 pieces used to play chess.

- *He looked up "chess set" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chess set."*

civic responsibility *(noun)*

The responsibilities of a citizen.

- *In class, the teacher used "civic responsibility" to mean the responsibilities of a citizen.*
- *The article explained what "civic responsibility" means with a simple example.*

directed verdict *(noun)*

A verdict entered by the court in a jury trial without consideration by the jury.

- *There cannot be a directed verdict of guilty in a criminal trial.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "directed verdict."*

drilling *(noun)*

The act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope of producing petroleum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drilling."*
- *He looked up "drilling" because he had never seen it before.*

electronic warfare *(noun)*

Military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine or exploit or reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

- *He looked up "electronic warfare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic warfare."*

false verdict *(noun)*

A manifestly unjust verdict; not true to the evidence.

- *In class, the teacher used "false verdict" to mean a manifestly unjust verdict; not true to the evidence.*
- *They discussed "false verdict" during the group presentation.*

---

genetic screening *(noun)*

Analyzing a group of people to determine genetic susceptibility to a particular disease.

- *Genetic screening of infants for phenylketonuria.*
- *The article explained what "genetic screening" means with a simple example.*

---

guessing game *(noun)*

A game in which participants compete to identify some obscurely indicated thing.

- *The article explained what "guessing game" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guessing game" to mean a game in which participants compete to identify....*

---

litigation *(noun)*

A legal proceeding in a court; a judicial contest to determine and enforce legal rights.

- *Understanding "litigation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litigation."*

---

lynch law *(noun)*

The practice of punishing people by hanging without due process of law.

- *He looked up "lynch law" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lynch law."*

---

revival *(noun)*

Bringing again into activity and prominence.

- *The revival of trade.*
- *A revival of a neglected play by Moliere.*

---

round-the-clock patrol *(noun)*

A continuous nonstop patrol.

- *They discussed "round-the-clock patrol" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "round-the-clock patrol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

siege *(noun)*

The action of an armed force that surrounds a fortified place and isolates it while continuing to attack.

- *The article explained what "siege" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "siege" during the group presentation.*

---

square dancer *(noun)*

Someone who does square dancing.

- *Understanding "square dancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "square dancer" to mean someone who does square dancing.*

---

squeeze play *(noun)*

An aggressive attempt to compel acquiescence by the concentration or manipulation of power.

- *She laughed at this sexual power play and walked away.*
- *He looked up "squeeze play" because he had never seen it before.*

---

state-sponsored terrorism *(noun)*

Terrorism practiced by a government against its own people or in support of international terrorism.

- *In class, the teacher used "state-sponsored terrorism" to mean terrorism practiced by a government against its own....*
- *Understanding "state-sponsored terrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steering *(noun)*

The act of setting and holding a course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steering."*

- *He looked up “steering” because he had never seen it before.*

---

straight poker *(noun)*

Poker in which each player gets 5 cards face down and bets are made without drawing any further cards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “straight poker.”*
- *The article explained what “straight poker” means with a simple example.*

---

suicide pill *(noun)*

A poison pill with potentially catastrophic implications for the company it is intended to protect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “suicide pill.”*
- *The article explained what “suicide pill” means with a simple example.*

---

tender loving care *(noun)*

Considerate and solicitous care.

- *Understanding “tender loving care” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “tender loving care” during the group presentation.*

---

toe dancing *(noun)*

A dance performed on tiptoe.

- *He looked up “toe dancing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “toe dancing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anal sex *(noun)*

Intercourse via the anus, committed by a man with a man or woman.

- *In class, the teacher used “anal sex” to mean intercourse via the anus, committed by a man with a....*
- *Understanding “anal sex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

at leisure *(adverb)*

In an unhurried way or at one’s convenience.

- *Read the manual at your leisure.*
- *He traveled leisurely.*

---

baking *(noun)*

Cooking by dry heat in an oven.

- *Understanding “baking” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “baking” to mean cooking by dry heat in an oven.*

---

banana boat *(noun)*

A ship designed to transport bananas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “banana boat.”*
- *He looked up “banana boat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

biblical *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or contained in or in accordance with the Bible.

- *Biblical names.*
- *Biblical Hebrew.*

---

chess board *(noun)*

A checkerboard used to play chess.

- *In class, the teacher used “chess board” to mean a checkerboard used to play chess.*
- *The article explained what “chess board” means with a simple example.*

---

chess club *(noun)*

A club of people to play chess.

- *He looked up “chess club” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chess club.”*

---

chess move *(noun)*

The act of moving a chess piece.

- *The article explained what "chess move" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chess move" during the group presentation.*

---

chess player *(noun)*

Someone who plays the game of chess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chess player."*
- *They discussed "chess player" during the group presentation.*

---

civic duty *(noun)*

The responsibilities of a citizen.

- *He looked up "civic duty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "civic duty" to mean the responsibilities of a citizen.*

---

knee bend *(noun)*

Exercising by repeatedly assuming a crouching position with the knees bent; strengthens the leg muscles.

- *Understanding "knee bend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knee bend" to mean exercising by repeatedly assuming a crouching....*

---

leisure *(noun)*

Freedom to choose a pastime or enjoyable activity.

- *He lacked the leisure for golf.*
- *His job left him little leisure.*

---

leisure time *(noun)*

Time available for ease and relaxation.

- *His job left him little leisure.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leisure time" to mean time available for ease and relaxation.*

---

modern ballet *(noun)*

A style of ballet that admits a wider variety of movements.

- *The article explained what "modern ballet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "modern ballet" during the group presentation.*

---

moral obligation *(noun)*

An obligation arising out of considerations of right and wrong.

- *He did it out of a feeling of moral obligation.*
- *The article explained what "moral obligation" means with a simple example.*

---

musical rhythm *(noun)*

The basic rhythmic unit in a piece of music.

- *The piece has a fast rhythm.*
- *He looked up "musical rhythm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overtime period *(noun)*

A period of overtime play to resolve a tie; e.g. basketball.

- *Understanding "overtime period" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overtime period" to mean a period of overtime play to resolve a tie; e.g.....*

---

passive resistance *(noun)*

Peaceful resistance to a government by fasting or refusing to cooperate.

- *Understanding "passive resistance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "passive resistance" means with a simple example.*

---

productions *(noun)*

The act or process of producing something.

- *He looked up “productions” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “productions.”*

---

sympathy strike *(noun)*

A strike in support of other workers who are on strike; a strike not resulting from direct grievances against the workers’ employer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sympathy strike.”*
- *He looked up “sympathy strike” because he had never seen it before.*

---

water pistol *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy pistol that squirts water.

- *He looked up “water pistol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “water pistol” during the group presentation.*

---

aerial *(noun)*

A pass to a receiver downfield from the passer.

- *He looked up “aerial” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aerial” to mean a pass to a receiver downfield from the passer.*

---

automobile race *(noun)*

A race between (usually high-performance) automobiles.

- *He looked up “automobile race” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “automobile race” during the group presentation.*

---

bachelor-at-arms *(noun)*

A knight of the lowest order; could display only a pennon.

- *He looked up “bachelor-at-arms” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bachelor-at-arms.”*

---

ballet master *(noun)*

A man who directs and teaches and rehearses dancers for a ballet company.

- *He looked up “ballet master” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ballet master” to mean a man who directs and teaches and rehearses dancers....*

---

buck-and-wing *(noun)*

A solo tap dance emphasizing sharp taps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “buck-and-wing.”*
- *He looked up “buck-and-wing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chess match *(noun)*

A match between chess players.

- *They discussed “chess match” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “chess match” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chess piece *(noun)*

Any of 16 white and 16 black pieces used in playing the game of chess.

- *He looked up “chess piece” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “chess piece” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deployment *(noun)*

The distribution of forces in preparation for battle or work.

- *The article explained what “deployment” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “deployment” to mean the distribution of forces in preparation for....*

---

draw poker *(noun)*

Poker in which a player can discard cards and receive substitutes from the dealer.

- *He played only draw and stud.*
- *They discussed “draw poker” during the group presentation.*

fare-stage *(noun)*

A section along the route of a bus for which the fare is the same.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fare-stage."*
- *Understanding "fare-stage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genocide *(noun)*

Systematic killing of a racial or cultural group.

- *Understanding "genocide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genocide" to mean systematic killing of a racial or cultural group.*

gum ball *(noun)*

A ball of chewing gum with a coating of colored sugar.

- *He looked up "gum ball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gum ball" to mean a ball of chewing gum with a coating of colored sugar.*

incentive option *(noun)*

An option granted to corporate executives if the company achieves certain financial goals.

- *In class, the teacher used "incentive option" to mean an option granted to corporate executives if the....*
- *He looked up "incentive option" because he had never seen it before.*

inventory accounting *(noun)*

Accounting that controls and evaluates inventory.

- *They discussed "inventory accounting" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "inventory accounting" means with a simple example.*

liberation *(noun)*

The attempt to achieve equal rights or status.

- *She worked for women's liberation.*
- *The article explained what "liberation" means with a simple example.*

preliminary exam *(noun)*

An examination taken by graduate students to determine their fitness to continue.

- *They discussed "preliminary exam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "preliminary exam" means with a simple example.*

preliminary examination *(noun)*

An examination taken by graduate students to determine their fitness to continue.

- *The article explained what "preliminary examination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preliminary examination" to mean an examination taken by graduate students to....*

richardson *(noun)*

British stage and screen actor noted for playing classic roles (1902-1983).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richardson."*
- *They discussed "richardson" during the group presentation.*

sack *(noun)*

The plundering of a place by an army or mob; usually involves destruction and slaughter.

- *The sack of Rome.*
- *He looked up "sack" because he had never seen it before.*

settlements *(noun)*

The act of colonizing; the establishment of colonies.

- *Understanding "settlements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "settlements" means with a simple example.*

squeeze box *(noun)*

A portable box-shaped free-reed instrument; the reeds are made to vibrate by air from the bellows controlled by the player.

- *The article explained what “squeeze box” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “squeeze box” to mean a portable box-shaped free-reed instrument; the....*

---

stare *(noun)*

A fixed look with eyes open wide.

- *The article explained what “stare” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “stare” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thirds *(noun)*

The base that must be touched third by a base runner in baseball.

- *A simple harmony written in major thirds.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thirds” to mean the base that must be touched third by a base....*

---

three-ring circus *(noun)*

A circus with simultaneous performances in three rings.

- *Understanding “three-ring circus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “three-ring circus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thriller *(noun)*

A suspenseful adventure story or play or movie.

- *In class, the teacher used “thriller” to mean a suspenseful adventure story or play or movie.*
- *Understanding “thriller” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vocals *(noun)*

A short musical composition with words.

- *In class, the teacher used “vocals” to mean a short musical composition with words.*
- *They discussed “vocals” during the group presentation.*

---

wars of the roses *(noun)*

Struggle for the English throne (1455-1485) between the house of York (white rose) and the house of Lancaster (red rose) ending with the accession of the Tudor monarch Henry VII.

- *They discussed “wars of the roses” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “wars of the roses” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wilderness campaign *(noun)*

American Civil War; a series of indecisive battles in Grant’s campaign (1864) against Lee in which both armies suffered terrible losses.

- *Understanding “wilderness campaign” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “wilderness campaign” during the group presentation.*

---

advocacy *(noun)*

Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something.

- *Understanding “advocacy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “advocacy” during the group presentation.*

---

automotive technology *(noun)*

The activity of designing and constructing automobiles.

- *The article explained what “automotive technology” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “automotive technology.”*

---

balloon *(verb)*

Ride in a hot-air balloon.

- *He tried to balloon around the earth but storms forced him to land in China.*
- *The sails ballooned.*

---

battle of pittsburgh landing *(noun)*

The second great battle of the American Civil War (1862); the battle ended with the withdrawal of Confederate troops but it was not a Union victory.

- *In class, the teacher used “battle of pittsburgh landing” to mean the second great battle of the american civil war....*

- *They discussed "battle of pittsburgh landing" during the group presentation.*

---

beach towel *(noun)*

Very large towel to dry yourself after swimming.

- *In class, the teacher used "beach towel" to mean very large towel to dry yourself after swimming.*
- *The article explained what "beach towel" means with a simple example.*

---

chess master *(noun)*

A chess player of great skill.

- *In class, the teacher used "chess master" to mean a chess player of great skill.*
- *They discussed "chess master" during the group presentation.*

---

chess opening *(noun)*

A recognized sequence of moves at the beginning of a game of chess.

- *He memorized all the important chess openings.*
- *He looked up "chess opening" because he had never seen it before.*

---

combining *(noun)*

The act of combining things to form a new whole.

- *Understanding "combining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combining" to mean the act of combining things to form a new whole.*

---

dancers *(noun)*

A person who participates in a social gathering arranged for dancing (as a ball).

- *He looked up "dancers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dancers" during the group presentation.*

---

fe *(noun)*

A heavy ductile magnetic metallic element; is silver-white in pure form but readily rusts; used in construction and tools and armament; plays a role in the transport of oxygen by the blood.

- *They discussed "fe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fe" to mean a heavy ductile magnetic metallic element; is....*

---

judgment of conviction *(noun)*

(criminal law) a final judgment of guilty in a criminal case and the punishment that is imposed.

- *The conviction came as no surprise.*
- *The article explained what "judgment of conviction" means with a simple example.*

---

last respects *(noun)*

The act of expressing respect for someone who has died.

- *He paid his last respects by standing quietly at the graveside.*
- *The article explained what "last respects" means with a simple example.*

---

marriages *(noun)*

The act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marriages."*
- *He looked up "marriages" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miracle-worship *(noun)*

The worship of miracles.

- *He looked up "miracle-worship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miracle-worship."*

---

musical chairs *(noun)*

A rearrangement that has no practical effect or significance.

- *The company is looking for stability after years of musical chairs with directors.*
- *Shareholders don't want the company playing musical chairs with their investment.*

---

partial abortion *(noun)*

Termination of pregnancy without expulsion of all of the products of conception.

- *They discussed "partial abortion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "partial abortion" to mean termination of pregnancy without expulsion of all....*

piano keyboard *(noun)*

A bank of keys on a musical instrument.

- *In class, the teacher used "piano keyboard" to mean a bank of keys on a musical instrument.*
- *The article explained what "piano keyboard" means with a simple example.*

recordings *(noun)*

The act of making a record (especially an audio record).

- *He looked up "recordings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recordings" to mean the act of making a record (especially an audio record).*

rejection *(noun)*

The act of rejecting something.

- *His proposals were met with rejection.*
- *Rejection of the transplanted liver.*

rhythm method of birth control *(noun)*

Natural family planning in which ovulation is assumed to occur 14 days before the onset of a period (the fertile period would be assumed to extend from day 10 through day 18 of her cycle).

- *He looked up "rhythm method of birth control" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhythm method of birth control" during the group presentation.*

ritual dancing *(noun)*

A dance that is part of a religious ritual.

- *The article explained what "ritual dancing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ritual dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

safety squeeze *(noun)*

The runner on third base waits to start home until the batter has bunted successfully.

- *Understanding "safety squeeze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "safety squeeze" because he had never seen it before.*

scrap *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *The unhappy couple got into a terrible scrap.*
- *She jotted it on a scrap of paper.*

side-glance *(noun)*

A glance sideways.

- *She shot him an impatient side-glance.*
- *He looked up "side-glance" because he had never seen it before.*

slam dancing *(noun)*

A form of dancing in which dancers slam into one another; normally performed to punk rock.

- *The article explained what "slam dancing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "slam dancing" during the group presentation.*

surgical procedure *(noun)*

A medical procedure involving an incision with instruments; performed to repair damage or arrest disease in a living body.

- *They discussed "surgical procedure" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgical procedure."*

tactical intelligence *(noun)*

Intelligence that is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

- *In class, the teacher used “tactical intelligence” to mean intelligence that is required for the planning and....*
- *The article explained what “tactical intelligence” means with a simple example.*

---

use immunity *(noun)*

An exemption that displaces the privilege against self-incrimination; neither compelled testimony or any fruits of it can be used against the witness who therefore can no longer fear self-incrimination.

- *The article explained what “use immunity” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “use immunity.”*

---

bent hang *(noun)*

A hang performed with the elbows bent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bent hang.”*
- *Understanding “bent hang” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chorus girl *(noun)*

A woman who dances in a chorus line.

- *In class, the teacher used “chorus girl” to mean a woman who dances in a chorus line.*
- *He looked up “chorus girl” because he had never seen it before.*

---

costumes *(noun)*

The attire worn in a play or at a fancy dress ball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “costumes.”*
- *He looked up “costumes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crap-shooter *(noun)*

A gambler who throws dice in the game of craps.

- *The article explained what “crap-shooter” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “crap-shooter” to mean a gambler who throws dice in the game of craps.*

---

criminal offence *(noun)*

(criminal law) an act punishable by law; usually considered an evil act.

- *The article explained what “criminal offence” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “criminal offence” during the group presentation.*

---

designing *(noun)*

The act of working out the form of something (as by making a sketch or outline or plan).

- *He looked up “designing” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “designing” to mean the act of working out the form of something (as by....*

---

doubles *(noun)*

Tennis played with two players on each side.

- *In class, the teacher used “doubles” to mean tennis played with two players on each side.*
- *Understanding “doubles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economies *(noun)*

An act of economizing; reduction in cost.

- *Understanding “economies” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “economies” during the group presentation.*

---

farewell *(noun)*

The act of departing politely.

- *He disliked long farewells.*
- *He looked up “farewell” because he had never seen it before.*

---

holocaust *(noun)*

An act of mass destruction and loss of life (especially in war or by fire).

- *A nuclear holocaust.*
- *In class, the teacher used “holocaust” to mean an act of mass destruction and loss of life....*

homer *(noun)*

A base hit on which the batter scores a run.

- *They discussed "homer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homer."*

kentucky derby *(noun)*

An annual race for three-year-old horses; held at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky.

- *He looked up "kentucky derby" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kentucky derby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

museums *(noun)*

A depository for collecting and displaying objects having scientific or historical or artistic value.

- *The article explained what "museums" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "museums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

music rack *(noun)*

A light stand for holding sheets of printed music.

- *He looked up "music rack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "music rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mvp *(noun)*

The player judged to be the most important to the sport.

- *The article explained what "mvp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mvp" to mean the player judged to be the most important to the sport.*

official immunity *(noun)*

Personal immunity accorded to a public official from liability to anyone injured by actions that are the consequence of exerting official authority.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "official immunity."*
- *He looked up "official immunity" because he had never seen it before.*

raids *(noun)*

An attempt by speculators to defraud investors.

- *The article explained what "raids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raids" to mean an attempt by speculators to defraud investors.*

reserve clause *(noun)*

A clause that used to be part of the contract with a professional athlete extending the contract for a year beyond its expiration.

- *The reserve clause was used to bind players to a particular ball club.*
- *They discussed "reserve clause" during the group presentation.*

safety squeeze play *(noun)*

The runner on third base waits to start home until the batter has bunted successfully.

- *He looked up "safety squeeze play" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "safety squeeze play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shoulder pad *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a hard rounded pad worn by football players to protect their shoulders.

- *They discussed "shoulder pad" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shoulder pad" because he had never seen it before.*

specialty *(noun)*

The special line of work you have adopted as your career.

- *Understanding "specialty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "specialty" because he had never seen it before.*

speed indicator *(noun)*

A meter fixed to a vehicle that measures and displays its speed.

- *In class, the teacher used "speed indicator" to mean a meter fixed to a vehicle that measures and....*
- *They discussed "speed indicator" during the group presentation.*

---

talent scout *(noun)*

Someone employed to discover and recruit talented persons (especially in the worlds of entertainment or sports).

- *Understanding "talent scout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "talent scout" means with a simple example.*

---

terrain flight *(noun)*

Flight at very low altitudes.

- *They discussed "terrain flight" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "terrain flight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

touring *(verb)*

Make a tour of a certain place.

- *She tried to use "touring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "touring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

traces *(noun)*

An indication that something has been present.

- *In class, the teacher used "traces" to mean an indication that something has been present.*
- *He looked up "traces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turn turtle *(verb)*

Overturn accidentally.

- *In everyday English, people use "turn turtle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "turn turtle" in real sentences.*

---

umbrella *(noun)*

A formation of military planes maintained over ground operations or targets.

- *An air umbrella over England.*
- *The Democratic Party is an umbrella for many liberal groups.*

---

utilities *(noun)*

The service (electric power or water or transportation) provided by a public utility.

- *The cost of utilities never decreases.*
- *All the utilities were lost after the hurricane.*

---

virginia wade *(noun)*

English tennis player who won many women's singles titles (born in 1945).

- *He looked up "virginia wade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "virginia wade" during the group presentation.*

---

voyage *(verb)*

Travel on water propelled by wind or by other means.

- *In everyday English, people use "voyage" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "voyage" in real sentences.*

---

war of the spanish succession *(noun)*

A general war in Europe (1701-1714) that broke out when Louis XIV installed his grandson on the throne of Spain; England and Holland hoped to limit Louis' power.

- *They discussed "war of the spanish succession" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "war of the spanish succession" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

armed robbery *(noun)*

Robbery at gunpoint.

- *Understanding "armed robbery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "armed robbery" to mean robbery at gunpoint.*

---

assignments *(noun)*

The act of putting a person into a non-elective position.

- *Understanding "assignments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assignments."*

---

automotive engineering *(noun)*

The activity of designing and constructing automobiles.

- *He looked up "automotive engineering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "automotive engineering" during the group presentation.*

---

chamber orchestra *(noun)*

Small orchestra; usually plays classical music.

- *The article explained what "chamber orchestra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chamber orchestra" during the group presentation.*

---

coin collecting *(noun)*

The collection and study of money (and coins in particular).

- *They discussed "coin collecting" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coin collecting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duck soup *(noun)*

Any undertaking that is easy to do.

- *He looked up "duck soup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duck soup."*

---

filters *(verb)*

Run or flow slowly, as in drops or in an unsteady stream.

- *He did not know how to use "filters" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "filters" and when to wait.*

---

fusion cooking *(noun)*

Cooking that combines ingredients and techniques and seasonings from different cuisines.

- *He looked up "fusion cooking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusion cooking."*

---

haul up *(verb)*

Come to a halt after driving somewhere.

- *The chauffeur hauled up in front of us.*
- *In everyday English, people use "haul up" when talking about this idea.*

---

highways *(noun)*

A major road for any form of motor transport.

- *He looked up "highways" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highways."*

---

hip pad *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a pad worn by football and hockey players.

- *Understanding "hip pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hip pad" during the group presentation.*

---

keyboard instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument that is played by means of a keyboard.

- *Understanding "keyboard instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "keyboard instrument" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leisure wear *(noun)*

Informal clothing designed to be worn when you are relaxing.

- *In class, the teacher used "leisure wear" to mean informal clothing designed to be worn when you are....*
- *The article explained what "leisure wear" means with a simple example.*

---

lying under oath *(noun)*

Criminal offense of making false statements under oath.

- *The article explained what "lying under oath" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lying under oath" to mean criminal offense of making false statements under oath.*

---

mapping *(noun)*

(genetics) the process of locating genes on a chromosome.

- *He looked up "mapping" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mapping."*

---

masks *(noun)*

Activity that tries to conceal something.

- *The article explained what "masks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "masks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naming *(noun)*

The act of putting a person into a non-elective position.

- *The part he failed was the naming of state capitals.*
- *He looked up "naming" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nude dancing *(noun)*

Erotic dancing with little or no clothing.

- *Understanding "nude dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nude dancing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

performers *(noun)*

An entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical work for an audience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "performers."*
- *He looked up "performers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

police wagon *(noun)*

Van used by police to transport prisoners.

- *Understanding "police wagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "police wagon" means with a simple example.*

---

sack race *(noun)*

A novelty race in which competitors jump ahead with their feet confined in a sack.

- *The article explained what "sack race" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sack race" to mean a novelty race in which competitors jump ahead with....*

---

sixty-nine *(noun)*

Oral sex practiced simultaneously by two people.

- *He looked up "sixty-nine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixty-nine."*

---

ski jumping *(noun)*

The act of performing a jump on skis from a high ramp overhanging a snow covered slope.

- *They discussed "ski jumping" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ski jumping" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sucking *(noun)*

The act of sucking.

- *In class, the teacher used "sucking" to mean the act of sucking.*
- *The article explained what "sucking" means with a simple example.*

---

transported *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *Learners should practice how to use "transported" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "transported" when talking about this idea.*

---

vertical integration *(noun)*

Absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in all aspects of a product's manufacture from raw materials to distribution.

- *Understanding "vertical integration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vertical integration" means with a simple example.*

---

workshops *(noun)*

A brief intensive course for a small group; emphasizes problem solving.

- *In class, the teacher used "workshops" to mean a brief intensive course for a small group;....*
- *They discussed "workshops" during the group presentation.*

---

bids *(noun)*

An attempt to get something.

- *He looked up "bids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bids."*

---

bully off *(verb)*

Start a game by a face-off.

- *He did not know how to use "bully off" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "bully off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coup de grace *(noun)*

The blow that kills (usually mercifully).

- *In class, the teacher used "coup de grace" to mean the blow that kills (usually mercifully).*
- *They discussed "coup de grace" during the group presentation.*

---

festivals *(noun)*

An organized series of acts and performances (usually in one place).

- *They discussed "festivals" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "festivals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forgiveness *(noun)*

The act of excusing a mistake or offense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forgiveness."*
- *He looked up "forgiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hiking *(noun)*

A long walk usually for exercise or pleasure.

- *He looked up "hiking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hiking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hiring freeze *(noun)*

A freeze on hiring.

- *In class, the teacher used "hiring freeze" to mean a freeze on hiring.*
- *The article explained what "hiring freeze" means with a simple example.*

---

incentive stock option *(noun)*

An option granted to corporate executives if the company achieves certain financial goals.

- *He looked up "incentive stock option" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incentive stock option" to mean an option granted to corporate executives if the....*

lending *(noun)*

Disposing of money or property with the expectation that the same thing (or an equivalent) will be returned.

- *They discussed "lending" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lending" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marathon runner *(noun)*

Someone who participates in long-distance races (especially in marathons).

- *Understanding "marathon runner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marathon runner."*

proceeded *(verb)*

Move ahead; travel onward in time or space.

- *We proceeded towards Washington.*
- *In everyday English, people use "proceeded" when talking about this idea.*

pros *(noun)*

An athlete who plays for pay.

- *Understanding "pros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pros" during the group presentation.*

repeal *(noun)*

The act of abrogating; an official or legal cancellation.

- *The article explained what "repeal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "repeal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rhythm and blues *(noun)*

A combination of blues and jazz that was developed in the United States by Black musicians; an important precursor of rock 'n' roll.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhythm and blues" to mean a combination of blues and jazz that was developed....*
- *They discussed "rhythm and blues" during the group presentation.*

riots *(noun)*

A public act of violence by an unruly mob.

- *The article explained what "riots" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "riots" to mean a public act of violence by an unruly mob.*

robertson *(noun)*

United States basketball guard (born in 1938).

- *In class, the teacher used "robertson" to mean united states basketball guard (born in 1938).*
- *Understanding "robertson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

terrain intelligence *(noun)*

Tactical intelligence on the natural and man-made characteristics of an area.

- *He looked up "terrain intelligence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "terrain intelligence" during the group presentation.*

tuned *(verb)*

Adjust the pitches of (musical instruments).

- *My piano needs to be tuned.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tuned" and when to wait.*

zip by *(verb)*

Move by very quickly.

- *She tried to use "zip by" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "zip by" in real sentences.*

bastard title *(noun)*

A first page of some books displaying only the title of the book.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bastard title."*
- *He looked up "bastard title" because he had never seen it before.*

---

biological warfare *(noun)*

The use of bacteria or viruses or toxins to destroy men and animals or food.

- *The article explained what "biological warfare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biological warfare" to mean the use of bacteria or viruses or toxins to destroy....*

---

booking *(noun)*

The act of reserving (a place or passage) or engaging the services of (a person or group).

- *Wondered who had made the booking.*
- *The play had bookings throughout the summer.*

---

carnival *(noun)*

A frenetic disorganized (and often comic) disturbance suggestive of a large public entertainment.

- *The whole occasion had a carnival atmosphere.*
- *Understanding "carnival" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

containers *(noun)*

Any object that can be used to hold things (especially a large metal boxlike object of standardized dimensions that can be loaded from one form of transport to another).

- *He looked up "containers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "containers."*

---

curtain off *(verb)*

Separate by means of a curtain.

- *Can you use "curtain off" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "curtain off" and when to wait.*

---

curves *(noun)*

The trace of a point whose direction of motion changes.

- *He looked up "curves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "curves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drug trafficking *(noun)*

Traffic in illegal drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "drug trafficking" to mean traffic in illegal drugs.*
- *The article explained what "drug trafficking" means with a simple example.*

---

fade *(noun)*

A golf shot that curves to the right for a right-handed golfer.

- *He looked up "fade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fade."*

---

highway robbery *(noun)*

Robbery of travellers on or near a public road.

- *What they are asking for gas these days is highway robbery.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highway robbery" to mean robbery of travellers on or near a public road.*

---

hot-air balloon *(noun)*

Balloon for travel through the air in a basket suspended below a large bag of heated air.

- *The article explained what "hot-air balloon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hot-air balloon."*

---

jumps *(noun)*

The act of jumping; propelling yourself off the ground.

- *He advanced in a series of jumps.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jumps."*

---

logistics *(noun)*

Handling an operation that involves providing labor and materials be supplied as needed.

- *They discussed "logistics" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "logistics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonprofit *(noun)*

An organization chartered for other than profit-making activities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonprofit."*
- *Understanding "nonprofit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pac-man strategy *(noun)*

The target company defends itself by threatening to take over its acquirer.

- *In class, the teacher used "pac-man strategy" to mean the target company defends itself by threatening to....*
- *The article explained what "pac-man strategy" means with a simple example.*

---

plain sailing *(noun)*

Easy unobstructed progress.

- *After we solved that problem the rest was plain sailing.*
- *They discussed "plain sailing" during the group presentation.*

---

rabbit punch *(noun)*

A short chopping blow to the back of the neck.

- *Understanding "rabbit punch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rabbit punch" during the group presentation.*

---

relay *(noun)*

The act of passing something along from one person or group to another.

- *The relay was successful.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relay."*

---

rig *(noun)*

The act of swindling by some fraudulent scheme.

- *He looked up "rig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rig" to mean the act of swindling by some fraudulent scheme.*

---

riley b king *(noun)*

United States guitar player and singer of the blues (born in 1925).

- *Understanding "riley b king" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riley b king."*

---

string orchestra *(noun)*

An orchestra playing only stringed instruments.

- *He looked up "string orchestra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "string orchestra" during the group presentation.*

---

stunt *(noun)*

A difficult or unusual or dangerous feat; usually done to gain attention.

- *He looked up "stunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stunt man *(noun)*

A stand-in for movie stars to perform dangerous stunts.

- *He looked up "stunt man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stunt man" to mean a stand-in for movie stars to perform dangerous stunts.*

---

sucked *(verb)*

Draw something in by or as if by a vacuum.

- *The baby sucked on the mother's breast.*
- *The current boom in the economy sucked many workers in from abroad.*

---

suicide squeeze *(noun)*

The runner on third base starts home as the pitcher delivers the ball.

- *Understanding "suicide squeeze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "suicide squeeze" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surf *(verb)*

Ride the waves of the sea with a surfboard.

- *Californians love to surf.*
- *Surf the internet or the world wide web.*

---

thrust *(noun)*

A sharp hand gesture (resembling a blow).

- *He made a thrusting motion with his fist.*
- *The thrust of the jet engines.*

---

thrust out *(verb)*

Push to thrust outward.

- *She tried to use "thrust out" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "thrust out" when talking about this idea.*

---

trial balloon *(noun)*

A balloon sent up to test air currents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trial balloon."*
- *He looked up "trial balloon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balloon seat *(noun)*

A seat that has a bell shape (on some 18th century chairs).

- *He looked up "balloon seat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "balloon seat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barrel organ *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *They discussed "barrel organ" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrel organ."*

---

catalog buying *(noun)*

Buying goods to be shipped through the mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catalog buying."*
- *The article explained what "catalog buying" means with a simple example.*

---

celebrations *(noun)*

The public performance of a sacrament or solemn ceremony with all appropriate ritual.

- *The article explained what "celebrations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "celebrations" during the group presentation.*

---

climbed *(verb)*

Go upward with gradual or continuous progress.

- *The path climbed all the way to the top of the hill.*
- *Prices climbed steeply.*

---

compilation *(noun)*

The act of compiling (as into a single book or file or list).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compilation."*
- *He looked up "compilation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

composer *(noun)*

Someone who composes music as a profession.

- *Understanding "composer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "composer" during the group presentation.*

---

curtain call *(noun)*

An appearance by actors or performers at the end of the concert or play in order to acknowledge the applause of the audience.

- *Understanding "curtain call" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "curtain call" during the group presentation.*

---

dairy farming *(noun)*

The business of a dairy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dairy farming."*
- *They discussed "dairy farming" during the group presentation.*

---

electronic warfare-support measures *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken under direct control of an operational commander to locate sources of radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electronic warfare-support measures."*
- *He looked up "electronic warfare-support measures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

feminism *(noun)*

The movement aimed at equal rights for women.

- *He looked up "feminism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "feminism" during the group presentation.*

---

games-mistress *(noun)*

The teacher in charge of games at a school.

- *Understanding "games-mistress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "games-mistress" to mean the teacher in charge of games at a school.*

---

herbert *(noun)*

United States musician and composer and conductor noted for his comic operas (1859-1924).

- *He looked up "herbert" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herbert."*

---

hunting expedition *(noun)*

An overland journey by hunters (especially in Africa).

- *In class, the teacher used "hunting expedition" to mean an overland journey by hunters (especially in africa).*
- *They discussed "hunting expedition" during the group presentation.*

---

levy *(noun)*

The act of drafting into military service.

- *He looked up "levy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levy."*

---

lounge suit *(noun)*

A business suit consisting of a matching jacket and skirt or trousers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lounge suit."*
- *He looked up "lounge suit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lp *(noun)*

A long-playing phonograph record; designed to be played at 33.3 rpm.

- *He looked up "lp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lp."*

manipulation *(noun)*

Exerting shrewd or devious influence especially for one's own advantage.

- *His manipulation of his friends was scandalous.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manipulation."*

mock *(noun)*

The act of mocking or ridiculing.

- *They made a mock of him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mock" to mean the act of mocking or ridiculing.*

mock-up *(noun)*

Full-scale working model of something built for study or testing or display.

- *He looked up "mock-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mock-up."*

morality play *(noun)*

An allegorical play popular in the 15th and 16th centuries; characters personified virtues and vices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morality play."*
- *Understanding "morality play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

non pros *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the defendant when the plaintiff has not continued his action (e.g., has not appeared in court).

- *They discussed "non pros" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "non pros" means with a simple example.*

old maid *(noun)*

A card game using a pack of cards from which one queen has been removed; players match cards and the player holding the unmatched queen at the end of the game is the loser (or 'old maid').

- *In class, the teacher used "old maid" to mean a card game using a pack of cards from which one....*
- *He looked up "old maid" because he had never seen it before.*

partial breach *(noun)*

A breach that does not destroy the value of the contract but can give rise to a claim for damages.

- *Understanding "partial breach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "partial breach" because he had never seen it before.*

psychological warfare *(noun)*

The use of psychological tactics to destroy the opponents' morale.

- *The article explained what "psychological warfare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychological warfare" to mean the use of psychological tactics to destroy the....*

reed instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument that sounds by means of a vibrating reed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reed instrument."*
- *Understanding "reed instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sixty-fourth note *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a sixty-fourth of a whole note.

- *He looked up "sixty-fourth note" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sixty-fourth note" during the group presentation.*

sliding board *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide.

- *Understanding "sliding board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sliding board" means with a simple example.*

splash around *(verb)*

Play in or as if in water, as of small children.

- *Learners should practice how to use "splash around" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "splash around" and when to wait.*

---

stretching *(noun)*

Act of expanding by lengthening or widening.

- *The article explained what "stretching" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stretching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stunt woman *(noun)*

A stand-in for movie stars to perform dangerous stunts.

- *In class, the teacher used "stunt woman" to mean a stand-in for movie stars to perform dangerous stunts.*
- *He looked up "stunt woman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suicide squeeze play *(noun)*

The runner on third base starts home as the pitcher delivers the ball.

- *He looked up "suicide squeeze play" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "suicide squeeze play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teddy boys *(noun)*

A British youth subculture that first appeared in the 1950s; mainly from unskilled backgrounds, they adopted a pseudo-Edwardian dress code and rock'n'roll music; proletarian and xenophobic, they were involved in race riots in the United Kingdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teddy boys."*
- *He looked up "teddy boys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ti *(noun)*

The syllable naming the seventh (subtonic) note of any musical scale in solmization.

- *They discussed "ti" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ti" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volleyball *(noun)*

An inflated ball used in playing volleyball.

- *He looked up "volleyball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volleyball."*

---

alcoholic abuse *(noun)*

Excessive use of alcohol and alcoholic drinks.

- *Understanding "alcoholic abuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alcoholic abuse" during the group presentation.*

---

batting *(noun)*

(baseball) the batter's attempt to get on base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batting."*
- *He looked up "batting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bell jar *(noun)*

A bell-shaped glass cover used to protect and display delicate objects or to cover scientific apparatus or to contain gases.

- *Understanding "bell jar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bell jar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

comedy ballet *(noun)*

A ballet that stresses the drama with features of comedy.

- *They discussed "comedy ballet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "comedy ballet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

correspondence course *(noun)*

A course offered (by mail) by a correspondence school.

- *The article explained what "correspondence course" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "correspondence course."*

---

creep *(noun)*

A slow mode of locomotion on hands and knees or dragging the body.

- *The traffic moved at a creep.*
- *They discussed "creep" during the group presentation.*

---

creep up *(verb)*

Advance stealthily or unnoticed.

- *Age creeps up on you.*
- *She tried to use "creep up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cuban revolution *(noun)*

The revolution led by Fidel Castro and a small band of guerrilla fighters against a corrupt dictatorship in Cuba; 1956-1959.

- *Understanding "cuban revolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cuban revolution" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cut-and-thrust *(noun)*

Fighting with knives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cut-and-thrust."*
- *Understanding "cut-and-thrust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

establishments *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *He looked up "establishments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "establishments."*

---

exile *(noun)*

The act of expelling a person from their native land.

- *Men in exile dream of hope.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exile."*

---

exploitation *(noun)*

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly).

- *Capitalistic exploitation of the working class.*
- *The exploitation of copper deposits.*

---

fictional character *(noun)*

An imaginary person represented in a work of fiction (play or film or story).

- *She is the main character in the novel.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fictional character" to mean an imaginary person represented in a work of....*

---

judicial torture *(noun)*

Torture that is sanctioned by the state and executed by duly accredited officials.

- *The English renounced judicial torture in 1640.*
- *Understanding "judicial torture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knee pad *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a pad worn by football or baseball or hockey players.

- *He looked up "knee pad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knee pad."*

---

magazine rack *(noun)*

A rack for displaying magazines.

- *The article explained what "magazine rack" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "magazine rack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milton *(noun)*

English poet; remembered primarily as the author of an epic poem describing humanity's fall from grace (1608-1674).

- *They discussed "milton" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milton."*

---

national censorship *(noun)*

Censorship under civil authority of communications entering or leaving of crossing the borders of the United States or its territories or possessions.

- *He looked up "national censorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "national censorship" to mean censorship under civil authority of communications....*

---

object-oriented programming *(noun)*

Creating a program that can use and support objects.

- *They discussed "object-oriented programming" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "object-oriented programming" to mean creating a program that can use and support objects.*

---

pains *(noun)*

An effortful attempt to attain a goal.

- *They discussed "pains" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pains."*

---

paperwork *(noun)*

Work that involves handling papers: forms or letters or reports etc.

- *The article explained what "paperwork" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paperwork."*

---

personal judgement *(noun)*

A judgment rendered against an individual (or corporation) for the payment of money damages.

- *The article explained what "personal judgement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "personal judgement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

renewal *(noun)*

The conversion of wasteland into land suitable for use of habitation or cultivation.

- *In class, the teacher used "renewal" to mean the conversion of wasteland into land suitable for....*
- *Understanding "renewal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

repeating *(noun)*

The act of doing or performing again.

- *They discussed "repeating" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "repeating."*

---

skating *(noun)*

The sport of gliding on skates.

- *The article explained what "skating" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "skating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skiing *(noun)*

A sport in which participants must travel on skis.

- *The article explained what "skiing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "skiing" during the group presentation.*

---

spill *(noun)*

A sudden drop from an upright position.

- *He had a nasty spill on the ice.*
- *Clean up the spills.*

---

spill out *(verb)*

Be disgorged.

- *The crowds spilled out into the streets.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spill out" in real sentences.*

---

stamp collecting *(noun)*

The collection and study of postage stamps.

- *The article explained what "stamp collecting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stamp collecting" to mean the collection and study of postage stamps.*

---

switches *(noun)*

The act of changing one thing or position for another.

- *He looked up "switches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "switches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tattoos *(noun)*

The practice of making a design on the skin by pricking and staining.

- *Understanding "tattoos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tattoos" during the group presentation.*

---

teammate *(noun)*

A fellow member of a team.

- *It was his first start against his former teammates.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teammate" to mean a fellow member of a team.*

---

treason *(noun)*

A crime that undermines the offender's government.

- *Understanding "treason" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "treason" because he had never seen it before.*

---

value judgement *(noun)*

An assessment that reveals more about the values of the person making the assessment than about the reality of what is assessed.

- *In class, the teacher used "value judgement" to mean an assessment that reveals more about the values of....*
- *The article explained what "value judgement" means with a simple example.*

---

volleyball court *(noun)*

The court on which volleyball is played.

- *They discussed "volleyball court" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "volleyball court" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

volleyball game *(noun)*

A game in which two teams hit an inflated ball over a high net using their hands.

- *Understanding "volleyball game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volleyball game" to mean a game in which two teams hit an inflated ball over....*

---

whistle-stop tour *(noun)*

A tour by a candidate as part of a political campaign in which a series of small towns are visited.

- *In 1948 Truman crossed the country several times on his whistle-stop tours.*
- *They discussed "whistle-stop tour" during the group presentation.*

---

activation *(noun)*

The activity of causing to have energy and be active.

- *In class, the teacher used "activation" to mean the activity of causing to have energy and be active.*
- *The article explained what "activation" means with a simple example.*

---

batting order *(noun)*

(baseball) a list of batters in the order in which they will bat.

- *The article explained what "batting order" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batting order."*

breakthrough *(noun)*

A penetration of a barrier such as an enemy's defense.

- *Understanding "breakthrough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breakthrough."*

carpet bombing *(noun)*

An extensive and systematic bombing intended to devastate a large target.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpet bombing."*
- *He looked up "carpet bombing" because he had never seen it before.*

carriage return *(noun)*

The operation that prepares for the next character to be printed or displayed as the first character on a line.

- *He looked up "carriage return" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carriage return" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carriage trade *(noun)*

Trade from upper-class customers.

- *He looked up "carriage trade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carriage trade."*

chance-half correlation *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient calculated between scores on two halves of a test; taken as an indication of the reliability of the test.

- *He looked up "chance-half correlation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chance-half correlation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

competitions *(noun)*

The act of competing as for profit or a prize.

- *Understanding "competitions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "competitions" to mean the act of competing as for profit or a prize.*

continuous receiver watch *(noun)*

A watch established for the reception of traffic of interest to the unit maintaining the watch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "continuous receiver watch."*
- *He looked up "continuous receiver watch" because he had never seen it before.*

correlation table *(noun)*

A two-way tabulation of the relations between correlates; row headings are the scores on one variable and column headings are the scores on the second variables and a cell shows how many times the score on that row was associated with the score in that column.

- *He looked up "correlation table" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "correlation table."*

crushing *(noun)*

Forceful prevention; putting down by power or authority.

- *The article explained what "crushing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crushing."*

destinations *(noun)*

The place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

- *They discussed "destinations" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "destinations" because he had never seen it before.*

exploit *(noun)*

A notable achievement.

- *They discussed "exploit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exploit" to mean a notable achievement.*

frog kick *(noun)*

A swimming kick; knees are drawn upward and outward so the legs can be brought together when fully extended.

- *He looked up "frog kick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frog kick."*

---

gay liberation movement *(noun)*

The movement aimed at liberating homosexuals from legal or social or economic oppression.

- *The article explained what "gay liberation movement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gay liberation movement" during the group presentation.*

---

high treason *(noun)*

A crime that undermines the offender's government.

- *In class, the teacher used "high treason" to mean a crime that undermines the offender's government.*
- *He looked up "high treason" because he had never seen it before.*

---

induced abortion *(noun)*

A deliberate termination of pregnancy.

- *In class, the teacher used "induced abortion" to mean a deliberate termination of pregnancy.*
- *The article explained what "induced abortion" means with a simple example.*

---

inning *(noun)*

(baseball) one of nine divisions of play during which each team has a turn at bat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inning."*
- *He looked up "inning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jazz musician *(noun)*

A musician who plays or composes jazz music.

- *He looked up "jazz musician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jazz musician" during the group presentation.*

---

john milton *(noun)*

English poet; remembered primarily as the author of an epic poem describing humanity's fall from grace (1608-1674).

- *In class, the teacher used "john milton" to mean english poet; remembered primarily as the author of....*
- *He looked up "john milton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

justification *(noun)*

The act of defending or explaining or making excuses for by reasoning; - H.J.Muller.

- *The justification of barbarous means by holy ends.*
- *He considered misrule a justification for revolution.*

---

knee jerk *(noun)*

A reflex extension of the leg resulting from a sharp tap on the patellar tendon.

- *The article explained what "knee jerk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knee jerk" to mean a reflex extension of the leg resulting from a....*

---

lawn tennis *(noun)*

A game played with rackets by two or four players who hit a ball back and forth over a net that divides the court.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawn tennis."*
- *He looked up "lawn tennis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

licenses *(noun)*

The act of giving a formal (usually written) authorization.

- *Understanding "licenses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "licenses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

military censorship *(noun)*

All types of censorship conducted by personnel of the armed forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “military censorship.”*
- *He looked up “military censorship” because he had never seen it before.*

---

missionary work *(noun)*

The organized work of a religious missionary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “missionary work.”*
- *He looked up “missionary work” because he had never seen it before.*

---

relay race *(noun)*

A race between teams; each member runs or swims part of the distance.

- *In class, the teacher used “relay race” to mean a race between teams; each member runs or swims....*
- *The article explained what “relay race” means with a simple example.*

---

sally forth *(verb)*

Set out in a sudden, energetic or violent manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use “sally forth” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “sally forth” until he saw an example.*

---

startup *(noun)*

The act of starting a new operation or practice.

- *The startup of the new factory was delayed by strikes.*
- *Repeated shutdowns and startups are expensive.*

---

straight thrust *(noun)*

(fencing) an attacking thrust made with one foot forward and the back leg straight and with the sword arm outstretched forward.

- *In class, the teacher used “straight thrust” to mean (fencing) an attacking thrust made with one foot....*
- *The article explained what “straight thrust” means with a simple example.*

---

thrust ahead *(verb)*

Push one’s way.

- *Can you use “thrust ahead” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “thrust ahead” and when to wait.*

---

volleyball player *(noun)*

Someone who plays the game of volleyball.

- *They discussed “volleyball player” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “volleyball player” to mean someone who plays the game of volleyball.*

---

water-skiing *(noun)*

Skiing on water while being towed by a motorboat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water-skiing.”*
- *The article explained what “water-skiing” means with a simple example.*

---

wendy house *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a small model of a house that children can play inside of.

- *The article explained what “wendy house” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wendy house” to mean plaything consisting of a small model of a house....*

---

zoom *(noun)*

The act of rising upward into the air.

- *The article explained what “zoom” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “zoom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apollo *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) Greek god of light; god of prophecy and poetry and music and healing; son of Zeus and Leto; twin brother of Artemis.

- *They discussed “apollo” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “apollo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

athletics *(noun)*

An active diversion requiring physical exertion and competition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athletics."*
- *Understanding "athletics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

balloon bomb *(noun)*

A bomb carried by a balloon.

- *In World War II the Japanese launched balloon bombs against North America.*
- *The article explained what "balloon bomb" means with a simple example.*

batting average *(noun)*

(an extension of the baseball term) the proportion of times some effort succeeds.

- *The salesman's batting average was 7 out of 12.*
- *Ted Williams once had a batting average above .400.*

biological warfare defense *(noun)*

Defense against biological warfare.

- *The article explained what "biological warfare defense" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "biological warfare defense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

civil censorship *(noun)*

Military censorship of civilian communications (correspondence or printed matter of films) entering or leaving of circulating within territories controlled by armed forces.

- *The article explained what "civil censorship" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "civil censorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

close shave *(noun)*

Something achieved (or escaped) by a narrow margin.

- *The article explained what "close shave" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "close shave" to mean something achieved (or escaped) by a narrow margin.*

commissions *(noun)*

A special assignment that is given to a person or group.

- *He looked up "commissions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "commissions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

false imprisonment *(noun)*

(law) confinement without legal authority.

- *In class, the teacher used "false imprisonment" to mean (law) confinement without legal authority.*
- *He looked up "false imprisonment" because he had never seen it before.*

globally *(adverb)*

Throughout the world.

- *This is globally significant.*
- *She spoke "globally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

goose step *(noun)*

A manner of marching with legs straight and swinging high.

- *The article explained what "goose step" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goose step."*

horizontal combination *(noun)*

Absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in the same level of production and sharing resources at that level.

- *The article explained what "horizontal combination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horizontal combination" to mean absorption into a single firm of several firms....*

indianapolis *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Indiana; a major commercial center in the country's heartland; site of an annual 500-mile automobile race.

- *The article explained what "indianapolis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "indianapolis" during the group presentation.*

---

maiden over *(noun)*

(cricket) an over in which no runs are scored.

- *In class, the teacher used "maiden over" to mean (cricket) an over in which no runs are scored.*
- *They discussed "maiden over" during the group presentation.*

---

manila bay *(noun)*

A naval battle in the Spanish-American War (1898); the American fleet under Admiral Dewey defeated the Spanish fleet.

- *Understanding "manila bay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manila bay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marching *(noun)*

The act of marching; walking with regular steps (especially in a procession of some kind).

- *We heard the sound of marching.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marching."*

---

marketplace *(noun)*

The world of commercial activity where goods and services are bought and sold.

- *They were driven from the marketplace.*
- *The article explained what "marketplace" means with a simple example.*

---

monopoly board *(noun)*

A board used for playing monopoly.

- *They discussed "monopoly board" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monopoly board" means with a simple example.*

---

nominations *(noun)*

The act of officially naming a candidate.

- *They discussed "nominations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nominations."*

---

nonprofit organization *(noun)*

An organization chartered for other than profit-making activities.

- *Understanding "nonprofit organization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nonprofit organization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

offerings *(noun)*

The act of contributing to the funds of a church or charity.

- *Noteworthy new offerings for investors included several index funds.*
- *The article explained what "offerings" means with a simple example.*

---

pardon *(noun)*

The act of excusing a mistake or offense.

- *Understanding "pardon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pardon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

redemption *(noun)*

The act of purchasing back something previously sold.

- *They discussed "redemption" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redemption."*

---

replay *(noun)*

The immediate rebroadcast of some action (especially sports action) that has been recorded on videotape.

- *They discussed "replay" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “replay” to mean the immediate rebroadcast of some action....*

---

revision *(noun)*

The act of revising or altering (involving reconsideration and modification).

- *It would require a drastic revision of his opinion.*
- *The article explained what “revision” means with a simple example.*

---

rocket launching *(noun)*

The launching of a rocket or missile under its own power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rocket launching.”*
- *He looked up “rocket launching” because he had never seen it before.*

---

self-renewal *(noun)*

The act of renewing yourself (or itself).

- *The article explained what “self-renewal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “self-renewal” to mean the act of renewing yourself (or itself).*

---

skiing race *(noun)*

A race between people wearing skis.

- *Understanding “skiing race” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “skiing race” means with a simple example.*

---

strengthening *(noun)*

The act of increasing the strength of something.

- *He looked up “strengthening” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strengthening.”*

---

strip poker *(noun)*

Poker in which a player’s losses are paid by removing an article of clothing.

- *They discussed “strip poker” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strip poker.”*

---

surge *(noun)*

A sudden or abrupt strong increase.

- *Stimulated a surge of speculation.*
- *An upsurge of emotion.*

---

swan song *(noun)*

A final performance or effort (especially before retirement).

- *In class, the teacher used “swan song” to mean a final performance or effort (especially before....*
- *He looked up “swan song” because he had never seen it before.*

---

teddy bear *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a child’s toy bear (usually plush and stuffed with soft materials).

- *Understanding “teddy bear” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “teddy bear” to mean plaything consisting of a child’s toy bear (usually....*

---

tee off *(verb)*

Strike a ball from the teeing ground at the start of a hole.

- *He did not know how to use “tee off” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tee off” when talking about this idea.*

---

top of the inning *(noun)*

The first half of an inning; while the visiting team is at bat.

- *A relief pitcher took over in the top of the fifth.*
- *He looked up “top of the inning” because he had never seen it before.*

---

verbal creation *(noun)*

Creating something by the use of speech and language.

- *The article explained what "verbal creation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verbal creation" to mean creating something by the use of speech and language.*

---

zoom along *(verb)*

Move along very quickly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "zoom along" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "zoom along" when talking about this idea.*

---

advancement *(noun)*

The act of moving forward (as toward a goal).

- *Advancement of knowledge.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advancement" to mean the act of moving forward (as toward a goal).*

---

batting coach *(noun)*

(baseball) someone who teaches batters how to bat better.

- *The article explained what "batting coach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batting coach."*

---

boycott *(noun)*

A group's refusal to have commercial dealings with some organization in protest against its policies.

- *He looked up "boycott" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boycott" to mean a group's refusal to have commercial dealings with....*

---

cattle breeding *(noun)*

Breeding cattle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cattle breeding."*
- *Understanding "cattle breeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coding *(noun)*

Act of writing in code or cipher.

- *He looked up "coding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coding."*

---

field press censorship *(noun)*

Security review of news (including all information or material intended for dissemination to the public) subject to the jurisdiction of the armed forces.

- *The article explained what "field press censorship" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "field press censorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

figure skating *(noun)*

Ice skating where the skates trace outlines of selected figures.

- *They discussed "figure skating" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "figure skating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flee *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *The coach explained when to use "flee" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flee" in real sentences.*

---

free pardon *(noun)*

The formal act of liberating someone.

- *Understanding "free pardon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "free pardon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

front-porch campaign *(noun)*

A campaign in which the candidate makes speeches but does not travel.

- *William McKinley's dignified front-porch campaign won him the presidency in 1896.*
- *Her approach was the opposite of a passive front-porch campaign.*

---

ice skating *(noun)*

Skating on ice.

- *He looked up "ice skating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ice skating."*

---

infant feeding *(noun)*

Feeding an infant.

- *Understanding "infant feeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "infant feeding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intro *(noun)*

A brief introductory passage to a piece of popular music.

- *He looked up "intro" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "intro" during the group presentation.*

---

john calvin *(noun)*

Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564).

- *Understanding "john calvin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john calvin" to mean swiss theologian (born in france) whose tenets....*

---

lace making *(noun)*

The act or art of making handmade lace.

- *In class, the teacher used "lace making" to mean the act or art of making handmade lace.*
- *They discussed "lace making" during the group presentation.*

---

lindsay *(noun)*

United States playwright who collaborated with Russel Crouse on several musicals (1889-1931).

- *In class, the teacher used "lindsay" to mean united states playwright who collaborated with....*
- *The article explained what "lindsay" means with a simple example.*

---

marching music *(noun)*

Genre of music written for marching.

- *Understanding "marching music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marching music" means with a simple example.*

---

martha graham *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer whose work was noted for its austerity and technical rigor (1893-1991).

- *The article explained what "martha graham" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "martha graham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pilot balloon *(noun)*

Meteorological balloon used to observe air currents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilot balloon."*
- *The article explained what "pilot balloon" means with a simple example.*

---

pitched battle *(noun)*

A fierce battle fought in close combat between troops in predetermined positions at a chosen time and place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitched battle."*
- *He looked up "pitched battle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

possessions *(noun)*

The act of having and controlling property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "possessions."*
- *He looked up "possessions" because he had never seen it before.*

primary censorship *(noun)*

Armed forces censorship performed by personnel of a military unit on the personal communications of persons assigned to that unit.

- *In class, the teacher used "primary censorship" to mean armed forces censorship performed by personnel of a....*
- *Understanding "primary censorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prompt copy *(noun)*

The copy of the playscript used by the prompter.

- *The article explained what "prompt copy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prompt copy" to mean the copy of the playscript used by the prompter.*

rodgers *(noun)*

United States composer of musical comedies (especially in collaboration with Oscar Hammerstein II and with Lorenz Hart) (1902-1979).

- *Understanding "rodgers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rodgers" means with a simple example.*

set decoration *(noun)*

A decoration used as part of the set of a theatrical or movie production.

- *In class, the teacher used "set decoration" to mean a decoration used as part of the set of a....*
- *They discussed "set decoration" during the group presentation.*

shawn *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer who collaborated with Ruth Saint Denis (1891-1972).

- *They discussed "shawn" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shawn" means with a simple example.*

solo homer *(noun)*

A home run with no runners on base.

- *Understanding "solo homer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solo homer."*

speed skating *(noun)*

Competitive skating on speed skates (usually around an oval course).

- *In class, the teacher used "speed skating" to mean competitive skating on speed skates (usually around....*
- *The article explained what "speed skating" means with a simple example.*

spoil *(noun)*

The act of spoiling something by causing damage to it.

- *Her spoiling my dress was deliberate.*
- *To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy.*

submarine *(verb)*

Move forward or under in a sliding motion.

- *The child was injured when he submarined under the safety belt of the car.*
- *The Germans submarined the Allies.*

tap dancer *(noun)*

A dancer who sounds out rhythms by using metal taps on the toes and heels of the shoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tap dancer" to mean a dancer who sounds out rhythms by using metal taps....*
- *They discussed "tap dancer" during the group presentation.*

taxation *(noun)*

The imposition of taxes; the practice of the government in levying taxes on the subjects of a state.

- *Understanding "taxation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "taxation" during the group presentation.*

women's liberation movement *(noun)*

The movement aimed at equal rights for women.

- *Understanding "women's liberation movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "women's liberation movement" means with a simple example.*

---

acquiring *(noun)*

The act of acquiring something.

- *I envied his talent for acquiring.*
- *The article explained what "acquiring" means with a simple example.*

---

action replay *(noun)*

The immediate rebroadcast of some action (especially sports action) that has been recorded on videotape.

- *The article explained what "action replay" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "action replay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airplane landing *(noun)*

Landing an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airplane landing."*
- *They discussed "airplane landing" during the group presentation.*

---

balancing *(noun)*

Getting two things to correspond.

- *The article explained what "balancing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balancing."*

---

battle of the coral sea *(noun)*

A Japanese defeat in World War II (May 1942); the first naval battle fought entirely by planes based on aircraft carriers.

- *He looked up "battle of the coral sea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of the coral sea."*

---

charity toss *(noun)*

An unhindered basketball shot from the foul line; given to penalize the other team for committing a foul.

- *The article explained what "charity toss" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "charity toss" during the group presentation.*

---

combo *(noun)*

A small band of jazz musicians.

- *In class, the teacher used "combo" to mean a small band of jazz musicians.*
- *They discussed "combo" during the group presentation.*

---

cross-country skiing *(noun)*

The sport of skiing across the countryside (rather than downhill).

- *In class, the teacher used "cross-country skiing" to mean the sport of skiing across the countryside (rather....*
- *The article explained what "cross-country skiing" means with a simple example.*

---

cruel and unusual punishment *(noun)*

Punishment prohibited by the 8th amendment to the U.S. Constitution; includes torture or degradation or punishment too severe for the crime committed.

- *Understanding "cruel and unusual punishment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cruel and unusual punishment" during the group presentation.*

---

desktop publishing *(noun)*

(computer science) the use of microcomputers with graphics capacity to produce printed materials.

- *They discussed "desktop publishing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "desktop publishing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dive-bombing *(noun)*

A bombing run in which the bomber releases the bomb while flying straight toward the target.

- *The article explained what "dive-bombing" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "dive-bombing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exhaust system *(noun)*

System consisting of the parts of an engine through which burned gases or steam are discharged.

- *The article explained what "exhaust system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exhaust system" to mean system consisting of the parts of an engine through....*

---

extraction *(noun)*

The action of taking out something (especially using effort or force).

- *The dentist gave her a local anesthetic prior to the extraction.*
- *The article explained what "extraction" means with a simple example.*

---

fatigue duty *(noun)*

Labor of a nonmilitary kind done by soldiers (cleaning or digging or draining or so on).

- *The soldiers were put on fatigue to teach them a lesson.*
- *They were assigned to kitchen fatigues.*

---

football tee *(noun)*

Support holding a football on end and above the ground preparatory to the kickoff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "football tee."*
- *Understanding "football tee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freestyle *(noun)*

A race (as in swimming) in which each contestant has a free choice of the style to use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freestyle."*
- *They discussed "freestyle" during the group presentation.*

---

goose skin *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *Understanding "goose skin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goose skin" to mean reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to....*

---

greek chorus *(noun)*

A company of actors who comment (by speaking or singing in unison) on the action in a classical Greek play.

- *In class, the teacher used "greek chorus" to mean a company of actors who comment (by speaking or....*
- *They discussed "greek chorus" during the group presentation.*

---

hebrew lesson *(noun)*

Instruction in the Hebrew language.

- *The article explained what "hebrew lesson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hebrew lesson" to mean instruction in the hebrew language.*

---

homicide *(noun)*

The killing of a human being by another human being.

- *In class, the teacher used "homicide" to mean the killing of a human being by another human being.*
- *The article explained what "homicide" means with a simple example.*

---

interstate commerce commission *(noun)*

A former independent federal agency that supervised and set rates for carriers that transported goods and people between states; was terminated in 1995.

- *The article explained what "interstate commerce commission" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interstate commerce commission."*

---

knight bachelor *(noun)*

A knight of the lowest order; could display only a pennon.

- *The article explained what "knight bachelor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knight bachelor" to mean a knight of the lowest order; could display only a....*

---

lecture demonstration *(noun)*

Presentation of an example of what the lecturer is discoursing about.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lecture demonstration."*
- *He looked up "lecture demonstration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ops *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) goddess of abundance and fertility; wife of Saturn; counterpart of Greek Rhea and Cybele of ancient Asia Minor.

- *Understanding "ops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ops" means with a simple example.*

---

performer *(noun)*

An entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical work for an audience.

- *In class, the teacher used "performer" to mean an entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical....*
- *They discussed "performer" during the group presentation.*

---

providence *(noun)*

The guardianship and control exercised by a deity.

- *Divine providence.*
- *The article explained what "providence" means with a simple example.*

---

quiz program *(noun)*

A game show in which contestants answer questions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quiz program."*
- *They discussed "quiz program" during the group presentation.*

---

rivalry *(noun)*

The act of competing as for profit or a prize.

- *The article explained what "rivalry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rivalry."*

---

sausage *(noun)*

A small nonrigid airship used for observation or as a barrage balloon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sausage."*
- *He looked up "sausage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stunt flying *(noun)*

The performance of stunts while in flight in an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stunt flying."*
- *He looked up "stunt flying" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swedish massage *(noun)*

Massage combined with a system of active and passive exercises for the muscles and joints.

- *He looked up "swedish massage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swedish massage."*

---

theater of the absurd *(noun)*

Plays stressing the irrational or illogical aspects of life, usually to show that modern life is pointless.

- *Samuel Beckett and Eugene Ionesco have written plays for the theater of the absurd.*
- *He looked up "theater of the absurd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thorough bass *(noun)*

A bass part written out in full and accompanied by numbers to indicate the chords to be played.

- *They discussed "thorough bass" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thorough bass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

traced *(verb)*

Follow, discover, or ascertain the course of development of something.

- *We retraced the route we took last summer.*
- *The hunters traced the deer into the woods.*

---

volleyball net *(noun)*

The high net that separates the two teams and over which the volleyball must pass.

- *The article explained what "volleyball net" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volleyball net."*

---

wandering *(noun)*

Travelling about without any clear destination.

- *She followed him in his wanderings and looked after him.*
- *They discussed "wandering" during the group presentation.*

---

yacht race *(noun)*

A race between crews of people in yachts.

- *Understanding "yacht race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yacht race" to mean a race between crews of people in yachts.*

---

analyses *(noun)*

A set of techniques for exploring underlying motives and a method of treating various mental disorders; based on the theories of Sigmund Freud.

- *In class, the teacher used "analyses" to mean a set of techniques for exploring underlying....*
- *The article explained what "analyses" means with a simple example.*

---

assessments *(noun)*

The act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event.

- *The article explained what "assessments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assessments" to mean the act of judging or assessing a person or....*

---

ball hawk *(noun)*

A team athlete who is skilled at stealing or catching the ball.

- *In class, the teacher used "ball hawk" to mean a team athlete who is skilled at stealing or....*
- *Understanding "ball hawk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bottom of the inning *(noun)*

The second half of an inning; while the home team is at bat.

- *Understanding "bottom of the inning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bottom of the inning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

client-centered therapy *(noun)*

A method of psychotherapy developed by Carl Rogers in which the client determines the focus and pace of each session.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "client-centered therapy."*
- *He looked up "client-centered therapy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compact disc *(noun)*

A digitally encoded recording on an optical disk that is smaller than a phonograph record; played back by a laser.

- *In class, the teacher used "compact disc" to mean a digitally encoded recording on an optical disk....*
- *The article explained what "compact disc" means with a simple example.*

---

comparisons *(noun)*

The act of examining resemblances.

- *He looked up "comparisons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comparisons."*

---

curb *(noun)*

The act of restraining power or action or limiting excess.

- *Understanding "curb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "curb" means with a simple example.*

cyber-terrorism *(noun)*

An assault on electronic communication networks.

- *They discussed "cyber-terrorism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cyber-terrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dances *(noun)*

An artistic form of nonverbal communication.

- *He looked up "dances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dances" to mean an artistic form of nonverbal communication.*

deeds *(noun)*

Performance of moral or religious acts.

- *Salvation by deeds.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deeds."*

deliberate defense *(noun)*

A defense organized before contact is made with the enemy and while time for organization is available; usually includes a fortified zone (with pillboxes) and communication systems.

- *The article explained what "deliberate defense" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deliberate defense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dual scan display *(noun)*

A type of passive matrix display in which the top and bottom half of the screen are refreshed simultaneously.

- *The article explained what "dual scan display" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dual scan display" during the group presentation.*

encouragement *(noun)*

The act of giving hope or support to someone.

- *The article explained what "encouragement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encouragement" to mean the act of giving hope or support to someone.*

fixtures *(noun)*

The act of putting something in working order again.

- *Understanding "fixtures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fixtures" to mean the act of putting something in working order again.*

folk dancer *(noun)*

Someone who does folk dances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folk dancer."*
- *Understanding "folk dancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

four flush *(noun)*

The act of bluffing in poker; deception by a false show of confidence in the strength of your cards.

- *Understanding "four flush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "four flush" during the group presentation.*

goalkeeper *(noun)*

The soccer or hockey player assigned to protect the goal.

- *They discussed "goalkeeper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "goalkeeper" means with a simple example.*

image compression *(noun)*

The compression of graphics for storage or transmission.

- *The article explained what "image compression" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "image compression" to mean the compression of graphics for storage or transmission.*

marching band *(noun)*

A band that marches (as in a parade) and plays music at the same time.

- *In class, the teacher used "marching band" to mean a band that marches (as in a parade) and plays....*
- *They discussed "marching band" during the group presentation.*

---

partial verdict *(noun)*

(criminal law) a finding that the defendant is guilty of some charges but innocent of others.

- *He looked up "partial verdict" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "partial verdict" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pitcher *(noun)*

The position on a baseball team of the player who throws the ball for a batter to try to hit.

- *He has played every position except pitcher.*
- *Our pitcher has a sore arm.*

---

playground *(noun)*

An area where many people go for recreation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playground."*
- *He looked up "playground" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puppet play *(noun)*

A show in which the actors are puppets.

- *In class, the teacher used "puppet play" to mean a show in which the actors are puppets.*
- *Understanding "puppet play" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purse-string operation *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which a suture is used to close the cervix in a pregnant woman; is performed when the cervix has failed to retain previous pregnancies.

- *Understanding "purse-string operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purse-string operation."*

---

reproduction *(noun)*

The sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.

- *Gutenberg's reproduction of holy texts was far more efficient.*
- *Understanding "reproduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roller bearing *(noun)*

Bearings containing small metal balls.

- *In class, the teacher used "roller bearing" to mean bearings containing small metal balls.*
- *The article explained what "roller bearing" means with a simple example.*

---

roman candle *(noun)*

A cylindrical firework that projects a series of colored balls of fire.

- *In class, the teacher used "roman candle" to mean a cylindrical firework that projects a series of....*
- *They discussed "roman candle" during the group presentation.*

---

starving *(noun)*

The act of depriving of food or subjecting to famine.

- *Understanding "starving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "starving" means with a simple example.*

---

steam whistle *(noun)*

A whistle in which the sound is produced by steam; usually attached to a steam boiler.

- *In class, the teacher used "steam whistle" to mean a whistle in which the sound is produced by steam;....*
- *They discussed "steam whistle" during the group presentation.*

---

submarine ball *(noun)*

A pitch thrown sidearm instead of overhead.

- *They discussed "submarine ball" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "submarine ball."*

---

sweeping *(noun)*

The act of cleaning with a broom.

- *Understanding "sweeping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweeping."*

---

swinging *(noun)*

Changing location by moving back and forth.

- *In class, the teacher used "swinging" to mean changing location by moving back and forth.*
- *Understanding "swinging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tearing down *(noun)*

Complete destruction of a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "tearing down" to mean complete destruction of a building.*
- *They discussed "tearing down" during the group presentation.*

---

very loudly *(adverb)*

A direction in music; to be played very loudly.

- *The narrator describes the scene "very loudly" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "very loudly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

yard marker *(noun)*

(football) a marker indicating the yard line.

- *Understanding "yard marker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yard marker."*

---

babe ruth *(noun)*

United States professional baseball player famous for hitting home runs (1895-1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babe ruth."*
- *The article explained what "babe ruth" means with a simple example.*

---

blind alley *(noun)*

(figurative) a course of action that is unproductive and offers no hope of improvement.

- *All the clues led the police into blind alleys.*
- *So far every road that we've been down has turned out to be a blind alley.*

---

child neglect *(noun)*

Failure of caretakers to provide adequate emotional and physical care for a child.

- *Understanding "child neglect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child neglect."*

---

classical ballet *(noun)*

A style of ballet based on precise conventional steps performed with graceful and flowing movements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classical ballet."*
- *He looked up "classical ballet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compromise verdict *(noun)*

A verdict resulting from improper compromises between jurors on material issues.

- *They discussed "compromise verdict" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "compromise verdict" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curb service *(noun)*

Service provided to customers who remain in their vehicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curb service."*
- *He looked up "curb service" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curved shape *(noun)*

The trace of a point whose direction of motion changes.

- *He looked up "curved shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curved shape."*

dead-man's float *(noun)*

A floating position with the face down and arms stretched forward.

- *The article explained what "dead-man's float" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dead-man's float" to mean a floating position with the face down and arms....*

demonstrations *(noun)*

A show of military force or preparedness.

- *He confused the enemy with feints and demonstrations.*
- *There were violent demonstrations against the war.*

disco *(noun)*

A public dance hall for dancing to recorded popular music.

- *Understanding "disco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disco" to mean a public dance hall for dancing to recorded popular....*

distraction *(noun)*

The act of distracting; drawing someone's attention away from something.

- *He drives me to distraction.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distraction" to mean the act of distracting; drawing someone's attention....*

dope sheet *(noun)*

A racing publication giving information on horses and the outcomes of horse races.

- *The article explained what "dope sheet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dope sheet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

idol worship *(noun)*

The worship of idols; the worship of images that are not God.

- *In class, the teacher used "idol worship" to mean the worship of idols; the worship of images that....*
- *The article explained what "idol worship" means with a simple example.*

installations *(noun)*

The act of installing something (as equipment).

- *The article explained what "installations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "installations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lowering *(noun)*

The act of causing something to move to a lower level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowering."*
- *Understanding "lowering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maiden flight *(noun)*

The first flight of its kind.

- *The Stealth bomber made its maiden flight in 1989.*
- *Understanding "maiden flight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

needle bearing *(noun)*

Bearings containing small metal balls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "needle bearing."*
- *Understanding "needle bearing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

negotiated *(verb)*

Succeed in passing through, around, or over.

- *They negotiated the sale of the house.*
- *The coach explained when to use "negotiated" and when to wait.*

---

negotiating *(verb)*

Succeed in passing through, around, or over.

- *Can you use "negotiating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "negotiating" when talking about this idea.*

---

participant *(noun)*

A person who participates in or is skilled at some game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "participant."*
- *He looked up "participant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitt *(noun)*

A British playwright who created the fictional character Sweeney Todd (1799-1855).

- *They discussed "pitt" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitt."*

---

prom *(noun)*

A formal ball held for a school class toward the end of the academic year.

- *Understanding "prom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prom."*

---

queue *(verb)*

Form a queue, form a line, stand in line.

- *In everyday English, people use "queue" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "queue" in real sentences.*

---

queue up *(verb)*

Form a queue, form a line, stand in line.

- *Learners should practice how to use "queue up" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "queue up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

slides *(verb)*

To pass or move unobtrusively or smoothly.

- *She tried to use "slides" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slides" and when to wait.*

---

split-half correlation *(noun)*

A correlation coefficient calculated between scores on two halves of a test; taken as an indication of the reliability of the test.

- *He looked up "split-half correlation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "split-half correlation."*

---

stab *(noun)*

A strong blow with a knife or other sharp pointed instrument.

- *One strong stab to the heart killed him.*
- *She felt a stab of excitement.*

---

taxi dancer *(noun)*

A woman employed to dance with patrons who pay a fee for each dance.

- *They discussed "taxi dancer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "taxi dancer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tensions *(noun)*

The action of stretching something tight.

- *The diplomats' first concern was to reduce international tensions.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tensions."*

token economy *(noun)*

A form of behavior therapy that has been used in some mental institutions; patients are rewarded with tokens for appropriate behavior and the tokens may be cashed in for valued rewards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "token economy."*
- *They discussed "token economy" during the group presentation.*

trout *(noun)*

Flesh of any of several primarily freshwater game and food fishes.

- *He looked up "trout" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

upgrades *(noun)*

The act of improving something (especially machinery) by raising it to a higher grade (as by adding or replacing components).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upgrades."*
- *They discussed "upgrades" during the group presentation.*

urban renewal *(noun)*

The clearing and rebuilding and redevelopment of urban slums.

- *He looked up "urban renewal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urban renewal."*

worms *(verb)*

To move in a twisting or contorted motion, (especially when struggling).

- *The coach explained when to use "worms" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "worms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

biological warfare defence *(noun)*

Defense against biological warfare.

- *They discussed "biological warfare defence" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "biological warfare defence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

branding *(noun)*

The act of stigmatizing.

- *The article explained what "branding" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branding."*

bulletin board *(noun)*

A board that hangs on a wall; displays announcements.

- *They discussed "bulletin board" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bulletin board" means with a simple example.*

butterfly stroke *(noun)*

A swimming stroke in which the arms are thrown forward together out of the water while the feet kick up and down.

- *The article explained what "butterfly stroke" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butterfly stroke" to mean a swimming stroke in which the arms are thrown....*

cole porter *(noun)*

United States composer and lyricist of musical comedies (1891-1946).

- *The article explained what "cole porter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cole porter" to mean united states composer and lyricist of musical....*

conquest *(noun)*

Success in mastering something difficult.

- *The conquest of space.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conquest" to mean success in mastering something difficult.*

crawl *(noun)*

A slow mode of locomotion on hands and knees or dragging the body.

- *A crawl was all that the injured man could manage.*
- *The traffic advanced at a crawl.*

---

disco music *(noun)*

Popular dance music (especially in the late 1970s); melodic with a regular bass beat; intended mainly for dancing at discotheques.

- *The article explained what "disco music" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disco music."*

---

drainage *(noun)*

Emptying something accomplished by allowing liquid to run out of it.

- *They discussed "drainage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drainage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felony *(noun)*

A serious crime (such as murder or arson).

- *They discussed "felony" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felony" to mean a serious crime (such as murder or arson).*

---

geological dating *(noun)*

Use of chemical analysis to estimate the age of geological specimens.

- *They discussed "geological dating" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geological dating."*

---

grabbing *(verb)*

Make a grasping or snatching motion with the hand.

- *Learners should practice how to use "grabbing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "grabbing" until he saw an example.*

---

handing over *(noun)*

The act of passing something to another person.

- *They discussed "handing over" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "handing over" means with a simple example.*

---

jackie robinson *(noun)*

United States baseball player; first Black to play in the major leagues (1919-1972).

- *The article explained what "jackie robinson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jackie robinson" to mean united states baseball player; first black to play....*

---

kidnapping *(noun)*

(law) the unlawful act of capturing and carrying away a person against their will and holding them in false imprisonment.

- *They discussed "kidnapping" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kidnapping" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ky *(noun)*

A state in east central United States; a border state during the American Civil War; famous for breeding race horses.

- *In class, the teacher used "ky" to mean a state in east central united states; a border....*
- *They discussed "ky" during the group presentation.*

---

medicines *(noun)*

The learned profession that is mastered by graduate training in a medical school and that is devoted to preventing or alleviating or curing diseases and injuries.

- *The article explained what "medicines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "medicines" during the group presentation.*

---

napoleon *(noun)*

A card game similar to whist; usually played for stakes.

- *Understanding "napoleon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "napoleon" to mean a card game similar to whist; usually played for stakes.*

---

pads *(verb)*

Walk heavily and firmly, as when weary, or through mud.

- *The coach explained when to use "pads" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "pads" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

physician-assisted suicide *(noun)*

Assisted suicide where the assistant is a physician.

- *They discussed "physician-assisted suicide" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "physician-assisted suicide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

playground ball *(noun)*

Ball used in playing softball.

- *In class, the teacher used "playground ball" to mean ball used in playing softball.*
- *The article explained what "playground ball" means with a simple example.*

---

polo *(noun)*

A game similar to field hockey but played on horseback using long-handled mallets and a wooden ball.

- *He looked up "polo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polo" to mean a game similar to field hockey but played on....*

---

regulatory offence *(noun)*

Crimes created by statutes and not by common law.

- *In class, the teacher used "regulatory offence" to mean crimes created by statutes and not by common law.*
- *Understanding "regulatory offence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

repaired *(verb)*

Move, travel, or proceed toward some place.

- *He repaired to his cabin in the woods.*
- *She repaired her TV set.*

---

richard rodgers *(noun)*

United States composer of musical comedies (especially in collaboration with Oscar Hammerstein II and with Lorenz Hart) (1902-1979).

- *They discussed "richard rodgers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard rodgers" to mean united states composer of musical comedies....*

---

risky venture *(noun)*

A wild and exciting undertaking (not necessarily lawful).

- *The article explained what "risky venture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "risky venture" to mean a wild and exciting undertaking (not necessarily....*

---

secondary censorship *(noun)*

Armed forces censorship of the personal communications of officers or civilian employees or enlisted personnel not subject to primary censorship.

- *He looked up "secondary censorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "secondary censorship" during the group presentation.*

---

seminar *(noun)*

A course offered for a small group of advanced students.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seminar."*
- *Understanding "seminar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sound reproduction *(noun)*

The reproduction of sound.

- *They discussed "sound reproduction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sound reproduction" means with a simple example.*

---

starting pitcher *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitcher who starts in a baseball game.

- *The article explained what "starting pitcher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "starting pitcher" to mean (baseball) a pitcher who starts in a baseball game.*

---

starting stall *(noun)*

A movable barrier on the starting line of a race course.

- *In class, the teacher used "starting stall" to mean a movable barrier on the starting line of a race course.*
- *He looked up "starting stall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sting operation *(noun)*

A complicated confidence game planned and executed with great care (especially an operation implemented by undercover agents to apprehend criminals).

- *He looked up "sting operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sting operation."*

---

undercover work *(noun)*

The act of keeping a secret watch for intelligence purposes.

- *Understanding "undercover work" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "undercover work" means with a simple example.*

---

very softly *(adverb)*

A direction in music; to be played very softly.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "very softly" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "very softly" in the final chapter.*

---

worm *(verb)*

To move in a twisting or contorted motion, (especially when struggling).

- *In everyday English, people use "worm" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "worm" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

admissions *(noun)*

The act of admitting someone to enter.

- *Understanding "admissions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "admissions" during the group presentation.*

---

brass monkey *(noun)*

A metal stand that formerly held cannon balls on sailing ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "brass monkey" to mean a metal stand that formerly held cannon balls on....*
- *Understanding "brass monkey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brewing *(noun)*

The production of malt beverages (as beer or ale) from malt and hops by grinding and boiling them and fermenting the result with yeast.

- *In class, the teacher used "brewing" to mean the production of malt beverages (as beer or ale)....*
- *Understanding "brewing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cancellation *(noun)*

The act of cancelling; calling off some arrangement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cancellation."*
- *Understanding "cancellation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chop shot *(noun)*

A tennis return made with a downward motion that puts backspin on the ball.

- *He looked up "chop shot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chop shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cliff diving *(noun)*

Diving into the water from a steep overhanging cliff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cliff diving."*
- *They discussed "cliff diving" during the group presentation.*

---

closing curtain *(noun)*

The concluding part of any performance.

- *They discussed "closing curtain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "closing curtain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corps de ballet *(noun)*

The chorus of a ballet company.

- *He looked up "corps de ballet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "corps de ballet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crab *(noun)*

A stroke of the oar that either misses the water or digs too deeply.

- *He caught a crab and lost the race.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crab" to mean a stroke of the oar that either misses the water or....*

---

cruelty *(noun)*

A cruel act; a deliberate infliction of pain and suffering.

- *Understanding "cruelty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cruelty."*

---

designation *(noun)*

The act of putting a person into a non-elective position.

- *The article explained what "designation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "designation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edward vii *(noun)*

King of England from 1901 to 1910; son of Victoria and Prince Albert; famous for his elegant sporting ways (1841-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward vii."*
- *Understanding "edward vii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

extinction *(noun)*

The act of extinguishing; causing to stop burning.

- *The extinction of the lights.*
- *The extinction of the volcano.*

---

front crawl *(noun)*

A swimming stroke; arms are moved alternately overhead accompanied by a flutter kick.

- *In class, the teacher used "front crawl" to mean a swimming stroke; arms are moved alternately....*
- *He looked up "front crawl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genetic counseling *(noun)*

Guidance for prospective parents on the likelihood of genetic disorders in their future children.

- *He looked up "genetic counseling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genetic counseling" during the group presentation.*

---

george pitt *(noun)*

A British playwright who created the fictional character Sweeney Todd (1799-1855).

- *He looked up "george pitt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "george pitt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

issuing *(noun)*

The act of providing an item for general use or for official purposes (usually in quantity).

- *Understanding "issuing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "issuing" to mean the act of providing an item for general use or for....*

locking *(noun)*

The act of locking something up to protect it.

- *They discussed "locking" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "locking" to mean the act of locking something up to protect it.*

logging *(noun)*

The work of cutting down trees for timber.

- *They discussed "logging" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "logging" to mean the work of cutting down trees for timber.*

medications *(noun)*

The act of treating with medicines or remedies.

- *He looked up "medications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medications."*

morris dancer *(noun)*

Someone who does a morris dance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morris dancer."*
- *Understanding "morris dancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

naval tactical data system *(noun)*

A shipboard system for collecting and displaying tactical data.

- *In class, the teacher used "naval tactical data system" to mean a shipboard system for collecting and displaying....*
- *Understanding "naval tactical data system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinch *(noun)*

The act of apprehending (especially apprehending a criminal).

- *The pinch of the recession.*
- *Understanding "pinch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

racial immunity *(noun)*

Natural immunity shared by all members of a particular race.

- *Understanding "racial immunity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "racial immunity" because he had never seen it before.*

rebounds *(noun)*

A reaction to a crisis or setback or frustration.

- *Understanding "rebounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebounds."*

recycling *(noun)*

The act of processing used or abandoned materials for use in creating new products.

- *In class, the teacher used "recycling" to mean the act of processing used or abandoned materials....*
- *Understanding "recycling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

resurrection *(noun)*

A revival from inactivity and disuse.

- *It produced a resurrection of hope.*
- *The article explained what "resurrection" means with a simple example.*

screen font *(noun)*

The font that is displayed on a computer screen.

- *When the screen font resembles a printed font a document may look approximately the same on the screen as it will when printed.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screen font."*

shipment *(noun)*

The act of sending off something.

- *Understanding “shipment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “shipment” during the group presentation.*

---

side-wheeler *(noun)*

A paddle steamer having a paddle wheel on each side.

- *Understanding “side-wheeler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “side-wheeler” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sparks *(noun)*

A small but noticeable trace of some quality that might become stronger.

- *In class, the teacher used “sparks” to mean a small but noticeable trace of some quality that....*
- *Understanding “sparks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surf fishing *(noun)*

Casting (artificial) bait far out into the ocean (up to 200 yards) with the waves breaking around you.

- *In class, the teacher used “surf fishing” to mean casting (artificial) bait far out into the ocean....*
- *The article explained what “surf fishing” means with a simple example.*

---

t’ai chi *(noun)*

A Chinese system of slow meditative physical exercise designed for relaxation and balance and health.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “t’ai chi.”*
- *The article explained what “t’ai chi” means with a simple example.*

---

tackles *(noun)*

The person who plays that position on a football team.

- *They discussed “tackles” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tackles” to mean the person who plays that position on a football team.*

---

teachings *(noun)*

The activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill.

- *The teachings of religion.*
- *Understanding “teachings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tones *(noun)*

A notation representing the pitch and duration of a musical sound.

- *The Beijing dialect uses four tones.*
- *The muffled tones of the broken bell summoned them to meet.*

---

transplant *(noun)*

An operation moving an organ from one organism (the donor) to another (the recipient).

- *He had a kidney transplant.*
- *The long-term results of cardiac transplantation are now excellent.*

---

twitch *(verb)*

Make an uncontrolled, short, jerky motion.

- *His face is twitching.*
- *He did not know how to use “twitch” until he saw an example.*

---

water polo *(noun)*

A game played in a swimming pool by two teams of swimmers who try to throw an inflated ball into the opponents’ goal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “water polo.”*
- *Understanding “water polo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weddings *(noun)*

The act of marrying; the nuptial ceremony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “weddings.”*

- *He looked up "weddings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

armed forces censorship *(noun)*

Military censorship of personal communications to or from persons in the armed forces.

- *The article explained what "armed forces censorship" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "armed forces censorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beating-reed instrument *(noun)*

A musical instrument that sounds by means of a vibrating reed.

- *Understanding "beating-reed instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beating-reed instrument."*

---

blessings *(noun)*

The formal act of approving.

- *Enjoy the blessings of peace.*
- *He looked up "blessings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

borrowing *(noun)*

The appropriation (of ideas or words etc) from another source.

- *The borrowing of ancient motifs was very apparent.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borrowing."*

---

bowls *(noun)*

A bowling game played on a level lawn with biased wooden balls that are rolled at a jack.

- *They discussed "bowls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bowls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dramatic irony *(noun)*

(theater) irony that occurs when the meaning of the situation is understood by the audience but not by the characters in the play.

- *Understanding "dramatic irony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dramatic irony" to mean (theater) irony that occurs when the meaning of the....*

---

embraced *(verb)*

Squeeze (someone) tightly in your arms, usually with fondness.

- *They embraced.*
- *She embraced Catholicism.*

---

golf tee *(noun)*

A short peg put into the ground to hold a golf ball off the ground.

- *In class, the teacher used "golf tee" to mean a short peg put into the ground to hold a golf ball....*
- *The article explained what "golf tee" means with a simple example.*

---

gore *(noun)*

The shedding of blood resulting in murder.

- *The article explained what "gore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gore" to mean the shedding of blood resulting in murder.*

---

interior decoration *(noun)*

The trade of planning the layout and furnishings of an architectural interior.

- *He looked up "interior decoration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interior decoration" to mean the trade of planning the layout and furnishings of....*

---

john webster *(noun)*

English playwright (1580-1625).

- *The article explained what "john webster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john webster."*

---

knife thrust *(noun)*

A strong blow with a knife or other sharp pointed instrument.

- *The article explained what "knife thrust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knife thrust" to mean a strong blow with a knife or other sharp pointed....*

---

lateral *(noun)*

A pass to a receiver upfield from the passer.

- *The article explained what "lateral" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lateral" to mean a pass to a receiver upfield from the passer.*

---

majors *(noun)*

The most important league in any sport (especially baseball).

- *He looked up "majors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "majors" to mean the most important league in any sport (especially....*

---

musical instrument digital interface *(noun)*

A standard protocol for communication between electronic musical instruments and computers.

- *Understanding "musical instrument digital interface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musical instrument digital interface" means with a simple example.*

---

noises *(noun)*

The auditory experience of sound that lacks musical quality; sound that is a disagreeable auditory experience.

- *He enjoyed the street noises.*
- *They heard indistinct noises of people talking.*

---

pitching *(noun)*

Abrupt up-and-down motion (as caused by a ship or other conveyance).

- *The pitching and tossing was quite exciting.*
- *Understanding "pitching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pleasing *(noun)*

The act of one who pleases.

- *They discussed "pleasing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pleasing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poison pill *(noun)*

The target company defends itself by making its stock less attractive to an acquirer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poison pill."*
- *They discussed "poison pill" during the group presentation.*

---

polo ball *(noun)*

Wooden ball that is struck with mallets in playing polo.

- *The article explained what "polo ball" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polo ball" during the group presentation.*

---

rank-order correlation *(noun)*

The most commonly used method of computing a correlation coefficient between the ranks of scores on two variables.

- *They discussed "rank-order correlation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rank-order correlation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resorts *(verb)*

Move, travel, or proceed toward some place.

- *Learners should practice how to use "resorts" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "resorts" when talking about this idea.*

---

robbery conviction *(noun)*

Conviction for robbery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robbery conviction."*
- *He looked up "robbery conviction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sampling *(noun)*

(statistics) the selection of a suitable sample for study.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sampling."*
- *They discussed "sampling" during the group presentation.*

---

sexual reproduction *(noun)*

Reproduction involving the union or fusion of a male and a female gamete.

- *Understanding "sexual reproduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexual reproduction" to mean reproduction involving the union or fusion of a....*

---

siege of orleans *(noun)*

A long siege of Orleans by the English was relieved by Joan of Arc in 1429.

- *He looked up "siege of orleans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siege of orleans."*

---

supplying *(noun)*

The activity of supplying or providing something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supplying."*
- *He looked up "supplying" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sympathetic strike *(noun)*

A strike in support of other workers who are on strike; a strike not resulting from direct grievances against the workers' employer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sympathetic strike."*
- *He looked up "sympathetic strike" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tossed *(verb)*

Lightly throw to see which side comes up.

- *The coach explained when to use "tossed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tossed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trash pickup *(noun)*

The collection and removal of garbage.

- *In class, the teacher used "trash pickup" to mean the collection and removal of garbage.*
- *Understanding "trash pickup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tray *(noun)*

An open receptacle for holding or displaying or serving articles or food.

- *He looked up "tray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tray."*

---

turf war *(noun)*

A bitter struggle for territory or power or control or rights.

- *A turf war erupted between street gangs.*
- *The president's resignation was the result of a turf war with the board of directors.*

---

allocation *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *In class, the teacher used "allocation" to mean the act of distributing by allotting or....*
- *He looked up "allocation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

australian crawl *(noun)*

A swimming stroke; arms are moved alternately overhead accompanied by a flutter kick.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "australian crawl."*
- *He looked up "australian crawl" because he had never seen it before.*

belly dancer *(noun)*

A woman who performs a solo belly dance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belly dancer."*
- *They discussed "belly dancer" during the group presentation.*

deliberate defence *(noun)*

A defense organized before contact is made with the enemy and while time for organization is available; usually includes a fortified zone (with pillboxes) and communication systems.

- *They discussed "deliberate defence" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "deliberate defence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

descended *(verb)*

Move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way.

- *She was descended from an old Italian noble family.*
- *In everyday English, people use "descended" when talking about this idea.*

diagnostic technique *(noun)*

A procedure followed in making a medical diagnosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diagnostic technique."*
- *They discussed "diagnostic technique" during the group presentation.*

disappearance *(noun)*

The act of leaving secretly or without explanation.

- *He regretted the disappearance of Greek from school curricula.*
- *What was responsible for the disappearance of the rainforest?*

equals *(verb)*

Make equal, uniform, corresponding, or matching.

- *One dollar equals 1,000 rubles these days!*
- *In everyday English, people use "equals" when talking about this idea.*

evacuation *(noun)*

The act of removing the contents of something.

- *The article explained what "evacuation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evacuation" to mean the act of removing the contents of something.*

expenditure *(noun)*

The act of spending money for goods or services.

- *The article explained what "expenditure" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expenditure."*

gambling den *(noun)*

A public building in which a variety of games of chance can be played (operated as a business).

- *In class, the teacher used "gambling den" to mean a public building in which a variety of games of....*
- *The article explained what "gambling den" means with a simple example.*

groove *(noun)*

A settled and monotonous routine that is hard to escape.

- *He looked up "groove" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groove."*

gym mat *(noun)*

Sports equipment consisting of a piece of thick padding on the floor for gymnastic sports.

- *The article explained what "gym mat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gym mat."*

homosexuality *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with) persons of the same sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homosexuality."*
- *He looked up "homosexuality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ill-bred *(adjective)*

(of persons) lacking in refinement or grace.

- *A "ill-bred" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ill-bred."*

---

interventions *(noun)*

The act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).

- *He looked up "interventions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interventions" to mean the act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).*

---

invaded *(verb)*

To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate.

- *Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.*
- *The cancer had invaded her lungs.*

---

jewellery *(noun)*

An adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace) made of precious metals and set with gems (or imitation gems).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewellery."*
- *They discussed "jewellery" during the group presentation.*

---

kisses *(noun)*

The act of caressing with the lips (or an instance thereof).

- *He looked up "kisses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kisses."*

---

last supper *(noun)*

The traditional Passover supper of Jesus with his disciples on the eve of his crucifixion.

- *They discussed "last supper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "last supper."*

---

medicaid *(noun)*

Health care for the needy; a federally and state-funded program.

- *In class, the teacher used "medicaid" to mean health care for the needy; a federally and....*
- *The article explained what "medicaid" means with a simple example.*

---

mortal sin *(noun)*

An unpardonable sin entailing a total loss of grace.

- *Theologians list seven mortal sins.*
- *The article explained what "mortal sin" means with a simple example.*

---

mortar fire *(noun)*

Artillery fire delivered by a mortar.

- *They discussed "mortar fire" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mortar fire" means with a simple example.*

---

neglect of duty *(noun)*

(law) breach of a duty.

- *They discussed "neglect of duty" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neglect of duty."*

---

nod off *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *She tried to use "nod off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *In everyday English, people use "nod off" when talking about this idea.*

oscar robertson *(noun)*

United States basketball guard (born in 1938).

- *He looked up "oscar robertson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscar robertson."*

philippine sea *(noun)*

A naval battle in World War II (1944); a decisive naval victory for the United States fleet over the Japanese who were trying to block supplies from reaching American troops on Leyte.

- *The article explained what "philippine sea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philippine sea" to mean a naval battle in world war ii (1944); a decisive....*

pitching change *(noun)*

Replacing a pitcher in baseball.

- *In class, the teacher used "pitching change" to mean replacing a pitcher in baseball.*
- *Understanding "pitching change" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

renovation *(noun)*

The act of improving by renewing and restoring.

- *They are pursuing a general program of renovation to the entire property.*
- *The inn was a renovation of a Colonial house.*

ride herd *(verb)*

Driving animals such as horses and cattle while riding along with them.

- *Joe was riding herd during the day.*
- *Can you use "ride herd" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

scrutiny *(noun)*

The act of examining something closely (as for mistakes).

- *The article explained what "scrutiny" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrutiny."*

skate *(noun)*

Sports equipment that is worn on the feet to enable the wearer to glide along and to be propelled by the alternate actions of the legs.

- *Understanding "skate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skate."*

storyline *(noun)*

The plot of a book or play or film.

- *They discussed "storyline" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "storyline" because he had never seen it before.*

stray *(verb)*

Wander from a direct course or at random.

- *The child strayed from the path and her parents lost sight of her.*
- *He did not know how to use "stray" until he saw an example.*

summary judgement *(noun)*

A judgment rendered by the court prior to a verdict because no material issue of fact exists and one party or the other is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "summary judgement."*
- *The article explained what "summary judgement" means with a simple example.*

traction engine *(noun)*

Steam-powered locomotive for drawing heavy loads along surfaces other than tracks.

- *In class, the teacher used "traction engine" to mean steam-powered locomotive for drawing heavy loads....*
- *Understanding "traction engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

undercover operation *(noun)*

An operation involving secret work within a community or institution.

- *In class, the teacher used "undercover operation" to mean an operation involving secret work within a....*
- *The article explained what "undercover operation" means with a simple example.*

---

uprising *(noun)*

Organized opposition to authority; a conflict in which one faction tries to wrest control from another.

- *They discussed "uprising" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "uprising" because he had never seen it before.*

---

violin *(noun)*

Bowed stringed instrument that is the highest member of the violin family; this instrument has four strings and a hollow body and an unfretted fingerboard and is played with a bow.

- *The article explained what "violin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violin."*

---

william christopher handy *(noun)*

United States blues musician who transcribed and published traditional blues music (1873-1958).

- *He looked up "william christopher handy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william christopher handy" to mean united states blues musician who transcribed and....*

---

auto-da-fe *(noun)*

The burning to death of heretics (as during the Spanish Inquisition).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auto-da-fe."*
- *Understanding "auto-da-fe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ball gown *(noun)*

The most formal gown; worn to a ball.

- *He looked up "ball gown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ball gown" during the group presentation.*

---

bidding contest *(noun)*

A series of competing bids.

- *The article explained what "bidding contest" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bidding contest" to mean a series of competing bids.*

---

blink *(noun)*

A reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.

- *In class, the teacher used "blink" to mean a reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.*
- *They discussed "blink" during the group presentation.*

---

compact disk *(noun)*

A digitally encoded recording on an optical disk that is smaller than a phonograph record; played back by a laser.

- *Understanding "compact disk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "compact disk" during the group presentation.*

---

confession of judgment *(noun)*

A judgment entered after a written confession by the debtor without the expense of ordinary legal proceedings.

- *He looked up "confession of judgment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confession of judgment."*

---

contempt of court *(noun)*

Disrespect for the rules of a court of law.

- *He looked up "contempt of court" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contempt of court."*

---

contention *(noun)*

The act of competing as for profit or a prize.

- *The teams were in fierce contention for first place.*
- *The article explained what "contention" means with a simple example.*

---

crafts *(noun)*

The skilled practice of a practical occupation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crafts."*
- *He looked up "crafts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cue ball *(noun)*

The ball that the billiard player or pool player strikes with his cue.

- *He looked up "cue ball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cue ball."*

---

devotion *(noun)*

(usually plural) religious observance or prayers (usually spoken silently).

- *He returned to his devotions.*
- *Their devotion to each other was beautiful.*

---

diagnostic procedure *(noun)*

A procedure followed in making a medical diagnosis.

- *He looked up "diagnostic procedure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diagnostic procedure" to mean a procedure followed in making a medical diagnosis.*

---

discoveries *(noun)*

The act of discovering something.

- *Understanding "discoveries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "discoveries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disgrace *(verb)*

Reduce in worth or character, usually verbally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disgrace" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disgrace" when talking about this idea.*

---

exercising *(noun)*

The activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit.

- *He did some exercising.*
- *They discussed "exercising" during the group presentation.*

---

george bernard shaw *(noun)*

British playwright (born in Ireland); founder of the Fabian Society (1856-1950).

- *In class, the teacher used "george bernard shaw" to mean british playwright (born in ireland); founder of....*
- *The article explained what "george bernard shaw" means with a simple example.*

---

glove *(noun)*

The handwear used by fielders in playing baseball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glove."*
- *Understanding "glove" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grabs *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *They discussed "grabs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grabs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grand prix *(noun)*

One of several international races.

- *They discussed "grand prix" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grand prix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

great revolt *(noun)*

A widespread rebellion in 1381 against poll taxes and other inequities that oppressed the poorer people of England; suppressed by Richard II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great revolt."*
- *Understanding "great revolt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

greed *(noun)*

Reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire for wealth (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *The article explained what "greed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greed" to mean reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire....*

grind organ *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grind organ."*
- *They discussed "grind organ" during the group presentation.*

horizontal integration *(noun)*

Absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in the same level of production and sharing resources at that level.

- *Understanding "horizontal integration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "horizontal integration" means with a simple example.*

hostile expedition *(noun)*

A military campaign designed to achieve a specific objective in a foreign country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hostile expedition."*
- *He looked up "hostile expedition" because he had never seen it before.*

howard lindsay *(noun)*

United States playwright who collaborated with Russel Crouse on several musicals (1889-1931).

- *They discussed "howard lindsay" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "howard lindsay" to mean united states playwright who collaborated with....*

innovations *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *Understanding "innovations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "innovations" means with a simple example.*

ko *(noun)*

A blow that renders the opponent unconscious.

- *Understanding "ko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ko" means with a simple example.*

lateral pass *(noun)*

A pass to a receiver upfield from the passer.

- *In class, the teacher used "lateral pass" to mean a pass to a receiver upfield from the passer.*
- *He looked up "lateral pass" because he had never seen it before.*

laugh loudly *(verb)*

Laugh boisterously.

- *She tried to use "laugh loudly" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "laugh loudly" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lease-lend *(noun)*

The transfer of goods and services to an ally to aid in a common cause.

- *Understanding "lease-lend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lease-lend."*

lend-lease *(noun)*

The transfer of goods and services to an ally to aid in a common cause.

- *Lend-lease during World War II was extremely generous.*
- *Understanding "lend-lease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oriental *(noun)*

A member of an Oriental race; the term is regarded as offensive by Asians (especially by Asian Americans).

- *He looked up "oriental" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oriental" to mean a member of an oriental race; the term is regarded....*

---

polo stick *(noun)*

A mallet used to strike the ball in polo.

- *Understanding "polo stick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polo stick."*

---

positioning *(noun)*

The act of putting something in a certain place.

- *The article explained what "positioning" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "positioning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rank-difference correlation *(noun)*

The most commonly used method of computing a correlation coefficient between the ranks of scores on two variables.

- *Understanding "rank-difference correlation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rank-difference correlation."*

---

ruining *(noun)*

Destruction achieved by causing something to be wrecked or ruined.

- *Understanding "ruining" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ruining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sexual conquest *(noun)*

A seduction culminating in sexual intercourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "sexual conquest" to mean a seduction culminating in sexual intercourse.*
- *He looked up "sexual conquest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shrink back *(verb)*

Pull away from a source of disgust or fear.

- *She tried to use "shrink back" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shrink back" when talking about this idea.*

---

starters *(noun)*

A culture containing yeast or bacteria that is used to start the process of fermentation or souring in making butter or cheese or dough.

- *In class, the teacher used "starters" to mean a culture containing yeast or bacteria that is used....*
- *They discussed "starters" during the group presentation.*

---

violin family *(noun)*

(music) the family of bowed stringed instruments.

- *They discussed "violin family" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "violin family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apparel *(verb)*

Provide with clothes or put clothes on.

- *In everyday English, people use "apparel" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "apparel" in real sentences.*

---

arbitration *(noun)*

The act of deciding as an arbiter; giving authoritative judgment.

- *They submitted their disagreement to arbitration.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arbitration.”*

---

awakening *(noun)*

The act of waking.

- *It was an early awakening.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “awakening.”*

---

back brace *(noun)*

A brace worn to support the back.

- *In class, the teacher used “back brace” to mean a brace worn to support the back.*
- *He looked up “back brace” because he had never seen it before.*

---

behavior modification *(noun)*

Psychotherapy that seeks to extinguish or inhibit abnormal or maladaptive behavior by reinforcing desired behavior and extinguishing undesired behavior.

- *Understanding “behavior modification” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “behavior modification” to mean psychotherapy that seeks to extinguish or inhibit....*

---

blink away *(verb)*

Force to go away by blinking.

- *Blink away tears.*
- *The coach explained when to use “blink away” and when to wait.*

---

brace *(noun)*

A support that steadies or strengthens something else.

- *He wore a brace on his knee.*
- *They discussed “brace” during the group presentation.*

---

brace up *(verb)*

Make secure underneath.

- *She tried to use “brace up” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “brace up” in real sentences.*

---

clicks *(noun)*

Depression of a button on a computer mouse.

- *The article explained what “clicks” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “clicks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

confrontation *(noun)*

The act of hostile groups opposing each other.

- *The government was not ready for a confrontation with the unions.*
- *Understanding “confrontation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

default judgement *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant defaults (fails to appear in court).

- *Understanding “default judgement” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “default judgement.”*

---

dismissal *(noun)*

A judgment disposing of the matter without a trial.

- *The article explained what “dismissal” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dismissal” to mean a judgment disposing of the matter without a trial.*

---

ensemble *(noun)*

A group of musicians playing or singing together.

- *A string ensemble.*
- *The article explained what “ensemble” means with a simple example.*

---

gay lib *(noun)*

The movement aimed at liberating homosexuals from legal or social or economic oppression.

- *He looked up "gay lib" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gay lib" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insulin shock *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient insulin to induce convulsions and coma.

- *In class, the teacher used "insulin shock" to mean the administration of sufficient insulin to induce....*
- *They discussed "insulin shock" during the group presentation.*

---

judgement by default *(noun)*

A judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant defaults (fails to appear in court).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judgement by default."*
- *The article explained what "judgement by default" means with a simple example.*

---

laugh softly *(verb)*

Laugh quietly or with restraint.

- *The coach explained when to use "laugh softly" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "laugh softly" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

medical evacuation *(noun)*

The evacuation of persons (usually by air transportation) to a place where they can receive medical care.

- *He looked up "medical evacuation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical evacuation" to mean the evacuation of persons (usually by air....*

---

oriental person *(noun)*

A member of an Oriental race; the term is regarded as offensive by Asians (especially by Asian Americans).

- *The article explained what "oriental person" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oriental person."*

---

persecution *(noun)*

The act of persecuting (especially on the basis of race or religion).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "persecution."*
- *Understanding "persecution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pitching coach *(noun)*

An assistant baseball coach in charge of pitchers.

- *He looked up "pitching coach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pitching coach" during the group presentation.*

---

props *(noun)*

Proper respect.

- *I have to give my props to the governor for the way he handled the problem.*
- *Before every scene he ran down his checklist of props.*

---

prostitution *(noun)*

Offering sexual intercourse for pay.

- *He looked up "prostitution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prostitution."*

---

proxy fight *(noun)*

A measure used by an acquirer to gain control of a takeover target; acquirer tries to persuade other shareholders that the management of the target should be replaced.

- *In class, the teacher used "proxy fight" to mean a measure used by an acquirer to gain control of a....*
- *Understanding "proxy fight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reconciliation *(noun)*

Getting two things to correspond.

- *The reconciliation of his checkbook and the bank statement.*
- *The article explained what "reconciliation" means with a simple example.*

---

relief pitcher *(noun)*

A pitcher who does not start the game.

- *He looked up "relief pitcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "relief pitcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rocking *(verb)*

Cause to move back and forth.

- *The ship was rocking.*
- *He did not know how to use "rocking" until he saw an example.*

---

shaping *(noun)*

The act of fabricating something in a particular shape.

- *Understanding "shaping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaping."*

---

skinny-dip *(noun)*

A naked swim.

- *He looked up "skinny-dip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skinny-dip."*

---

sponsorship *(noun)*

The act of sponsoring (either officially or financially).

- *In class, the teacher used "sponsorship" to mean the act of sponsoring (either officially or....*
- *The article explained what "sponsorship" means with a simple example.*

---

steals *(noun)*

A stolen base; an instance in which a base runner advances safely during the delivery of a pitch (without the help of a hit or walk or passed ball or wild pitch).

- *He looked up "steals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steals" to mean a stolen base; an instance in which a base runner....*

---

submarine pitch *(noun)*

A pitch thrown sidearm instead of overhead.

- *He looked up "submarine pitch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "submarine pitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surfing *(noun)*

The sport of riding a surfboard toward the shore on the crest of a wave.

- *He looked up "surfing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "surfing" during the group presentation.*

---

temptation *(noun)*

The act of influencing by exciting hope or desire.

- *He felt the temptation and his will power weakened.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temptation."*

---

torch race *(noun)*

(ancient Greece) in which a torch is passed from one runner to the next.

- *The article explained what "torch race" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torch race."*

---

tow *(noun)*

The act of hauling something (as a vehicle) by means of a hitch or rope.

- *The truck gave him a tow to the garage.*
- *He looked up "tow" because he had never seen it before.*

translations *(noun)*

The act of changing in form or shape or appearance.

- *In class, the teacher used "translations" to mean the act of changing in form or shape or appearance.*
- *The article explained what "translations" means with a simple example.*

undertaking *(noun)*

Any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted.

- *He prepared for great undertakings.*
- *He looked up "undertaking" because he had never seen it before.*

violin section *(noun)*

The section of an orchestra that plays violins.

- *In class, the teacher used "violin section" to mean the section of an orchestra that plays violins.*
- *The article explained what "violin section" means with a simple example.*

airplane mechanics *(noun)*

The craft of building and repairing airplanes.

- *The article explained what "airplane mechanics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "airplane mechanics" during the group presentation.*

analogy *(noun)*

Drawing a comparison in order to show a similarity in some respect.

- *The operation of a computer presents and interesting analogy to the working of the brain.*
- *The models show by analogy how matter is built up.*

audio compact disc *(noun)*

Compact discs used to reproduce sound (voice and music).

- *He looked up "audio compact disc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "audio compact disc" during the group presentation.*

battle of the philippine sea *(noun)*

A naval battle in World War II (1944); a decisive naval victory for the United States fleet over the Japanese who were trying to block supplies from reaching American troops on Leyte.

- *The article explained what "battle of the philippine sea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "battle of the philippine sea" during the group presentation.*

benefit of clergy *(noun)*

Sanction by a religious rite.

- *They are living together without benefit of clergy.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benefit of clergy" to mean sanction by a religious rite.*

bingo *(noun)*

A game in which numbered balls are drawn at random and players cover the corresponding numbers on their cards.

- *They discussed "bingo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bingo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brace and bit *(noun)*

A drill consisting of a bit and a brace to hold and turn it.

- *They discussed "brace and bit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brace and bit."*

choke hold *(noun)*

A restraining hold; someone loops the arm around the neck of another person in a tight grip, usually from behind.

- *He grabbed the woman in a chokehold, demanded her cash and jewelry, and then fled.*
- *They discussed "choke hold" during the group presentation.*

civil contempt *(noun)*

A failure to follow a court order that benefits someone else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civil contempt."*
- *Understanding "civil contempt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

consolidation *(noun)*

The act of combining into an integral whole.

- *A consolidation of two corporations.*
- *After their consolidation the two bills were passed unanimously.*

---

contempt of congress *(noun)*

Deliberate obstruction of the operation of the federal legislative branch.

- *The article explained what "contempt of congress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contempt of congress" to mean deliberate obstruction of the operation of the....*

---

cue stick *(noun)*

Sports implement consisting of a tapering rod used to strike a cue ball in pool or billiards.

- *The article explained what "cue stick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cue stick" to mean sports implement consisting of a tapering rod used....*

---

disruption *(noun)*

An act of delaying or interrupting the continuity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disruption."*
- *He looked up "disruption" because he had never seen it before.*

---

energetic *(adjective)*

Possessing or exerting or displaying energy.

- *An energetic fund raiser for the college.*
- *An energetic group of hikers.*

---

exercising weight *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in calisthenic exercises and weightlifting; it is not attached to anything and is raised and lowered by use of the hands and arms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exercising weight."*
- *He looked up "exercising weight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eye blink *(noun)*

A reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eye blink."*
- *He looked up "eye blink" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fee splitting *(noun)*

Payment (usually by doctors or lawyers) of part of the fee in return for the referral.

- *In class, the teacher used "fee splitting" to mean payment (usually by doctors or lawyers) of part of....*
- *The article explained what "fee splitting" means with a simple example.*

---

herb of grace *(noun)*

European strong-scented perennial herb with grey-green bitter-tasting leaves; an irritant similar to poison ivy.

- *Understanding "herb of grace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "herb of grace" means with a simple example.*

---

impressions *(noun)*

An impressionistic portrayal of a person.

- *In class, the teacher used "impressions" to mean an impressionistic portrayal of a person.*
- *He looked up "impressions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insider trading *(noun)*

Buying or selling corporate stock by a corporate officer or other insider on the basis of information that has not been made public and is supposed to remain confidential.

- *The article explained what "insider trading" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insider trading."*

---

installing *(noun)*

The act of installing something (as equipment).

- *The article explained what "installing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "installing."*

---

instant replay *(noun)*

The immediate rebroadcast of some action (especially sports action) that has been recorded on videotape.

- *Understanding "instant replay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "instant replay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lawn bowling *(noun)*

A bowling game played on a level lawn with biased wooden balls that are rolled at a jack.

- *Understanding "lawn bowling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawn bowling" to mean a bowling game played on a level lawn with biased....*

---

mouse mat *(noun)*

A small portable pad that provides traction for the ball of a computer mouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mouse mat."*
- *The article explained what "mouse mat" means with a simple example.*

---

negro race *(noun)*

A dark-skinned race.

- *He looked up "negro race" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "negro race" to mean a dark-skinned race.*

---

peach bell *(noun)*

Perennial European bellflower with racemose white or blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "peach bell" to mean perennial european bellflower with racemose white....*
- *Understanding "peach bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penetration *(noun)*

The act of entering into or through something.

- *The penetration of upper management by women.*
- *The greater penetration of the new projectiles will result in greater injuries.*

---

popcorn ball *(noun)*

Popcorn combined with a thick sugar or molasses or caramel syrup and formed into balls.

- *In class, the teacher used "popcorn ball" to mean popcorn combined with a thick sugar or molasses or....*
- *He looked up "popcorn ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

posing *(noun)*

(photography) the act of assuming a certain position (as for a photograph or portrait).

- *Understanding "posing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "posing."*

---

rebuilding *(noun)*

Building again.

- *They discussed "rebuilding" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rebuilding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

russian vine *(noun)*

Twining perennial vine having racemes of fragrant greenish flowers; western China to Russia.

- *The article explained what "russian vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "russian vine" to mean twining perennial vine having racemes of fragrant....*

---

sailed *(verb)*

Move with sweeping, effortless, gliding motions.

- *Shreds of paper sailed through the air.*
- *We sailed the Atlantic.*

---

self-realization *(noun)*

The fulfillment of your capacities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-realization."*
- *The article explained what "self-realization" means with a simple example.*

---

shutting *(noun)*

The act of closing something.

- *He looked up "shutting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shutting" during the group presentation.*

---

slick down *(verb)*

Give a smooth and glossy appearance.

- *Slick one's hair.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slick down" and when to wait.*

---

slick up *(verb)*

Dress and groom with particular care, as for a special occasion.

- *In everyday English, people use "slick up" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "slick up" until he saw an example.*

---

spinal tap *(noun)*

Removal by centesis of fluid from the subarachnoid space of the lumbar region of the spinal cord for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *Understanding "spinal tap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spinal tap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unfinished business *(noun)*

Work that is left incomplete.

- *The article explained what "unfinished business" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unfinished business."*

---

wild-goose chase *(noun)*

The fruitless pursuit of something unattainable.

- *In class, the teacher used "wild-goose chase" to mean the fruitless pursuit of something unattainable.*
- *The article explained what "wild-goose chase" means with a simple example.*

---

winding *(noun)*

The act of winding or twisting.

- *Understanding "winding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "winding" during the group presentation.*

---

wrist pad *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a pad worn by football players.

- *He looked up "wrist pad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrist pad."*

---

bracelet *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *In class, the teacher used "bracelet" to mean a band of cloth or leather or metal links attached....*
- *The article explained what "bracelet" means with a simple example.*

---

contamination *(noun)*

The act of contaminating or polluting; including (either intentionally or accidentally) unwanted substances or factors.

- *He looked up “contamination” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “contamination” during the group presentation.*

---

criminal contempt *(noun)*

An act of disrespect that impedes the administration of justice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “criminal contempt.”*
- *He looked up “criminal contempt” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fin *(verb)*

Show the fins above the water while swimming.

- *The sharks were finning near the surface.*
- *He did not know how to use “fin” until he saw an example.*

---

ginger rogers *(noun)*

United States dancer and film actress who partnered with Fred Astaire (1911-1995).

- *In class, the teacher used “ginger rogers” to mean united states dancer and film actress who partnered....*
- *The article explained what “ginger rogers” means with a simple example.*

---

haircut *(noun)*

The act of cutting the hair.

- *Understanding “haircut” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “haircut” during the group presentation.*

---

hugs *(noun)*

A tight or amorous embrace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hugs.”*
- *They discussed “hugs” during the group presentation.*

---

hustle *(verb)*

Move or cause to move energetically or busily.

- *The secret service agents hustled the speaker out of the amphitheater.*
- *She hustled a free lunch from the waiter.*

---

incomplete abortion *(noun)*

Termination of pregnancy without expulsion of all of the products of conception.

- *He looked up “incomplete abortion” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “incomplete abortion” during the group presentation.*

---

insulin shock treatment *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient insulin to induce convulsions and coma.

- *He looked up “insulin shock treatment” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “insulin shock treatment.”*

---

jumper *(noun)*

An athlete who competes at jumping.

- *He is one hell of a jumper.*
- *As the jumper neared the ground he lost control.*

---

melting pot *(noun)*

An environment in which many ideas and races are socially assimilated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “melting pot.”*
- *He looked up “melting pot” because he had never seen it before.*

---

modelling *(noun)*

The act of representing something (usually on a smaller scale).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “modelling.”*
- *He looked up “modelling” because he had never seen it before.*

musical interval *(noun)*

The difference in pitch between two notes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musical interval."*
- *Understanding "musical interval" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

obstacle race *(noun)*

A race in which competitors must negotiate obstacles.

- *He looked up "obstacle race" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstacle race."*

oliver hardy *(noun)*

United States slapstick comedian who played the pompous and overbearing member of the Laurel and Hardy duo who made many films (1892-1957).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oliver hardy."*
- *He looked up "oliver hardy" because he had never seen it before.*

patrol wagon *(noun)*

Van used by police to transport prisoners.

- *In class, the teacher used "patrol wagon" to mean van used by police to transport prisoners.*
- *Understanding "patrol wagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pool cue *(noun)*

Sports implement consisting of a tapering rod used to strike a cue ball in pool or billiards.

- *They discussed "pool cue" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pool cue" because he had never seen it before.*

pottery *(noun)*

The craft of making earthenware.

- *They discussed "pottery" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pottery" because he had never seen it before.*

prank *(noun)*

A ludicrous or grotesque act done for fun and amusement.

- *In class, the teacher used "prank" to mean a ludicrous or grotesque act done for fun and amusement.*
- *Understanding "prank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quantitative analysis *(noun)*

Chemical analysis to determine the amounts of each element in the substance.

- *The article explained what "quantitative analysis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quantitative analysis" to mean chemical analysis to determine the amounts of each....*

recorder player *(noun)*

Someone who plays the recorder.

- *The article explained what "recorder player" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recorder player" to mean someone who plays the recorder.*

residency *(noun)*

The position of physician who is receiving special training in a hospital (usually after completing an internship).

- *In class, the teacher used "residency" to mean the position of physician who is receiving special....*
- *The article explained what "residency" means with a simple example.*

resolutions *(noun)*

A decision to do something or to behave in a certain manner.

- *He always wrote down his New Year's resolutions.*
- *They discussed "resolutions" during the group presentation.*

right-handed pitcher *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitcher who throws with the right hand.

- *Understanding "right-handed pitcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "right-handed pitcher" during the group presentation.*

---

sank *(verb)*

Pass into a specified state or condition.

- *He sank into nirvana.*
- *He sank to his knees.*

---

songwriter *(noun)*

A composer of words or music for popular songs.

- *He looked up "songwriter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "songwriter."*

---

stain *(noun)*

A symbol of disgrace or infamy; –Genesis.

- *The wine left a dark stain.*
- *The article explained what "stain" means with a simple example.*

---

stimulation *(noun)*

The act of arousing an organism to action.

- *The article explained what "stimulation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stimulation" to mean the act of arousing an organism to action.*

---

stylish *(adjective)*

Being or in accordance with current social fashions.

- *A little less posh but every bit as stylish as Lord Peter Wimsey.*
- *The stylish resort of Gstadd.*

---

therapeutic abortion *(noun)*

A legally induced abortion for medical reasons (as when the mother's life is threatened).

- *In class, the teacher used "therapeutic abortion" to mean a legally induced abortion for medical reasons (as....*
- *The article explained what "therapeutic abortion" means with a simple example.*

---

varsity *(noun)*

A team representing a college or university.

- *In class, the teacher used "varsity" to mean a team representing a college or university.*
- *The article explained what "varsity" means with a simple example.*

---

whipped *(verb)*

Thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash.

- *The tall grass whipped in the wind.*
- *The curtain whipped her face.*

---

women's lib *(noun)*

The movement aimed at equal rights for women.

- *The article explained what "women's lib" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "women's lib."*

---

allegiance *(noun)*

The act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action.

- *The article explained what "allegiance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allegiance" to mean the act of binding yourself (intellectually or....*

---

arts and crafts *(noun)*

The arts of decorative design and handicraft.

- *They sponsored arts and crafts in order to encourage craftsmanship in an age of mass production.*

- *He looked up “arts and crafts” because he had never seen it before.*

bali *(noun)*

An island in Indonesia to the east of Java; striking volcanic scenery; culture is known for elaborate dances and rituals and for handicrafts.

- *In class, the teacher used “bali” to mean an island in indonesia to the east of java;....*
- *They discussed “bali” during the group presentation.*

blaze out *(verb)*

Move rapidly and as if blazing.

- *The spaceship blazed out into space.*
- *She tried to use “blaze out” carefully so everyone would understand.*

cornell *(noun)*

United States actress noted for her performances in Broadway plays (1893-1974).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cornell.”*
- *Understanding “cornell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

costing *(noun)*

Cost accounting.

- *The article explained what “costing” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “costing” to mean cost accounting.*

exodus *(noun)*

A journey by a large group to escape from a hostile environment.

- *He looked up “exodus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “exodus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

explosions *(noun)*

The act of exploding or bursting.

- *He looked up “explosions” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “explosions.”*

footballer *(noun)*

An athlete who plays American football.

- *He looked up “footballer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “footballer” during the group presentation.*

friction match *(noun)*

Lighter consisting of a thin piece of wood or cardboard tipped with combustible chemical; ignites with friction.

- *He always carries matches to light his pipe.*
- *The article explained what “friction match” means with a simple example.*

garbage pickup *(noun)*

The collection and removal of garbage.

- *They discussed “garbage pickup” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “garbage pickup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ipod *(noun)*

(trademark) a pocket-sized device used to play music files.

- *Understanding “ipod” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ipod” means with a simple example.*

irrigation *(noun)*

Supplying dry land with water by means of ditches etc.

- *In class, the teacher used “irrigation” to mean supplying dry land with water by means of ditches etc.*
- *Understanding “irrigation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jack roosevelt robinson *(noun)*

United States baseball player; first Black to play in the major leagues (1919-1972).

- *Understanding "jack roosevelt robinson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jack roosevelt robinson" during the group presentation.*

---

killings *(noun)*

The act of terminating a life.

- *The article explained what "killings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "killings" to mean the act of terminating a life.*

---

left-handed pitcher *(noun)*

A baseball pitcher who throws the ball with the left hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "left-handed pitcher."*
- *The article explained what "left-handed pitcher" means with a simple example.*

---

linguistic performance *(noun)*

(linguistics) a speaker's actual use of language in real situations; what the speaker actually says, including grammatical errors and other non-linguistic features such as hesitations and other disfluencies (contrasted with linguistic competence).

- *They discussed "linguistic performance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "linguistic performance" means with a simple example.*

---

minors *(noun)*

A league of teams that do not belong to a major league (especially baseball).

- *He looked up "minors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "minors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monte *(noun)*

A gambling card game of Spanish origin; 3 or 4 cards are dealt face up and players bet that one of them will be matched before the others as the cards are dealt from the pack one at a time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monte."*
- *The article explained what "monte" means with a simple example.*

---

mourning *(noun)*

The passionate and demonstrative activity of expressing grief.

- *The article explained what "mourning" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mourning" to mean the passionate and demonstrative activity of....*

---

passive matrix display *(noun)*

A type of LCD display used for some portable computers; parallel wires run both vertically and horizontally and pixels are turned on when the wires intersecting at that pixel are both energized.

- *Passive matrix displays are generally inferior to active matrix displays.*
- *Understanding "passive matrix display" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

persian gulf war *(noun)*

A war fought between Iraq and a coalition led by the United States that freed Kuwait from Iraqi invaders; 1990-1991.

- *In class, the teacher used "persian gulf war" to mean a war fought between iraq and a coalition led by....*
- *They discussed "persian gulf war" during the group presentation.*

---

persona *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *He looked up "persona" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "persona."*

---

prairie star *(noun)*

Plant with mostly basal leaves and slender open racemes of white or pale pink flowers; prairies and open forest of northwestern United States to British Columbia and Alberta.

- *He looked up "prairie star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prairie star" to mean plant with mostly basal leaves and slender open....*

---

ralph richardson *(noun)*

British stage and screen actor noted for playing classic roles (1902-1983).

- *He looked up “ralph richardson” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “ralph richardson” during the group presentation.*

---

random sampling *(noun)*

The selection of a random sample; each element of the population has an equal chance of been selected.

- *Understanding “random sampling” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “random sampling” during the group presentation.*

---

representative sampling *(noun)*

The population is divided into subpopulations (strata) and random samples are taken of each stratum.

- *In class, the teacher used “representative sampling” to mean the population is divided into subpopulations....*
- *He looked up “representative sampling” because he had never seen it before.*

---

royal brace *(noun)*

A brace to secure the royal mast.

- *In class, the teacher used “royal brace” to mean a brace to secure the royal mast.*
- *He looked up “royal brace” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scheduling *(noun)*

Setting an order and time for planned events.

- *In class, the teacher used “scheduling” to mean setting an order and time for planned events.*
- *He looked up “scheduling” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scrub up *(verb)*

Wash thoroughly.

- *Surgeons must scrub prior to an operation.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “scrub up” in real sentences.*

---

self-stimulation *(noun)*

Manual stimulation of your own genital organ for sexual pleasure.

- *In class, the teacher used “self-stimulation” to mean manual stimulation of your own genital organ for....*
- *Understanding “self-stimulation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shootings *(noun)*

The act of firing a projectile.

- *In class, the teacher used “shootings” to mean the act of firing a projectile.*
- *Understanding “shootings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sol *(noun)*

The syllable naming the fifth (dominant) note of any musical scale in solmization.

- *He looked up “sol” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

space capsule *(noun)*

A spacecraft designed to transport people and support human life in outer space.

- *The article explained what “space capsule” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “space capsule” during the group presentation.*

---

stigma *(noun)*

A symbol of disgrace or infamy; –Genesis.

- *The article explained what “stigma” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “stigma” during the group presentation.*

---

takeover *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “takeover.”*
- *He looked up “takeover” because he had never seen it before.*

toss bombing *(noun)*

A bombing run in which the bomber approaches the target at a low altitude and pulls up just before releasing the bomb.

- *They discussed "toss bombing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toss bombing" to mean a bombing run in which the bomber approaches the....*

updating *(noun)*

The act of changing something to bring it up to date (usually by adding something).

- *Criminal records need regular updating.*
- *Understanding "updating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

watch bracelet *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *The article explained what "watch bracelet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "watch bracelet" to mean a band of cloth or leather or metal links attached....*

bathing *(noun)*

The act of washing yourself (or another person).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathing."*
- *He looked up "bathing" because he had never seen it before.*

battle of hastings *(noun)*

The decisive battle in which William the Conqueror (duke of Normandy) defeated the Saxons under Harold II (1066) and thus left England open for the Norman Conquest.

- *Understanding "battle of hastings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "battle of hastings" means with a simple example.*

bending *(noun)*

The act of bending something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bending."*
- *The article explained what "bending" means with a simple example.*

betrayal *(noun)*

An act of deliberate betrayal.

- *In class, the teacher used "betrayal" to mean an act of deliberate betrayal.*
- *He looked up "betrayal" because he had never seen it before.*

chalk talk *(noun)*

A talk that uses a blackboard and chalk.

- *The article explained what "chalk talk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chalk talk" during the group presentation.*

constructive fraud *(noun)*

Comprises all acts or omissions or concealments involving breach of equitable or legal duty or trust or confidence.

- *They discussed "constructive fraud" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "constructive fraud" to mean comprises all acts or omissions or concealments....*

constructive possession *(noun)*

(law) having the power and intention to have and control property but without direct control or actual presence upon it.

- *The article explained what "constructive possession" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "constructive possession" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

copying *(noun)*

An act of copying.

- *They discussed "copying" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "copying" because he had never seen it before.*

countdown *(noun)*

Counting backward from an arbitrary number to indicate the time remaining before some event (such as launching a space vehicle).

- *The article explained what "countdown" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "countdown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

danced *(verb)*

Skip, leap, or move up and down or sideways.

- *The children danced with joy.*
- *The young girl danced into the room.*

---

dangerous undertaking *(noun)*

A wild and exciting undertaking (not necessarily lawful).

- *Understanding "dangerous undertaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dangerous undertaking" to mean a wild and exciting undertaking (not necessarily....*

---

differential diagnosis *(noun)*

A systematic method of diagnosing a disorder (e.g., headache) that lacks unique symptoms or signs.

- *He looked up "differential diagnosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "differential diagnosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

displaying *(verb)*

To show, make visible or apparent.

- *She tried to use "displaying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "displaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

drummer *(noun)*

Someone who plays a drum.

- *Understanding "drummer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drummer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eldest hand *(noun)*

The card player on the dealer's left.

- *He looked up "eldest hand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eldest hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exclusion *(noun)*

The act of forcing out someone or something.

- *Understanding "exclusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exclusion."*

---

exhibitions *(noun)*

A collection of things (goods or works of art etc.) for public display.

- *Understanding "exhibitions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exhibitions" to mean a collection of things (goods or works of art etc.)....*

---

feather star *(noun)*

Free-swimming stalkless crinoid with ten feathery arms; found on muddy sea bottoms.

- *The article explained what "feather star" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "feather star" to mean free-swimming stalkless crinoid with ten feathery....*

---

geographic expedition *(noun)*

To travel for the purpose of discovery.

- *Understanding "geographic expedition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "geographic expedition" during the group presentation.*

---

human genome project *(noun)*

An international study of the entire human genetic material.

- *The article explained what "human genome project" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "human genome project" during the group presentation.*

---

iq test *(noun)*

A psychometric test of intelligence.

- *They used to think that intelligence is what an intelligence test tests.*
- *Understanding "iq test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melody pipe *(noun)*

Reed pipe with finger holes on which the melody is played.

- *Understanding "melody pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "melody pipe" during the group presentation.*

---

navigate *(verb)*

Travel on water propelled by wind or by other means.

- *Is anyone volunteering to navigate during the trip?*
- *He navigated his way to the altar.*

---

o'neill *(noun)*

United States playwright (1888-1953).

- *He looked up "o'neill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "o'neill" to mean united states playwright (1888-1953).*

---

out of bounds *(noun)*

A line that marks the side boundary of a playing field.

- *In class, the teacher used "out of bounds" to mean a line that marks the side boundary of a playing field.*
- *He looked up "out of bounds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outreach *(noun)*

The act of reaching out.

- *The outreach toward truth of the human spirit.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outreach."*

---

petersburg campaign *(noun)*

The final campaign of the American Civil War (1864-65); Union forces under Grant besieged and finally defeated Confederate forces under Lee.

- *They discussed "petersburg campaign" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "petersburg campaign" means with a simple example.*

---

piper *(noun)*

Type genus of the Piperaceae: large genus of chiefly climbing tropical shrubs.

- *He looked up "piper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "piper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prisoner of war censorship *(noun)*

Military censorship of communication to and from prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the armed forces.

- *The article explained what "prisoner of war censorship" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prisoner of war censorship."*

---

procurement *(noun)*

The act of getting possession of something.

- *He was responsible for the procurement of materials and supplies.*
- *He looked up "procurement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radioactive dating *(noun)*

Measurement of the amount of radioactive material (usually carbon 14) that an object contains; can be used to estimate the age of the object.

- *Understanding "radioactive dating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radioactive dating."*

---

ransom *(noun)*

The act of freeing from captivity or punishment.

- *Understanding "ransom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ransom."*

---

reel *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *The coach explained when to use "reel" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "reel" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

refs *(noun)*

(sports) the chief official (as in boxing or American football) who is expected to ensure fair play.

- *In class, the teacher used "refs" to mean (sports) the chief official (as in boxing or....*
- *He looked up "refs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

relaxation method *(noun)*

A method of solving simultaneous equations by guessing a solution and then reducing the errors that result by successive approximations until all the errors are less than some specified amount.

- *In class, the teacher used "relaxation method" to mean a method of solving simultaneous equations by....*
- *He looked up "relaxation method" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rocking horse *(noun)*

A child's plaything consisting of an imitation horse mounted on rockers; the child straddles it and pretends to ride.

- *In class, the teacher used "rocking horse" to mean a child's plaything consisting of an imitation....*
- *The article explained what "rocking horse" means with a simple example.*

---

scoop shot *(noun)*

A basketball shot made with an underhand scooping motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "scoop shot" to mean a basketball shot made with an underhand scooping....*
- *The article explained what "scoop shot" means with a simple example.*

---

speeding *(noun)*

Changing location rapidly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speeding."*
- *The article explained what "speeding" means with a simple example.*

---

stirring *(noun)*

Agitating a liquid with an implement.

- *Constant stirring prevents it from burning on the bottom of the pan.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stirring" to mean agitating a liquid with an implement.*

---

storage allocation *(noun)*

(computer science) the assignment of particular areas of a magnetic disk to particular data or instructions.

- *The article explained what "storage allocation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storage allocation" to mean (computer science) the assignment of particular....*

---

suppression *(noun)*

The act of withholding or withdrawing some book or writing from publication or circulation.

- *A suppression of the newspaper.*
- *The suppression of heresy.*

---

surf casting *(noun)*

Casting (artificial) bait far out into the ocean (up to 200 yards) with the waves breaking around you.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surf casting."*
- *He looked up "surf casting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swallow dive *(noun)*

A dive in which the diver arches the back with arms outstretched before entering the water.

- *The article explained what "swallow dive" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "swallow dive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swimming crab *(noun)*

Marine crab with some legs flattened and fringed for swimming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swimming crab."*
- *He looked up "swimming crab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ted shawn *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer who collaborated with Ruth Saint Denis (1891-1972).

- *In class, the teacher used "ted shawn" to mean united states dancer and choreographer who....*
- *The article explained what "ted shawn" means with a simple example.*

---

tying *(noun)*

The act of tying or binding things together.

- *The article explained what "tying" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tying" during the group presentation.*

---

tying up *(noun)*

The act of securing an arriving vessel with ropes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tying up" to mean the act of securing an arriving vessel with ropes.*
- *The article explained what "tying up" means with a simple example.*

---

varsity letter *(noun)*

An award earned by participation in a school sport.

- *He won letters in three sports.*
- *He looked up "varsity letter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vengeance *(noun)*

The act of taking revenge (harming someone in retaliation for something harmful that they have done) especially in the next life; –Romans 12:19; –James Garfield.

- *Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.*
- *For vengeance I would do nothing. This nation is too great to look for mere revenge.*

---

victor herbert *(noun)*

United States musician and composer and conductor noted for his comic operas (1859-1924).

- *The article explained what "victor herbert" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "victor herbert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

video ipod *(noun)*

(trademark) an iPod that can also play video files.

- *They discussed "video ipod" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "video ipod" means with a simple example.*

---

waits *(noun)*

The act of waiting (remaining inactive in one place while expecting something).

- *In class, the teacher used "waits" to mean the act of waiting (remaining inactive in one place....*
- *He looked up "waits" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wakes *(noun)*

A vigil held over a corpse the night before burial.

- *They discussed "wakes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wakes."*

---

bait casting *(noun)*

The single-handed rod casting of a relatively heavy (artificial) bait.

- *They discussed "bait casting" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bait casting" to mean the single-handed rod casting of a relatively heavy....*

ballet dancer *(noun)*

A trained dancer who is a member of a ballet company.

- *The article explained what "ballet dancer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ballet dancer" to mean a trained dancer who is a member of a ballet company.*

baseball glove *(noun)*

The handwear used by fielders in playing baseball.

- *The article explained what "baseball glove" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "baseball glove" during the group presentation.*

battle of midway *(noun)*

Naval battle of World War II (June 1942); American planes based on land and on carriers decisively defeated a Japanese fleet on its way to invade the Midway Islands.

- *He looked up "battle of midway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "battle of midway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bench warmer *(noun)*

(sports) a substitute who seldom plays.

- *He looked up "bench warmer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bench warmer."*

bracelet wood *(noun)*

Small West Indian shrub or tree with hard glossy seeds patterned yellow and brown that are used to make bracelets.

- *They discussed "bracelet wood" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bracelet wood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bunny hug *(noun)*

A syncopated ballroom dance formerly popular in the US.

- *In class, the teacher used "bunny hug" to mean a syncopated ballroom dance formerly popular in the us.*
- *He looked up "bunny hug" because he had never seen it before.*

change ringing *(noun)*

Ringing tuned bells in a fixed order that is continually changing.

- *He looked up "change ringing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "change ringing" during the group presentation.*

depart *(verb)*

Move away from a place into another direction.

- *The train departs at noon.*
- *The coach explained when to use "depart" and when to wait.*

dwight davis *(noun)*

United States tennis player who donated the Davis Cup for international team tennis competition (1879-1945).

- *Understanding "dwight davis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dwight davis" because he had never seen it before.*

embracing *(noun)*

The act of clasping another person in the arms (as in greeting or affection).

- *In class, the teacher used "embracing" to mean the act of clasping another person in the arms (as....*
- *The article explained what "embracing" means with a simple example.*

endurance contest *(noun)*

Any long and arduous undertaking.

- *The article explained what "endurance contest" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endurance contest" to mean any long and arduous undertaking.*

endurance riding *(noun)*

Riding for long hours over long distances.

- *He looked up "endurance riding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endurance riding."*

---

feather ball *(noun)*

A low tuberculate cactus with white feathery spines; northeastern Mexico.

- *Understanding "feather ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "feather ball" means with a simple example.*

---

fixture *(noun)*

The act of putting something in working order again.

- *A bum who is a Central Park fixture.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixture."*

---

frightening *(noun)*

The act of inspiring with fear.

- *The article explained what "frightening" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frightening" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fringe cups *(noun)*

Plant growing in clumps with mostly basal leaves and cream-colored or pale pink fringed flowers in several long racemes; Alaska to coastal central California and east to Idaho.

- *In class, the teacher used "fringe cups" to mean plant growing in clumps with mostly basal leaves....*
- *Understanding "fringe cups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gala *(noun)*

A gay festivity.

- *The article explained what "gala" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gala" during the group presentation.*

---

gardening *(noun)*

The cultivation of plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gardening."*
- *He looked up "gardening" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inaugural *(noun)*

The ceremonial induction into a position.

- *Understanding "inaugural" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inaugural" means with a simple example.*

---

induction of labor *(noun)*

(obstetrics) inducing the childbirth process artificially by administering oxytocin or by puncturing the amniotic sac.

- *Understanding "induction of labor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "induction of labor" means with a simple example.*

---

james watt *(noun)*

Scottish engineer and inventor whose improvements in the steam engine led to its wide use in industry (1736-1819).

- *In class, the teacher used "james watt" to mean scottish engineer and inventor whose improvements....*
- *They discussed "james watt" during the group presentation.*

---

lip sync *(noun)*

Combining audio and video recording in such a way that the sound is perfectly synchronized with the action that produced it; especially synchronizing the movements of a speaker's lips with the sound of his speech.

- *He looked up "lip sync" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lip sync" to mean combining audio and video recording in such a way....*

---

neck brace *(noun)*

A brace worn to steady the neck.

- *He looked up "neck brace" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neck brace."*

---

noisy *(adjective)*

Full of or characterized by loud and nonmusical sounds.

- *A noisy cafeteria.*
- *A small noisy dog.*

---

orgasm *(noun)*

The moment of most intense pleasure in sexual intercourse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orgasm."*
- *They discussed "orgasm" during the group presentation.*

---

parcel *(noun)*

The allotment of some amount by dividing something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parcel."*
- *Understanding "parcel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

playground slide *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide.

- *He looked up "playground slide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "playground slide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

practical joker *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *In class, the teacher used "practical joker" to mean someone who plays practical jokes on others.*
- *They discussed "practical joker" during the group presentation.*

---

prix de rome *(noun)*

An annual prize awarded by the French government in a competition of painters and artists and sculptors and musicians and architects; the winner in each category receives support for a period of study in Rome.

- *They discussed "prix de rome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prix de rome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

receivers *(noun)*

The tennis player who receives the serve.

- *Understanding "receivers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "receivers" means with a simple example.*

---

richard wagner *(noun)*

German composer of operas and inventor of the musical drama in which drama and spectacle and music are fused (1813-1883).

- *They discussed "richard wagner" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard wagner."*

---

rituals *(noun)*

The prescribed procedure for conducting religious ceremonies.

- *He looked up "rituals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rituals" to mean the prescribed procedure for conducting religious....*

---

rope-a-dope *(noun)*

A boxing tactic: pretending to be trapped against the ropes while your opponent wears himself out throwing punches.

- *They discussed "rope-a-dope" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rope-a-dope."*

---

sip *(noun)*

A small drink.

- *Understanding "sip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sip" during the group presentation.*

---

slack suit *(noun)*

Casual dress consisting of slacks and matching jacket.

- *The article explained what "slack suit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slack suit" to mean casual dress consisting of slacks and matching jacket.*

spun *(verb)*

Revolve quickly and repeatedly around one's own axis.

- *The creek spun its course through the woods.*
- *The coach explained when to use "spun" and when to wait.*

theatrical performance *(noun)*

A performance of a play.

- *The article explained what "theatrical performance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theatrical performance" to mean a performance of a play.*

theatrical role *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *They discussed "theatrical role" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theatrical role" to mean an actor's portrayal of someone in a play.*

theatrical season *(noun)*

The season when new plays are produced.

- *He looked up "theatrical season" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theatrical season."*

three-card monte *(noun)*

A gambling card game of Spanish origin; 3 or 4 cards are dealt face up and players bet that one of them will be matched before the others as the cards are dealt from the pack one at a time.

- *He looked up "three-card monte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "three-card monte."*

toilets *(noun)*

The act of dressing and preparing yourself.

- *He looked up "toilets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toilets" to mean the act of dressing and preparing yourself.*

troop movement *(noun)*

Movement of military units to a new location.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "troop movement."*
- *Understanding "troop movement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tuning *(noun)*

(music) calibrating something (an instrument or electronic circuit) to a standard frequency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuning."*
- *Understanding "tuning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

violin lesson *(noun)*

A less in playing the violin.

- *They discussed "violin lesson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violin lesson."*

wander *(verb)*

To move or cause to move in a sinuous, spiral, or circular course.

- *Sometimes, the gout wanders through the entire body.*
- *The wandering Jew.*

backlash *(noun)*

An adverse reaction to some political or social occurrence.

- *There was a backlash of intolerance.*
- *The article explained what "backlash" means with a simple example.*

---

balloons *(verb)*

Ride in a hot-air balloon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "balloons" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "balloons" until he saw an example.*

---

batting cage *(noun)*

A movable screen placed behind home base to catch balls during batting practice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batting cage."*
- *The article explained what "batting cage" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmetic surgery *(noun)*

Plastic surgery to remove wrinkles and other signs of aging from your face; an incision is made near the hair line and skin is pulled back and excess tissue is excised.

- *He looked up "cosmetic surgery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmetic surgery" to mean plastic surgery to remove wrinkles and other signs....*

---

crossover *(noun)*

The appropriation of a new style (especially in popular music) by combining elements of different genres in order to appeal to a wider audience.

- *A jazz-classical crossover album.*
- *Understanding "crossover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deliveries *(noun)*

The act of delivering or distributing something (as goods or mail).

- *In class, the teacher used "deliveries" to mean the act of delivering or distributing something (as....*
- *They discussed "deliveries" during the group presentation.*

---

drafting *(noun)*

The creation of artistic pictures or diagrams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drafting."*
- *The article explained what "drafting" means with a simple example.*

---

echo sounding *(noun)*

Determining the location of something by measuring the time it takes for an echo to return from it.

- *He looked up "echo sounding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echo sounding."*

---

evacuated *(verb)*

Move out of an unsafe location into safety.

- *After the earthquake, residents were evacuated.*
- *The coach explained when to use "evacuated" and when to wait.*

---

four-card monte *(noun)*

A gambling card game of Spanish origin; 3 or 4 cards are dealt face up and players bet that one of them will be matched before the others as the cards are dealt from the pack one at a time.

- *Understanding "four-card monte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "four-card monte" means with a simple example.*

---

game misconduct *(noun)*

(ice hockey) a penalty that suspends a player for the remainder of a game (but allows the team to send in a substitute for the suspended player).

- *They discussed "game misconduct" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "game misconduct" to mean (ice hockey) a penalty that suspends a player for....*

---

gay-feather *(noun)*

Any of various North American plants of the genus Liatris having racemes or panicles of small discoid flower heads.

- *The article explained what "gay-feather" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gay-feather" to mean any of various north american plants of the genus....*

hockey skate *(noun)*

An ice skate worn for playing hockey; has a short blade and a strong boot to protect the feet and ankles.

- *They discussed "hockey skate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hockey skate" because he had never seen it before.*

hormone replacement therapy *(noun)*

Hormones (estrogen and progestin) are given to postmenopausal women; believed to protect them from heart disease and osteoporosis.

- *The article explained what "hormone replacement therapy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hormone replacement therapy."*

hormone-replacement therapy *(noun)*

Hormones (estrogen and progestin) are given to postmenopausal women; believed to protect them from heart disease and osteoporosis.

- *He looked up "hormone-replacement therapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hormone-replacement therapy."*

insulin shock therapy *(noun)*

The administration of sufficient insulin to induce convulsions and coma.

- *They discussed "insulin shock therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "insulin shock therapy" means with a simple example.*

miniature golf *(noun)*

A novelty version of golf played with golf balls and putters on a miniature course featuring many obstacles.

- *Understanding "miniature golf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miniature golf" to mean a novelty version of golf played with golf balls....*

misconduct *(noun)*

Activity that transgresses moral or civil law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misconduct."*
- *Understanding "misconduct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moss hart *(noun)*

United States playwright who collaborated with George S. Kaufman (1904-1961).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moss hart."*
- *He looked up "moss hart" because he had never seen it before.*

mountain grape *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having dark green pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers followed by blue-black berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain grape" to mean ornamental evergreen shrub of pacific coast of....*
- *The article explained what "mountain grape" means with a simple example.*

mute *(noun)*

A device used to soften the tone of a musical instrument.

- *They discussed "mute" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mute" to mean a device used to soften the tone of a musical....*

notifications *(noun)*

An accusation of crime made by a grand jury on its own initiative.

- *He looked up "notifications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notifications" to mean an accusation of crime made by a grand jury on its....*

occupational therapy *(noun)*

Therapy based on engagement in meaningful activities of daily life, especially to enable or encourage participation in such activities in spite of impairments or limitations in physical or mental functions.

- *The article explained what "occupational therapy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "occupational therapy" to mean therapy based on engagement in meaningful....*

optimization *(noun)*

The act of rendering optimal.

- *The simultaneous optimization of growth and profitability.*
- *In an optimization problem we seek values of the variables that lead to an optimal value of the function that is to be optimized.*

---

pee-pee *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *Can you use "pee-pee" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pee-pee" and when to wait.*

---

poop out *(verb)*

Use up all one's strength and energy and stop working.

- *At the end of the march, I pooped out.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "poop out" in real sentences.*

---

pornography *(noun)*

Creative activity (writing or pictures or films etc.) of no literary or artistic value other than to stimulate sexual desire.

- *The article explained what "pornography" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pornography" to mean creative activity (writing or pictures or films....*

---

prepares *(verb)*

To prepare verbally, either for written or spoken delivery.

- *She tried to use "prepares" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "prepares" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

proceeding *(noun)*

(law) the institution of a sequence of steps by which legal judgments are invoked.

- *In class, the teacher used "proceeding" to mean (law) the institution of a sequence of steps by....*
- *The article explained what "proceeding" means with a simple example.*

---

rouge *(verb)*

Redden by applying rouge to.

- *She rouged her cheeks.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rouge" in real sentences.*

---

sea bathing *(noun)*

Bathing in the sea or ocean.

- *He looked up "sea bathing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea bathing."*

---

shove *(noun)*

The act of shoving (giving a push to someone or something).

- *He gave the door a shove.*
- *The article explained what "shove" means with a simple example.*

---

shove off *(verb)*

Leave; informal or rude.

- *Shove off!*
- *The children shoved along.*

---

sir ralph david richardson *(noun)*

British stage and screen actor noted for playing classic roles (1902-1983).

- *He looked up "sir ralph david richardson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sir ralph david richardson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smashing *(noun)*

The act of breaking something into small pieces.

- *In class, the teacher used "smashing" to mean the act of breaking something into small pieces.*
- *They discussed "smashing" during the group presentation.*

snaps *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *My snapshots haven't been developed yet.*
- *Children can manage snaps better than buttons.*

softball *(noun)*

A game closely resembling baseball that is played on a smaller diamond and with a ball that is larger and softer.

- *The article explained what "softball" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "softball" during the group presentation.*

softball game *(noun)*

A game closely resembling baseball that is played on a smaller diamond and with a ball that is larger and softer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "softball game."*
- *The article explained what "softball game" means with a simple example.*

stumbled *(verb)*

Miss a step and fall or nearly fall.

- *She stumbled over the tree root.*
- *The drunk man stumbled about.*

sun bathing *(noun)*

Immersing the body in sunlight.

- *The article explained what "sun bathing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun bathing."*

swan dive *(noun)*

A dive in which the diver arches the back with arms outstretched before entering the water.

- *The article explained what "swan dive" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swan dive."*

takeover attempt *(noun)*

An attempt to take control of a corporation.

- *Understanding "takeover attempt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "takeover attempt" because he had never seen it before.*

tilt *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *The tower is tilting.*
- *Can you use "tilt" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

upper crust *(noun)*

The class occupying the highest position in the social hierarchy.

- *The article explained what "upper crust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upper crust" to mean the class occupying the highest position in the....*

upper respiratory infection *(noun)*

Infection of the upper respiratory tract.

- *The article explained what "upper respiratory infection" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upper respiratory infection" to mean infection of the upper respiratory tract.*

uranium ore *(noun)*

Any ore from which uranium can be extracted.

- *They discussed "uranium ore" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "uranium ore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vanessa bell *(noun)*

English painter; sister of Virginia Woolf; prominent member of the Bloomsbury Group (1879-1961).

- *In class, the teacher used "vanessa bell" to mean english painter; sister of virginia woolf;....*
- *Understanding "vanessa bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veil *(verb)*

To obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil.

- *Women in Afghanistan veil their faces.*
- *A veiled threat.*

---

venture capitalist *(noun)*

A speculator who makes money available for innovative projects (especially in high technology).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venture capitalist."*
- *They discussed "venture capitalist" during the group presentation.*

---

versatile *(adjective)*

Competent in many areas and able to turn with ease from one thing to another.

- *A versatile writer.*
- *His vast and versatile erudition.*

---

vest pocket *(noun)*

A small pocket in a man's vest.

- *In class, the teacher used "vest pocket" to mean a small pocket in a man's vest.*
- *They discussed "vest pocket" during the group presentation.*

---

volatile storage *(noun)*

Computer storage that is erased when the power is turned off.

- *The article explained what "volatile storage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "volatile storage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wagon tire *(noun)*

A metal hoop forming the tread of a wheel.

- *In class, the teacher used "wagon tire" to mean a metal hoop forming the tread of a wheel.*
- *They discussed "wagon tire" during the group presentation.*

---

warsaw *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Poland; located in central Poland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warsaw."*
- *Understanding "warsaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wed *(noun)*

The fourth day of the week; the third working day.

- *Understanding "wed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wed" to mean the fourth day of the week; the third working day.*

---

well-knit *(adjective)*

Strongly and firmly constructed; ; ; ; - Alexander Hamilton.

- *A well-knit argument.*
- *A well-knit theatrical production.*

---

white cinnamon tree *(noun)*

Large evergreen shrub or small tree having white aromatic bark and leathery leaves and small purple to red flowers in terminal cymes.

- *Understanding "white cinnamon tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "white cinnamon tree" during the group presentation.*

---

wild mustard *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *Understanding "wild mustard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “wild mustard” during the group presentation.*

---

william patterson *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader (born in Ireland) who was a member of the Constitutional Convention (1745-1806).

- *They discussed “william patterson” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “william patterson” means with a simple example.*

---

willow tree *(noun)*

Any of numerous deciduous trees and shrubs of the genus Salix.

- *In class, the teacher used “willow tree” to mean any of numerous deciduous trees and shrubs of the....*
- *The article explained what “willow tree” means with a simple example.*

---

windsor tie *(noun)*

A wide necktie worn in a loose bow.

- *In class, the teacher used “windsor tie” to mean a wide necktie worn in a loose bow.*
- *They discussed “windsor tie” during the group presentation.*

---

wrestling mat *(noun)*

A mat on which wrestling matches are conducted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wrestling mat.”*
- *He looked up “wrestling mat” because he had never seen it before.*

---

yi *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *He looked up “yi” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “yi” during the group presentation.*

---

yorkshire fog *(noun)*

Tall European perennial grass having a velvety stem; naturalized in United States and used for forage.

- *Understanding “yorkshire fog” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yorkshire fog” to mean tall european perennial grass having a velvety....*

---

aaron montgomery ward *(noun)*

United States businessman who in 1872 established a successful mail-order business (1843-1913).

- *He looked up “aaron montgomery ward” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aaron montgomery ward.”*

---

accord and satisfaction *(noun)*

The settlement of a debt by paying less than the amount demanded in exchange for extinguishing the debt.

- *They discussed “accord and satisfaction” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “accord and satisfaction.”*

---

acknowledging *(verb)*

Express obligation, thanks, or gratitude for.

- *He did not know how to use “acknowledging” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “acknowledging” in real sentences.*

---

advent sunday *(noun)*

The first of the four Sundays during Advent.

- *Understanding “advent sunday” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “advent sunday” because he had never seen it before.*

---

aide-de-camp *(noun)*

An officer who acts as military assistant to a more senior officer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aide-de-camp.”*
- *Understanding “aide-de-camp” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpha and omega *(noun)*

The first and last; signifies God's eternity.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha and omega" to mean the first and last; signifies god's eternity.*
- *Understanding "alpha and omega" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amino acid *(noun)*

Organic compounds containing an amino group and a carboxylic acid group.

- *Proteins are composed of various proportions of about 20 common amino acids.*
- *They discussed "amino acid" during the group presentation.*

---

amy lyon *(noun)*

English beauty who was the mistress of Admiral Nelson (1765-1815).

- *They discussed "amy lyon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amy lyon."*

---

analog clock *(noun)*

A clock that displays the time of day by the position of hands on a dial.

- *In class, the teacher used "analog clock" to mean a clock that displays the time of day by the....*
- *He looked up "analog clock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthropology *(noun)*

The social science that studies the origins and social relationships of human beings.

- *He looked up "anthropology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthropology."*

---

anti-takeover defense *(noun)*

Resistance to or defense against a hostile takeover.

- *In class, the teacher used "anti-takeover defense" to mean resistance to or defense against a hostile takeover.*
- *Understanding "anti-takeover defense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arctic moss *(noun)*

An erect greyish branching lichen of Arctic and even some north temperate regions constituting the chief food for reindeer and caribou and sometimes being eaten by humans.

- *Understanding "arctic moss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arctic moss" during the group presentation.*

---

artery *(noun)*

A major thoroughfare that bears important traffic.

- *The article explained what "artery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baby's breath *(noun)*

Tall plant with small lance-shaped leaves and numerous tiny white or pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "baby's breath" to mean tall plant with small lance-shaped leaves and....*
- *Understanding "baby's breath" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bald eagle *(noun)*

A large eagle of North America that has a white head and dark wings and body.

- *The article explained what "bald eagle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bald eagle" during the group presentation.*

---

ballet skirt *(noun)*

Very short skirt worn by ballerinas.

- *They discussed "ballet skirt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ballet skirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balloon sail *(noun)*

Any light loose sail.

- *In class, the teacher used "balloon sail" to mean any light loose sail.*
- *Understanding "balloon sail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bamboo *(noun)*

The hard woody stems of bamboo plants; used in construction and crafts and fishing poles.

- *In class, the teacher used "bamboo" to mean the hard woody stems of bamboo plants; used in....*
- *The article explained what "bamboo" means with a simple example.*

---

basil *(noun)*

Leaves of the common basil; used fresh or dried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basil."*
- *He looked up "basil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basil the great *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) the bishop of Caesarea who defended the Roman Catholic Church against the heresies of the 4th century; a saint and Doctor of the Church (329-379).

- *They discussed "basil the great" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basil the great."*

---

bathing machine *(noun)*

A building containing dressing rooms for bathers.

- *Understanding "bathing machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bathing machine" to mean a building containing dressing rooms for bathers.*

---

bay willow *(noun)*

European willow tree with shining leathery leaves; widely naturalized in the eastern United States.

- *He looked up "bay willow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bay willow."*

---

bengal rose *(noun)*

Shrubby Chinese rose; ancestor of many cultivated garden roses.

- *He looked up "bengal rose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bengal rose."*

---

beta receptor *(noun)*

Receptors postulated to exist on nerve cell membranes of the sympathetic nervous system in order to explain the specificity of certain agents that affect only some sympathetic activities (such as vasodilation and increased heart beat).

- *He looked up "beta receptor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beta receptor" to mean receptors postulated to exist on nerve cell....*

---

birth defect *(noun)*

A defect that is present at birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "birth defect" to mean a defect that is present at birth.*
- *They discussed "birth defect" during the group presentation.*

---

blackberry *(verb)*

Pick or gather blackberries.

- *The children went blackberrying.*
- *Can you use "blackberry" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bodily fluid *(noun)*

The liquid parts of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bodily fluid."*
- *The article explained what "bodily fluid" means with a simple example.*

---

boiled dinner *(noun)*

Corned beef simmered with onions and cabbage and usually other vegetables.

- *They discussed "boiled dinner" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "boiled dinner" means with a simple example.*

bombay *(noun)*

A city in western India just off the coast of the Arabian Sea; India's 2nd largest city (after Calcutta); has the only natural deep-water harbor in western India.

- *He looked up "bombay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bombay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

booze *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *The article explained what "booze" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "booze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

booze-up *(noun)*

Revelry in drinking; a merry drinking party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booze-up."*
- *The article explained what "booze-up" means with a simple example.*

bottle cork *(noun)*

The plug in the mouth of a bottle (especially a wine bottle).

- *The article explained what "bottle cork" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bottle cork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bounty hunter *(noun)*

A hunter who kills predatory wild animals in order to collect a bounty.

- *They discussed "bounty hunter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bounty hunter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bowling alley *(noun)*

A building that contains several alleys for bowling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowling alley."*
- *Understanding "bowling alley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bronx *(noun)*

A borough of New York City.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronx."*
- *He looked up "bronx" because he had never seen it before.*

brown snail *(noun)*

Serious garden pest having a brown shell with paler zigzag markings; nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *The article explained what "brown snail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brown snail" to mean serious garden pest having a brown shell with paler....*

bumper guard *(noun)*

Vertical bars attached to a bumper to prevent locking bumpers with another vehicle.

- *Understanding "bumper guard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bumper guard" because he had never seen it before.*

buzzing *(adjective)*

Noisy like the sound of a bee.

- *The speaker chose "buzzing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "buzzing."*

calcium ion *(noun)*

Ion of calcium; a factor in the clotting of blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "calcium ion" to mean ion of calcium; a factor in the clotting of blood.*
- *He looked up "calcium ion" because he had never seen it before.*

caliber *(noun)*

A degree or grade of excellence or worth.

- *An executive of low caliber.*
- *Understanding "caliber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canadian maritime provinces *(noun)*

The collective name for the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- *Understanding "canadian maritime provinces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canadian maritime provinces" to mean the collective name for the canadian provinces of....*

---

candy cane *(noun)*

A hard candy in the shape of a rod (usually with stripes).

- *In class, the teacher used "candy cane" to mean a hard candy in the shape of a rod (usually with....*
- *The article explained what "candy cane" means with a simple example.*

---

capital of somalia *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Somalia; a port on the Indian Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of somalia."*
- *He looked up "capital of somalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

captive finance company *(noun)*

A finance company owned by a manufacturer to finance dealers' inventories or to make loans to consumers buying the company's products.

- *The article explained what "captive finance company" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "captive finance company" during the group presentation.*

---

cardiovascular disease *(noun)*

A disease of the heart or blood vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiovascular disease."*
- *The article explained what "cardiovascular disease" means with a simple example.*

---

carl jung *(noun)*

Swiss psychologist (1875-1961).

- *He looked up "carl jung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carl jung" during the group presentation.*

---

cellphone *(noun)*

A hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an area divided into small sections, each with its own short-range transmitter/receiver.

- *In class, the teacher used "cellphone" to mean a hand-held mobile radiotelephone for use in an....*
- *The article explained what "cellphone" means with a simple example.*

---

cellular inclusion *(noun)*

Any small intracellular body found within another (characteristic of certain diseases).

- *An inclusion in the cytoplasm of the cell.*
- *He looked up "cellular inclusion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cereal grass *(noun)*

Grass whose starchy grains are used as food: wheat; rice; rye; oats; maize; buckwheat; millet.

- *Understanding "cereal grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cereal grass."*

---

ch'ing *(noun)*

The last imperial dynasty of China (from 1644 to 1912) which was overthrown by revolutionaries; during the Qing dynasty China was ruled by the Manchu.

- *Understanding "ch'ing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ch'ing" to mean the last imperial dynasty of china (from 1644 to....*

---

cheese cutter *(noun)*

A kitchen utensil (board or handle) with a wire for cutting cheese.

- *Understanding "cheese cutter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheese cutter."*

child pornography *(noun)*

The illegal use of children in pornographic pictures or films.

- *They discussed "child pornography" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "child pornography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chord *(noun)*

A straight line connecting two points on a curve.

- *In class, the teacher used "chord" to mean a straight line connecting two points on a curve.*
- *They discussed "chord" during the group presentation.*

close-knit *(adjective)*

Held together as by social or cultural ties.

- *A close-knit family.*
- *Close-knit little villages.*

concessions *(noun)*

A contract granting the right to operate a subsidiary business.

- *They won all the concessions they asked for.*
- *The article explained what "concessions" means with a simple example.*

confederate flag *(noun)*

The first flag of the Confederate States of America.

- *He looked up "confederate flag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "confederate flag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

contracting *(noun)*

Becoming infected.

- *The contracting of a serious illness can be financially catastrophic.*
- *He looked up "contracting" because he had never seen it before.*

cooks *(verb)*

Transform and make suitable for consumption by heating.

- *In everyday English, people use "cooks" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "cooks" carefully so everyone would understand.*

corporal *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the Army or Air Force or Marines.

- *Understanding "corporal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporal."*

correlation matrix *(noun)*

A matrix giving the correlations between all pairs of data sets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "correlation matrix."*
- *They discussed "correlation matrix" during the group presentation.*

courtyard *(noun)*

An area wholly or partly surrounded by walls or buildings.

- *They discussed "courtyard" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "courtyard."*

crafted *(verb)*

Make by hand and with much skill.

- *The artisan crafted a complicated tool.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crafted" when talking about this idea.*

crest *(noun)*

The top or extreme point of something (usually a mountain or hill).

- *They discussed "crest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "crest" means with a simple example.*

---

crow corn *(noun)*

Any of several perennials of the genus Aletris having grasslike leaves and bitter roots reputed to cure colic.

- *The article explained what "crow corn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crow corn" to mean any of several perennials of the genus aletris....*

---

crowned *(adjective)*

Provided with or as if with a crown or a crown as specified; often used in combination.

- *A high-crowned hat.*
- *An orange-crowned bird.*

---

cubic yard *(noun)*

A unit of volume (as for sand or gravel).

- *He looked up "cubic yard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cubic yard" to mean a unit of volume (as for sand or gravel).*

---

cynthia *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the virgin goddess of the hunt and the Moon; daughter of Leto and twin sister of Apollo; identified with Roman Diana.

- *Understanding "cynthia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cynthia" during the group presentation.*

---

daisy print wheel *(noun)*

A wheel around which is a set of print characters that make a typing impression on paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "daisy print wheel" to mean a wheel around which is a set of print characters....*
- *He looked up "daisy print wheel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dame rebecca west *(noun)*

British writer (born in Ireland) (1892-1983).

- *They discussed "dame rebecca west" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dame rebecca west" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deception *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deception."*
- *He looked up "deception" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decor *(noun)*

Decoration consisting of the layout and furnishings of a livable interior.

- *The article explained what "decor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "decor" during the group presentation.*

---

deed poll *(noun)*

A deed made and executed by only one party.

- *The article explained what "deed poll" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deed poll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

defeating *(verb)*

Thwart the passage of.

- *He did not know how to use "defeating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "defeating" when talking about this idea.*

---

defect of speech *(noun)*

A disorder of oral speech.

- *He looked up "defect of speech" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defect of speech."*

---

democratic republic of the congo *(noun)*

A republic in central Africa; achieved independence from Belgium in 1960.

- *They discussed "democratic republic of the congo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "democratic republic of the congo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

derivative *(noun)*

(linguistics) a word that is derived from another word.

- *'electricity' is a derivative of 'electric'.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derivative."*

---

discomfort *(noun)*

The state of being tense and feeling pain.

- *Understanding "discomfort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "discomfort" during the group presentation.*

---

distributor point *(noun)*

A contact in the distributor; as the rotor turns its projecting arm contacts them and current flows to the spark plugs.

- *The article explained what "distributor point" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distributor point."*

---

dolphin oil *(noun)*

An unsaturated fatty oil obtained from dolphins and used as a fine lubricant.

- *Understanding "dolphin oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dolphin oil."*

---

dominican *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Saint Dominic or the Dominican order.

- *Dominican monks.*
- *The Dominican population.*

---

dorothy parker *(noun)*

United States writer noted for her sharp wit (1893-1967).

- *Understanding "dorothy parker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dorothy parker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drafting board *(noun)*

A smooth board on which paper is placed for making drawings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drafting board."*
- *They discussed "drafting board" during the group presentation.*

---

drastically *(adverb)*

In a drastic manner.

- *Place "drastically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "drastically" naturally.*

---

dress rehearsal *(noun)*

A full uninterrupted rehearsal in costumes shortly before the first performance.

- *He looked up "dress rehearsal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dress rehearsal."*

---

driveway *(noun)*

A road leading up to a private house.

- *They parked in the driveway.*
- *They discussed "driveway" during the group presentation.*

drug addict *(noun)*

A narcotics addict.

- *The article explained what "drug addict" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "drug addict" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dry mustard *(noun)*

A substance such that one to three tablespoons dissolved in a glass of warm water is a homemade emetic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dry mustard."*
- *He looked up "dry mustard" because he had never seen it before.*

duel *(verb)*

Fight a duel, as over one's honor or a woman.

- *In the 19th century, men often dueled over small matters.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "duel" in real sentences.*

duke of windsor *(noun)*

King of England and Ireland in 1936; his marriage to Wallis Warfield Simpson created a constitutional crisis leading to his abdication (1894-1972).

- *In class, the teacher used "duke of windsor" to mean king of england and ireland in 1936; his marriage....*
- *The article explained what "duke of windsor" means with a simple example.*

ecological terrorism *(noun)*

Violence carried out to further the political or social objectives of the environmentalists.

- *The article explained what "ecological terrorism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ecological terrorism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

edgar lee masters *(noun)*

United States poet (1869-1950).

- *In class, the teacher used "edgar lee masters" to mean united states poet (1869-1950).*
- *The article explained what "edgar lee masters" means with a simple example.*

edwin *(noun)*

King of Northumbria who was converted to Christianity (585-633).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edwin."*
- *He looked up "edwin" because he had never seen it before.*

electric-discharge lamp *(noun)*

An electric lamp in which the light comes from an electric discharge between two electrodes in a glass tube.

- *He looked up "electric-discharge lamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "electric-discharge lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electron beam *(noun)*

A group of nearly parallel lines of electromagnetic radiation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electron beam."*
- *The article explained what "electron beam" means with a simple example.*

elf *(noun)*

(folklore) fairies that are somewhat mischievous.

- *They discussed "elf" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "elf" because he had never seen it before.*

em quad *(noun)*

A quad with a square body.

- *Since 'em quad' is hard to distinguish from 'en quad', printers sometimes called it a 'mutton quad'.*
- *The article explained what "em quad" means with a simple example.*

emperor penguin *(noun)*

The largest penguin; an Antarctic penguin.

- *He looked up "emperor penguin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emperor penguin" to mean the largest penguin; an antarctic penguin.*

---

enabling clause *(noun)*

A provision in a law that confers on appropriate officials the power to implement or enforce the law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enabling clause."*
- *Understanding "enabling clause" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ev *(noun)*

A unit of energy equal to the work done by an electron accelerated through a potential difference of 1 volt.

- *The article explained what "ev" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ev" to mean a unit of energy equal to the work done by an....*

---

evenly *(adverb)*

In equal amounts or shares; in a balanced or impartial way.

- *A class evenly divided between girls and boys.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "evenly" in the final chapter.*

---

exemption *(noun)*

A deduction allowed to a taxpayer because of his status (having certain dependents or being blind or being over 65 etc.).

- *Additional exemptions are allowed for each dependent.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exemption."*

---

exotic dancer *(noun)*

A performer who provides erotic entertainment by undressing to music.

- *The article explained what "exotic dancer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "exotic dancer" during the group presentation.*

---

experimental extinction *(noun)*

A conditioning process in which the reinforcer is removed and a conditioned response becomes independent of the conditioned stimulus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "experimental extinction."*
- *They discussed "experimental extinction" during the group presentation.*

---

face veil *(noun)*

A piece of more-or-less transparent material that covers the face.

- *They discussed "face veil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "face veil" to mean a piece of more-or-less transparent material that....*

---

factor ix *(noun)*

Coagulation factor whose absence is associated with hemophilia B.

- *Understanding "factor ix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "factor ix."*

---

fashionable *(adjective)*

Being or in accordance with current social fashions.

- *Fashionable clothing.*
- *The fashionable side of town.*

---

fatty liver *(noun)*

Yellow discoloration as a result of the accumulation of certain fats (triglycerides) in the liver; can be caused by alcoholic cirrhosis or pregnancy or exposure to certain toxins.

- *Understanding "fatty liver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatty liver" to mean yellow discoloration as a result of the....*

---

feast of dedication *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *He looked up "feast of dedication" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "feast of dedication" to mean (judaism) an eight-day jewish holiday commemorating....*

feast of the dedication *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *The article explained what "feast of the dedication" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "feast of the dedication" during the group presentation.*

fetch *(verb)*

Be sold for a certain price.

- *The old print fetched a high price at the auction.*
- *The dog fetched the hat.*

fetch up *(verb)*

Finally be or do something.

- *In everyday English, people use "fetch up" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "fetch up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fighting joe hooker *(noun)*

United States general in the Union Army who was defeated at Chancellorsville by Robert E. Lee (1814-1879).

- *In class, the teacher used "fighting joe hooker" to mean united states general in the union army who was....*
- *They discussed "fighting joe hooker" during the group presentation.*

finger scanning *(noun)*

Biometric identification by automatically scanning a person's fingerprints electronically.

- *He looked up "finger scanning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "finger scanning" during the group presentation.*

finnish capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Finland; located in southern Finland; a major port and commercial and cultural center.

- *They discussed "finnish capital" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "finnish capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finnish mark *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Finland.

- *He looked up "finnish mark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finnish mark."*

first derivative *(noun)*

The result of mathematical differentiation; the instantaneous change of one quantity relative to another; df(x)/dx.

- *The article explained what "first derivative" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first derivative" to mean the result of mathematical differentiation; the....*

fish lure *(noun)*

(angling) any bright artificial bait consisting of plastic or metal mounted with hooks and trimmed with feathers.

- *He looked up "fish lure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fish lure."*

fishermen *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is catching fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishermen."*
- *Understanding "fishermen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flipped *(verb)*

Lightly throw to see which side comes up.

- *He flipped when he heard that he was accepted into Princeton University.*
- *He flipped when he heard that he was being laid off.*

floral arrangement *(noun)*

A decorative arrangement of flowers.

- *Understanding "floral arrangement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "floral arrangement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flying squirrel *(noun)*

Nocturnal phalangers that move with gliding leaps using parachute-like folds of skin along the sides of the body.

- *Understanding "flying squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flying squirrel" means with a simple example.*

---

fo *(noun)*

An officer holding the rank of major or lieutenant colonel or colonel.

- *The article explained what "fo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foam rubber *(noun)*

Spongy rubber; made by introducing air bubbles before vulcanization and used for cushioning or upholstery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foam rubber."*
- *He looked up "foam rubber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

formidable *(adjective)*

Extremely impressive in strength or excellence.

- *A formidable opponent.*
- *The challenge was formidable.*

---

fort myers *(noun)*

A town in southwest Florida.

- *The article explained what "fort myers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fort myers" during the group presentation.*

---

fox squirrel *(noun)*

Exceptionally large arboreal squirrel of eastern United States.

- *He looked up "fox squirrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fox squirrel" to mean exceptionally large arboreal squirrel of eastern....*

---

furnished *(adjective)*

Provided with whatever is necessary for a purpose (as furniture or equipment or authority).

- *A furnished apartment.*
- *A completely furnished toolbox.*

---

fuzzy *(adjective)*

Confused and not coherent; not clearly thought out.

- *A vague and fuzzy idea of the world of finance.*
- *Would you call this situation "fuzzy"? Explain why.*

---

gas fixture *(noun)*

A device to convey illuminating gas from the pipe to the gas burner.

- *In class, the teacher used "gas fixture" to mean a device to convey illuminating gas from the pipe....*
- *He looked up "gas fixture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geological phenomenon *(noun)*

A natural phenomenon involving the structure or composition of the earth.

- *The article explained what "geological phenomenon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geological phenomenon."*

---

george meredith *(noun)*

English novelist and poet (1828-1909).

- *The article explained what "george meredith" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "george meredith" during the group presentation.*

---

gibbs *(noun)*

United States chemist (1839-1903).

- *The article explained what "gibbs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gibbs" to mean united states chemist (1839-1903).*

---

gmt *(noun)*

The local time at the 0 meridian passing through Greenwich, England; it is the same everywhere.

- *He looked up "gmt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gmt."*

---

golden willow *(noun)*

European willow having greyish leaves and yellow-orange twigs used in basketry.

- *The article explained what "golden willow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "golden willow" during the group presentation.*

---

gothic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the language of the ancient Goths.

- *The Gothic Bible translation.*
- *Gothic migrations.*

---

graffiti *(noun)*

A rude decoration inscribed on rocks or walls.

- *He looked up "graffiti" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "graffiti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

graham greene *(noun)*

English novelist and Catholic (1904-1991).

- *Understanding "graham greene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graham greene."*

---

grenade *(noun)*

A small explosive bomb thrown by hand or fired from a missile.

- *In class, the teacher used "grenade" to mean a small explosive bomb thrown by hand or fired from....*
- *The article explained what "grenade" means with a simple example.*

---

guitars *(noun)*

A stringed instrument usually having six strings; played by strumming or plucking.

- *They discussed "guitars" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guitars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

half-pint *(noun)*

Disparaging terms for small people.

- *They discussed "half-pint" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "half-pint."*

---

hamlet *(noun)*

A community of people smaller than a village.

- *They discussed "hamlet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hamlet" means with a simple example.*

---

hampton *(noun)*

United States musician who was the first to use the vibraphone as a jazz instrument (1913-2002).

- *The article explained what "hampton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hampton" to mean united states musician who was the first to use the....*

harness race *(noun)*

A horse race between people riding in sulkies behind horses that are trotting or pacing.

- *They discussed "harness race" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harness race."*

harry stack sullivan *(noun)*

United States psychiatrist (1892-1949).

- *He looked up "harry stack sullivan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "harry stack sullivan" during the group presentation.*

hearing-impaired *(adjective)*

Having a hearing loss.

- *Would you call this situation "hearing-impaired"? Explain why.*
- *A "hearing-impaired" approach may work better in this case.*

helm *(noun)*

A position of leadership.

- *The President is at the helm of the Ship of State.*
- *Understanding "helm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herbert spencer *(noun)*

English philosopher and sociologist who applied the theory of natural selection to human societies (1820-1903).

- *Understanding "herbert spencer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "herbert spencer" during the group presentation.*

herbs *(noun)*

A plant lacking a permanent woody stem; many are flowering garden plants or potherbs; some having medicinal properties; some are pests.

- *He looked up "herbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herbs" to mean a plant lacking a permanent woody stem; many are....*

herman *(noun)*

United States jazz musician and bandleader (1913-1987).

- *They discussed "herman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "herman" means with a simple example.*

heroic meter *(noun)*

A verse form suited to the treatment of heroic or elevated themes; dactylic hexameter or iambic pentameter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heroic meter."*
- *The article explained what "heroic meter" means with a simple example.*

high-crowned *(adjective)*

(of a hat) having a high crown.

- *The speaker chose "high-crowned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "high-crowned" approach may work better in this case.*

highlands *(noun)*

A mountainous region of northern Scotland famous for its rugged beauty; known for the style of dress (the kilt and tartan) and the clan system (now in disuse).

- *He looked up "highlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "highlands" during the group presentation.*

hip tile *(noun)*

A tile shaped so as to cover the hip of a hip roof.

- *The article explained what "hip tile" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hip tile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hollow-eyed *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the bony face of a cadaver.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hollow-eyed."*
- *A "hollow-eyed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

holy roman emperor frederick ii *(noun)*

The Holy Roman Emperor who led the Sixth Crusade and crowned himself king of Jerusalem (1194-1250).

- *He looked up "holy roman emperor frederick ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holy roman emperor frederick ii."*

---

honorary society *(noun)*

An institution for the advancement of art or science or literature.

- *Understanding "honorary society" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "honorary society" during the group presentation.*

---

honours *(noun)*

A university degree with honors.

- *Understanding "honours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "honours" during the group presentation.*

---

hooks *(noun)*

Large strong hand (as of a fighter).

- *Wait till I get my hooks on him.*
- *Understanding "hooks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hrs *(noun)*

A period of time equal to 1/24th of a day.

- *The article explained what "hrs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hrs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

html *(noun)*

A set of tags and rules (conforming to SGML) for using them in developing hypertext documents.

- *They discussed "html" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "html" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

identity verification *(noun)*

The automatic identification of living individuals by using their physiological and behavioral characteristics.

- *They discussed "identity verification" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "identity verification."*

---

imagining *(verb)*

Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case.

- *He did not know how to use "imagining" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "imagining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

imperative form *(noun)*

A mood that expresses an intention to influence the listener's behavior.

- *He looked up "imperative form" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "imperative form" during the group presentation.*

---

inaugural address *(noun)*

An address delivered at an inaugural ceremony (especially by a United States president).

- *Understanding "inaugural address" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inaugural address" during the group presentation.*

---

inception *(noun)*

An event that is a beginning; a first part or stage of subsequent events.

- *The article explained what "inception" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "inception" to mean an event that is a beginning; a first part or stage....*

---

incompetent *(noun)*

Someone who is not competent to take effective action.

- *Understanding "incompetent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incompetent" to mean someone who is not competent to take effective action.*

---

indefinitely *(adverb)*

To an indefinite extent; for an indefinite time.

- *This could go on indefinitely.*
- *He answered "indefinitely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

infrared therapy *(noun)*

The use of infrared radiation (as by infrared lamps or heating pads or hot water bottles) to relieve pain and increase circulation to a particular area of the body.

- *Understanding "infrared therapy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infrared therapy" to mean the use of infrared radiation (as by infrared lamps....*

---

innocent viii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1484 to 1492 who was known as a nepotist and was attacked by Savonarola for his worldliness (1432-1492).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innocent viii."*
- *The article explained what "innocent viii" means with a simple example.*

---

insect bite *(noun)*

A painful wound caused by the thrust of an insect's stinger into skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "insect bite" to mean a painful wound caused by the thrust of an insect's....*
- *They discussed "insect bite" during the group presentation.*

---

intervene *(verb)*

Occur between other event or between certain points of time.

- *The war intervened between the birth of her two children.*
- *Why did the U.S. not intervene earlier in WW II?*

---

james meredith *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader whose college registration caused riots in traditionally segregated Mississippi (born in 1933).

- *In class, the teacher used "james meredith" to mean united states civil rights leader whose college....*
- *Understanding "james meredith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japanese umbrella pine *(noun)*

Tall evergreen having a symmetrical spreading crown and needles growing in whorls that resemble umbrellas at ends of twigs.

- *They discussed "japanese umbrella pine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japanese umbrella pine" to mean tall evergreen having a symmetrical spreading crown....*

---

jerseys *(noun)*

A breed of diary cattle developed on the island of Jersey.

- *They discussed "jerseys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jerseys" to mean a breed of diary cattle developed on the island of....*

---

joseph hooker *(noun)*

United States general in the Union Army who was defeated at Chancellorsville by Robert E. Lee (1814-1879).

- *The article explained what "joseph hooker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joseph hooker" to mean united states general in the union army who was....*

---

kin *(noun)*

A person having kinship with another or others.

- *He's kin.*
- *He looked up "kin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

klein bottle *(noun)*

A closed surface with only one side; formed by passing one end of a tube through the side of the tube and joining it with the other end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klein bottle."*
- *He looked up "klein bottle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kobe *(noun)*

A port city in Japan on Osaka Bay in southern Honshu; was damaged by an earthquake in 1995.

- *The article explained what "kobe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kobe."*

---

kris *(noun)*

A Malayan dagger with a wavy blade.

- *The article explained what "kris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kris" to mean a malayan dagger with a wavy blade.*

---

legislators *(noun)*

Someone who makes or enacts laws.

- *They discussed "legislators" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legislators" to mean someone who makes or enacts laws.*

---

light bulb *(noun)*

Electric lamp consisting of a transparent or translucent glass housing containing a wire filament (usually tungsten) that emits light when heated by electricity.

- *They discussed "light bulb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light bulb."*

---

little corporal *(noun)*

French general who became emperor of the French (1769-1821).

- *He looked up "little corporal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "little corporal" to mean french general who became emperor of the french....*

---

liver sausage *(noun)*

Sausage containing ground liver.

- *The article explained what "liver sausage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liver sausage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobster *(noun)*

Any of several edible marine crustaceans of the families Homaridae and Nephropsidae and Palinuridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobster."*
- *He looked up "lobster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

logged *(verb)*

Enter into a log, as on ships and planes.

- *She tried to use "logged" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "logged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

loneliness *(noun)*

The state of being alone in solitary isolation.

- *He looked up "loneliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "loneliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loops *(noun)*

An inner circle of advisors (especially under President Reagan).

- *They discussed "loops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "loops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luxury liner *(noun)*

A liner equipped for sumptuous living.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luxury liner."*
- *The article explained what "luxury liner" means with a simple example.*

---

magic realism *(noun)*

A literary or artistic genre in which realistic narrative or meticulously realistic painting are combined with surreal elements of fantasy or dreams.

- *He looked up "magic realism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "magic realism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

make vibrant sounds *(verb)*

Indicate pleasure by purring; characteristic of cats.

- *She tried to use "make vibrant sounds" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "make vibrant sounds" and when to wait.*

---

malaria *(noun)*

An infective disease caused by sporozoan parasites that are transmitted through the bite of an infected Anopheles mosquito; marked by paroxysms of chills and fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaria."*
- *The article explained what "malaria" means with a simple example.*

---

male bonding *(noun)*

The formation of a close personal relationship between men.

- *The rituals known as male bonding do not necessarily involve drinking beer together.*
- *Understanding "male bonding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manifesto *(noun)*

A public declaration of intentions (as issued by a political party or government).

- *In class, the teacher used "manifesto" to mean a public declaration of intentions (as issued by a....*
- *The article explained what "manifesto" means with a simple example.*

---

manuscripts *(noun)*

The form of a literary work submitted for publication.

- *The article explained what "manuscripts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manuscripts" to mean the form of a literary work submitted for publication.*

---

marsh elder *(noun)*

Any of various coarse shrubby plants of the genus Iva with small greenish flowers; common in moist areas (as coastal salt marshes) of eastern and central North America.

- *The article explained what "marsh elder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marsh elder" during the group presentation.*

---

masked *(adjective)*

Having its true character concealed with the intent of misleading.

- *Masked threat.*
- *The masked face of a raccoon.*

---

mass defect *(noun)*

The amount by which the mass of an atomic nucleus is less than the sum of the masses of its constituent particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass defect."*
- *The article explained what "mass defect" means with a simple example.*

---

mattress cover *(noun)*

Bedclothes that provide a cover for a mattress.

- *In class, the teacher used "mattress cover" to mean bedclothes that provide a cover for a mattress.*
- *They discussed "mattress cover" during the group presentation.*

---

maze *(noun)*

Something jumbled or confused.

- *The article explained what "maze" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maze" to mean something jumbled or confused.*

methodist *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the branch of Protestantism adhering to the views of Wesley.

- *Methodist theology.*
- *A "methodist" approach may work better in this case.*

microwave radar *(noun)*

Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- *The article explained what "microwave radar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microwave radar."*

molecular genetics *(noun)*

The branch of genetics concerned with the structure and activity of genetic material at the molecular level.

- *He looked up "molecular genetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "molecular genetics" during the group presentation.*

monaco *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in a tiny enclave on the French Riviera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monaco."*
- *The article explained what "monaco" means with a simple example.*

monastery *(noun)*

The residence of a religious community.

- *He looked up "monastery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "monastery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

morale building *(noun)*

Anything that serves to increase morale.

- *The sight of flowers every morning was my morale builder.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morale building" to mean anything that serves to increase morale.*

morals *(noun)*

Motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.

- *In class, the teacher used "morals" to mean motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.*
- *The article explained what "morals" means with a simple example.*

mount whitney *(noun)*

The highest peak in the Sierra Nevada range in California (14,494 feet high).

- *The article explained what "mount whitney" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mount whitney" to mean the highest peak in the sierra nevada range in....*

ms-dos *(noun)*

An operating system developed by Bill Gates for personal computers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ms-dos."*
- *He looked up "ms-dos" because he had never seen it before.*

mutations *(noun)*

A change or alteration in form or qualities.

- *In class, the teacher used "mutations" to mean a change or alteration in form or qualities.*
- *The article explained what "mutations" means with a simple example.*

naomi *(noun)*

The mother-in-law of Ruth whose story is told in the Book of Ruth in the Old Testament.

- *He looked up "naomi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naomi" to mean the mother-in-law of ruth whose story is told in....*

narrowly *(adverb)*

In a narrow manner; not allowing for exceptions.

- *He interprets the law narrowly.*
- *He answered "narrowly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

natural fibre *(noun)*

Fiber derived from plants or animals.

- *The article explained what "natural fibre" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natural fibre" to mean fiber derived from plants or animals.*

---

negro spiritual *(noun)*

A kind of religious song originated by Blacks in the southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "negro spiritual" to mean a kind of religious song originated by blacks in....*
- *Understanding "negro spiritual" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

next of kin *(noun)*

The person who is (or persons who are) most closely related to a given person.

- *Understanding "next of kin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "next of kin."*

---

nexus *(noun)*

The means of connection between things linked in series.

- *They discussed "nexus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nexus" to mean the means of connection between things linked in series.*

---

nicer *(adjective)*

Pleasant or pleasing or agreeable in nature or appearance; - George Meredith.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nicer."*
- *A "nicer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nightclub *(noun)*

A spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment (as singers or dancers) as well as dancing and food and drink.

- *The gossip columnist got his information by visiting nightclubs every night.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nightclub" to mean a spot that is open late at night and that provides....*

---

non-volatile storage *(noun)*

Computer storage that is not lost when the power is turned off.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "non-volatile storage."*
- *They discussed "non-volatile storage" during the group presentation.*

---

northern pike *(noun)*

Voracious piscivorous pike of waters of northern hemisphere.

- *They discussed "northern pike" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "northern pike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nova style salmon *(noun)*

Brine-cured salmon that is less salty than most; sometimes sugar is also used in the curing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nova style salmon."*
- *Understanding "nova style salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

numerical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or denoting numbers.

- *Tests for rating numerical aptitude.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "numerical" when it is of or relating to or denoting numbers.*

---

obsolete *(adjective)*

No longer in use.

- *Obsolete words.*

- *The speaker chose "obsolete" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

offences *(noun)*

A feeling of anger caused by being offended.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "offences."*
- *Understanding "offences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

old dominion state *(noun)*

A state in the eastern United States; one of the original 13 colonies; one of the Confederate States in the American Civil War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old dominion state."*
- *They discussed "old dominion state" during the group presentation.*

---

oliver hazard perry *(noun)*

United States commodore who led the fleet that defeated the British on Lake Erie during the War of 1812; brother of Matthew Calbraith Perry (1785-1819).

- *The article explained what "oliver hazard perry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oliver hazard perry."*

---

on the spur of the moment *(adverb)*

On impulse; without premeditation.

- *He decided to go to Chicago on the spur of the moment.*
- *Place "on the spur of the moment" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

optic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling the eye.

- *The optic (or optical) axis of the eye.*
- *An optical illusion.*

---

oregon cedar *(noun)*

Large timber tree of western North America with trunk diameter to 12 feet and height to 200 feet.

- *They discussed "oregon cedar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oregon cedar" to mean large timber tree of western north america with....*

---

panda *(noun)*

Reddish-brown Old World raccoon-like carnivore; in some classifications considered unrelated to the giant pandas.

- *In class, the teacher used "panda" to mean reddish-brown old world raccoon-like carnivore; in....*
- *The article explained what "panda" means with a simple example.*

---

panther *(noun)*

A large spotted feline of tropical America similar to the leopard; in some classifications considered a member of the genus Felis.

- *He looked up "panther" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "panther" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

partial eclipse *(noun)*

An eclipse in which the eclipsed body is only partially obscured.

- *He looked up "partial eclipse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "partial eclipse" to mean an eclipse in which the eclipsed body is only....*

---

patron saint *(noun)*

A saint who is considered to be a defender of some group or nation.

- *They discussed "patron saint" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "patron saint" means with a simple example.*

---

peach pit *(noun)*

The stone seed of a peach.

- *Understanding "peach pit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "peach pit" means with a simple example.*

---

peas *(noun)*

A leguminous plant of the genus Pisum with small white flowers and long green pods containing edible green seeds.

- *They discussed "peas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "peas" means with a simple example.*

---

pint-size *(adjective)*

Well below average height.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pint-size."*
- *Would you call this situation "pint-size"? Explain why.*

---

plantation walking horse *(noun)*

A horse marked by stamina and trained to move at a fast running walk.

- *He looked up "plantation walking horse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantation walking horse."*

---

plea bargain *(noun)*

(criminal law) a negotiation in which the defendant agrees to enter a plea of guilty to a lesser charge and the prosecutor agrees to drop a more serious charge.

- *His admission was part of a plea bargain with the prosecutor.*
- *Plea bargaining helps to stop the courts becoming congested.*

---

plea-bargain *(verb)*

Agree to plead guilty in return for a lesser charge.

- *If he plea-bargains, he will be sent to a medium-security prison for 8 years.*
- *He did not know how to use "plea-bargain" until he saw an example.*

---

posture *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *Stood with good posture.*
- *Politicians have neglected our military posture.*

---

prague *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of the Czech Republic in the western part of the country; a cultural and commercial center since the 14th century.

- *Understanding "prague" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "prague" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prairie chicken *(noun)*

Brown mottled North American grouse of western prairies.

- *They discussed "prairie chicken" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prairie chicken" means with a simple example.*

---

preseason *(noun)*

A period prior to the beginning of the regular season which is devoted to training and preparation.

- *He looked up "preseason" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "preseason" during the group presentation.*

---

presidential directive *(noun)*

A directive issued by the President of the United States; usually addressed to all heads of departments and agencies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "presidential directive."*
- *He looked up "presidential directive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prostate cancer *(noun)*

Cancer of the prostate gland.

- *He looked up "prostate cancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prostate cancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

punching ball *(noun)*

An inflated ball or bag that is suspended and punched for training in boxing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “punching ball.”*
- *He looked up “punching ball” because he had never seen it before.*

---

qaeda *(noun)*

A terrorist network intensely opposed to the United States that dispenses money and logistical support and training to a wide variety of radical Islamic terrorist groups; has cells in more than 50 countries.

- *He looked up “qaeda” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “qaeda.”*

---

quantitative chemical analysis *(noun)*

Chemical analysis to determine the amounts of each element in the substance.

- *They discussed “quantitative chemical analysis” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “quantitative chemical analysis” means with a simple example.*

---

raging *(adjective)*

(of the elements) as if showing violent anger.

- *The raging sea.*
- *A raging battle.*

---

razor-sharp *(adjective)*

Very clearly delineated.

- *Razor-sharp definition.*
- *A “razor-sharp” approach may work better in this case.*

---

receptors *(noun)*

An organ having nerve endings (in the skin or viscera or eye or ear or nose or mouth) that respond to stimulation.

- *They discussed “receptors” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “receptors” to mean an organ having nerve endings (in the skin or....*

---

refresh *(verb)*

Become or make oneself fresh again.

- *The cool water refreshed us.*
- *Can you use “refresh” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

releasing hormone *(noun)*

A substance produced by the hypothalamus that is capable of accelerating the secretion of a given hormone by the anterior pituitary gland.

- *In class, the teacher used “releasing hormone” to mean a substance produced by the hypothalamus that is....*
- *The article explained what “releasing hormone” means with a simple example.*

---

resonance *(noun)*

A relationship of mutual understanding or trust and agreement between people.

- *He looked up “resonance” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “resonance.”*

---

river dolphin *(noun)*

Any of several long-snouted usually freshwater dolphins of South America and southern Asia.

- *Understanding “river dolphin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “river dolphin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock dove *(noun)*

Pale grey Eurasian pigeon having black-striped wings from which most domestic species are descended.

- *They discussed “rock dove” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rock dove” to mean pale grey eurasian pigeon having black-striped....*

---

rocky-mountain maple *(noun)*

Small maple of northwestern North America.

- *The article explained what “rocky-mountain maple” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rocky-mountain maple” to mean small maple of northwestern north america.*

rotating mechanism *(noun)*

A mechanism that rotates.

- *They discussed "rotating mechanism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rotating mechanism" to mean a mechanism that rotates.*

ruthless *(adjective)*

Without mercy or pity.

- *An act of ruthless ferocity.*
- *Would you call this situation "ruthless"? Explain why.*

safety harness *(noun)*

Belt attaching you to some object as a restraint in order to prevent you from getting hurt.

- *In class, the teacher used "safety harness" to mean belt attaching you to some object as a restraint in....*
- *Understanding "safety harness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saint john's *(noun)*

A port and provincial capital of Newfoundland.

- *Understanding "saint john's" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint john's" to mean a port and provincial capital of newfoundland.*

salvage *(noun)*

The act of rescuing a ship or its crew or its cargo from a shipwreck or a fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvage."*
- *They discussed "salvage" during the group presentation.*

samurai *(noun)*

A Japanese warrior who was a member of the feudal military aristocracy.

- *He looked up "samurai" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "samurai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saul *(noun)*

(New Testament) a Christian missionary to the Gentiles; author of several Epistles in the New Testament; even though Paul was not present at the Last Supper he is considered an Apostle.

- *Paul's name was Saul prior to his conversion to Christianity.*
- *They discussed "saul" during the group presentation.*

scrub plane *(noun)*

A narrow woodworking plane used to cut away excess stock.

- *They discussed "scrub plane" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scrub plane" to mean a narrow woodworking plane used to cut away excess....*

sea snail *(noun)*

Small tadpole-shaped cold-water fishes with pelvic fins forming a sucker; related to lumpfish.

- *He looked up "sea snail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea snail."*

seafood *(noun)*

Edible fish (broadly including freshwater fish) or shellfish or roe etc.

- *They discussed "seafood" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seafood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

secondary winding *(noun)*

Coil such that current is induced in it by passing a current through the primary coil.

- *In class, the teacher used "secondary winding" to mean coil such that current is induced in it by passing....*
- *He looked up "secondary winding" because he had never seen it before.*

self-absorption *(noun)*

Preoccupation with yourself to the exclusion of everything else.

- *In class, the teacher used "self-absorption" to mean preoccupation with yourself to the exclusion of....*
- *Understanding "self-absorption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensory activity *(noun)*

Activity intended to achieve a particular sensory result.

- *He looked up "sensory activity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sensory activity" during the group presentation.*

---

sexually transmitted disease *(noun)*

A communicable infection transmitted by sexual intercourse or genital contact.

- *He looked up "sexually transmitted disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sexually transmitted disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shakes *(verb)*

Shake or vibrate rapidly and intensively.

- *In everyday English, people use "shakes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shakes" in real sentences.*

---

sheep tick *(noun)*

Wingless fly that is an external parasite on sheep and cattle.

- *Understanding "sheep tick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sheep tick" during the group presentation.*

---

sheep-tick *(noun)*

Wingless fly that is an external parasite on sheep and cattle.

- *The article explained what "sheep-tick" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sheep-tick" during the group presentation.*

---

shin guard *(noun)*

A stiff protective garment worn by hockey players or a catcher in baseball to protect the shins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shin guard."*
- *The article explained what "shin guard" means with a simple example.*

---

shirley temple *(noun)*

Popular child actress of the 1930's (born in 1928).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shirley temple."*
- *The article explained what "shirley temple" means with a simple example.*

---

shirley temple black *(noun)*

Popular child actress of the 1930's (born in 1928).

- *Understanding "shirley temple black" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shirley temple black" means with a simple example.*

---

shove along *(verb)*

Leave; informal or rude.

- *Shove off!*
- *The children shoved along.*

---

signaling *(noun)*

Any nonverbal action or gesture that encodes a message.

- *Understanding "signaling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signaling."*

---

simplest *(adjective)*

Having few parts; not complex or complicated or involved.

- *A "simplest" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Students compared “simplest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sir richard francis burton *(noun)*

English explorer who with John Speke was the first European to explore Lake Tanganyika (1821-1890).

- *The article explained what “sir richard francis burton” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sir richard francis burton” to mean english explorer who with john speke was the first....*

skin rash *(noun)*

Any red eruption of the skin.

- *They discussed “skin rash” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “skin rash.”*

slash *(noun)*

A strong sweeping cut made with a sharp instrument.

- *They discussed “slash” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slash.”*

solar apex *(noun)*

The point on the celestial sphere toward which the sun and solar system appear to be moving relative to the fixed stars.

- *They discussed “solar apex” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “solar apex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

soul-stirring *(adjective)*

Exciting strong but not unpleasant emotions.

- *Students compared “soul-stirring” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “soul-stirring.”*

southeastern united states *(noun)*

The southeastern region of the United States.

- *Understanding “southeastern united states” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “southeastern united states” to mean the southeastern region of the united states.*

spaghetti *(noun)*

Pasta in the form of long strings.

- *The article explained what “spaghetti” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spaghetti” to mean pasta in the form of long strings.*

spatial relation *(noun)*

The spatial property of a place where or way in which something is situated.

- *He specified the spatial relations of every piece of furniture on the stage.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spatial relation” to mean the spatial property of a place where or way in....*

speech defect *(noun)*

A disorder of oral speech.

- *They discussed “speech defect” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “speech defect” to mean a disorder of oral speech.*

speedy *(adjective)*

Characterized by speed; moving with or capable of moving with high speed.

- *A speedy car.*
- *A speedy errand boy.*

sports commentator *(noun)*

An announcer who reads sports news or describes sporting events.

- *In class, the teacher used “sports commentator” to mean an announcer who reads sports news or describes....*
- *They discussed “sports commentator” during the group presentation.*

spring mattress *(noun)*

A mattress containing springs in a rigid frame.

- *Understanding "spring mattress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spring mattress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spur-of-the-moment *(adjective)*

In response to an unforeseen need.

- *A spur-of-the-moment party.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spur-of-the-moment."*

---

spying *(noun)*

The act of keeping a secret watch for intelligence purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "spying" to mean the act of keeping a secret watch for intelligence....*
- *The article explained what "spying" means with a simple example.*

---

staging *(noun)*

The production of a drama on the stage.

- *They discussed "staging" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staging."*

---

standpoint *(noun)*

A mental position from which things are viewed.

- *In class, the teacher used "standpoint" to mean a mental position from which things are viewed.*
- *He looked up "standpoint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

statues *(noun)*

A sculpture representing a human or animal.

- *The article explained what "statues" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statues."*

---

steam boiler *(noun)*

Sealed vessel where water is converted to steam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steam boiler."*
- *The article explained what "steam boiler" means with a simple example.*

---

stein *(noun)*

A mug intended for serving beer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stein."*
- *The article explained what "stein" means with a simple example.*

---

straw-coloured *(adjective)*

Having the color of dry straw.

- *The speaker chose "straw-coloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "straw-coloured."*

---

strawberry bush *(noun)*

Hardy shrub of southeastern United States having clove-scented wood and fragrant red-brown flowers.

- *The article explained what "strawberry bush" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "strawberry bush" during the group presentation.*

---

strawberry ice cream *(noun)*

Ice cream flavored with fresh strawberries.

- *In class, the teacher used "strawberry ice cream" to mean ice cream flavored with fresh strawberries.*
- *They discussed "strawberry ice cream" during the group presentation.*

---

submarine earthquake *(noun)*

An earthquake at the sea bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "submarine earthquake."*
- *He looked up "submarine earthquake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sugar-coated *(adjective)*

Encrusted with sugar or syrup.

- *The speaker chose "sugar-coated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "sugar-coated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

swamp pine *(noun)*

Any of several pines that prefer or endure moist situations such as loblolly pine or longleaf pine.

- *He looked up "swamp pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swamp pine" to mean any of several pines that prefer or endure moist....*

---

sway *(verb)*

Move or walk in a swinging or swaying manner.

- *The tall building swayed.*
- *His speech did not sway the voters.*

---

tasting *(noun)*

A kind of sensing; distinguishing substances by means of the taste buds.

- *A wine tasting.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tasting" to mean a kind of sensing; distinguishing substances by....*

---

tempting *(adjective)*

Highly attractive and able to arouse hope or desire.

- *A tempting invitation.*
- *A tempting repast.*

---

terminate *(verb)*

Be the end of; be the last or concluding part of.

- *The attack on Poland terminated the relatively peaceful period after WW I.*
- *The bronchioles terminate in a capillary bed.*

---

the hague *(noun)*

The site of the royal residence and the de facto capital in the western part of the Netherlands; seat of the International Court of Justice.

- *They discussed "the hague" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "the hague" means with a simple example.*

---

theatrical agent *(noun)*

A business agent for an actor.

- *Understanding "theatrical agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theatrical agent."*

---

tidal stream *(noun)*

A stream in which the effects of the tide extend far upstream.

- *He looked up "tidal stream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tidal stream."*

---

tidal wave *(noun)*

An overwhelming manifestation of some emotion or phenomenon.

- *A tidal wave of nausea.*
- *The flood of letters hit him with the force of a tidal wave.*

---

timber-framed *(adjective)*

Framed by exposed timbers.

- *The speaker chose "timber-framed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "timber-framed" when it is framed by exposed timbers.*

tin opener *(noun)*

A device for cutting cans open.

- *He looked up "tin opener" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tin opener" to mean a device for cutting cans open.*

tin plague *(noun)*

The transformation of ordinary white tin into powdery grey tin at very cold temperatures.

- *They discussed "tin plague" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tin plague" because he had never seen it before.*

tin whistle *(noun)*

An inexpensive fipple flute.

- *The article explained what "tin whistle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tin whistle" to mean an inexpensive fipple flute.*

tomato concentrate *(noun)*

A concentrated form of tomatoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "tomato concentrate" to mean a concentrated form of tomatoes.*
- *The article explained what "tomato concentrate" means with a simple example.*

torque *(noun)*

A twisting force.

- *In class, the teacher used "torque" to mean a twisting force.*
- *He looked up "torque" because he had never seen it before.*

towels *(noun)*

A rectangular piece of absorbent cloth (or paper) for drying or wiping.

- *He looked up "towels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towels."*

trailers *(noun)*

A large transport conveyance designed to be pulled by a truck or tractor.

- *In class, the teacher used "trailers" to mean a large transport conveyance designed to be pulled....*
- *Understanding "trailers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

transforming *(verb)*

Change from one form or medium into another.

- *The coach explained when to use "transforming" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "transforming" until he saw an example.*

trinidad *(noun)*

An island in West Indies just off the northeastern coast of Venezuela.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trinidad."*
- *The article explained what "trinidad" means with a simple example.*

troop transport *(noun)*

Any land or sea or air vehicle designed to carry troops.

- *They discussed "troop transport" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "troop transport" because he had never seen it before.*

turn on a dime *(verb)*

Have a small turning radius.

- *My little subcompact car turns on a dime!*
- *She tried to use "turn on a dime" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unconstitutional *(adjective)*

Not consistent with or according to a constitution; contrary to the U.S. Constitution.

- *A "unconstitutional" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unconstitutional" when it is not consistent with or according to a constitution;....*

---

undermine *(verb)*

Hollow out as if making a cave or opening.

- *Can you use "undermine" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "undermine" when talking about this idea.*

---

underwent *(verb)*

Pass through.

- *The coach explained when to use "underwent" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "underwent" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unpaid worker *(noun)*

A person who performs voluntary work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unpaid worker."*
- *They discussed "unpaid worker" during the group presentation.*

---

vacancy *(noun)*

An empty area or space.

- *The article explained what "vacancy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacancy" to mean an empty area or space.*

---

vanessa stephen *(noun)*

English painter; sister of Virginia Woolf; prominent member of the Bloomsbury Group (1879-1961).

- *Understanding "vanessa stephen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vanessa stephen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

var *(noun)*

A unit of electrical power in an AC circuit equal to the power dissipated when 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere.

- *They discussed "var" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "var."*

---

veto *(verb)*

Vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent.

- *The President vetoed the bill.*
- *Mother vetoed the trip to the chocolate store.*

---

villains *(noun)*

The principal bad character in a film or work of fiction.

- *Understanding "villains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "villains."*

---

vocational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a vocation or occupation; especially providing or undergoing training in special skills.

- *Vocational school.*
- *Vocational students learning to repair a motor.*

---

vocational school *(noun)*

A secondary school teaching the skilled trades.

- *In class, the teacher used "vocational school" to mean a secondary school teaching the skilled trades.*
- *He looked up "vocational school" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wandering nerve *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *They discussed "wandering nerve" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “wandering nerve” means with a simple example.*

wax bean *(noun)*

A common bean plant grown for its edible golden pod.

- *In class, the teacher used “wax bean” to mean a common bean plant grown for its edible golden pod.*
- *The article explained what “wax bean” means with a simple example.*

welsh pony *(noun)*

Breed of small ponies originally from Wales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “welsh pony.”*
- *He looked up “welsh pony” because he had never seen it before.*

western ribbon snake *(noun)*

Yellow- or reddish-striped snake of temperate woodlands and grasslands to tropics.

- *Understanding “western ribbon snake” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “western ribbon snake.”*

whipped cream *(noun)*

Cream that has been beaten until light and fluffy.

- *The article explained what “whipped cream” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “whipped cream” during the group presentation.*

white backlash *(noun)*

Backlash by white racists against black civil rights advances.

- *He looked up “white backlash” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white backlash” to mean backlash by white racists against black civil....*

wickets *(noun)*

A small arch used as croquet equipment.

- *In class, the teacher used “wickets” to mean a small arch used as croquet equipment.*
- *He looked up “wickets” because he had never seen it before.*

withstand *(verb)*

Resist or confront with resistance.

- *The new material withstands even the greatest wear and tear.*
- *The coach explained when to use “withstand” and when to wait.*

wood pulp *(noun)*

Wood that has been ground to a pulp; used in making cellulose products (as rayon or paper).

- *He looked up “wood pulp” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wood pulp” to mean wood that has been ground to a pulp; used in making....*

woodland *(noun)*

Land that is covered with trees and shrubs.

- *He looked up “woodland” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “woodland” during the group presentation.*

zinc *(noun)*

A bluish-white lustrous metallic element; brittle at ordinary temperatures but malleable when heated; used in a wide variety of alloys and in galvanizing iron; it occurs naturally as zinc sulphide in zinc blende.

- *He looked up “zinc” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “zinc” during the group presentation.*

absence seizure *(noun)*

The occurrence of an abrupt, transient loss or impairment of consciousness (which is not subsequently remembered), sometimes with light twitching, fluttering eyelids, etc.; common in petit mal epilepsy.

- *He looked up “absence seizure” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “absence seizure.”*

absorption band *(noun)*

A dark band in the spectrum of white light that has been transmitted through a substance that exhibits absorption at selective wavelengths.

- *Understanding "absorption band" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absorption band."*

absorption unit *(noun)*

A unit for measuring absorption.

- *The article explained what "absorption unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absorption unit" to mean a unit for measuring absorption.*

accustomed *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'to') in the habit of or adapted to.

- *Accustomed to doing her own work.*
- *I've grown accustomed to her face.*

adequately *(adverb)*

In an adequate manner or to an adequate degree.

- *He was adequately prepared.*
- *Using "adequately" can make your explanation more exact.*

al-qaeda *(noun)*

A terrorist network intensely opposed to the United States that dispenses money and logistical support and training to a wide variety of radical Islamic terrorist groups; has cells in more than 50 countries.

- *Understanding "al-qaeda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "al-qaeda" means with a simple example.*

alzheimer's disease *(noun)*

A progressive form of presenile dementia that is similar to senile dementia except that it usually starts in the 40s or 50s; first symptoms are impaired memory which is followed by impaired thought and speech and finally complete helplessness.

- *The article explained what "alzheimer's disease" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alzheimer's disease" to mean a progressive form of presenile dementia that is....*

amazingly *(adverb)*

In an amazing manner; to everyone's surprise.

- *Amazingly, he finished medical school in three years.*
- *He answered "amazingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

ambitions *(noun)*

A strong drive for success.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambitions" to mean a strong drive for success.*
- *The article explained what "ambitions" means with a simple example.*

american flying squirrel *(noun)*

New World flying squirrels.

- *Understanding "american flying squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "american flying squirrel" during the group presentation.*

american lobster *(noun)*

Flesh of cold-water lobsters having large tender claws; caught from Maine to the Carolinas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american lobster."*
- *The article explained what "american lobster" means with a simple example.*

anglo-norman *(noun)*

The French (Norman) language used in medieval England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglo-norman."*
- *He looked up "anglo-norman" because he had never seen it before.*

animal fibre *(noun)*

Fiber derived from animals.

- *Understanding "animal fibre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "animal fibre" means with a simple example.*

anthropology department *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in anthropology.

- *Understanding "anthropology department" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthropology department."*

applicant *(noun)*

A person who requests or seeks something such as assistance or employment or admission.

- *Understanding "applicant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applicant."*

approximate *(verb)*

Judge tentatively or form an estimate of (quantities or time).

- *Her results approximate my own.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "approximate" in real sentences.*

assemble *(verb)*

Create by putting components or members together.

- *We assembled in the church basement.*
- *Assemble your colleagues.*

auto limitation *(noun)*

Social control achieved as a manifestation of self-will or general consent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auto limitation."*
- *He looked up "auto limitation" because he had never seen it before.*

averages *(noun)*

A statistic describing the location of a distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "averages" to mean a statistic describing the location of a distribution.*
- *The article explained what "averages" means with a simple example.*

baby's tears *(noun)*

Prostrate or creeping Corsican herb with moss-like small round short-stemmed leaves.

- *The article explained what "baby's tears" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baby's tears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bachelor of theology *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in theology.

- *He looked up "bachelor of theology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bachelor of theology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baghdad *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Iraq; located on the Tigris River.

- *Baghdad is one of the great cities of the Muslim world.*
- *The article explained what "baghdad" means with a simple example.*

ballots *(noun)*

A choice that is made by counting the number of people in favor of each alternative.

- *The article explained what "ballots" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ballots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bam *(noun)*

An ancient city in southeastern Iran; destroyed by an earthquake in 2003.

- *He looked up “bam” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “bam” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bargaining *(noun)*

The negotiation of the terms of a transaction or agreement.

- *He looked up “bargaining” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bargaining” to mean the negotiation of the terms of a transaction or....*

---

bates *(verb)*

Moderate or restrain; lessen the force of.

- *He did not know how to use “bates” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “bates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bathing suit *(noun)*

Tight fitting garment worn for swimming.

- *In class, the teacher used “bathing suit” to mean tight fitting garment worn for swimming.*
- *They discussed “bathing suit” during the group presentation.*

---

baton *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *He looked up “baton” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “baton” to mean a short stout club used primarily by policemen.*

---

bay of bengal *(noun)*

An arm of the Indian Ocean to the east of India.

- *He looked up “bay of bengal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bay of bengal.”*

---

beginnings *(noun)*

The event consisting of the start of something.

- *He looked up “beginnings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beginnings.”*

---

bicycle rack *(noun)*

A rack for parking bicycles.

- *He looked up “bicycle rack” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bicycle rack.”*

---

births *(noun)*

The time when something begins (especially life).

- *The overall rate of incidence of Down’s syndrome is one in every 800 births.*
- *He looked up “births” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black bamboo *(noun)*

Small bamboo having thin green culms turning shining black.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “black bamboo.”*
- *He looked up “black bamboo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black panther *(noun)*

A member of the Black Panthers political party.

- *They discussed “black panther” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “black panther” means with a simple example.*

---

breakup *(noun)*

The termination or disintegration of a relationship (between persons or nations).

- *Understanding “breakup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “breakup.”*

brew *(verb)*

Sit or let sit in boiling water so as to extract the flavor.

- *The tea is brewing.*
- *People have been brewing beer for thousands of years.*

bulldogs *(noun)*

A sturdy thickset short-haired breed with a large head and strong undershot lower jaw; developed originally in England for bull baiting.

- *Understanding "bulldogs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulldogs" to mean a sturdy thickset short-haired breed with a large....*

bunker hill *(noun)*

The first important battle of the American War of Independence (1775) which was fought at Breed's Hill; the British defeated the colonial forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "bunker hill" to mean the first important battle of the american war of....*
- *The article explained what "bunker hill" means with a simple example.*

burnt lime *(noun)*

A white crystalline oxide used in the production of calcium hydroxide.

- *Understanding "burnt lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burnt lime" to mean a white crystalline oxide used in the production of....*

cab fare *(noun)*

The fare charged for riding in a taxicab.

- *Understanding "cab fare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cab fare" to mean the fare charged for riding in a taxicab.*

caesar salad *(noun)*

Typically having fried croutons and dressing made with a raw egg.

- *Understanding "caesar salad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "caesar salad" during the group presentation.*

calf bone *(noun)*

The outer and thinner of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *In class, the teacher used "calf bone" to mean the outer and thinner of the two bones of the human....*
- *They discussed "calf bone" during the group presentation.*

camel *(noun)*

Cud-chewing mammal used as a draft or saddle animal in desert regions.

- *He looked up "camel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "camel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canberra *(noun)*

The capital of Australia; located in southeastern Australia.

- *Understanding "canberra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canberra" to mean the capital of australia; located in southeastern....*

capital of kuwait *(noun)*

A seaport on the Persian Gulf and capital of Kuwait.

- *He looked up "capital of kuwait" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of kuwait" to mean a seaport on the persian gulf and capital of kuwait.*

catering *(noun)*

Providing food and services.

- *They discussed "catering" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "catering" means with a simple example.*

cd-rom drive *(noun)*

A drive that is connected to a computer and on which a CD-ROM can be 'played'.

- *Understanding "cd-rom drive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cd-rom drive" means with a simple example.*

---

chain pike *(noun)*

Common in quiet waters of eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "chain pike" to mean common in quiet waters of eastern united states.*
- *He looked up "chain pike" because he had never seen it before.*

---

change posture *(verb)*

Undergo a change in bodily posture.

- *The coach explained when to use "change posture" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "change posture" in real sentences.*

---

charger *(noun)*

A device for charging or recharging batteries.

- *In class, the teacher used "charger" to mean a device for charging or recharging batteries.*
- *He looked up "charger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

checkout *(noun)*

The latest time for vacating a hotel room.

- *The checkout here is 12 noon.*
- *Understanding "checkout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

checkout time *(noun)*

The latest time for vacating a hotel room.

- *The checkout here is 12 noon.*
- *The article explained what "checkout time" means with a simple example.*

---

chefs *(noun)*

A professional cook.

- *They discussed "chefs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chefs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chester alan arthur *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became 21st President of the United States when Garfield was assassinated (1830-1886).

- *He looked up "chester alan arthur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chester alan arthur."*

---

chicken taco *(noun)*

A taco with a chicken filling.

- *He looked up "chicken taco" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken taco."*

---

chronicles *(noun)*

A record or narrative description of past events.

- *He looked up "chronicles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chronicles" during the group presentation.*

---

chuck short ribs *(noun)*

Between the chuck and the brisket.

- *He looked up "chuck short ribs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chuck short ribs" to mean between the chuck and the brisket.*

---

chunk *(noun)*

A substantial amount.

- *We won a chunk of money.*

- *The article explained what “chunk” means with a simple example.*

cinnamon bread *(noun)*

Bread flavored with cinnamon often containing raisins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cinnamon bread.”*
- *He looked up “cinnamon bread” because he had never seen it before.*

classmates *(noun)*

An acquaintance that you go to school with.

- *He looked up “classmates” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “classmates” to mean an acquaintance that you go to school with.*

coca *(noun)*

A South American shrub whose leaves are chewed by natives of the Andes; a source of cocaine.

- *He looked up “coca” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “coca” during the group presentation.*

cocoa *(noun)*

A beverage made from cocoa powder and milk and sugar; usually drunk hot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cocoa.”*
- *The article explained what “cocoa” means with a simple example.*

cole albert porter *(noun)*

United States composer and lyricist of musical comedies (1891-1946).

- *The article explained what “cole albert porter” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cole albert porter” during the group presentation.*

collateral damage *(noun)*

(euphemism) inadvertent casualties and destruction inflicted on civilians in the course of military operations.

- *In class, the teacher used “collateral damage” to mean (euphemism) inadvertent casualties and destruction....*
- *They discussed “collateral damage” during the group presentation.*

comet *(noun)*

(astronomy) a relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.

- *Understanding “comet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “comet.”*

comet-like *(adjective)*

Resembling a comet.

- *It is useful to describe something as “comet-like” when it is resembling a comet.*
- *Students compared “comet-like” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

common bamboo *(noun)*

Extremely vigorous bamboo having thin-walled culms striped green and yellow; so widely cultivated that native area is uncertain.

- *The article explained what “common bamboo” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “common bamboo” during the group presentation.*

common basil *(noun)*

Annual or perennial of tropical Asia having spikes of small white flowers and aromatic leaves; one of the most important culinary herbs; used in salads, casseroles, sauces and some liqueurs.

- *He looked up “common basil” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “common basil” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common chord *(noun)*

A three-note major or minor chord; a note and its third and fifth tones.

- *The article explained what “common chord” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “common chord” to mean a three-note major or minor chord; a note and its....*

compartment *(noun)*

A space into which an area is subdivided.

- *In class, the teacher used "compartment" to mean a space into which an area is subdivided.*
- *The article explained what "compartment" means with a simple example.*

---

compositions *(noun)*

An essay (especially one written as an assignment).

- *They discussed "compositions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compositions."*

---

computer peripheral *(noun)*

(computer science) electronic equipment connected by cable to the CPU of a computer.

- *Disk drives and printers are important peripherals.*
- *They discussed "computer peripheral" during the group presentation.*

---

conditioned *(adjective)*

Established by conditioning or learning.

- *A conditioned response.*
- *Students compared "conditioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

contestants *(noun)*

A person who participates in competitions.

- *In class, the teacher used "contestants" to mean a person who participates in competitions.*
- *The article explained what "contestants" means with a simple example.*

---

continuity irish republican army *(noun)*

A terrorist organization formed in Ireland in 1994 as a clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein.

- *They discussed "continuity irish republican army" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "continuity irish republican army" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cookie jar reserve *(noun)*

A hidden reserve that can be used to adjust quarterly earning reports.

- *The article explained what "cookie jar reserve" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cookie jar reserve" to mean a hidden reserve that can be used to adjust....*

---

cooking stove *(noun)*

A kitchen appliance used for cooking food.

- *Dinner was already on the stove.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cooking stove."*

---

corn whiskey *(noun)*

Whiskey distilled from a mash of not less than 80 percent corn.

- *Understanding "corn whiskey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "corn whiskey" means with a simple example.*

---

corpus *(noun)*

The main part of an organ or other bodily structure.

- *He edited the Hemingway corpus.*
- *Understanding "corpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coupons *(noun)*

A negotiable certificate that can be detached and redeemed as needed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coupons."*
- *He looked up "coupons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cove *(noun)*

Small or narrow cave in the side of a cliff or mountain.

- *The article explained what "cove" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “cove” to mean small or narrow cave in the side of a cliff or mountain.*

---

cow pony *(noun)*

A light saddle horse trained for herding cattle.

- *They discussed “cow pony” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cow pony” means with a simple example.*

---

cozy *(noun)*

A padded cloth covering to keep a teapot warm.

- *The article explained what “cozy” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cozy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cozy up *(verb)*

Ingratiate oneself to; often with insincere behavior.

- *Learners should practice how to use “cozy up” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cozy up” when talking about this idea.*

---

cracked-wheat bread *(noun)*

Bread made with cracked wheat that has been ground fine.

- *They discussed “cracked-wheat bread” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cracked-wheat bread” because he had never seen it before.*

---

credit crunch *(noun)*

A state in which there is a short supply of cash to lend to businesses and consumers and interest rates are high.

- *Understanding “credit crunch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “credit crunch” to mean a state in which there is a short supply of cash to....*

---

crowned head *(noun)*

A nation’s ruler or head of state usually by hereditary right.

- *In class, the teacher used “crowned head” to mean a nation’s ruler or head of state usually by....*
- *They discussed “crowned head” during the group presentation.*

---

crystal microphone *(noun)*

A microphone in which sound waves vibrate a piezoelectric crystal that generates a varying voltage.

- *In class, the teacher used “crystal microphone” to mean a microphone in which sound waves vibrate a....*
- *They discussed “crystal microphone” during the group presentation.*

---

cubic inch *(noun)*

The volume equal to a cube one inch on each side.

- *Understanding “cubic inch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “cubic inch” means with a simple example.*

---

culturally *(adverb)*

With regard to a culture.

- *Culturally integrated.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “culturally” naturally.*

---

currents *(noun)*

A flow of electricity through a conductor.

- *He looked up “currents” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “currents” during the group presentation.*

---

da gamma *(noun)*

Portuguese navigator who led an expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in 1497; he sighted and named Natal on Christmas Day before crossing the Indian Ocean (1469-1524).

- *In class, the teacher used “da gamma” to mean portuguese navigator who led an expedition around....*
- *The article explained what “da gamma” means with a simple example.*

---

deep freezer *(noun)*

Electric refrigerator (trade name Deepfreeze) in which food is frozen and stored for long periods of time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deep freezer."*
- *Understanding "deep freezer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deficiency *(noun)*

The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable.

- *Water is the critical deficiency in desert regions.*
- *They discussed "deficiency" during the group presentation.*

department of anthropology *(noun)*

The academic department responsible for teaching and research in anthropology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "department of anthropology."*
- *Understanding "department of anthropology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deported *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *In everyday English, people use "deported" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "deported" until he saw an example.*

deposited *(verb)*

Put, fix, force, or implant.

- *Can you use "deposited" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "deposited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

derivatives *(noun)*

(linguistics) a word that is derived from another word.

- *Understanding "derivatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "derivatives" to mean (linguistics) a word that is derived from another word.*

deserted *(adjective)*

Forsaken by owner or inhabitants.

- *Would you call this situation "deserted"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "deserted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

deutsche mark *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Germany.

- *He looked up "deutsche mark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deutsche mark" to mean formerly the basic unit of money in germany.*

dictatorship *(noun)*

A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.).

- *He looked up "dictatorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dictatorship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dish antenna *(noun)*

Directional antenna consisting of a parabolic reflector for microwave or radio frequency radiation.

- *The article explained what "dish antenna" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dish antenna."*

disk clutch *(noun)*

A friction clutch in which the frictional surfaces are disks.

- *He looked up "disk clutch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disk clutch" to mean a friction clutch in which the frictional surfaces....*

disrespectful *(adjective)*

Exhibiting lack of respect; rude and discourteous.

- *Remarks disrespectful of the law.*
- *Disrespectful in the presence of his parents.*

---

dominican order *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic order of mendicant preachers founded in the 13th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "dominican order" to mean a roman catholic order of mendicant preachers....*
- *They discussed "dominican order" during the group presentation.*

---

double knit *(noun)*

A knit fabric similar to jersey that is made with two sets of needles producing a double thickness joined by interlocking stitches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double knit."*
- *He looked up "double knit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drafting table *(noun)*

A worktable with adjustable top.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drafting table."*
- *They discussed "drafting table" during the group presentation.*

---

drawing chalk *(noun)*

Colored chalks used by artists.

- *They discussed "drawing chalk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "drawing chalk" means with a simple example.*

---

dread *(verb)*

Be afraid or scared of; be frightened of.

- *She tried to use "dread" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "dread" until he saw an example.*

---

dub *(verb)*

Raise (someone) to knighthood.

- *In everyday English, people use "dub" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "dub" until he saw an example.*

---

dummy *(noun)*

A cartridge containing an explosive charge but no bullet.

- *He looked up "dummy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dummy" during the group presentation.*

---

dummy up *(verb)*

Refuse to talk or stop talking; fall silent.

- *Dummy up the books that are to be published.*
- *Can you use "dummy up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ecuador *(noun)*

A republic in northwestern South America; became independent from Spain in 1822; the landscape is dominated by the Andes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecuador."*
- *They discussed "ecuador" during the group presentation.*

---

edmonton *(noun)*

The capital of the province of Alberta.

- *He looked up "edmonton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edmonton."*

---

eggs benedict *(noun)*

Toasted English muffin topped with ham and a poached egg (or an oyster) and hollandaise sauce.

- *In class, the teacher used "eggs benedict" to mean toasted english muffin topped with ham and a....*
- *The article explained what "eggs benedict" means with a simple example.*

electorate *(noun)*

The body of enfranchised citizens; those qualified to vote.

- *Understanding "electorate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electorate" because he had never seen it before.*

elf cup *(noun)*

Apothecium of a fungus of the family Pezizaceae.

- *They discussed "elf cup" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "elf cup" because he had never seen it before.*

english-gothic *(noun)*

A Gothic style in 14th and 15th century England; characterized by vertical lines and a four-centered (Tudor) arch and fan vaulting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "english-gothic."*
- *They discussed "english-gothic" during the group presentation.*

enhancing *(verb)*

Make better or more attractive.

- *In everyday English, people use "enhancing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enhancing" in real sentences.*

entertained *(adjective)*

Pleasantly occupied; -Queen Victoria.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "entertained."*
- *Would you call this situation "entertained"? Explain why.*

erosion *(noun)*

A gradual decline of something.

- *After the accounting scandal there was an erosion of confidence in the auditors.*
- *They discussed "erosion" during the group presentation.*

european hare *(noun)*

Large hare introduced in North America; does not turn white in winter.

- *The article explained what "european hare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european hare" to mean large hare introduced in north america; does not....*

exhaust valve *(noun)*

A valve through which burned gases from a cylinder escape into the exhaust manifold.

- *In class, the teacher used "exhaust valve" to mean a valve through which burned gases from a cylinder....*
- *The article explained what "exhaust valve" means with a simple example.*

explores *(verb)*

Travel to or penetrate into.

- *Learners should practice how to use "explores" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "explores" and when to wait.*

expo *(noun)*

A collection of things (goods or works of art etc.) for public display.

- *In class, the teacher used "expo" to mean a collection of things (goods or works of art etc.)....*
- *The article explained what "expo" means with a simple example.*

favourites *(noun)*

Something regarded with special favor or liking.

- *He looked up "favourites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "favourites" during the group presentation.*

fibers *(noun)*

The inherent complex of attributes that determines a persons moral and ethical actions and reactions; - Herbert Spencer.

- *They discussed "fibers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fibers" means with a simple example.*

---

fitzgerald *(noun)*

United States author whose novels characterized the Jazz Age in the United States (1896-1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "fitzgerald" to mean united states author whose novels characterized the....*
- *They discussed "fitzgerald" during the group presentation.*

---

flank *(noun)*

The side of military or naval formation.

- *They attacked the enemy's right flank.*
- *Understanding "flank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flare *(noun)*

A sudden recurrence or worsening of symptoms.

- *A colitis flare.*
- *Infection can cause a lupus flare.*

---

flare out *(verb)*

Become flared and widen, usually at one end.

- *The bellbottom pants flare out.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flare out" and when to wait.*

---

flare up *(verb)*

Ignite quickly and suddenly, especially after having died down.

- *The fire flared up and died down once again.*
- *Tempers flared at the meeting.*

---

flare-up *(noun)*

A sudden intense happening.

- *He looked up "flare-up" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flare-up" during the group presentation.*

---

fleeing *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *The coach explained when to use "fleeing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fleeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

flirting *(noun)*

Playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest.

- *They discussed "flirting" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flirting" to mean playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest.*

---

floral leaf *(noun)*

A modified leaf that is part of a flower.

- *In class, the teacher used "floral leaf" to mean a modified leaf that is part of a flower.*
- *Understanding "floral leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

focal distance *(noun)*

The distance from a lens to its focus.

- *In class, the teacher used "focal distance" to mean the distance from a lens to its focus.*
- *He looked up "focal distance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

focal length *(noun)*

The distance from a lens to its focus.

- *The article explained what "focal length" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “focal length” to mean the distance from a lens to its focus.*

friction tape *(noun)*

A water-resistant adhesive tape used to insulate exposed electrical conductors.

- *In class, the teacher used “friction tape” to mean a water-resistant adhesive tape used to insulate....*
- *Understanding “friction tape” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

friendly takeover *(noun)*

A takeover that is welcomed by the management of the target company.

- *In class, the teacher used “friendly takeover” to mean a takeover that is welcomed by the management of....*
- *They discussed “friendly takeover” during the group presentation.*

funny remark *(noun)*

An account of an amusing incident (usually with a punch line).

- *She told a funny story.*
- *She made a funny.*

gallons *(noun)*

A British imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry) equal to 4 quarts or 4.545 liters.

- *Understanding “gallons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “gallons” during the group presentation.*

garden snail *(noun)*

Any of several inedible snails of the genus Helix; often destructive pests.

- *He looked up “garden snail” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “garden snail” to mean any of several inedible snails of the genus helix;....*

generators *(noun)*

An apparatus that produces a vapor or gas.

- *Understanding “generators” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “generators” during the group presentation.*

genus arizona *(noun)*

Glossy snake.

- *Understanding “genus arizona” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “genus arizona” because he had never seen it before.*

genus pan *(noun)*

Chimpanzees; more closely related to Australopithecus than to other pongids.

- *The article explained what “genus pan” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus pan.”*

glass fibre *(noun)*

A very thin fiber made of glass that functions as a waveguide for light; used in bundles to transmit images.

- *He looked up “glass fibre” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “glass fibre.”*

glove leather *(noun)*

Leather suitable for making gloves.

- *In class, the teacher used “glove leather” to mean leather suitable for making gloves.*
- *The article explained what “glove leather” means with a simple example.*

greek alphabet *(noun)*

The alphabet used by ancient Greeks.

- *They discussed “greek alphabet” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “greek alphabet” because he had never seen it before.*

gus *(noun)*

The largest and southernmost island in the Marianas which is administered as a territory of the United States; it was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898.

- *They discussed "gus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gus" means with a simple example.*

---

hand grenade *(noun)*

A grenade designed to be thrown by hand.

- *They discussed "hand grenade" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hand grenade."*

---

hand-crafted *(adjective)*

Made by hand or a hand process.

- *The speaker chose "hand-crafted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hand-crafted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

handmade *(adjective)*

Made by hand or a hand process.

- *Delicate handmade baby dresses.*
- *Would you call this situation "handmade"? Explain why.*

---

harness horse *(noun)*

Horse used for pulling vehicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harness horse."*
- *He looked up "harness horse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hartford *(noun)*

The state capital of Connecticut; located in central Connecticut on the Connecticut river; a center of the insurance business.

- *In class, the teacher used "hartford" to mean the state capital of connecticut; located in....*
- *They discussed "hartford" during the group presentation.*

---

hawkins *(noun)*

United States jazz saxophonist (1904-1969).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawkins."*
- *The article explained what "hawkins" means with a simple example.*

---

hazards *(noun)*

A source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss or misfortune.

- *They discussed "hazards" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hazards."*

---

healing herb *(noun)*

Leaves make a popular tisane; young leaves used in salads or cooked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "healing herb."*
- *The article explained what "healing herb" means with a simple example.*

---

heat rash *(noun)*

Obstruction of the sweat ducts during high heat and humidity.

- *He looked up "heat rash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat rash."*

---

helen porter mitchell *(noun)*

Australian operatic soprano (1861-1931).

- *In class, the teacher used "helen porter mitchell" to mean australian operatic soprano (1861-1931).*
- *The article explained what "helen porter mitchell" means with a simple example.*

---

herb christopher *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Actaea having acrid poisonous berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "herb christopher" to mean a plant of the genus actaea having acrid poisonous....*
- *The article explained what "herb christopher" means with a simple example.*

---

hold sway *(verb)*

Be master; reign or rule.

- *Can you use "hold sway" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "hold sway" when talking about this idea.*

---

home brew *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage (especially beer) made at home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "home brew."*
- *They discussed "home brew" during the group presentation.*

---

honorary degree *(noun)*

A degree conferred to honor the recipient.

- *He looked up "honorary degree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "honorary degree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

honours list *(noun)*

A list issued by examiners that categorizes students according to the class of honours they achieved in their degree examinations.

- *He looked up "honours list" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honours list."*

---

hostages *(noun)*

A prisoner who is held by one party to insure that another party will meet specified terms.

- *He looked up "hostages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hostages" to mean a prisoner who is held by one party to insure that....*

---

hydrogen ion concentration *(noun)*

The number of moles of hydrogen ions per cubic decimeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrogen ion concentration."*
- *He looked up "hydrogen ion concentration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

i chronicles *(noun)*

The first of two Old Testament books telling the history of Judah and Israel until the return from the Babylonian Captivity in 536 BC.

- *The article explained what "i chronicles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "i chronicles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

icc *(noun)*

A former independent federal agency that supervised and set rates for carriers that transported goods and people between states; was terminated in 1995.

- *The ICC was established in 1887 as the first federal agency.*
- *The article explained what "icc" means with a simple example.*

---

idle wheel *(noun)*

A pulley on a shaft that presses against a guide belt to guide or tighten it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idle wheel."*
- *They discussed "idle wheel" during the group presentation.*

---

imaginary creature *(noun)*

A creature of the imagination; a person that exists only in legends or myths or fiction.

- *He looked up "imaginary creature" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imaginary creature" to mean a creature of the imagination; a person that exists....*

---

incidence *(noun)*

The striking of a light beam on a surface.

- *He measured the angle of incidence of the reflected light.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incidence" to mean the striking of a light beam on a surface.*

incompetent person *(noun)*

Someone who is not competent to take effective action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incompetent person."*
- *He looked up "incompetent person" because he had never seen it before.*

indian tick fever *(noun)*

A disease (common in India and around the Mediterranean area) caused by a rickettsia that is transmitted to humans by a reddish brown tick (ixodid) that lives on dogs and other mammals.

- *He looked up "indian tick fever" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "indian tick fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

infant mortality *(noun)*

The death rate during the first year of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infant mortality."*
- *They discussed "infant mortality" during the group presentation.*

insect powder *(noun)*

A chemical used to kill insects.

- *The article explained what "insect powder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "insect powder" during the group presentation.*

instrumental conditioning *(noun)*

Operant conditioning that pairs a response with a reinforcement in discrete trials; reinforcement occurs only after the response is given.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instrumental conditioning."*
- *He looked up "instrumental conditioning" because he had never seen it before.*

intimacy *(noun)*

A feeling of being intimate and belonging together.

- *The absence of fences created a mysterious intimacy in which no one knew privacy.*
- *He looked up "intimacy" because he had never seen it before.*

italians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italians."*
- *He looked up "italians" because he had never seen it before.*

jumper cable *(noun)*

A jumper that consists of a short piece of wire.

- *It was a tangle of jumper cables and clip leads.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jumper cable" to mean a jumper that consists of a short piece of wire.*

kat *(noun)*

The leaves of the shrub Catha edulis which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant.

- *In Yemen kat is used daily by 85% of adults.*
- *Understanding "kat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kin group *(noun)*

Group of people related by blood or marriage.

- *They discussed "kin group" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kin group" because he had never seen it before.*

kitten *(verb)*

Have kittens.

- *Our cat kittened again this year.*
- *Can you use "kitten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

koch *(noun)*

German bacteriologist who isolated the anthrax bacillus and the tubercle bacillus and the cholera bacillus (1843-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koch."*
- *Understanding "koch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lagos *(noun)*

Chief port and economic center of Nigeria; located in southwestern Nigeria on the Gulf of Guinea; former capital of Nigeria.

- *In class, the teacher used "lagos" to mean chief port and economic center of nigeria; located....*
- *The article explained what "lagos" means with a simple example.*

---

lamb roast *(noun)*

A cut of lamb suitable for roasting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamb roast."*
- *The article explained what "lamb roast" means with a simple example.*

---

lan *(noun)*

A local computer network for communication between computers; especially a network connecting computers and word processors and other electronic office equipment to create a communication system between offices.

- *The article explained what "lan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lan" during the group presentation.*

---

leaf mold *(noun)*

Soil composed mainly of decaying leaves.

- *He looked up "leaf mold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaf mold."*

---

legal proceeding *(noun)*

(law) the institution of a sequence of steps by which legal judgments are invoked.

- *The article explained what "legal proceeding" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "legal proceeding" during the group presentation.*

---

lender *(noun)*

Someone who lends money or gives credit in business matters.

- *He looked up "lender" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leone *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Sierra Leone; equal to 100 cents.

- *The article explained what "leone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leone" to mean the basic unit of money in sierra leone; equal to....*

---

lever *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *She tried to use "lever" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "lever" until he saw an example.*

---

linguistic universal *(noun)*

(linguistics) a grammatical rule (or other linguistic feature) that is found in all languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "linguistic universal" to mean (linguistics) a grammatical rule (or other....*
- *Understanding "linguistic universal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lisbon *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and economic and cultural center of Portugal; a major port in western Portugal on Tagus River where it broadens and empties into the Atlantic.

- *They discussed "lisbon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lisbon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

literal interpretation *(noun)*

An interpretation based on the exact wording.

- *They discussed "literal interpretation" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "literal interpretation."*

little chief hare *(noun)*

North American pika.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little chief hare."*
- *He looked up "little chief hare" because he had never seen it before.*

lu *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; usually occurs in association with yttrium.

- *The article explained what "lu" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lu" during the group presentation.*

mae west *(noun)*

An inflatable life jacket.

- *He looked up "mae west" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mae west."*

mag tape *(noun)*

Memory device consisting of a long thin plastic strip coated with iron oxide; used to record audio or video signals or to store computer information.

- *He took along a dozen tapes to record the interview.*
- *They discussed "mag tape" during the group presentation.*

male orgasm *(noun)*

An orgasm accompanied by the sensation of ejaculation of semen.

- *He looked up "male orgasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "male orgasm" during the group presentation.*

marketed *(verb)*

Engage in the commercial promotion, sale, or distribution of.

- *He did not know how to use "marketed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "marketed" when talking about this idea.*

marx brothers *(noun)*

A family of United States comedians consisting of four brothers with an anarchic sense of humor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marx brothers."*
- *He looked up "marx brothers" because he had never seen it before.*

maternity hospital *(noun)*

A hospital that provides care for women during pregnancy and childbirth and for newborn infants.

- *They discussed "maternity hospital" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maternity hospital."*

methodist church *(noun)*

A Protestant denomination founded on the principles of John Wesley and Charles Wesley.

- *Understanding "methodist church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methodist church."*

mileage *(noun)*

A travel allowance at a given rate per mile traveled.

- *He looked up "mileage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mileage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

military posture *(noun)*

Capability in terms of personnel and materiel that affect the capacity to fight a war.

- *Politicians have neglected our military posture.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "military posture."*

mohammed ali *(noun)*

Albanian soldier in the service of Turkey who was made viceroy of Egypt and took control away from the Ottoman Empire and established Egypt as a modern state (1769-1849).

- *In class, the teacher used "mohammed ali" to mean albanian soldier in the service of turkey who was....*
- *He looked up "mohammed ali" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mole plant *(noun)*

Showy poinsettia found from the southern United States to Peru.

- *Understanding "mole plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mole plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morton *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who moved from ragtime to New Orleans jazz (1885-1941).

- *They discussed "morton" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "morton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

municipalities *(noun)*

An urban district having corporate status and powers of self-government.

- *He looked up "municipalities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "municipalities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muscular structure *(noun)*

The muscular system of an organism.

- *The article explained what "muscular structure" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscular structure."*

---

mutant *(adjective)*

Tending to undergo or resulting from mutation.

- *A mutant gene.*
- *A "mutant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mutation *(noun)*

A change or alteration in form or qualities.

- *They discussed "mutation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mutation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mythology *(noun)*

Myths collectively; the body of stories associated with a culture or institution or person.

- *Understanding "mythology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mythology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nail-biting *(adjective)*

(of a situation) characterized by or causing suspense.

- *Students compared "nail-biting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nail-biting" when it is (of a situation) characterized by or causing suspense.*

---

native hawaiian *(noun)*

A member or descendant of the indigenous Polynesian people who lived in the Hawaiian Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "native hawaiian."*
- *He looked up "native hawaiian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negatively charged *(adjective)*

Having a negative charge.

- *It is useful to describe something as "negatively charged" when it is having a negative charge.*
- *Would you call this situation "negatively charged"? Explain why.*

---

neon *(noun)*

A colorless odorless gaseous element that give a red glow in a vacuum tube; one of the six inert gasses; occurs in the air in small amounts.

- *In class, the teacher used "neon" to mean a colorless odorless gaseous element that give a....*
- *He looked up "neon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nervous impulse *(noun)*

The electrical discharge that travels along a nerve fiber.

- *They demonstrated the transmission of impulses from the cortex to the hypothalamus.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervous impulse."*

---

nile *(noun)*

The world's longest river (4150 miles); flows northward through eastern Africa into the Mediterranean; the Nile River valley in Egypt was the site of the world's first great civilization.

- *He looked up "nile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

noble cane *(noun)*

Sugarcanes representing the highest development of the species; characterized by large juicy stalks with soft rinds and high sugar content.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noble cane."*
- *The article explained what "noble cane" means with a simple example.*

---

northeastern *(adjective)*

Situated in or oriented toward the northeast.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "northeastern."*
- *A "northeastern" approach may work better in this case.*

---

noticing *(verb)*

Discover or determine the existence, presence, or fact of.

- *Can you use "noticing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "noticing" until he saw an example.*

---

nuclear rna *(noun)*

Ribonucleic acid found in the nucleolus of the cell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear rna."*
- *They discussed "nuclear rna" during the group presentation.*

---

nuclear-powered submarine *(noun)*

A submarine that is propelled by nuclear power.

- *The article explained what "nuclear-powered submarine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuclear-powered submarine."*

---

numerical value *(noun)*

A real number regardless of its sign.

- *The article explained what "numerical value" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "numerical value" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nun *(noun)*

The 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nun."*
- *The article explained what "nun" means with a simple example.*

---

nutritional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or providing nutrition.

- *Nutritional information.*
- *The speaker chose "nutritional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

oak leaf cluster *(noun)*

A United States military decoration consisting of bronze or silver oak leaves and acorns awarded to anyone who has won a given medal before.

- *The article explained what "oak leaf cluster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oak leaf cluster."*

optic cup *(noun)*

(embryology) a two-walled cuplike depression that develops into the pigmented and sensory layers of the retina.

- *The article explained what "optic cup" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "optic cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pale violet *(noun)*

Leafy-stemmed violet of eastern North America having large white or creamy flowers faintly marked with purple.

- *They discussed "pale violet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pale violet."*

palestine liberation front *(noun)*

A terrorist group formed in 1977 as the result of a split with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; became a satellite of al-Fatah; made terrorist attacks on Israel across the Lebanese border.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palestine liberation front."*
- *The article explained what "palestine liberation front" means with a simple example.*

panda car *(noun)*

A police cruiser.

- *In class, the teacher used "panda car" to mean a police cruiser.*
- *They discussed "panda car" during the group presentation.*

pathways *(noun)*

A bundle of myelinated nerve fibers following a path through the brain.

- *They discussed "pathways" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pathways" because he had never seen it before.*

pedal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the feet.

- *The word for a pedal extremity is 'foot'.*
- *Would you call this situation "pedal"? Explain why.*

pentagon gang *(noun)*

A Filipino terrorist group that broke away from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2001 in order to continue terrorism and kidnapping and extortion.

- *The article explained what "pentagon gang" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pentagon gang" during the group presentation.*

pest *(noun)*

Any unwanted and destructive insect or other animal that attacks food or crops or livestock etc.

- *He sprayed the garden to get rid of pests.*
- *Many pests have developed resistance to the common pesticides.*

pillar *(noun)*

A fundamental principle or practice.

- *Science eroded the pillars of superstition.*
- *A thin pillar of smoke betrayed their campsite.*

pitches *(noun)*

The action or manner of throwing something.

- *He was employed to see that his paper's news pitches were not trespassed upon by rival vendors.*
- *Understanding "pitches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plant fibre *(noun)*

Fiber derived from plants.

- *The article explained what "plant fibre" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plant fibre" during the group presentation.*

plausible *(adjective)*

Apparently reasonable and valid, and truthful.

- *A plausible excuse.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plausible."*

---

pledged *(adjective)*

Bound by or as if by an oath.

- *A "pledged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "pledged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

poison ivy *(noun)*

Dermatitis resulting from contact with the poison ivy plant.

- *My poison ivy is drying up.*
- *Understanding "poison ivy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polling booth *(noun)*

A temporary booth in a polling place which people enter to cast their votes.

- *The article explained what "polling booth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polling booth" to mean a temporary booth in a polling place which people....*

---

polymer *(noun)*

A naturally occurring or synthetic compound consisting of large molecules made up of a linked series of repeated simple monomers.

- *Understanding "polymer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymer."*

---

pork roast *(noun)*

Cut of pork suitable for roasting.

- *The article explained what "pork roast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pork roast" to mean cut of pork suitable for roasting.*

---

portal tomb *(noun)*

A prehistoric megalithic tomb typically having two large upright stones and a capstone.

- *Understanding "portal tomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "portal tomb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prayer rug *(noun)*

A small rug used by Muslims during their devotions.

- *They discussed "prayer rug" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prayer rug" means with a simple example.*

---

precipitation *(noun)*

The quantity of water falling to earth at a specific place within a specified period of time.

- *The storm brought several inches of precipitation.*
- *He is responsible for the precipitation of his own demise.*

---

proprietary drug *(noun)*

A drug that has a trade name and is protected by a patent (can be produced and sold only by the company holding the patent).

- *The article explained what "proprietary drug" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "proprietary drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prosecutors *(noun)*

A government official who conducts criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosecutors."*
- *He looked up "prosecutors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protections *(noun)*

The activity of protecting someone or something.

- *He looked up "protections" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “protections.”*

---

protein folding *(noun)*

The process whereby a protein molecule assumes its intricate three-dimensional shape.

- *Understanding protein folding is the next step in deciphering the genetic code.*
- *He looked up “protein folding” because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychic trauma *(noun)*

An emotional wound or shock often having long-lasting effects.

- *The article explained what “psychic trauma” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “psychic trauma.”*

---

pub crawl *(noun)*

A tour of bars or public houses (usually taking one drink at each stop).

- *Understanding “pub crawl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pub crawl.”*

---

pub-crawl *(verb)*

Go from one pub to the next and get progressively more drunk.

- *He pub-crawled around Birmingham.*
- *In everyday English, people use “pub-crawl” when talking about this idea.*

---

pulp magazine *(noun)*

An inexpensive magazine printed on poor quality paper.

- *They discussed “pulp magazine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pulp magazine” means with a simple example.*

---

punching bag *(noun)*

A person on whom another person vents their anger.

- *He resigned because his boss used him as a punching bag.*
- *Understanding “punching bag” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pup *(noun)*

An inexperienced young person.

- *They discussed “pup” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “pup” because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple velvet plant *(noun)*

Javanese foliage plant grown for their handsome velvety leaves with violet-purple hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “purple velvet plant.”*
- *He looked up “purple velvet plant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

quarantine *(verb)*

Place into enforced isolation, as for medical reasons.

- *My dog was quarantined before he could live in England.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “quarantine” in real sentences.*

---

quartz battery *(noun)*

A stamp mill for stamping quartz.

- *He looked up “quartz battery” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “quartz battery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

query *(noun)*

An instance of questioning.

- *Understanding “query” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “query.”*

---

radioactive dust *(noun)*

The radioactive particles that settle to the ground after a nuclear explosion.

- *They discussed "radioactive dust" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radioactive dust" to mean the radioactive particles that settle to the ground....*

---

rallies *(noun)*

The feat of mustering strength for a renewed effort.

- *He looked up "rallies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rallies."*

---

rapids *(noun)*

A part of a river where the current is very fast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapids."*
- *He looked up "rapids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reacted *(verb)*

Undergo a chemical reaction; react with another substance under certain conditions.

- *She tried to use "reacted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reacted" when talking about this idea.*

---

red panda *(noun)*

Reddish-brown Old World raccoon-like carnivore; in some classifications considered unrelated to the giant pandas.

- *They discussed "red panda" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red panda" to mean reddish-brown old world raccoon-like carnivore; in....*

---

reproductive organ *(noun)*

Any organ involved in sexual reproduction.

- *The article explained what "reproductive organ" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reproductive organ" during the group presentation.*

---

respiratory organ *(noun)*

Any organ involved in the process of respiration.

- *They discussed "respiratory organ" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "respiratory organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

restraint *(noun)*

A device that retards something's motion.

- *The car did not have proper restraints fitted.*
- *The unlawful restraint of trade.*

---

rests *(noun)*

A support on which things can be put.

- *People actually accomplish more when they take time for short rests.*
- *The article explained what "rests" means with a simple example.*

---

retains *(verb)*

Secure and keep for possible future use or application.

- *This soil retains water.*
- *The dam retains the water.*

---

revived *(adjective)*

Restored to consciousness or life or vigor.

- *Felt revived hope.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "revived."*

---

rift *(noun)*

A personal or social separation (as between opposing factions).

- *The sun shone through a rift in the clouds.*
- *They discussed "rift" during the group presentation.*

---

roast lamb *(noun)*

A cut of lamb suitable for roasting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roast lamb."*
- *The article explained what "roast lamb" means with a simple example.*

---

roast pork *(noun)*

Cut of pork suitable for roasting.

- *The article explained what "roast pork" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roast pork" to mean cut of pork suitable for roasting.*

---

roman alphabet *(noun)*

The alphabet evolved by the ancient Romans which serves for writing most of the languages of western Europe.

- *Understanding "roman alphabet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman alphabet."*

---

rouge plant *(noun)*

Bushy houseplant having white to pale pink flowers followed by racemes of scarlet berries; tropical Americas.

- *They discussed "rouge plant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rouge plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

running blackberry *(noun)*

Any of several trailing blackberry brambles especially of North America.

- *He looked up "running blackberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "running blackberry."*

---

russ *(noun)*

The medieval Russian state established by Scandinavian traders in the 9th century; the capital was first in Novgorod and then in Kiev.

- *They discussed "russ" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "russ" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sacred scripture *(noun)*

Any writing that is regarded as sacred by a religious group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacred scripture."*
- *Understanding "sacred scripture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saddle oxford *(noun)*

An oxford with a saddle of contrasting color.

- *The article explained what "saddle oxford" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saddle oxford" to mean an oxford with a saddle of contrasting color.*

---

saddle-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a horse's saddle.

- *A "saddle-shaped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "saddle-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

salesman *(noun)*

A man salesperson.

- *In class, the teacher used "salesman" to mean a man salesperson.*
- *He looked up "salesman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scarf joint *(noun)*

A joint made by notching the ends of two pieces of timber or metal so that they will lock together end-to-end.

- *The article explained what "scarf joint" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scarf joint."*

scarlet *(noun)*

A variable color that is vivid red but sometimes with an orange tinge.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarlet" to mean a variable color that is vivid red but sometimes....*
- *Understanding "scarlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scenic artist *(noun)*

An artist specializing in scenic subjects.

- *He looked up "scenic artist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scenic artist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scotch kiss *(noun)*

Butterscotch candy kiss.

- *Understanding "scotch kiss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scotch kiss" means with a simple example.*

screws *(verb)*

Cause to penetrate, as with a circular motion.

- *Drive in screws or bolts.*
- *In everyday English, people use "screws" when talking about this idea.*

scrub bird *(noun)*

Small fast-running Australian bird resembling a wren and frequenting brush or scrub.

- *Understanding "scrub bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scrub bird" during the group presentation.*

scrub-bird *(noun)*

Small fast-running Australian bird resembling a wren and frequenting brush or scrub.

- *The article explained what "scrub-bird" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scrub-bird" during the group presentation.*

sea hare *(noun)*

Naked marine gastropod having a soft body with reduced internal shell and two pairs of ear-like tentacles.

- *They discussed "sea hare" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sea hare" because he had never seen it before.*

secondary emission *(noun)*

The emission of electrons from a surface that is bombarded by higher energy primary electrons.

- *They discussed "secondary emission" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "secondary emission" because he had never seen it before.*

self-deception *(noun)*

A misconception that is favorable to the person who holds it.

- *He looked up "self-deception" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "self-deception" during the group presentation.*

self-defeating *(adjective)*

Acting to defeat its own purpose.

- *It is self-defeating...to ignore the progress of events.*
- *Would you call this situation "self-defeating"? Explain why.*

sensing *(noun)*

The perception that something has occurred or some state exists.

- *The article explained what "sensing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sensing" to mean the perception that something has occurred or some....*

sewer *(noun)*

Misfortune resulting in lost effort or money.

- *All that work went down the sewer.*
- *A sewer of fine gowns.*

---

shipments *(noun)*

The act of sending off something.

- *The article explained what "shipments" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shipments."*

---

shits *(noun)*

A coarse term for defecation.

- *The article explained what "shits" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shits" during the group presentation.*

---

sir anthony philip hopkins *(noun)*

Welsh film actor (born in 1937).

- *They discussed "sir anthony philip hopkins" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir anthony philip hopkins."*

---

sir bernard law montgomery *(noun)*

English general during World War II; won victories over Rommel in North Africa and led British ground forces in the invasion of Normandy (1887-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir bernard law montgomery."*
- *He looked up "sir bernard law montgomery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir joshua reynolds *(noun)*

English portrait painter and first president of the Royal Academy (1723-1792).

- *Understanding "sir joshua reynolds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sir joshua reynolds" means with a simple example.*

---

sleeping capsule *(noun)*

A soporific drug in the form of a pill (or tablet or capsule).

- *He looked up "sleeping capsule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sleeping capsule" during the group presentation.*

---

smack *(verb)*

Have an element suggestive (of something).

- *His speeches smacked of racism.*
- *The teacher smacked the student who had misbehaved.*

---

social anthropology *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that deals with human culture and society.

- *They discussed "social anthropology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "social anthropology" means with a simple example.*

---

soda lime *(noun)*

A mixture of sodium and calcium hydroxides; absorbs liquids and gases.

- *Understanding "soda lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "soda lime" means with a simple example.*

---

soft-boiled *(adjective)*

Easily moved to pity or sorrow.

- *Would you call this situation "soft-boiled"? Explain why.*
- *A "soft-boiled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sonny *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *The article explained what "sonny" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonny."*

---

southwestern *(noun)*

A dialect of Middle English.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southwestern."*
- *They discussed "southwestern" during the group presentation.*

---

spared *(verb)*

Save or relieve from an experience or action.

- *In everyday English, people use "spared" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spared" in real sentences.*

---

spatial arrangement *(noun)*

The property possessed by an array of things that have space between them.

- *He looked up "spatial arrangement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spatial arrangement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spider crab *(noun)*

Any of numerous crabs with very long legs and small triangular bodies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spider crab."*
- *The article explained what "spider crab" means with a simple example.*

---

spokesperson *(noun)*

An advocate who represents someone else's policy or purpose.

- *The meeting was attended by spokespersons for all the major organs of government.*
- *He looked up "spokesperson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spur track *(noun)*

A railway line connected to a trunk line.

- *The article explained what "spur track" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spur track" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

staging area *(noun)*

An area where troops and equipment in transit are assembled before a military operation.

- *Understanding "staging area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "staging area" to mean an area where troops and equipment in transit are....*

---

stalking *(noun)*

A hunt for game carried on by following it stealthily or waiting in ambush.

- *The article explained what "stalking" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stalking" to mean a hunt for game carried on by following it....*

---

standardized *(adjective)*

Capable of replacing or changing places with something else; permitting mutual substitution without loss of function or suitability.

- *Standardized education.*
- *A "standardized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stanley baldwin *(noun)*

English statesman; member of the Conservative Party (1867-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stanley baldwin."*
- *The article explained what "stanley baldwin" means with a simple example.*

---

statutory offense *(noun)*

Crimes created by statutes and not by common law.

- *The article explained what "statutory offense" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statutory offense."*

---

stitch *(noun)*

A sharp spasm of pain in the side resulting from running.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stitch."*
- *He looked up "stitch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

submarine sandwich *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *They discussed "submarine sandwich" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "submarine sandwich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

substrate *(noun)*

A surface on which an organism grows or is attached.

- *The gardener talked about the proper substrate for acid-loving plants.*
- *The Celtic languages of Britain are a substrate for English.*

---

sultan *(noun)*

The ruler of a Muslim country (especially of the former Ottoman Empire).

- *The article explained what "sultan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sultan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supremacy *(noun)*

Power to dominate or defeat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supremacy."*
- *He looked up "supremacy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swallowed *(verb)*

Enclose or envelop completely, as if by swallowing.

- *The huge waves swallowed the small boat and it sank shortly thereafter.*
- *The Nazis swallowed the Baltic countries.*

---

swell *(verb)*

Become filled with pride, arrogance, or anger.

- *The mother was swelling with importance when she spoke of her son.*
- *The music swelled to a crescendo.*

---

swell up *(verb)*

Expand abnormally.

- *The bellies of the starving children are swelling.*
- *She tried to use "swell up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tape recorder *(noun)*

A magnetic recorder using magnetic tape.

- *He looked up "tape recorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tape recorder" to mean a magnetic recorder using magnetic tape.*

---

thanked *(verb)*

Express gratitude or show appreciation to.

- *In everyday English, people use "thanked" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "thanked" until he saw an example.*

---

the shits *(noun)*

Obscene terms for diarrhea.

- *Understanding "the shits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "the shits" means with a simple example.*

---

theoretically *(adverb)*

In theory; according to the assumed facts.

- *He worked the problem out theoretically.*
- *Using "theoretically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

thirst *(noun)*

Strong desire for something (not food or drink).

- *A thirst for knowledge.*
- *He looked up "thirst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tilt-top table *(noun)*

A pedestal table whose top is hinged so that it can be tilted to a vertical position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tilt-top table."*
- *Understanding "tilt-top table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tomato streak *(noun)*

Disease of a wide range of plants (tomatoes, potatoes, peas) resulting from a mixed infection of potato and tomato mosaic.

- *He looked up "tomato streak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomato streak" to mean disease of a wide range of plants (tomatoes,....*

---

tooth decay *(noun)*

Soft decayed area in a tooth; progressive decay can lead to the death of a tooth.

- *He looked up "tooth decay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tooth decay."*

---

transitional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by transition.

- *Adolescence is a transitional stage between childhood and adulthood.*
- *Would you call this situation "transitional"? Explain why.*

---

true blackberry *(noun)*

The true blackberry of Europe as well as any of numerous varieties having sweet edible black or dark purple berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true blackberry."*
- *The article explained what "true blackberry" means with a simple example.*

---

true lobster *(noun)*

Large edible marine crustaceans having large pincers on the first pair of legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true lobster."*
- *He looked up "true lobster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tuna *(noun)*

Tropical American prickly pear of Jamaica.

- *Understanding "tuna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tuna" to mean tropical american prickly pear of jamaica.*

---

turn a nice dime *(verb)*

Make a satisfactory profit.

- *The company turned a nice dime after a short time.*
- *The coach explained when to use "turn a nice dime" and when to wait.*

---

turtle bean *(noun)*

Black-seeded bean of South America; usually dried.

- *In class, the teacher used "turtle bean" to mean black-seeded bean of south america; usually dried.*
- *Understanding "turtle bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

type iv allergic reaction *(noun)*

An allergic reaction that becomes apparent only hours after contact.

- *The article explained what "type iv allergic reaction" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "type iv allergic reaction."*

united arab emirates *(noun)*

A federation of seven Arab emirates on the eastern Arabian peninsula; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1971; rich in oil reserves.

- *The article explained what "united arab emirates" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united arab emirates."*

unused *(adjective)*

Not yet put into use.

- *We bought an unused car for a change.*
- *An unused envelope.*

upright piano *(noun)*

A piano with a vertical sounding board.

- *In class, the teacher used "upright piano" to mean a piano with a vertical sounding board.*
- *They discussed "upright piano" during the group presentation.*

vacancy rate *(noun)*

The percentage of all rental units (as in hotels) that are unoccupied or not rented at a given time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacancy rate."*
- *Understanding "vacancy rate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

valleys *(noun)*

A long depression in the surface of the land that usually contains a river.

- *In class, the teacher used "valleys" to mean a long depression in the surface of the land that....*
- *They discussed "valleys" during the group presentation.*

velvet-leaf *(noun)*

Arborescent perennial shrub having palmately lobed furry leaves and showy red-purple flowers; southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "velvet-leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "velvet-leaf" means with a simple example.*

viewpoint *(noun)*

A place from which something can be viewed.

- *We should consider this problem from the viewpoint of the Russians.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viewpoint."*

vinegar *(noun)*

Sour-tasting liquid produced usually by oxidation of the alcohol in wine or cider and used as a condiment or food preservative.

- *He looked up "vinegar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vinegar."*

vocational education *(noun)*

Training for a specific vocation in industry or agriculture or trade.

- *Understanding "vocational education" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vocational education" to mean training for a specific vocation in industry or....*

vocational program *(noun)*

A program of vocational education.

- *He looked up "vocational program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vocational program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vocational training *(noun)*

Training for a specific vocation in industry or agriculture or trade.

- *Understanding "vocational training" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vocational training" because he had never seen it before.*

wards *(verb)*

Watch over or shield from danger or harm; protect.

- *He did not know how to use "wards" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wards" when talking about this idea.*

---

warrants *(noun)*

A type of security issued by a corporation (usually together with a bond or preferred stock) that gives the holder the right to purchase a certain amount of common stock at a stated price.

- *As a sweetener they offered warrants along with the fixed-income securities.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warrants" to mean a type of security issued by a corporation (usually....*

---

wig *(noun)*

Hairpiece covering the head and made of real or synthetic hair.

- *The article explained what "wig" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wig."*

---

willow bell *(noun)*

Perennial European bellflower with racemose white or blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "willow bell."*
- *The article explained what "willow bell" means with a simple example.*

---

willow-pattern *(noun)*

Chinaware decorated with a blue Chinese design on a white background depicting a willow tree and often a river.

- *They discussed "willow-pattern" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "willow-pattern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

without a stitch *(adjective)*

Without any clothing at all.

- *Would you call this situation "without a stitch"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "without a stitch" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

woodland star *(noun)*

California perennial herb cultivated for its racemose white flowers with widely spreading petals; sometimes placed in genus Tellima.

- *He looked up "woodland star" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodland star."*

---

worm fence *(noun)*

Rail fence consisting of a zigzag of interlocking rails.

- *Understanding "worm fence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "worm fence" means with a simple example.*

---

worm snake *(noun)*

Small reddish wormlike snake of eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worm snake."*
- *He looked up "worm snake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zinc white *(noun)*

A white pigment used in house paints; consists of zinc oxide.

- *They discussed "zinc white" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zinc white" to mean a white pigment used in house paints; consists of....*

---

accessory *(noun)*

A supplementary component that improves capability.

- *In class, the teacher used "accessory" to mean a supplementary component that improves capability.*
- *He looked up "accessory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advisors *(noun)*

An expert who gives advice.

- *The United States sent military advisors to Guatemala.*

- *They discussed “advisors” during the group presentation.*

advocating *(verb)*

Speak, plead, or argue in favor of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “advocating” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “advocating” when talking about this idea.*

affiliation *(noun)*

The act of becoming formally connected or joined.

- *Welcomed the affiliation of the research center with the university.*
- *A valuable financial affiliation.*

aggressively *(adverb)*

In an aggressive manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “aggressively” in the final chapter.*
- *Place “aggressively” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

air-conditioned *(adjective)*

Cooled by air conditioning.

- *A “air-conditioned” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “air-conditioned.”*

air-cooled *(adjective)*

Cooled by a flow of air.

- *An air-cooled engine.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “air-cooled.”*

align *(verb)*

Place in a line or arrange so as to be parallel or straight.

- *Align the car with the curb.*
- *Align the sheets of paper on the table.*

allen tate *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1899-1979).

- *Understanding “allen tate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “allen tate.”*

allergies *(noun)*

Hypersensitivity reaction to a particular allergen; symptoms can vary greatly in intensity.

- *He looked up “allergies” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “allergies” to mean hypersensitivity reaction to a particular allergen;....*

amnesty *(noun)*

A warrant granting release from punishment for an offense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amnesty.”*
- *They discussed “amnesty” during the group presentation.*

angus *(noun)*

Celtic god of love and beauty; patron deity of young men and women.

- *Understanding “angus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “angus” during the group presentation.*

apologized *(verb)*

Acknowledge faults or shortcomings or failing.

- *I apologized for being late.*
- *He apologized for the many typoes.*

approximate range *(noun)*

Near to the scope or range of something.

- *They discussed "approximate range" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "approximate range" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assertion *(noun)*

The act of affirming or asserting or stating something.

- *In class, the teacher used "assertion" to mean the act of affirming or asserting or stating something.*
- *The article explained what "assertion" means with a simple example.*

---

astronomy *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies celestial bodies and the universe as a whole.

- *Understanding "astronomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "astronomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atmospheric static *(noun)*

A crackling or hissing noise caused by electrical interference.

- *The article explained what "atmospheric static" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "atmospheric static" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atomic cocktail *(noun)*

An oral dose of radioactive substance used in treatment and diagnosis of cancer.

- *They discussed "atomic cocktail" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "atomic cocktail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atop *(adverb)*

On, to, or at the top.

- *Place "atop" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "atop" in the final chapter.*

---

attic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Attica or its inhabitants or to the dialect spoken in Athens in classical times.

- *Attic Greek.*
- *A "attic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

attracts *(verb)*

Exert a force on (a body) causing it to approach or prevent it from moving away.

- *The gravitational pull of a planet attracts other bodies.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "attracts" in real sentences.*

---

australians *(noun)*

The Austronesian languages spoken by Australian aborigines.

- *The article explained what "australians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australians" to mean the austronesian languages spoken by australian....*

---

autobiography *(noun)*

A biography of yourself.

- *Understanding "autobiography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autobiography."*

---

automatic choke *(noun)*

A choke that automatically controls the flow of air to the carburetor.

- *The article explained what "automatic choke" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "automatic choke" to mean a choke that automatically controls the flow of air....*

---

auxiliary pump *(noun)*

A supplementary pump available if needed.

- *Understanding “auxiliary pump” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “auxiliary pump.”*

---

av *(noun)*

The eleventh month of the civil year; the fifth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in July and August).

- *They discussed “av” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “av” means with a simple example.*

---

await *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “await” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “await” when talking about this idea.*

---

barn owl *(noun)*

Mottled buff and white owl often inhabiting barns and other structures; important in rodent control.

- *The article explained what “barn owl” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “barn owl” to mean mottled buff and white owl often inhabiting barns....*

---

barn swallow *(noun)*

Common swallow of North America and Europe that nests in barns etc.

- *He looked up “barn swallow” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “barn swallow.”*

---

bastards *(noun)*

The illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.

- *In class, the teacher used “bastards” to mean the illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.*
- *He looked up “bastards” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bell ringing *(noun)*

The sound of someone playing a set of bells.

- *The article explained what “bell ringing” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bell ringing.”*

---

bikini pants *(noun)*

Small and tight-fitting underpants; worn by women.

- *In class, the teacher used “bikini pants” to mean small and tight-fitting underpants; worn by women.*
- *He looked up “bikini pants” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue nile *(noun)*

A headstream of the Nile; joins the White Nile at Khartoum to form the Nile.

- *He looked up “blue nile” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue nile.”*

---

bone-headed dinosaur *(noun)*

Bipedal herbivorous dinosaurs with bony crowns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bone-headed dinosaur.”*
- *They discussed “bone-headed dinosaur” during the group presentation.*

---

bone-idle *(adjective)*

Constitutionally lazy or idle.

- *The speaker chose “bone-idle” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bone-idle” when it is constitutionally lazy or idle.*

---

bothering *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *She tried to use “bothering” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “bothering” until he saw an example.*

broadcaster *(noun)*

A mechanical device for scattering something (seed or fertilizer or sand etc.) in all directions.

- *He looked up "broadcaster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broadcaster" to mean a mechanical device for scattering something (seed....*

buddhism *(noun)*

A religion represented by the many groups (especially in Asia) that profess various forms of the Buddhist doctrine and that venerate Buddha.

- *Understanding "buddhism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "buddhism" means with a simple example.*

buds *(noun)*

A swelling on a plant stem consisting of overlapping immature leaves or petals.

- *He looked up "buds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buds."*

bush willow *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of the Transvaal having spikes of yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "bush willow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bush willow."*

cache *(noun)*

A hidden storage space (for money or provisions or weapons).

- *Understanding "cache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cache" to mean a hidden storage space (for money or provisions or....*

cardiac rhythm *(noun)*

The rhythm of a beating heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiac rhythm."*
- *Understanding "cardiac rhythm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carpenter bee *(noun)*

Large solitary bee that lays eggs in tunnels bored into wood or plant stems.

- *In class, the teacher used "carpenter bee" to mean large solitary bee that lays eggs in tunnels bored....*
- *The article explained what "carpenter bee" means with a simple example.*

carriage bolt *(noun)*

A roundheaded bolt for timber; threaded along part of the shank; inserted into holes already drilled.

- *They discussed "carriage bolt" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carriage bolt" means with a simple example.*

carrots *(noun)*

Orange root; important source of carotene.

- *He looked up "carrots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carrots" during the group presentation.*

cds *(noun)*

A debt instrument issued by a bank; usually pays interest.

- *Understanding "cds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cds" because he had never seen it before.*

certified public accountant *(noun)*

An accountant who has passed certain examinations and met all other statutory and licensing requirements of a United States state to be certified by that state.

- *In class, the teacher used "certified public accountant" to mean an accountant who has passed certain examinations....*
- *They discussed "certified public accountant" during the group presentation.*

checkout line *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting to pay for purchases.

- *Understanding "checkout line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "checkout line" to mean a queue of people waiting to pay for purchases.*

---

chew the fat *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *The men were sitting in the cafe and shooting the breeze.*
- *Can you use "chew the fat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

chewing *(noun)*

Biting and grinding food in your mouth so it becomes soft enough to swallow.

- *The article explained what "chewing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chewing" to mean biting and grinding food in your mouth so it....*

---

chewing out *(noun)*

A severe scolding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chewing out."*
- *The article explained what "chewing out" means with a simple example.*

---

chili sauce *(noun)*

Tomatoes and onions and peppers (sweet or hot) simmered with vinegar and sugar and various seasonings.

- *Understanding "chili sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chili sauce" during the group presentation.*

---

circle of willis *(noun)*

A ring of arteries at the base of the brain.

- *The article explained what "circle of willis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "circle of willis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coherent *(adjective)*

Marked by an orderly, logical, and aesthetically consistent relation of parts.

- *A coherent argument.*
- *Students compared "coherent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

colored audition *(noun)*

A form of chromesthesia in which experiences of color accompany auditory stimuli.

- *They discussed "colored audition" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "colored audition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comfy *(adjective)*

Providing or experiencing physical well-being or relief ('comfy' is informal).

- *Feeling comfy now?*
- *Would you call this situation "comfy"? Explain why.*

---

comrades *(noun)*

A friend who is frequently in the company of another.

- *Comrades in arms.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comrades" to mean a friend who is frequently in the company of another.*

---

conceded *(verb)*

Give over; surrender or relinquish to the physical control of another.

- *The candidate conceded after enough votes had come in to show that he would lose.*
- *He did not know how to use "conceded" until he saw an example.*

---

condo *(noun)*

One of the dwelling units in a condominium.

- *The article explained what "condo" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "condo" to mean one of the dwelling units in a condominium.*

---

confederate soldier *(noun)*

A soldier in the Army of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "confederate soldier" to mean a soldier in the army of the confederacy during the....*
- *They discussed "confederate soldier" during the group presentation.*

---

conflicting *(adjective)*

In disagreement; ; - John Morley.

- *Conflicting opinions.*
- *Students compared "conflicting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

congo snake *(noun)*

Aquatic eel-shaped salamander having two pairs of very small feet; of still muddy waters in the southern United States.

- *He looked up "congo snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "congo snake" during the group presentation.*

---

conrad *(noun)*

English novelist (born in Poland) noted for sea stories and for his narrative technique (1857-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conrad."*
- *Understanding "conrad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

consulted *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *He did not know how to use "consulted" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "consulted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cosmic background radiation *(noun)*

(cosmology) the cooled remnant of the hot big bang that fills the entire universe and can be observed today with an average temperature of about 2.725 kelvin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosmic background radiation."*
- *He looked up "cosmic background radiation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

criticize *(verb)*

Find fault with; express criticism of; point out real or perceived flaws.

- *The paper criticized the new movie.*
- *Those who criticize others often are not perfect, either.*

---

crooked *(adjective)*

Having or marked by bends or angles; not straight or aligned.

- *Crooked country roads.*
- *Crooked teeth.*

---

crown jewel *(noun)*

The most desirable assets of a corporation.

- *Their crown jewels figured prominently in the takeover attempt.*
- *He looked up "crown jewel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crystal detector *(noun)*

A detector consisting of a fine wire in contact with a galena crystal; acts as a rectifier.

- *He looked up "crystal detector" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crystal detector."*

---

cultivation *(noun)*

The process of fostering the growth of something.

- *The cultivation of bees for honey.*
- *Her cultivation was remarkable.*

---

cyrus the elder *(noun)*

King of Persia and founder of the Persian Empire (circa 600-529 BC).

- *They discussed "cyrus the elder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cyrus the elder" means with a simple example.*

---

dads *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *He looked up "dads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dads" to mean an informal term for a father; probably derived....*

---

decreases *(noun)*

A process of becoming smaller or shorter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decreases."*
- *He looked up "decreases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deer tick *(noun)*

A northeastern tick now recognized as same species as Ixodes scapularis.

- *They discussed "deer tick" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deer tick" means with a simple example.*

---

dicks *(noun)*

Someone who is a detective.

- *He looked up "dicks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dicks" during the group presentation.*

---

dime bag *(noun)*

Street name for a packet of illegal drugs that is sold for ten dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dime bag."*
- *He looked up "dime bag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ding *(noun)*

An impression in a surface (as made by a blow).

- *He looked up "ding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ding."*

---

disciples of christ *(noun)*

A Protestant church that accepts the Bible as the only source of true Christian faith and practices baptism by immersion.

- *In class, the teacher used "disciples of christ" to mean a protestant church that accepts the bible as the....*
- *Understanding "disciples of christ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discontinued *(adjective)*

Stopped permanently or temporarily.

- *Discontinued models.*
- *A discontinued magazine.*

---

displacement *(noun)*

To move something from its natural environment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "displacement."*
- *He looked up "displacement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disrespect *(noun)*

A manner that is generally disrespectful and contemptuous.

- *He looked up "disrespect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disrespect."*

---

distorted *(adjective)*

So badly formed or out of shape as to be ugly.

- *His poor distorted limbs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "distorted" when it is so badly formed or out of shape as to be ugly.*

distributor housing *(noun)*

The housing that supports the distributor cam.

- *He looked up "distributor housing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distributor housing."*

divers *(adjective)*

Many and different.

- *Tourist offices of divers nationalities.*
- *A person of diverse talents.*

dividing *(verb)*

Force, take, or pull apart.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dividing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dividing" when talking about this idea.*

dolphin kick *(noun)*

A swimming kick; an up and down kick of the feet together.

- *In class, the teacher used "dolphin kick" to mean a swimming kick; an up and down kick of the feet....*
- *Understanding "dolphin kick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

downloads *(verb)*

Transfer a file or program from a central computer to a smaller computer or to a computer at a remote location.

- *He did not know how to use "downloads" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "downloads" and when to wait.*

drastic *(adjective)*

Forceful and extreme and rigorous.

- *Drastic measures.*
- *Would you call this situation "drastic"? Explain why.*

dry pint *(noun)*

A United States dry unit equal to 0.5 quart or 33.6 cubic inches.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry pint" to mean a united states dry unit equal to 0.5 quart or 33.6....*
- *Understanding "dry pint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

durable goods *(noun)*

Consumer goods that are not destroyed by use.

- *They discussed "durable goods" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "durable goods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dutch east indies *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Asia on an archipelago including more than 13,000 islands; achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1945; the principal oil producer in the Far East and Pacific regions.

- *The article explained what "dutch east indies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dutch east indies" during the group presentation.*

edible *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edible."*
- *He looked up "edible" because he had never seen it before.*

edmund i *(noun)*

King of the English who succeeded Athelstan; he drove out the Danes and made peace with Scotland (921-946).

- *In class, the teacher used "edmund i" to mean king of the english who succeeded athelstan; he....*
- *The article explained what "edmund i" means with a simple example.*

emerson *(noun)*

United States writer and leading exponent of transcendentalism (1803-1882).

- *They discussed "emerson" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "emerson" because he had never seen it before.*

endorse *(verb)*

Give support or one's approval to.

- *Endorse a new project.*
- *Endorse cheques.*

enhancement *(noun)*

An improvement that makes something more agreeable.

- *In class, the teacher used "enhancement" to mean an improvement that makes something more agreeable.*
- *They discussed "enhancement" during the group presentation.*

european lobster *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than American lobsters.

- *Understanding "european lobster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "european lobster" means with a simple example.*

evenings *(noun)*

The early part of night (from dinner until bedtime) spent in a special way.

- *They discussed "evenings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evenings" to mean the early part of night (from dinner until bedtime)....*

fax *(verb)*

Send something via a facsimile machine.

- *Can you fax me the report right away?*
- *Can you use "fax" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fiat *(noun)*

A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by a court or judge).

- *In class, the teacher used "fiat" to mean a legally binding command or decision entered on....*
- *Understanding "fiat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fiat money *(noun)*

Money that the government declares to be legal tender although it cannot be converted into standard specie.

- *Understanding "fiat money" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fiat money" because he had never seen it before.*

finger alphabet *(noun)*

An alphabet used by the deaf; letters are represented by finger positions.

- *In class, the teacher used "finger alphabet" to mean an alphabet used by the deaf; letters are....*
- *Understanding "finger alphabet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

firefighters *(noun)*

A member of a fire department who tries to extinguish fires.

- *He looked up "firefighters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firefighters" to mean a member of a fire department who tries to....*

flare star *(noun)*

A red dwarf star in which luminosity can change several magnitudes in a few minutes.

- *In class, the teacher used "flare star" to mean a red dwarf star in which luminosity can change....*
- *The article explained what "flare star" means with a simple example.*

flick *(noun)*

A light sharp contact (usually with something flexible).

- *He gave it a flick with his finger.*
- *He felt the flick of a whip.*

---

flint corn *(noun)*

Corn having kernels with a hard outer layer enclosing the soft endosperm.

- *They discussed "flint corn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flint corn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fowler *(noun)*

English lexicographer who wrote a well-known book on English usage (1858-1933).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fowler."*
- *He looked up "fowler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

from pillar to post *(adverb)*

From one place or situation to another.

- *We were driven from pillar to post.*
- *Using "from pillar to post" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

frozen metaphor *(noun)*

A metaphor that has occurred so often that it has become a new meaning of the expression (e.g., 'he is a snake' may once have been a metaphor but after years of use it has died and become a new sense of the word 'snake').

- *Understanding "frozen metaphor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frozen metaphor."*

---

funky *(adjective)*

Stylish and modern in an unconventional way.

- *She likes funky clothes.*
- *We did it all in black and white in a very funky sixties style.*

---

gag *(noun)*

A humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke laughter.

- *He knows a million gags.*
- *The article explained what "gag" means with a simple example.*

---

game warden *(noun)*

A person employed to take care of game and wildlife.

- *The article explained what "game warden" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "game warden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gamma acid *(noun)*

A crystalline acid used to make azo dyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "gamma acid" to mean a crystalline acid used to make azo dyes.*
- *They discussed "gamma acid" during the group presentation.*

---

gasoline gauge *(noun)*

Gauge that indicates the amount of gasoline left in the gasoline tank of a vehicle.

- *They discussed "gasoline gauge" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasoline gauge" to mean gauge that indicates the amount of gasoline left in....*

---

gee *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force exerted by gravity; used to indicate the force to which a body is subjected when it is accelerated.

- *They discussed "gee" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gee" means with a simple example.*

---

geological horizon *(noun)*

A layer of rock with a particular composition (especially of fossils); for dating the stratum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geological horizon."*

- *He looked up “geological horizon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gigantic *(adjective)*

So exceedingly large or extensive as to suggest a giant or mammoth.

- *A gigantic redwood.*
- *Gigantic disappointment.*

---

gill *(noun)*

A United States liquid unit equal to 4 fluid ounces.

- *He looked up “gill” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gill” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golden mole *(noun)*

Mole of southern Africa having iridescent guard hairs mixed with the underfur.

- *Understanding “golden mole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “golden mole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gray-haired *(adjective)*

Showing characteristics of age, especially having grey or white hair; -Coleridge.

- *The speaker chose “gray-haired” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “gray-haired” when it is showing characteristics of age, especially having....*

---

greater prairie chicken *(noun)*

The most common variety of prairie chicken.

- *The article explained what “greater prairie chicken” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “greater prairie chicken” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grey-haired *(adjective)*

Showing characteristics of age, especially having grey or white hair; -Coleridge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “grey-haired.”*
- *Students compared “grey-haired” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

grind to a halt *(verb)*

Be unable to move further.

- *In everyday English, people use “grind to a halt” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “grind to a halt” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

groom *(noun)*

A man participant in his own marriage ceremony.

- *Understanding “groom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “groom” means with a simple example.*

---

groom-to-be *(noun)*

A man who is engaged to be married.

- *Understanding “groom-to-be” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “groom-to-be” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ground swell *(noun)*

An obvious change of public opinion or political sentiment that occurs without leadership or overt expression.

- *There was a ground swell of antiwar sentiment.*
- *Understanding “ground swell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guitarist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the guitar.

- *He looked up “guitarist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “guitarist.”*

---

hairy finger grass *(noun)*

A European forage grass grown for hay; a naturalized weed in United States.

- *Understanding "hairy finger grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hairy finger grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halftime *(noun)*

An intermission between the first and second half of a game.

- *Understanding "halftime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "halftime" during the group presentation.*

---

hash *(noun)*

Chopped meat mixed with potatoes and browned.

- *In class, the teacher used "hash" to mean chopped meat mixed with potatoes and browned.*
- *Understanding "hash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hash house *(noun)*

An inexpensive restaurant.

- *He looked up "hash house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hash house."*

---

hash out *(verb)*

Speak with others about (something); talk (something) over in detail; have a discussion.

- *The coach explained when to use "hash out" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "hash out" until he saw an example.*

---

hash over *(verb)*

Go back over.

- *She tried to use "hash over" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hash over" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

head restraint *(noun)*

A cushion attached to the top of the back of an automobile's seat to prevent whiplash.

- *In class, the teacher used "head restraint" to mean a cushion attached to the top of the back of an....*
- *He looked up "head restraint" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helena *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Montana; located in western Montana.

- *The article explained what "helena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helena" to mean capital of the state of montana; located in western....*

---

hogan *(noun)*

A Navajo lodge covered with earth; traditionally built with the entrance facing east.

- *The article explained what "hogan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hogan" during the group presentation.*

---

honours degree *(noun)*

A university degree with honors.

- *In class, the teacher used "honours degree" to mean a university degree with honors.*
- *The article explained what "honours degree" means with a simple example.*

---

ig *(noun)*

A class of proteins produced in lymph tissue in vertebrates and that function as antibodies in the immune response.

- *He looked up "ig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ig."*

---

ignition switch *(noun)*

Switch that operates a solenoid that closes a circuit to operate the starter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ignition switch."*
- *He looked up "ignition switch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

illustrates *(verb)*

Supply with illustrations.

- *Learners should practice how to use "illustrates" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "illustrates" and when to wait.*

---

inactive *(adjective)*

Lacking in energy or will; - George Meredith.

- *An inactive mine.*
- *Inactive accounts.*

---

infant mortality rate *(noun)*

The death rate during the first year of life.

- *They discussed "infant mortality rate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infant mortality rate."*

---

inputs *(noun)*

A statement that expresses a personal opinion or belief or adds information.

- *The article explained what "inputs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inputs" during the group presentation.*

---

inspect *(verb)*

Come to see in an official or professional capacity.

- *Please inspect your father's will carefully.*
- *She tried to use "inspect" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inspections *(noun)*

A formal or official examination.

- *They discussed "inspections" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inspections."*

---

inspectors *(noun)*

An investigator who observes carefully.

- *In class, the teacher used "inspectors" to mean an investigator who observes carefully.*
- *They discussed "inspectors" during the group presentation.*

---

instincts *(noun)*

Inborn pattern of behavior often responsive to specific stimuli.

- *Altruistic instincts in social animals.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instincts."*

---

interpretations *(noun)*

An explanation that results from interpreting something.

- *The edict was subject to many interpretations.*
- *They discussed "interpretations" during the group presentation.*

---

irving berlin *(noun)*

United States songwriter (born in Russia) who wrote more than 1500 songs and several musical comedies (1888-1989).

- *The article explained what "irving berlin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "irving berlin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

isaac newton *(noun)*

English mathematician and physicist; remembered for developing the calculus and for his law of gravitation and his three laws of motion (1642-1727).

- *In class, the teacher used "isaac newton" to mean english mathematician and physicist; remembered for....*
- *He looked up "isaac newton" because he had never seen it before.*

ivory nut *(noun)*

Nutlike seed of a South American palm; the hard white shell takes a high polish and is used for e.g. buttons.

- *Understanding "ivory nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ivory nut" because he had never seen it before.*

james henry leigh hunt *(noun)*

British writer who defended the Romanticism of Keats and Shelley (1784-1859).

- *In class, the teacher used "james henry leigh hunt" to mean british writer who defended the romanticism of....*
- *He looked up "james henry leigh hunt" because he had never seen it before.*

joseph stalin *(noun)*

Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph stalin" to mean russian leader who succeeded lenin as head of the....*
- *He looked up "joseph stalin" because he had never seen it before.*

junior varsity *(noun)*

A college or university team that competes at a level below the varsity team.

- *They discussed "junior varsity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "junior varsity" because he had never seen it before.*

knots *(noun)*

A hard cross-grained round piece of wood in a board where a branch emerged.

- *Their muscles stood out in knots.*
- *His stomach was in knots.*

ko punch *(noun)*

A hard punch that renders the opponent unable to continue boxing.

- *In class, the teacher used "ko punch" to mean a hard punch that renders the opponent unable to....*
- *He looked up "ko punch" because he had never seen it before.*

latin alphabet *(noun)*

The alphabet evolved by the ancient Romans which serves for writing most of the languages of western Europe.

- *The article explained what "latin alphabet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latin alphabet" to mean the alphabet evolved by the ancient romans which....*

laurel *(noun)*

Any of various aromatic trees of the laurel family.

- *The article explained what "laurel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "laurel" during the group presentation.*

laurel family *(noun)*

A family of Lauraceae.

- *They discussed "laurel family" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laurel family."*

law of averages *(noun)*

A law affirming that in the long run probabilities will determine performance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of averages."*
- *The article explained what "law of averages" means with a simple example.*

law of multiple proportions *(noun)*

(chemistry) law stating that when two elements can combine to form more than one compound the amounts of one of them that combines with a fixed amount of the other will exhibit a simple multiple relation.

- *He looked up "law of multiple proportions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of multiple proportions."*

lawsuits *(noun)*

A comprehensive term for any proceeding in a court of law whereby an individual seeks a legal remedy.

- *He looked up "lawsuits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawsuits" to mean a comprehensive term for any proceeding in a court....*

---

leaf insect *(noun)*

Tropical insect having a flattened leaflike body; common in southern Asia and the East Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "leaf insect" to mean tropical insect having a flattened leaflike body;....*
- *The article explained what "leaf insect" means with a simple example.*

---

leftist *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the political left.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leftist."*
- *He looked up "leftist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

legitimacy *(noun)*

Lawfulness by virtue of being authorized or in accordance with law.

- *Understanding "legitimacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "legitimacy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

linguistic string *(noun)*

A linear sequence of words as spoken or written.

- *Understanding "linguistic string" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "linguistic string" means with a simple example.*

---

lizard *(noun)*

A man who idles about in the lounges of hotels and bars in search of women who would support him.

- *He looked up "lizard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

lobster plant *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lobster plant" to mean tropical american plant having poisonous milk and....*
- *They discussed "lobster plant" during the group presentation.*

---

love lyric *(noun)*

The lyric of a love song.

- *The article explained what "love lyric" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "love lyric."*

---

lyric *(noun)*

The text of a popular song or musical-comedy number.

- *His compositions always started with the lyrics.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyric."*

---

malaysian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit is Malaysia.

- *He looked up "malaysian monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaysian monetary unit."*

---

manila bean *(noun)*

A tuberous twining annual vine bearing clusters of purplish flowers and pods with four jagged wings; Old World tropics.

- *Understanding "manila bean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manila bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

masked ball *(noun)*

A ball at which guests wear costumes and masks.

- *He looked up "masked ball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "masked ball" to mean a ball at which guests wear costumes and masks.*

---

maximize *(verb)*

Make as big or large as possible.

- *Maximize your profits!*
- *He maximized his role.*

---

midway islands *(noun)*

An atoll in the Hawaiian Islands some 1300 miles to the northwest of Honolulu; site of an important United States naval base.

- *They discussed "midway islands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midway islands" to mean an atoll in the hawaiian islands some 1300 miles to....*

---

monroe doctrine *(noun)*

An American foreign policy opposing interference in the western hemisphere from outside powers.

- *Understanding "monroe doctrine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monroe doctrine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morally *(adverb)*

With respect to moral principles.

- *Morally unjustified.*
- *He acted morally under the circumstances.*

---

mushroom *(noun)*

A large cloud of rubble and dust shaped like a mushroom and rising into the sky after an explosion (especially of a nuclear bomb).

- *Understanding "mushroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mushroom" to mean a large cloud of rubble and dust shaped like a....*

---

mutually exclusive *(adjective)*

Unable to be both true at the same time.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mutually exclusive."*
- *A "mutually exclusive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

naples *(noun)*

A port and tourist center in southwestern Italy; capital of the Campania region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naples."*
- *He looked up "naples" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nerve pathway *(noun)*

A bundle of myelinated nerve fibers following a path through the brain.

- *He looked up "nerve pathway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nerve pathway" to mean a bundle of myelinated nerve fibers following a....*

---

new england boiled dinner *(noun)*

Corned beef simmered with onions and cabbage and usually other vegetables.

- *In class, the teacher used "new england boiled dinner" to mean corned beef simmered with onions and cabbage and....*
- *They discussed "new england boiled dinner" during the group presentation.*

---

night lizard *(noun)*

Small secretive nocturnal lizard of southwestern North America and Cuba; bear live young.

- *He looked up "night lizard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "night lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

nitrogen-bearing *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing nitrogen.

- *A "nitrogen-bearing" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nitrogen-bearing" when it is of or relating to or containing nitrogen.*

noel *(noun)*

Period extending from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6.

- *He looked up "noel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noel."*

norfolk island pine *(noun)*

Evergreen of Australia and Norfolk Island in the South Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "norfolk island pine" to mean evergreen of australia and norfolk island in the....*
- *Understanding "norfolk island pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

northeastern united states *(noun)*

The northeastern region of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "northeastern united states" to mean the northeastern region of the united states.*
- *He looked up "northeastern united states" because he had never seen it before.*

novelty shop *(noun)*

A shop that sells miscellaneous articles appropriate as gifts.

- *They discussed "novelty shop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "novelty shop."*

numerical analysis *(noun)*

(mathematics) the branch of mathematics that studies algorithms for approximating solutions to problems in the infinitesimal calculus.

- *In class, the teacher used "numerical analysis" to mean (mathematics) the branch of mathematics that....*
- *Understanding "numerical analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

occupying *(verb)*

March aggressively into another's territory by military force for the purposes of conquest and occupation.

- *He did not know how to use "occupying" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "occupying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

organizers *(noun)*

A person who brings order and organization to an enterprise.

- *In class, the teacher used "organizers" to mean a person who brings order and organization to an....*
- *He looked up "organizers" because he had never seen it before.*

owens *(noun)*

United States athlete and Black American whose success in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin outraged Hitler (1913-1980).

- *He looked up "owens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "owens" during the group presentation.*

paradox *(noun)*

(logic) a statement that contradicts itself.

- *'I always lie' is a paradox because if it is true it must be false.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paradox."*

peacefully *(adverb)*

In a peaceful manner.

- *The hen settled herself on the nest most peacefully.*
- *Place "peacefully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

peach-colored *(adjective)*

Having the color of a ripe peach.

- *It is useful to describe something as "peach-colored" when it is having the color of a ripe peach.*
- *Students compared "peach-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pedal point *(noun)*

A sustained bass note.

- *In class, the teacher used "pedal point" to mean a sustained bass note.*
- *The article explained what "pedal point" means with a simple example.*

---

penis envy *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) a female's presumed envy of the male's penis; said to explain femininity.

- *They discussed "penis envy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "penis envy" means with a simple example.*

---

periodic *(adjective)*

Happening or recurring at regular intervals.

- *The periodic appearance of the seventeen-year locust.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "periodic."*

---

physical anthropology *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology dealing with the genesis and variation of human beings.

- *The article explained what "physical anthropology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physical anthropology" to mean the branch of anthropology dealing with the genesis....*

---

picnic ham *(noun)*

Shoulder of a hog usually smoked.

- *In class, the teacher used "picnic ham" to mean shoulder of a hog usually smoked.*
- *He looked up "picnic ham" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plead *(verb)*

Offer as an excuse or plea.

- *She was pleading insanity.*
- *I pleaded with him to stop.*

---

podium *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

- *In class, the teacher used "podium" to mean a platform raised above the surrounding level to....*
- *The article explained what "podium" means with a simple example.*

---

poetic license *(noun)*

License used by a writer or artist to heighten the effect of their work.

- *They discussed "poetic license" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poetic license" means with a simple example.*

---

point mutation *(noun)*

(genetics) a mutation due to an intramolecular reorganization of a gene.

- *The article explained what "point mutation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "point mutation."*

---

pointed-leaf maple *(noun)*

Small shrubby Japanese plant with leaves having 5 to 7 acuminate lobes; yellow in autumn.

- *The article explained what "pointed-leaf maple" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointed-leaf maple."*

---

port-wine stain *(noun)*

A flat birthmark varying from pink to purple.

- *Understanding "port-wine stain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "port-wine stain" means with a simple example.*

---

portray *(verb)*

Represent abstractly, for example in a painting, drawing, or sculpture.

- *The father is portrayed as a good-looking man in this painting.*

- *The book portrays the actor as a selfish person.*

---

potato peel *(noun)*

Crisp fried potato peeling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato peel."*
- *The article explained what "potato peel" means with a simple example.*

---

practitioner *(noun)*

Someone who practices a learned profession.

- *He looked up "practitioner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "practitioner."*

---

princess feather *(noun)*

Annual with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping spikes of crimson flowers; southeastern Asia and Australia; naturalized in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "princess feather" to mean annual with broadly ovate leaves and slender....*
- *They discussed "princess feather" during the group presentation.*

---

progressed *(verb)*

Move forward, also in the metaphorical sense.

- *He progressed well in school.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "progressed" in real sentences.*

---

prone float *(noun)*

A floating position with the face down and arms stretched forward.

- *He looked up "prone float" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prone float" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychic phenomenon *(noun)*

Phenomena that appear to contradict physical laws and suggest the possibility of causation by mental processes.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychic phenomenon" to mean phenomena that appear to contradict physical laws....*
- *The article explained what "psychic phenomenon" means with a simple example.*

---

puck *(noun)*

A mischievous sprite of English folklore.

- *The article explained what "puck" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "puck" during the group presentation.*

---

quantitative relation *(noun)*

A relation between magnitudes.

- *The article explained what "quantitative relation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quantitative relation" during the group presentation.*

---

queer duck *(noun)*

Someone regarded as eccentric or crazy and standing out from a group.

- *They discussed "queer duck" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "queer duck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

query language *(noun)*

A source language consisting of procedural operators that invoke functions to be executed.

- *In class, the teacher used "query language" to mean a source language consisting of procedural....*
- *The article explained what "query language" means with a simple example.*

---

railroad vine *(noun)*

A prostrate perennial of coastal sand dunes Florida to Texas.

- *He looked up "railroad vine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "railroad vine" to mean a prostrate perennial of coastal sand dunes florida....*

---

ratios *(noun)*

The relation between things (or parts of things) with respect to their comparative quantity, magnitude, or degree.

- *He looked up “ratios” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ratios.”*

---

reconsider *(verb)*

Consider again; give new consideration to; usually with a view to changing.

- *Won’t you reconsider your decision?*
- *She tried to use “reconsider” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

recycling bin *(noun)*

A bin for depositing things to be recycled.

- *The article explained what “recycling bin” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “recycling bin” during the group presentation.*

---

redskins *(noun)*

(slang) offensive term for Native Americans.

- *The article explained what “redskins” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “redskins.”*

---

reductions *(noun)*

The act of decreasing or reducing something.

- *Understanding “reductions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “reductions” means with a simple example.*

---

refrain *(noun)*

The part of a song where a soloist is joined by a group of singers.

- *They discussed “refrain” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “refrain” to mean the part of a song where a soloist is joined by a....*

---

replaces *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Can you use “replaces” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “replaces” when talking about this idea.*

---

reproduce *(verb)*

Recreate a sound, image, idea, mood, atmosphere, etc.

- *This DVD player reproduces the sound of the piano very well.*
- *He reproduced the feeling of sadness in the portrait.*

---

researching *(verb)*

Attempt to find out in a systematically and scientific manner.

- *He did not know how to use “researching” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “researching” in real sentences.*

---

restraint of trade *(noun)*

Any act that tends to prevent free competition in business.

- *They discussed “restraint of trade” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “restraint of trade” to mean any act that tends to prevent free competition in....*

---

rhythm and blues musician *(noun)*

A performer (and sometimes composer) of rhythm and blues music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhythm and blues musician.”*
- *The article explained what “rhythm and blues musician” means with a simple example.*

---

rigged *(adjective)*

Fitted or equipped with necessary rigging (sails and shrouds and stays etc).

- *Would you call this situation "rigged"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rigged."*

---

rite *(noun)*

An established ceremony prescribed by a religion.

- *The rite of baptism.*
- *He looked up "rite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock lobster *(noun)*

Large edible marine crustacean having a spiny carapace but lacking the large pincers of true lobsters.

- *Understanding "rock lobster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock lobster."*

---

ronald reagan *(noun)*

40th President of the United States (1911-2004).

- *He looked up "ronald reagan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ronald reagan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rough-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair that feels rough.

- *The speaker chose "rough-haired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "rough-haired" approach may work better in this case.*

---

rum *(noun)*

A card game based on collecting sets and sequences; the winner is the first to meld all their cards.

- *He looked up "rum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rum."*

---

running stitch *(noun)*

Small, even, hand stitches run in and out.

- *He looked up "running stitch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "running stitch" during the group presentation.*

---

safari *(noun)*

An overland journey by hunters (especially in Africa).

- *In class, the teacher used "safari" to mean an overland journey by hunters (especially in africa).*
- *Understanding "safari" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

santa sophia *(noun)*

A 6th century masterpiece of Byzantine architecture in Istanbul; built as a Christian church, converted to a mosque in 1453, and made into a museum in the middle of the 20th century.

- *They discussed "santa sophia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "santa sophia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scaling *(noun)*

The act of arranging in a graduated series.

- *They discussed "scaling" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scaling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarlet cup *(noun)*

A discomycete that is a harbinger of spring; the fruiting body is thin and tough and saucer-shaped (about the size of quarter to a half dollar) with a deep bright red upper surface and a whitish exterior.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarlet cup" to mean a discomycete that is a harbinger of spring; the....*
- *Understanding "scarlet cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scorer *(noun)*

A player who makes a score in a game or contest.

- *In class, the teacher used "scorer" to mean a player who makes a score in a game or contest.*
- *The article explained what "scorer" means with a simple example.*

scottish reel *(noun)*

A lively dance of Scottish Highlanders; marked by circular moves and gliding steps.

- *They discussed "scottish reel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scottish reel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seal limbs *(noun)*

An abnormality of development in which the upper part of an arm or leg is missing so the hands or feet are attached to the body like stumps; rare condition that results from taking thalidomide during pregnancy.

- *He looked up "seal limbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seal limbs."*

seasonal adjustment *(noun)*

A statistical adjustment made to accommodate predictable fluctuations as a function of the season of the year.

- *Seasonal adjustments for housing starts must be made in mid-winter.*
- *They discussed "seasonal adjustment" during the group presentation.*

seizure-alert dog *(noun)*

A dog that can alert or assist people with seizure disorders.

- *He looked up "seizure-alert dog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seizure-alert dog" to mean a dog that can alert or assist people with seizure....*

self-restraint *(noun)*

Exhibiting restraint imposed on the self.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "self-restraint."*
- *They discussed "self-restraint" during the group presentation.*

sewer line *(noun)*

A main in a sewage system.

- *He looked up "sewer line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sewer line" during the group presentation.*

sewer main *(noun)*

A main in a sewage system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sewer main."*
- *He looked up "sewer main" because he had never seen it before.*

sewer system *(noun)*

Facility consisting of a system of sewers for carrying off liquid and solid sewage.

- *They discussed "sewer system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sewer system."*

sewer water *(noun)*

Water mixed with waste matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sewer water."*
- *They discussed "sewer water" during the group presentation.*

sex kitten *(noun)*

A young woman who is thought to have sex appeal.

- *The article explained what "sex kitten" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sex kitten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shareholder *(noun)*

Someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.

- *They discussed "shareholder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shareholder."*

single stitch *(verb)*

Make by single stitching.

- *In everyday English, people use “single stitch” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “single stitch” in real sentences.*

---

sis *(noun)*

A female person who has the same parents as another person.

- *My sister married a musician.*
- *They discussed “sis” during the group presentation.*

---

skeleton in the closet *(noun)*

A scandal that is kept secret.

- *There must be a skeleton somewhere in that family's closet.*
- *The article explained what “skeleton in the closet” means with a simple example.*

---

slams *(noun)*

An aggressive remark directed at a person like a missile and intended to have a telling effect.

- *He looked up “slams” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “slams” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slices *(noun)*

A serving that has been cut from a larger portion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “slices.”*
- *He looked up “slices” because he had never seen it before.*

---

snail mail *(noun)*

Any mail that is physically delivered by the postal service.

- *Email is much faster than snail mail.*
- *Understanding “snail mail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sneak thief *(noun)*

A thief who steals without using violence.

- *He looked up “sneak thief” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sneak thief.”*

---

snow mist *(noun)*

Small crystals of ice.

- *Understanding “snow mist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “snow mist” during the group presentation.*

---

snow-capped *(adjective)*

(of mountains) capped with a covering of snow.

- *A “snow-capped” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “snow-capped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

soft-shell crab *(noun)*

Freshly molted crab with new shell still tender and flexible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soft-shell crab.”*
- *He looked up “soft-shell crab” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sonny boy *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *They discussed “sonny boy” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sonny boy.”*

---

sour dock *(noun)*

European sorrel with large slightly acidic sagittate leaves grown throughout north temperate zone for salad and spring greens.

- *In class, the teacher used “sour dock” to mean european sorrel with large slightly acidic....*

- *The article explained what "sour dock" means with a simple example.*

---

southwestern united states *(noun)*

The southwestern region of the United States generally including New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Nevada, California, and sometimes Utah and Colorado.

- *In class, the teacher used "southwestern united states" to mean the southwestern region of the united states....*
- *He looked up "southwestern united states" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sovereign immunity *(noun)*

An exemption that precludes bringing a suit against the sovereign government without the government's consent.

- *The doctrine of sovereign immunity originated with the maxim that the king can do no wrong.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sovereign immunity" to mean an exemption that precludes bringing a suit against....*

---

soy *(noun)*

A source of oil; used for forage and soil improvement and as food.

- *They discussed "soy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "soy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spaghetti western *(noun)*

A low-budget Western movie produced by a European (especially an Italian) film company.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spaghetti western."*
- *The article explained what "spaghetti western" means with a simple example.*

---

speeding ticket *(noun)*

A ticket issued for driving above the speed limit.

- *They discussed "speeding ticket" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speeding ticket" to mean a ticket issued for driving above the speed limit.*

---

spencer tracy *(noun)*

United States film actor who appeared in many films with Katharine Hepburn (1900-1967).

- *They discussed "spencer tracy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spencer tracy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spilled *(verb)*

Cause or allow (a solid substance) to flow or run out or over.

- *The milk spilled across the floor.*
- *The wine spilled onto the table.*

---

spinal fusion *(noun)*

Correction of an unstable part of the spine by joining two or more vertebrae; usually done surgically but sometimes done by traction or immobilization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinal fusion."*
- *They discussed "spinal fusion" during the group presentation.*

---

spinning jenny *(noun)*

An early spinning machine with multiple spindles.

- *He looked up "spinning jenny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinning jenny."*

---

spun sugar *(noun)*

A candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled to a high temperature.

- *In class, the teacher used "spun sugar" to mean a candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled....*
- *He looked up "spun sugar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squash *(verb)*

To compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition.

- *Can you use "squash" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "squash" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stacked *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *The speaker chose "stacked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "stacked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stalin peak *(noun)*

The highest mountain peak in the Pamir Mountains; near the Chinese border in northeastern Tajikistan (24,590 feet high).

- *Understanding "stalin peak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stalin peak" to mean the highest mountain peak in the pamir mountains;....*

---

statewide *(adjective)*

Occurring or extending throughout a state.

- *The statewide recycling program.*
- *Students compared "statewide" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

stationary *(adjective)*

Not capable of being moved.

- *Stationary machinery.*
- *The car remained stationary with the engine running.*

---

statute of limitations *(noun)*

A statute prescribing the time period during which legal action can be taken.

- *Understanding "statute of limitations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "statute of limitations" during the group presentation.*

---

structural sociology *(noun)*

A sociological theory based on the premise that society comes before individuals.

- *They discussed "structural sociology" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "structural sociology."*

---

styled *(verb)*

Make consistent with certain rules of style.

- *They styled their nation 'The Confederate States'.*
- *Can you use "styled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

subdivision *(noun)*

A division of some larger or more complex organization.

- *They discussed "subdivision" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subdivision."*

---

succeeding *(adjective)*

(of elected officers) elected but not yet serving.

- *It is useful to describe something as "succeeding" when it is (of elected officers) elected but not yet serving.*
- *Would you call this situation "succeeding"? Explain why.*

---

sunderland *(noun)*

A port and industrial city in northeastern England.

- *He looked up "sunderland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunderland" to mean a port and industrial city in northeastern england.*

---

surrendered *(verb)*

Give up or agree to forgo to the power or possession of another.

- *The last Taleban fighters finally surrendered.*
- *He did not know how to use "surrendered" until he saw an example.*

---

swamp rabbit *(noun)*

A wood rabbit of southeastern United States swamps and lowlands.

- *In class, the teacher used “swamp rabbit” to mean a wood rabbit of southeastern united states swamps....*
- *He looked up “swamp rabbit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweet basil *(noun)*

Leaves of the common basil; used fresh or dried.

- *The article explained what “sweet basil” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sweet basil.”*

---

sword knot *(noun)*

An ornamental tassel on the hilt of a sword.

- *The article explained what “sword knot” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sword knot” during the group presentation.*

---

synthetic heroin *(noun)*

Synthetic narcotic drug similar to morphine but less habit-forming; used in narcotic detoxification and maintenance of heroin addiction.

- *Understanding “synthetic heroin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “synthetic heroin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tar *(noun)*

A man who serves as a sailor.

- *The article explained what “tar” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tar.”*

---

tariffs *(noun)*

A government tax on imports or exports.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tariffs.”*
- *Understanding “tariffs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temporal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the temples (the sides of the skull behind the orbit).

- *Temporal bone.*
- *Temporal processing.*

---

tenant farmer *(noun)*

A farmer who works land owned by someone else.

- *They discussed “tenant farmer” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tenant farmer.”*

---

thick-haired *(adjective)*

Having thick hair.

- *The speaker chose “thick-haired” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “thick-haired.”*

---

touch a chord *(verb)*

Evoke a reaction, response, or emotion.

- *This writer strikes a chord with young women.*
- *The storyteller touched a chord.*

---

tower mustard *(noun)*

Or genus Arabis: erect cress widely distributed throughout Europe.

- *They discussed “tower mustard” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tower mustard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tracker *(noun)*

Someone who tracks down game.

- *He looked up “tracker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tracker.”*

trans fatty acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid that has been produced by hydrogenating an unsaturated fatty acid (and so changing its shape); found in processed foods such as margarine and fried foods and puddings and commercially baked goods and partially hydrogenated vegetable oils.

- *The article explained what "trans fatty acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trans fatty acid" to mean a fatty acid that has been produced by....*

transparent gem *(noun)*

A gemstone having the property of transmitting light without serious diffusion.

- *They discussed "transparent gem" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "transparent gem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tuna oil *(noun)*

An oil obtained from tuna.

- *He looked up "tuna oil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tuna oil" during the group presentation.*

turbine *(noun)*

Rotary engine in which the kinetic energy of a moving fluid is converted into mechanical energy by causing a bladed rotor to rotate.

- *They discussed "turbine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turbine" because he had never seen it before.*

tyson *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who was world heavyweight champion (born in 1966).

- *The article explained what "tyson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tyson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unavailable *(adjective)*

Not available or accessible or at hand.

- *Fresh milk was unavailable during the emergency.*
- *His secretary said he was unavailable for comment.*

united methodist church *(noun)*

Union of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

- *They discussed "united methodist church" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "united methodist church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unlucky *(adjective)*

Marked by or promising bad fortune; ; ; ; - W.H.Prescott.

- *The unlucky prisoner was again put in irons.*
- *A "unlucky" approach may work better in this case.*

utilizing *(verb)*

Put into service; make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose.

- *Can you use "utilizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "utilizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

uv *(noun)*

Radiation lying in the ultraviolet range; wave lengths shorter than light but longer than X rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uv."*
- *He looked up "uv" because he had never seen it before.*

vegetable wax *(noun)*

A waxy substance obtained from plants (especially from the trunks of certain palms).

- *The article explained what "vegetable wax" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vegetable wax" to mean a waxy substance obtained from plants (especially....*

vietnamese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Vietnam.

- *He looked up "vietnamese monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vietnamese monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

violin bow *(noun)*

A bow used in playing the violin.

- *The article explained what "violin bow" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "violin bow."*

---

virginia reel *(noun)*

An American country dance which starts with the couples facing each other in two lines.

- *They discussed "virginia reel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "virginia reel" to mean an american country dance which starts with the....*

---

vision defect *(noun)*

Impairment of the sense of sight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vision defect."*
- *He looked up "vision defect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volunteered *(verb)*

Agree freely.

- *She volunteered to drive the old lady home.*
- *He volunteered the information.*

---

vomiting *(noun)*

The reflex act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vomiting."*
- *The article explained what "vomiting" means with a simple example.*

---

warden *(noun)*

The chief official in charge of a prison.

- *They discussed "warden" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "warden" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warp *(noun)*

A shape distorted by twisting or folding.

- *He looked up "warp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warp" to mean a shape distorted by twisting or folding.*

---

water-cooled *(adjective)*

Kept cool or designed to be kept cool by means of water especially circulating water.

- *A water-cooled engine.*
- *Students compared "water-cooled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

western blackberry *(noun)*

American blackberry with oblong black fruit.

- *They discussed "western blackberry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "western blackberry" means with a simple example.*

---

westminster abbey *(noun)*

A famous Gothic church of St. Peter in Westminster, London on the site of a former Benedictine monastery.

- *Westminster Abbey is the scene of the coronations of almost all English monarchs.*
- *Distinguished English subjects are buried in Westminster Abbey.*

---

wheeler dealer *(noun)*

A shrewd or unscrupulous person who knows how to circumvent difficulties.

- *The article explained what "wheeler dealer" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “wheeler dealer” to mean a shrewd or unscrupulous person who knows how to....*

whisky *(noun)*

A liquor made from fermented mash of grain.

- *They discussed “whisky” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “whisky” because he had never seen it before.*

white nile *(noun)*

A headstream of the Nile; joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum to form the Nile.

- *They discussed “white nile” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “white nile” because he had never seen it before.*

white supremacy *(noun)*

The prejudice that members of the white race are superior to members of other races.

- *Understanding “white supremacy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “white supremacy” during the group presentation.*

winding-sheet *(noun)*

Burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped.

- *Understanding “winding-sheet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “winding-sheet” because he had never seen it before.*

winters *(noun)*

The coldest season of the year; in the northern hemisphere it extends from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox.

- *In class, the teacher used “winters” to mean the coldest season of the year; in the northern....*
- *Understanding “winters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wire cutter *(noun)*

An edge tool used in cutting wire.

- *In class, the teacher used “wire cutter” to mean an edge tool used in cutting wire.*
- *The article explained what “wire cutter” means with a simple example.*

wire recorder *(noun)*

An early type of magnetic recorder using iron wire.

- *They discussed “wire recorder” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “wire recorder” means with a simple example.*

wire-haired *(adjective)*

(especially of dogs) having stiff wiry hair.

- *A wire-haired terrier.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “wire-haired.”*

womb *(noun)*

A hollow muscular organ in the pelvic cavity of females; contains the developing fetus.

- *They discussed “womb” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “womb” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yellow-tipped *(adjective)*

Of a flower tipped with yellow.

- *The speaker chose “yellow-tipped” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “yellow-tipped” when it is of a flower tipped with yellow.*

yogurt *(noun)*

A custard-like food made from curdled milk.

- *He looked up “yogurt” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yogurt” to mean a custard-like food made from curdled milk.*

abolished *(verb)*

Do away with.

- *Slavery was abolished in the mid-19th century in America and in Russia.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abolished" when talking about this idea.*

---

absorption factor *(noun)*

(physics) the property of a body that determines the fraction of the incident radiation or sound flux absorbed or absorbable by the body.

- *Understanding "absorption factor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absorption factor" to mean (physics) the property of a body that determines....*

---

abusing *(verb)*

Use wrongly or improperly or excessively.

- *Can you use "abusing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "abusing" and when to wait.*

---

accessory after the fact *(noun)*

A person who gives assistance or comfort to someone known to be a felon or known to be sought in connection with the commission of a felony.

- *They discussed "accessory after the fact" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accessory after the fact" to mean a person who gives assistance or comfort to someone....*

---

accessory before the fact *(noun)*

A person who procures or advises or commands the commission of a felony but who is not present at its perpetration.

- *In class, the teacher used "accessory before the fact" to mean a person who procures or advises or commands the....*
- *Understanding "accessory before the fact" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accessory during the fact *(noun)*

A person who witnesses a crime but does not try to prevent it.

- *He looked up "accessory during the fact" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "accessory during the fact" to mean a person who witnesses a crime but does not try to....*

---

aerial ladder truck *(noun)*

A fire engine carrying ladders.

- *They discussed "aerial ladder truck" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerial ladder truck."*

---

afghan monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "afghan monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in the islamic state of afghanistan.*
- *The article explained what "afghan monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

alaska cedar *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of the Pacific coast of North America often cultivated for ornament.

- *In class, the teacher used "alaska cedar" to mean tall evergreen of the pacific coast of north....*
- *The article explained what "alaska cedar" means with a simple example.*

---

alaska crab *(noun)*

Meat of large cold-water crab; mainly leg meat.

- *They discussed "alaska crab" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alaska crab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albert einstein *(noun)*

Physicist born in Germany who formulated the special theory of relativity and the general theory of relativity; Einstein also proposed that light consists of discrete quantized bundles of energy (later called photons) (1879-1955).

- *They discussed "albert einstein" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albert einstein."*

---

algeria *(noun)*

A republic in northwestern Africa on the Mediterranean Sea with a population that is predominantly Sunni Muslim; colonized by France in the 19th century but gained autonomy in the early 1960s.

- *They discussed "algeria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "algeria" means with a simple example.*

---

alpine *(adjective)*

Relating to the Alps and their inhabitants.

- *Alpine countries, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany.*
- *Alpine sports.*

---

ambient *(adjective)*

Completely enveloping.

- *The ambient air.*
- *Ambient sound.*

---

american laurel *(noun)*

A North American evergreen shrub having glossy leaves and white or rose-colored flowers.

- *The article explained what "american laurel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american laurel" to mean a north american evergreen shrub having glossy....*

---

aquatic *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of or being in water.

- *An aquatic environment.*
- *Boats are aquatic vehicles.*

---

argentine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Argentina or its people.

- *The speaker chose "argentine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "argentine."*

---

armored *(adjective)*

Used of animals; provided with protective covering.

- *Would you call this situation "armored"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "armored."*

---

as the crow flies *(adverb)*

By the shortest and most direct route.

- *It's 10 miles as the crow flies.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "as the crow flies" naturally.*

---

assert *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Women should assert themselves more!*
- *The letter asserts a free society.*

---

atheist *(adjective)*

Related to or characterized by or given to atheism.

- *Atheist leanings.*
- *Students compared "atheist" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

balances *(noun)*

A scale for weighing; depends on pull of gravity.

- *The article explained what "balances" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "balances" during the group presentation.*

---

barbecue *(noun)*

A rack to hold meat for cooking over hot charcoal usually out of doors.

- *The article explained what "barbecue" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "barbecue" during the group presentation.*

bathing cap *(noun)*

A tight-fitting cap that keeps hair dry while swimming.

- *They discussed "bathing cap" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bathing cap" to mean a tight-fitting cap that keeps hair dry while swimming.*

batting helmet *(noun)*

A helmet worn by the batter in baseball.

- *In class, the teacher used "batting helmet" to mean a helmet worn by the batter in baseball.*
- *The article explained what "batting helmet" means with a simple example.*

battle of bunker hill *(noun)*

The first important battle of the American War of Independence (1775) which was fought at Breed's Hill; the British defeated the colonial forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of bunker hill."*
- *The article explained what "battle of bunker hill" means with a simple example.*

beach erosion *(noun)*

The erosion of beaches.

- *Understanding "beach erosion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "beach erosion" means with a simple example.*

bee sting *(noun)*

A sting inflicted by a bee.

- *They discussed "bee sting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bee sting" because he had never seen it before.*

beforehand *(adverb)*

Ahead of time; in anticipation.

- *Should have made reservations beforehand.*
- *He answered "beforehand," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

bin laden *(noun)*

Arab terrorist who established al-Qaeda (born in 1957).

- *The article explained what "bin laden" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bin laden" to mean arab terrorist who established al-qaeda (born in 1957).*

bin liner *(noun)*

A plastic bag used to line a trash or garbage bin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bin liner."*
- *He looked up "bin liner" because he had never seen it before.*

bipolar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to manic depressive illness.

- *The bipolar distribution of certain species.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bipolar."*

black angus *(noun)*

Black hornless breed from Scotland.

- *The article explained what "black angus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "black angus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bladder *(noun)*

A distensible membranous sac (usually containing liquid or gas).

- *He looked up "bladder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bladder."*

blossom *(noun)*

The period of greatest prosperity or productivity.

- *They discussed "blossom" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blossom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blossom out *(verb)*

Develop or come to a promising stage.

- *Youth blossomed into maturity.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blossom out" when talking about this idea.*

---

bolts *(noun)*

The act of moving with great haste.

- *Understanding "bolts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bolts" means with a simple example.*

---

bombed *(verb)*

Fail to get a passing grade.

- *The Americans bombed Dresden.*
- *He did not know how to use "bombed" until he saw an example.*

---

boo-boo *(noun)*

An embarrassing mistake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boo-boo."*
- *He looked up "boo-boo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

booking clerk *(noun)*

Someone who sells tickets (e.g., theater seats or travel accommodations).

- *He looked up "booking clerk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "booking clerk" during the group presentation.*

---

bubble jet printer *(noun)*

A kind of ink-jet printer.

- *The article explained what "bubble jet printer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubble jet printer" to mean a kind of ink-jet printer.*

---

bubble-jet printer *(noun)*

A kind of ink-jet printer.

- *He looked up "bubble-jet printer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubble-jet printer" to mean a kind of ink-jet printer.*

---

butterfly collector *(noun)*

An entomologist who specializes in the collection and study of butterflies and moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "butterfly collector" to mean an entomologist who specializes in the collection....*
- *He looked up "butterfly collector" because he had never seen it before.*

---

campaigning *(noun)*

The campaign of a candidate to be elected.

- *He looked up "campaigning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campaigning."*

---

canned *(adjective)*

Recorded for broadcast.

- *Canned laughter.*
- *A "canned" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cape cod canal *(noun)*

A canal connecting Cape Cod Bay with Buzzards Bay.

- *He looked up "cape cod canal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cape cod canal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of ecuador *(noun)*

The capital of Ecuador.

- *He looked up "capital of ecuador" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of ecuador."*

---

captains *(noun)*

The leader of a group of people.

- *They discussed "captains" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "captains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caravan *(noun)*

A procession (of wagons or mules or camels) traveling together in single file.

- *We were part of a caravan of almost a thousand camels.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caravan" to mean a procession (of wagons or mules or camels)....*

---

cardiac massage *(noun)*

An emergency procedure that employs rhythmic compression of the heart (either through the chest wall or, during surgery, directly to the heart) in an attempt to maintain circulation during cardiac arrest.

- *He looked up "cardiac massage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiac massage."*

---

cardinal virtue *(noun)*

One of the seven preeminent virtues.

- *The article explained what "cardinal virtue" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cardinal virtue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cargo liner *(noun)*

A liner that carries cargo.

- *Understanding "cargo liner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cargo liner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carrot *(noun)*

Orange root; important source of carotene.

- *Carrot and stick.*
- *Used the carrot of subsidized housing for the workers to get their vote.*

---

carrot family *(noun)*

Plants having flowers in umbels: parsley; carrot; anise; caraway; celery; dill.

- *They discussed "carrot family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carrot family" means with a simple example.*

---

chanting *(noun)*

The act of singing in a monotonous tone.

- *He looked up "chanting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chanting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cherry crab *(noun)*

Asian wild crab apple cultivated in many varieties for it small acid usually red fruit used for preserving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cherry crab."*
- *He looked up "cherry crab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chest protector *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a pad worn in baseball by catchers and by football players.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chest protector."*
- *Understanding "chest protector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clive *(noun)*

British general and statesman whose victory at Plassey in 1757 strengthened British control of India (1725-1774).

- *The article explained what "clive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clive" to mean british general and statesman whose victory at....*

coca plant *(noun)*

A South American shrub whose leaves are chewed by natives of the Andes; a source of cocaine.

- *The article explained what "coca plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coca plant" to mean a south american shrub whose leaves are chewed by....*

compartment pressure *(noun)*

The air pressure maintained in an air-tight compartment (as in an aircraft).

- *The article explained what "compartment pressure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "compartment pressure" during the group presentation.*

compressed *(adjective)*

Reduced in volume by pressure.

- *Compressed air.*
- *With lips compressed.*

comprise *(verb)*

Include or contain; have as a component.

- *A totally new idea is comprised in this paper.*
- *The land he conquered comprised several provinces.*

computational *(adjective)*

Of or involving computation or computers.

- *Computational linguistics.*
- *Students compared "computational" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

conceptual *(adjective)*

Being or characterized by concepts or their formation.

- *Conceptual discussions.*
- *The schizophrenic loses ability to abstract or do conceptual thinking.*

conditioned response *(noun)*

An acquired response that is under the control of (conditional on the occurrence of) a stimulus.

- *The article explained what "conditioned response" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conditioned response" to mean an acquired response that is under the control of....*

constructive breach *(noun)*

A breach of contract committed prior to the time of required performance.

- *He looked up "constructive breach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "constructive breach" during the group presentation.*

coolest *(adjective)*

Neither warm nor very cold; giving relief from heat.

- *A "coolest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "coolest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

corn syrup *(noun)*

Syrup prepared from corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corn syrup."*
- *He looked up "corn syrup" because he had never seen it before.*

crab-eating seal *(noun)*

Silvery grey Antarctic seal subsisting on crustaceans.

- *Understanding "crab-eating seal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crab-eating seal" means with a simple example.*

---

criminal negligence *(noun)*

(law) recklessly acting without reasonable caution and putting another person at risk of injury or death (or failing to do something with the same consequences).

- *In class, the teacher used "criminal negligence" to mean (law) recklessly acting without reasonable caution....*
- *Understanding "criminal negligence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cross-stitch *(noun)*

Embroidery done with pairs of stitches that cross each other.

- *In class, the teacher used "cross-stitch" to mean embroidery done with pairs of stitches that cross....*
- *The article explained what "cross-stitch" means with a simple example.*

---

cruise liner *(noun)*

A passenger ship used commercially for pleasure cruises.

- *The article explained what "cruise liner" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cruise liner" to mean a passenger ship used commercially for pleasure cruises.*

---

cultural anthropology *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that deals with human culture and society.

- *In class, the teacher used "cultural anthropology" to mean the branch of anthropology that deals with human....*
- *The article explained what "cultural anthropology" means with a simple example.*

---

currencies *(noun)*

The property of belonging to the present time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "currencies."*
- *He looked up "currencies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

damp *(verb)*

Make vague or obscure or make (an image) less visible.

- *The sudden bad news damped the joyous atmosphere.*
- *The coach explained when to use "damp" and when to wait.*

---

databases *(noun)*

An organized body of related information.

- *In class, the teacher used "databases" to mean an organized body of related information.*
- *The article explained what "databases" means with a simple example.*

---

david roland smith *(noun)*

United States sculptor (1906-1965).

- *The article explained what "david roland smith" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "david roland smith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

debit *(noun)*

An accounting entry acknowledging sums that are owing.

- *He looked up "debit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "debit."*

---

deficiency disease *(noun)*

Any disease caused by a lack of an essential nutrient (as a vitamin or mineral).

- *The article explained what "deficiency disease" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deficiency disease" to mean any disease caused by a lack of an essential....*

---

demolition *(noun)*

An event (or the result of an event) that completely destroys something.

- *Understanding "demolition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “demolition.”*

detailing *(noun)*

An individualized description of a particular instance.

- *The article explained what “detailing” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “detailing” during the group presentation.*

differential threshold *(noun)*

The smallest change in stimulation that a person can detect.

- *He looked up “differential threshold” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “differential threshold” during the group presentation.*

differentiate *(verb)*

Be a distinctive feature, attribute, or trait; sometimes in a very positive sense.

- *Cells differentiate.*
- *She tried to use “differentiate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

dim *(verb)*

Become vague or indistinct.

- *The lights dimmed and the curtain rose.*
- *Time had dimmed the silver.*

dime novel *(noun)*

A melodramatic paperback novel.

- *They discussed “dime novel” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “dime novel” means with a simple example.*

discouraged *(adjective)*

Made less hopeful or enthusiastic.

- *Felt discouraged by the magnitude of the problem.*
- *The accident left others discouraged about going there.*

discovers *(verb)*

See for the first time; make a discovery.

- *Learners should practice how to use “discovers” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “discovers” until he saw an example.*

dividing line *(noun)*

A conceptual separation or distinction.

- *There is a narrow line between sanity and insanity.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dividing line” to mean a conceptual separation or distinction.*

dog laurel *(noun)*

Fast-growing evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having arching interlaced branches and racemes of white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dog laurel.”*
- *Understanding “dog laurel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

donkey *(noun)*

The symbol of the Democratic Party; introduced in cartoons by Thomas Nast in 1874.

- *Understanding “donkey” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “donkey” to mean the symbol of the democratic party; introduced in....*

double stitch *(noun)*

A kind of crochet stitch.

- *Understanding “double stitch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “double stitch” during the group presentation.*

downstream *(adverb)*

Away from the source or with the current.

- *He answered "downstream," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "downstream" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

dust contamination *(noun)*

The act of contaminating with dust particles.

- *He looked up "dust contamination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dust contamination" during the group presentation.*

---

earrings *(noun)*

Jewelry to ornament the ear; usually clipped to the earlobe or fastened through a hole in the lobe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earrings."*
- *They discussed "earrings" during the group presentation.*

---

earthquakes *(noun)*

A disturbance that is extremely disruptive.

- *In class, the teacher used "earthquakes" to mean a disturbance that is extremely disruptive.*
- *He looked up "earthquakes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

easter daisy *(noun)*

Dwarf tufted nearly stemless herb having a rosette of woolly leaves and large white-rayed flower heads and bristly achenes; central Canada and United States west to Arizona.

- *Understanding "easter daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "easter daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eastern highlands *(noun)*

A mountain range running along the eastern coast of Australia.

- *He looked up "eastern highlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eastern highlands" to mean a mountain range running along the eastern coast of....*

---

ebola *(noun)*

A severe and often fatal disease in humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys and chimpanzees) caused by the Ebola virus; characterized by high fever and severe internal bleeding; can be spread from person to person; is largely limited to Africa.

- *They discussed "ebola" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ebola" means with a simple example.*

---

elbow pad *(noun)*

Protective garment consisting of a pad worn over the elbow by football and hockey players.

- *Understanding "elbow pad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "elbow pad" means with a simple example.*

---

elevator shaft *(noun)*

A vertical shaft in a building to permit the passage of an elevator from floor to floor.

- *He looked up "elevator shaft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elevator shaft" to mean a vertical shaft in a building to permit the....*

---

elites *(noun)*

A group or class of persons enjoying superior intellectual or social or economic status.

- *He looked up "elites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "elites" during the group presentation.*

---

enlarged *(adjective)*

(of an organ or body part) excessively enlarged as a result of increased size in the constituent cells.

- *It is useful to describe something as "enlarged" when it is (of an organ or body part) excessively enlarged as....*
- *The speaker chose "enlarged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

enzymes *(noun)*

Any of several complex proteins that are produced by cells and act as catalysts in specific biochemical reactions.

- *They discussed “enzymes” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “enzymes.”*

---

esther *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling of a beautiful Jewess who became queen of Persia and saved her people from massacre.

- *The article explained what “esther” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “esther” to mean an old testament book telling of a beautiful jewess....*

---

ethan allen *(noun)*

A soldier of the American Revolution whose troops helped capture Fort Ticonderoga from the British (1738-1789).

- *He looked up “ethan allen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ethan allen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european spider crab *(noun)*

A large spider crab of Europe.

- *Understanding “european spider crab” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “european spider crab” during the group presentation.*

---

fantasies *(noun)*

Something many people believe that is false.

- *She made a lot of money writing romantic fantasies.*
- *He looked up “fantasies” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fast of av *(noun)*

(Judaism) a major fast day on the Jewish calendar commemorating the destruction of the temples in Jerusalem.

- *He looked up “fast of av” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fast of av” to mean (judaism) a major fast day on the jewish calendar....*

---

faulty *(adjective)*

Characterized by errors; not agreeing with a model or not following established rules; ; ; the wrong side of the road".

- *He submitted a faulty report.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “faulty.”*

---

federal democratic republic of ethiopia *(noun)*

Ethiopia is a republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea; formerly called Abyssinia.

- *He looked up “federal democratic republic of ethiopia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “federal democratic republic of ethiopia.”*

---

fertile *(adjective)*

Bearing in abundance especially offspring.

- *Fertile farmland.*
- *The speaker chose “fertile” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

feud *(noun)*

A bitter quarrel between two parties.

- *In class, the teacher used “feud” to mean a bitter quarrel between two parties.*
- *Understanding “feud” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

field mushroom *(noun)*

Common edible mushroom found naturally in moist open soil; the cultivated mushroom of commerce.

- *He looked up “field mushroom” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “field mushroom.”*

---

filmmaker *(noun)*

A producer of motion pictures.

- *He looked up “filmmaker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “filmmaker” to mean a producer of motion pictures.*

fire warden *(noun)*

An official who is responsible for managing and protecting an area of forest.

- *The article explained what "fire warden" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fire warden" during the group presentation.*

first-class honours degree *(noun)*

An honours degree of the highest class.

- *They discussed "first-class honours degree" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first-class honours degree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flare pass *(noun)*

A short forward pass to a back who is running toward the sidelines.

- *He threw a flare to the fullback who was tackled for a loss.*
- *The article explained what "flare pass" means with a simple example.*

floyd bennett *(noun)*

United States aviator who (with Richard E. Byrd) piloted the first flight over the North Pole (1890-1928).

- *In class, the teacher used "floyd bennett" to mean united states aviator who (with richard e. byrd)....*
- *The article explained what "floyd bennett" means with a simple example.*

food cache *(noun)*

Food in a secure or hidden storage place.

- *Understanding "food cache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "food cache."*

formations *(noun)*

The act of forming or establishing something.

- *He looked up "formations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formations."*

fortunes *(noun)*

An unknown and unpredictable phenomenon that leads to a favorable outcome.

- *He looked up "fortunes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fortunes" during the group presentation.*

frankfurt *(noun)*

A German city; an industrial and commercial and financial center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frankfurt."*
- *They discussed "frankfurt" during the group presentation.*

freedoms *(noun)*

The condition of being free; the power to act or speak or think without externally imposed restraints.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freedoms."*
- *He looked up "freedoms" because he had never seen it before.*

furnace *(noun)*

An enclosed chamber in which heat is produced to heat buildings, destroy refuse, smelt or refine ores, etc.

- *Understanding "furnace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "furnace" to mean an enclosed chamber in which heat is produced to....*

fuse *(verb)*

Become plastic or fluid or liquefied from heat.

- *The substances fused at a very high temperature.*
- *The storm fused the electric mains.*

fuss *(noun)*

An excited state of agitation.

- *He didn't want to make a fuss.*
- *They discussed "fuss" during the group presentation.*

---

gag law *(noun)*

A rule for limiting or ending debate in a deliberative body.

- *They discussed "gag law" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gag law."*

---

gag line *(noun)*

The point of a joke or humorous story.

- *The article explained what "gag line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gag line" to mean the point of a joke or humorous story.*

---

gag order *(noun)*

A court order restricting information or comment by the participants involved in a lawsuit.

- *Imposing a gag order on members of the press violates the First Amendment.*
- *They discussed "gag order" during the group presentation.*

---

gale *(noun)*

A strong wind moving 45-90 knots; force 7 to 10 on Beaufort scale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gale."*
- *They discussed "gale" during the group presentation.*

---

gamer *(adjective)*

Disabled in the feet or legs.

- *Would you call this situation "gamer"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "gamer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gas mileage *(noun)*

The ratio of the number of miles traveled to the number of gallons of gasoline burned.

- *The article explained what "gas mileage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gas mileage" to mean the ratio of the number of miles traveled to the....*

---

gas pedal *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *He stepped on the gas.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gas pedal."*

---

general practitioner *(noun)*

A physician who is not a specialist but treats all illnesses.

- *Understanding "general practitioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general practitioner."*

---

generosity *(noun)*

The trait of being willing to give your money or time.

- *They discussed "generosity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "generosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gill-less *(adjective)*

Having no gills.

- *Would you call this situation "gill-less"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "gill-less" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gill-over-the-ground *(noun)*

Trailing European aromatic plant of the mint family having rounded leaves and small purplish flowers often grown in hanging baskets; naturalized in North America; sometimes placed in genus Nepeta.

- *They discussed "gill-over-the-ground" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gill-over-the-ground."*

---

gluten *(noun)*

A protein substance that remains when starch is removed from cereal grains; gives cohesiveness to dough.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gluten."*
- *He looked up "gluten" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goodman *(noun)*

United States clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big band (including black as well as white musicians) and introduced a kind of jazz known as swing (1909-1986).

- *The article explained what "goodman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goodman" to mean united states clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big....*

---

gorilla *(noun)*

Largest anthropoid ape; terrestrial and vegetarian; of forests of central west Africa.

- *Understanding "gorilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gorilla."*

---

grace patricia kelly *(noun)*

United States film actress who retired when she married into the royal family of Monaco (1928-1982).

- *In class, the teacher used "grace patricia kelly" to mean united states film actress who retired when she....*
- *They discussed "grace patricia kelly" during the group presentation.*

---

grand rapids *(noun)*

A city in west central Michigan; noted for manufacturing furniture.

- *They discussed "grand rapids" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grand rapids."*

---

gray willow *(noun)*

Eurasian shrubby willow with whitish tomentose twigs.

- *The article explained what "gray willow" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray willow."*

---

green lizard *(noun)*

A common Eurasian lizard about a foot long.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green lizard."*
- *The article explained what "green lizard" means with a simple example.*

---

grey willow *(noun)*

Eurasian shrubby willow with whitish tomentose twigs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grey willow."*
- *Understanding "grey willow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guatemala *(noun)*

A republic in Central America; achieved independence from Spain in 1821; noted for low per capita income and illiteracy; politically unstable.

- *The article explained what "guatemala" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "guatemala" during the group presentation.*

---

guatemala city *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Guatemala.

- *Understanding "guatemala city" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "guatemala city" means with a simple example.*

---

hamburg *(noun)*

A port city in northern Germany on the Elbe River that was founded by Charlemagne in the 9th century and is today the largest port in Germany; in 1241 it formed an alliance with Lubeck that became the basis for the Hanseatic League.

- *He looked up "hamburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamburg" to mean a port city in northern germany on the elbe river....*

hammond organ *(noun)*

(music) an electronic simulation of a pipe organ.

- *They discussed "hammond organ" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hammond organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

harvested *(verb)*

Remove from a culture or a living or dead body, as for the purposes of transplantation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "harvested" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "harvested" when talking about this idea.*

hash head *(noun)*

A user of hashish.

- *Understanding "hash head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hash head" because he had never seen it before.*

hawaiian dancing *(noun)*

A Polynesian rain dance performed by a woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawaiian dancing" to mean a polynesian rain dance performed by a woman.*
- *Understanding "hawaiian dancing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hawaiian guitar *(noun)*

Guitar whose steel strings are twanged while being pressed with a movable steel bar for a glissando effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawaiian guitar" to mean guitar whose steel strings are twanged while being....*
- *They discussed "hawaiian guitar" during the group presentation.*

hawaiian islands *(noun)*

A group of volcanic and coral islands in the central Pacific.

- *Understanding "hawaiian islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawaiian islands."*

heavy swell *(noun)*

A broad and deep undulation of the ocean.

- *Understanding "heavy swell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heavy swell" because he had never seen it before.*

heavyweight *(noun)*

A wrestler who weighs more than 214 pounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heavyweight."*
- *They discussed "heavyweight" during the group presentation.*

henry graham greene *(noun)*

English novelist and Catholic (1904-1991).

- *Understanding "henry graham greene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "henry graham greene" means with a simple example.*

herb roberts *(noun)*

A sticky low herb with small reddish-purple flowers; widespread in the northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "herb roberts" to mean a sticky low herb with small reddish-purple....*
- *They discussed "herb roberts" during the group presentation.*

herbs robert *(noun)*

A sticky low herb with small reddish-purple flowers; widespread in the northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "herbs robert" to mean a sticky low herb with small reddish-purple....*
- *They discussed "herbs robert" during the group presentation.*

honey crisp *(noun)*

A crisp candy made with honey.

- *Understanding "honey crisp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "honey crisp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

humane *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or concerned with the humanities.

- *A humane education.*
- *Would you call this situation "humane"? Explain why.*

---

humanities *(noun)*

Studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills (rather than occupational or professional skills).

- *They discussed "humanities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humanities."*

---

hydraulic transmission *(noun)*

A transmission that depends on a hydraulic system.

- *The article explained what "hydraulic transmission" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydraulic transmission" to mean a transmission that depends on a hydraulic system.*

---

hydraulic transmission system *(noun)*

A transmission that depends on a hydraulic system.

- *He looked up "hydraulic transmission system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydraulic transmission system."*

---

ideological barrier *(noun)*

A barrier to cooperation or interaction resulting from conflicting ideologies.

- *The article explained what "ideological barrier" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ideological barrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ignition lock *(noun)*

A restraint incorporated into the ignition switch to prevent the use of a vehicle by persons who do not have the key.

- *Understanding "ignition lock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ignition lock" during the group presentation.*

---

ii chronicles *(noun)*

The second of two Old Testament books telling the history of Judah and Israel until the return from the Babylonian Captivity in 536 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "ii chronicles" to mean the second of two old testament books telling the....*
- *They discussed "ii chronicles" during the group presentation.*

---

imperial gallon *(noun)*

A British imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry) equal to 4 quarts or 4.545 liters.

- *Understanding "imperial gallon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imperial gallon" to mean a british imperial capacity measure (liquid or dry)....*

---

indirect correlation *(noun)*

A correlation in which large values of one variable are associated with small values of the other; the correlation coefficient is between 0 and -1.

- *He looked up "indirect correlation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indirect correlation."*

---

inflicted *(verb)*

Impose something unpleasant.

- *The coach explained when to use "inflicted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "inflicted" until he saw an example.*

---

infrared frequency *(noun)*

The infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic wave frequencies below the visible range.

- *They could sense radiation in the infrared.*

- *They discussed "infrared frequency" during the group presentation.*

interference fringe *(noun)*

One of the light or dark bands produced by the interference and diffraction of light.

- *The article explained what "interference fringe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interference fringe" to mean one of the light or dark bands produced by the....*

interviewing *(verb)*

Go for an interview in the hope of being hired.

- *He did not know how to use "interviewing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "interviewing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

iowa crab apple *(noun)*

Wild crab apple of western United States with fragrant pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "iowa crab apple" to mean wild crab apple of western united states with....*
- *The article explained what "iowa crab apple" means with a simple example.*

james jerome hill *(noun)*

United States railroad tycoon (1838-1916).

- *The article explained what "james jerome hill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "james jerome hill" to mean united states railroad tycoon (1838-1916).*

joan crawford *(noun)*

United States film actress (1908-1977).

- *He looked up "joan crawford" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joan crawford" to mean united states film actress (1908-1977).*

journeys *(noun)*

The act of traveling from one place to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "journeys."*
- *He looked up "journeys" because he had never seen it before.*

knee brace *(noun)*

A brace worn to strengthen the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "knee brace" to mean a brace worn to strengthen the knee.*
- *Understanding "knee brace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

labelled *(adjective)*

Bearing or marked with a label or tag.

- *A "labelled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "labelled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

lawful *(adjective)*

Authorized, sanctioned by, or in accordance with law.

- *The true and lawful king.*
- *The speaker chose "lawful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lawmakers *(noun)*

A maker of laws; someone who gives a code of laws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lawmakers."*
- *The article explained what "lawmakers" means with a simple example.*

leased *(adjective)*

Hired for the exclusive temporary use of a group of travelers.

- *Students compared "leased" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "leased" when it is hired for the exclusive temporary use of a group of....*

lebanese pound *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Lebanon; equal to 100 piasters.

- *The article explained what "lebanese pound" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lebanese pound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lemon peel *(noun)*

Strips of lemon peel cooked in sugar and coated with sugar.

- *The article explained what "lemon peel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lemon peel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lena *(noun)*

A Russian river in Siberia; flows northward into the Laptev Sea.

- *Understanding "lena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lena."*

---

long-chain molecule *(noun)*

(chemistry) a relatively long chain of atoms in a molecule.

- *In class, the teacher used "long-chain molecule" to mean (chemistry) a relatively long chain of atoms in a....*
- *They discussed "long-chain molecule" during the group presentation.*

---

loop knot *(noun)*

Any of various knots used to make a fixed loop in a rope.

- *In class, the teacher used "loop knot" to mean any of various knots used to make a fixed loop in a....*
- *They discussed "loop knot" during the group presentation.*

---

loosely *(adverb)*

Without regard to specific details or exceptions.

- *His hands lay loosely.*
- *A union of loosely federated states.*

---

lord's day *(noun)*

First day of the week; observed as a day of rest and worship by most Christians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lord's day."*
- *The article explained what "lord's day" means with a simple example.*

---

lotus *(noun)*

Native to eastern Asia; widely cultivated for its large pink or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "lotus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lotus."*

---

lump sum *(noun)*

A complete payment consisting of a single sum of money.

- *The article explained what "lump sum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lump sum" to mean a complete payment consisting of a single sum of money.*

---

luna *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) the goddess of the Moon; counterpart of Greek Selene.

- *In class, the teacher used "luna" to mean (roman mythology) the goddess of the moon;....*
- *He looked up "luna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

machine stitch *(noun)*

A sewing stitch made by a sewing machine, sometimes using more than one thread.

- *Understanding "machine stitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "machine stitch" during the group presentation.*

---

mails *(noun)*

The system whereby messages are transmitted via the post office.

- *In class, the teacher used "mails" to mean the system whereby messages are transmitted via the....*
- *The article explained what "mails" means with a simple example.*

---

malik *(noun)*

The leader of a town or community in some parts of Asia Minor and the Indian subcontinent.

- *Maliks rule the hinterland of Afghanistan under the protection of warlords.*
- *He looked up "malik" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mantle *(noun)*

The cloak as a symbol of authority.

- *Place the mantle of authority on younger shoulders.*
- *They discussed "mantle" during the group presentation.*

---

mascot *(noun)*

A person or animal that is adopted by a team or other group as a symbolic figure.

- *They discussed "mascot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mascot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medical practitioner *(noun)*

Someone who practices medicine.

- *They discussed "medical practitioner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "medical practitioner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercury poisoning *(noun)*

A toxic condition caused by ingesting or inhaling mercury; acute mercury poisoning causes a metallic taste and vomiting and diarrhea and kidney problems that may lead to death.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mercury poisoning."*
- *They discussed "mercury poisoning" during the group presentation.*

---

metabolic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to metabolism.

- *Metabolic rate.*
- *Would you call this situation "metabolic"? Explain why.*

---

meth *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

- *He looked up "meth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meth."*

---

mf *(noun)*

300 to 3000 kilohertz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mf."*
- *Understanding "mf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microphone boom *(noun)*

A pole carrying an overhead microphone projected over a film or tv set.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microphone boom."*
- *The article explained what "microphone boom" means with a simple example.*

---

midfield *(noun)*

(sports) the middle part of a playing field (as in football or lacrosse).

- *Understanding "midfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midfield" to mean (sports) the middle part of a playing field (as in....*

---

militant *(adjective)*

Disposed to warfare or hard-line policies.

- *Militant nations.*
- *Militant in fighting for better wages for workers.*

missionaries *(noun)*

Someone who attempts to convert others to a particular doctrine or program.

- *In class, the teacher used "missionaries" to mean someone who attempts to convert others to a....*
- *He looked up "missionaries" because he had never seen it before.*

mohammad *(noun)*

The Arab prophet who, according to Islam, was the last messenger of Allah (570-632).

- *Understanding "mohammad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mohammad."*

nat turner *(noun)*

United States slave and insurrectionist who in 1831 led a rebellion of slaves in Virginia; he was captured and executed (1800-1831).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nat turner."*
- *The article explained what "nat turner" means with a simple example.*

nile river *(noun)*

The world's longest river (4150 miles); flows northward through eastern Africa into the Mediterranean; the Nile River valley in Egypt was the site of the world's first great civilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "nile river" to mean the world's longest river (4150 miles); flows....*
- *They discussed "nile river" during the group presentation.*

norman conquest *(noun)*

The invasion and settlement of England by the Normans following the battle of Hastings (1066).

- *They discussed "norman conquest" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "norman conquest" means with a simple example.*

northern flying squirrel *(noun)*

Large flying squirrel; chiefly of Canada.

- *Understanding "northern flying squirrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern flying squirrel" to mean large flying squirrel; chiefly of canada.*

northern lobster *(noun)*

Flesh of cold-water lobsters having large tender claws; caught from Maine to the Carolinas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northern lobster."*
- *He looked up "northern lobster" because he had never seen it before.*

nostalgia *(noun)*

Longing for something past.

- *Understanding "nostalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nostalgia" during the group presentation.*

order of saint benedict *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic monastic order founded in the 6th century; noted for liturgical worship and for scholarly activities.

- *Understanding "order of saint benedict" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order of saint benedict" during the group presentation.*

oregon crab apple *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of western United States having white blossoms and tiny yellow or red fruit.

- *Understanding "oregon crab apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oregon crab apple" during the group presentation.*

ottoman *(noun)*

A low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated person.

- *Understanding "ottoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ottoman" to mean a low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated....*

paddy *(noun)*

An irrigated or flooded field where rice is grown.

- *Understanding “paddy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “paddy” to mean an irrigated or flooded field where rice is grown.*

---

panther cat *(noun)*

Nocturnal wildcat of Central America and South America having a dark-spotted buff-brown coat.

- *In class, the teacher used “panther cat” to mean nocturnal wildcat of central america and south....*
- *They discussed “panther cat” during the group presentation.*

---

paperback *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paperback.”*
- *The article explained what “paperback” means with a simple example.*

---

parcel bomb *(noun)*

A thin explosive device inside an envelope or package and detonated when opened.

- *They discussed “parcel bomb” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parcel bomb.”*

---

paved *(adjective)*

Covered with a firm surface.

- *It is useful to describe something as “paved” when it is covered with a firm surface.*
- *A “paved” approach may work better in this case.*

---

pavilion *(noun)*

Large and often sumptuous tent.

- *Understanding “pavilion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pavilion.”*

---

peasant *(noun)*

A crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or refinement.

- *He looked up “peasant” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peasant.”*

---

pedestrian crossing *(noun)*

Street crossing where pedestrians have right of way; often marked in some way (especially with diagonal stripes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pedestrian crossing.”*
- *He looked up “pedestrian crossing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

periodic event *(noun)*

An event that recurs at intervals.

- *The article explained what “periodic event” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “periodic event” during the group presentation.*

---

periodic law *(noun)*

(chemistry) the principle that chemical properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers.

- *The article explained what “periodic law” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “periodic law” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peripheral device *(noun)*

(computer science) electronic equipment connected by cable to the CPU of a computer.

- *Disk drives and printers are important peripherals.*
- *Understanding “peripheral device” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peripheral vision *(noun)*

Vision at the edges of the visual field using only the periphery of the retina.

- *In class, the teacher used “peripheral vision” to mean vision at the edges of the visual field using only....*

- *The article explained what "peripheral vision" means with a simple example.*

---

perks *(noun)*

An incidental benefit awarded for certain types of employment (especially if it is regarded as a right).

- *The article explained what "perks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perks" to mean an incidental benefit awarded for certain types of....*

---

persian gulf illness *(noun)*

A medical condition of uncertain origin that affected many veterans of the 1991 Gulf War; characterized by fatigue and headache and dizziness and nausea and rashes and joint pain and respiratory disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "persian gulf illness" to mean a medical condition of uncertain origin that....*
- *Understanding "persian gulf illness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

philosophers *(noun)*

A wise person who is calm and rational; someone who lives a life of reason with equanimity.

- *He looked up "philosophers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philosophers" to mean a wise person who is calm and rational; someone who....*

---

pillar box *(noun)*

A red pillar-shaped letter box.

- *The article explained what "pillar box" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pillar box" during the group presentation.*

---

pillars *(noun)*

A fundamental principle or practice.

- *Science eroded the pillars of superstition.*
- *The article explained what "pillars" means with a simple example.*

---

pointer *(noun)*

A mark to indicate a direction or relation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pointer."*
- *They discussed "pointer" during the group presentation.*

---

policing *(verb)*

Maintain the security of by carrying out a patrol.

- *Can you use "policing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "policing" and when to wait.*

---

prairie grass *(noun)*

Handsome hardy North American grass with foliage turning pale bronze in autumn.

- *He looked up "prairie grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prairie grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prairie soil *(noun)*

A type of soil occurring under grasses in temperate climates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prairie soil."*
- *They discussed "prairie soil" during the group presentation.*

---

prayer beads *(noun)*

A string of beads used in counting prayers (especially by Catholics).

- *Understanding "prayer beads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prayer beads" during the group presentation.*

---

predicting *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *In everyday English, people use "predicting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "predicting" until he saw an example.*

presume *(verb)*

Take upon oneself; act presumptuously, without permission.

- *A restaurant bill presumes the consumption of food.*
- *Can you use "presume" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

presumed *(verb)*

Take upon oneself; act presumptuously, without permission.

- *He did not know how to use "presumed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "presumed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

printers *(noun)*

(computer science) an output device that prints the results of data processing.

- *They discussed "printers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "printers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quartz crystal *(noun)*

A thin plate or small rod of quartz cut along certain lines and ground so that it can produce an electric signal at a constant frequency; used in crystal oscillators.

- *They discussed "quartz crystal" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quartz crystal" because he had never seen it before.*

quartz mill *(noun)*

A stamp mill for stamping quartz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartz mill."*
- *Understanding "quartz mill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

queen's counsel *(noun)*

Counsel to the Crown when the British monarch is a queen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen's counsel."*
- *They discussed "queen's counsel" during the group presentation.*

radius vector *(noun)*

A line connecting a point in space to the origin of a polar coordinate system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radius vector."*
- *They discussed "radius vector" during the group presentation.*

reacting *(verb)*

Undergo a chemical reaction; react with another substance under certain conditions.

- *He did not know how to use "reacting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reacting" when talking about this idea.*

rebuilt *(verb)*

Build again.

- *In everyday English, people use "rebuilt" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rebuilt" in real sentences.*

rectangular *(adjective)*

Having a set of mutually perpendicular axes; meeting at right angles.

- *A rectangular Cartesian coordinate system.*
- *A rectangular figure twice as long as it is wide.*

red saunders *(noun)*

Tree of India and East Indies yielding a hard fragrant timber prized for cabinetwork and dark red heartwood used as a dyewood.

- *He looked up "red saunders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "red saunders" during the group presentation.*

regulator *(noun)*

A control that maintains a steady speed in a machine (as by controlling the supply of fuel).

- *The article explained what "regulator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regulator" to mean a control that maintains a steady speed in a....*

---

renting *(noun)*

The act of paying for the use of something (as an apartment or house or car).

- *The article explained what "renting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "renting" to mean the act of paying for the use of something (as an....*

---

restructuring *(verb)*

Construct or form anew or provide with a new structure.

- *Can you use "restructuring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "restructuring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

retention basin *(noun)*

A storage site similar to a detention basin but the water in storage is permanently obstructed from flowing downstream.

- *They discussed "retention basin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "retention basin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

richard the lion-hearted *(noun)*

Son of Henry II and King of England from 1189 to 1199; a leader of the Third Crusade; on his way home from the crusade he was captured and held prisoner in the Holy Roman Empire until England ransomed him in 1194 (1157-1199).

- *Understanding "richard the lion-hearted" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard the lion-hearted" to mean son of henry ii and king of england from 1189 to....*

---

ridden *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ridden" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "ridden" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ro *(noun)*

An artificial language for international use that rejects all existing words and is based instead on an abstract analysis of ideas.

- *The article explained what "ro" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ro" during the group presentation.*

---

romantic realism *(noun)*

The first coherent school of American art; active from 1825 to 1870; painted wilderness landscapes of the Hudson River valley and surrounding New England.

- *He looked up "romantic realism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romantic realism" to mean the first coherent school of american art; active....*

---

root rot *(noun)*

Disease characterized by root decay; caused by various fungi.

- *The article explained what "root rot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "root rot" during the group presentation.*

---

sabotage *(verb)*

Destroy property or hinder normal operations.

- *The Resistance sabotaged railroad operations during the war.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sabotage" and when to wait.*

---

safari park *(noun)*

An area of parkland where wild animals are kept and can be viewed by visitors driving through.

- *In class, the teacher used "safari park" to mean an area of parkland where wild animals are kept and....*
- *He looked up "safari park" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saint benedict *(noun)*

Italian monk who founded the Benedictine order about 540 (480-547).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint benedict."*

- *He looked up “saint benedict” because he had never seen it before.*

saint petersburg *(noun)*

A city in western Florida on Tampa Bay; a popular winter resort.

- *He looked up “saint petersburg” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “saint petersburg” during the group presentation.*

sanctioned *(adjective)*

Established by authority; given authoritative approval.

- *Would you call this situation “sanctioned”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “sanctioned” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sarcasm *(noun)*

Witty language used to convey insults or scorn; ; ; –Jonathan Swift.

- *He used sarcasm to upset his opponent.*
- *Understanding “sarcasm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

savannah *(noun)*

A flat grassland in tropical or subtropical regions.

- *Understanding “savannah” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “savannah” means with a simple example.*

scans *(noun)*

The act of scanning; systematic examination of a prescribed region.

- *Understanding “scans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scans.”*

scarlet letter *(noun)*

The letter A in red; Puritans required adulterers to wear it.

- *He looked up “scarlet letter” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scarlet letter.”*

scotch egg *(noun)*

Hard-cooked egg encased in sausage meat then breaded and deep-fried.

- *They discussed “scotch egg” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scotch egg” to mean hard-cooked egg encased in sausage meat then....*

scotch tape *(verb)*

Fasten or attach with sellotape.

- *The hotel manager scotch taped a note to the guest’s door.*
- *The coach explained when to use “scotch tape” and when to wait.*

seekers *(noun)*

A missile equipped with a device that is attracted toward some kind of emission (heat or light or sound or radio waves).

- *They are seekers after truth.*
- *He looked up “seekers” because he had never seen it before.*

self-assertion *(noun)*

The act of asserting yourself in an aggressive manner.

- *The article explained what “self-assertion” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “self-assertion” during the group presentation.*

self-cultivation *(noun)*

The process of educating yourself.

- *They discussed “self-cultivation” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “self-cultivation” to mean the process of educating yourself.*

self-styled *(adjective)*

As claimed by and for yourself often without justification.

- *The self-styled 'doctor' has no degree of any kind.*
- *Students compared "self-styled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sentencing *(verb)*

Pronounce a sentence on (somebody) in a court of law.

- *She tried to use "sentencing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sentencing" in real sentences.*

---

sewer gas *(noun)*

Foul-smelling gas that forms in sewers.

- *The article explained what "sewer gas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sewer gas."*

---

sewing kit *(noun)*

A kit of articles used in sewing.

- *They discussed "sewing kit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sewing kit" to mean a kit of articles used in sewing.*

---

sexist *(noun)*

A man with a chauvinistic belief in the inferiority of women.

- *In class, the teacher used "sexist" to mean a man with a chauvinistic belief in the inferiority....*
- *He looked up "sexist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shaving *(noun)*

The act of brushing against while passing.

- *Understanding "shaving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shaving" during the group presentation.*

---

shelf bracket *(noun)*

A bracket to support a shelf.

- *He looked up "shelf bracket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shelf bracket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shin bone *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the lower part of the leg.

- *He looked up "shin bone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shin bone" during the group presentation.*

---

shore boulder *(noun)*

A boulder found on a shore remote from its place of origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "shore boulder" to mean a boulder found on a shore remote from its place of....*
- *The article explained what "shore boulder" means with a simple example.*

---

shutdown *(noun)*

Termination of operations.

- *He looked up "shutdown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shutdown" to mean termination of operations.*

---

sic *(verb)*

Urge to attack someone.

- *The owner sicked his dogs on the intruders.*
- *The shaman sics sorcerers on the evil spirits.*

---

sir isaac newton *(noun)*

English mathematician and physicist; remembered for developing the calculus and for his law of gravitation and his three laws of motion (1642-1727).

- *In class, the teacher used “sir isaac newton” to mean english mathematician and physicist; remembered for....*
- *They discussed “sir isaac newton” during the group presentation.*

---

sir john hawkins *(noun)*

English privateer involved in the slave trade; later helped build the fleet that in 1588 defeated the Spanish Armada (1532-1595).

- *Understanding “sir john hawkins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sir john hawkins.”*

---

slammed *(verb)*

Dance the slam dance.

- *He slammed the door shut.*
- *He slammed the book on the table.*

---

smooth-haired *(adjective)*

Having hair that feels smooth.

- *It is useful to describe something as “smooth-haired” when it is having hair that feels smooth.*
- *Students compared “smooth-haired” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

southern flying squirrel *(noun)*

Small large-eyed nocturnal flying squirrel of eastern United States.

- *He looked up “southern flying squirrel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “southern flying squirrel.”*

---

spice rack *(noun)*

A rack for displaying containers filled with spices.

- *The article explained what “spice rack” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spice rack” to mean a rack for displaying containers filled with spices.*

---

spike moss *(noun)*

Any of numerous fern allies of the genus Selaginella.

- *Understanding “spike moss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “spike moss” during the group presentation.*

---

spotted coral root *(noun)*

Common coral root having yellowish- or reddish- or purplish-brown leafless stems bearing loose racemes of similarly colored flowers with white purple-spotted lips; Guatemala to Canada.

- *He looked up “spotted coral root” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “spotted coral root” during the group presentation.*

---

spotted sea trout *(noun)*

Weakfish of southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “spotted sea trout” to mean weakfish of southern atlantic and gulf coasts of....*
- *He looked up “spotted sea trout” because he had never seen it before.*

---

squash court *(noun)*

The indoor court in which squash is played.

- *Understanding “squash court” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “squash court” to mean the indoor court in which squash is played.*

---

st john’s eve *(noun)*

The night before Midsummer Day.

- *In class, the teacher used “st john’s eve” to mean the night before midsummer day.*
- *Understanding “st john’s eve” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steel-wool pad *(noun)*

Abrader consisting of a pad of steel wool used for polishing or smoothing.

- *Understanding “steel-wool pad” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steel-wool pad.”*

stir fry *(verb)*

Fry very quickly over high heat.

- *Stir-fry the vegetables in a wok.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stir fry" when talking about this idea.*

stresses *(noun)*

The relative prominence of a syllable or musical note (especially with regard to stress or pitch).

- *She endured the stresses and strains of life.*
- *He looked up "stresses" because he had never seen it before.*

subway token *(noun)*

A token that is used to pay for entry to the subway system.

- *Understanding "subway token" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subway token" because he had never seen it before.*

summer squash *(noun)*

Any of various usually bushy plants producing fruit that is eaten while immature and before the rind or seeds harden.

- *Understanding "summer squash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "summer squash" means with a simple example.*

surpassed *(verb)*

Be greater in scope or size than some standard.

- *One line of soldiers surpassed the other.*
- *She tried to use "surpassed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

swansea *(noun)*

A port city in southern Wales on an inlet of the Bristol Channel.

- *He looked up "swansea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "swansea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweet sultan *(noun)*

Perennial of mountains of Iran and Iraq; cultivated for its fragrant rose-pink flowers.

- *They discussed "sweet sultan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sweet sultan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweets *(noun)*

A dish served as the last course of a meal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweets."*
- *The article explained what "sweets" means with a simple example.*

syracuse *(noun)*

The Athenian siege of Syracuse (415-413 BC) was eventually won by Syracuse.

- *The article explained what "syracuse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syracuse" to mean the athenian siege of syracuse (415-413 bc) was....*

tally *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *Their first tally came in the 3rd inning.*
- *He looked up "tally" because he had never seen it before.*

tehran *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Iran; located in northern Iran.

- *In class, the teacher used "tehran" to mean the capital and largest city of iran; located in....*
- *He looked up "tehran" because he had never seen it before.*

temporal order *(noun)*

Arrangement of events in time.

- *In class, the teacher used "temporal order" to mean arrangement of events in time.*
- *Understanding "temporal order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temporal property *(noun)*

A property relating to time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporal property."*
- *Understanding "temporal property" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temporal role *(noun)*

The semantic role of the noun phrase that designates the time of the state or action denoted by the verb.

- *Understanding "temporal role" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "temporal role" because he had never seen it before.*

---

termed *(verb)*

Name formally or designate with a term.

- *He did not know how to use "termed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "termed" and when to wait.*

---

thermal reactor *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor in which nuclear fissions are caused by neutrons that are slowed down by a moderator.

- *The article explained what "thermal reactor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thermal reactor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thirst for knowledge *(noun)*

Curiosity that motivates investigation and study.

- *They discussed "thirst for knowledge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thirst for knowledge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thriving *(adjective)*

Very lively and profitable.

- *A thriving tourist center.*
- *Did a thriving business in orchids.*

---

time-fuse *(noun)*

A fuse made to burn for a given time (especially to explode a bomb).

- *They discussed "time-fuse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "time-fuse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

timed *(adjective)*

Regularly spaced in time.

- *Closely timed intervals.*
- *The speaker chose "timed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tm *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the rare earth group; isotope 170 emits X-rays and is used in small portable X-ray machines; it occurs in monazite and apatite and xenotime.

- *The article explained what "tm" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tm" during the group presentation.*
